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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF I[illegible] *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of Indi[illegible]ay deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

YEAR.	FROM 1st APRIL TO 30TH NOVEMBER.									
	BENGAL.		INLAND CUSTOMS.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	£	Tons.		Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1870-71 ...	198,885	1,76[illegible]844	124,673	922,295	147,642	783,425	70,766	349,812	541,936	3,818,376
1871-72 ...	197,515	1,750,708	116,500	863,604	149,210	796,337	60,631	299,708	523,8[illegible]	[illegible]710,357
1872-73 ...	205,365	1,820,286	118,504	876,026	144,093	768,314	67,600	334,15[illegible]	535,562	3,798,785
1873-74 ...	202,961	1,798,974	121,536	888,202	[illegible],906	763,063	74,667	69,094	541,070	3,819,333
1874-75 ...	203,868	1,778,552	121,417	87[illegible]89	188,949	[illegible]0,616	78,[illegible]	368,210	537,773	3,773,717
AVERAGE ...	201,719	1,782,273	120,526	884,293	144,860	774,3[illegible]	69,441	343,196	536,046	3,784,113

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 31st OCTOBER 1874.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING			NAVIGATION (RETURN CANAL.		LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).		RAINFALL.		CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).		REMARKS.
	DEPTH IN CANAL AT REGULATING GAUGE.		GROSS CONSUMPTION. C. FT. PER SECOND.	PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.		ZILLAH.	ACRES.	AVERAGE.	DURING MONTH.	NAME.	IN ACRS.	
	Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Estimated full supply.	Up.	Down.							
BARI DOAB CANAL.												
1st Division	4·90	4·06	3073·60	Nil.	Nil.	Gurdáspur...	2,330	...	...	Wheat ...	913	8430 cubic feet per second passed out of escapes on Bári Doáb Canal.
2nd Div. Main Branch, Lower	4·60	3·86				Amritsar ...	10,881	...	...	Barley ...	111	The large increase in area irrigated as compared with the corresponding period of last year is owing to the early cessation of the rains.
2nd Div. Lahore Branch ...	3·00	3·40				Lahore ...	5,758	...	...	Mixed Grain...	2,307	
										Others ...	7,518	The demand for water has been very large.
TOTAL B. D. CANAL ...	...	...	3073·60	Nil.	Nil.	...	18,969	...	...	...	18,969	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	6,941	...	...	...	6,941	
WESTERN JAMNA CANALS.												
Karnál Division	4·68	4·32	2546·00	45,625 kurries, bullis, logs, &c., and 3,923 maunds of firewood, &c.	Nil.	Ambálah ...	323	...	...	Wheat ...	11,356	The increase in area irrigated is stated by Executive Engineer to be still more than that shown, as the Revenue Establishment being employed in the Harvest measurements, were unable to obtain accurately the areas irrigated during this Fasl.
Delhi "	4·40	4·34				Karnál ...	1,776	·429	...	Barley ...	475	
Hansi "	8·80	8·70				Delhi ...	763	...	...	Mixed Grains	376	
Bulla Head "	8·00	8·50				Rohtuck ...	6,701	...	...	Others ...	4,610	
						Hissár ...	3,655	...	...			
						Jhind ...	3,497	...	...			
						Bikáner ...	102	...	...			
TOTAL W. J. CANALS ...	...	...	2546·00	45,625	Nil.	...	16,817	...	...	...	16,817	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	2546·00	9,517	...	...	15,337	...	...	...	15,337	
INUNDATION CANALS.												
Upper Satlaj Division	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	4,000	...	Lower Satlaj Chimab	Barley ...	80	The Delhi and Gurgaon Irrigation Works is blank.
Lower Satlaj and Chinab	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	26,000	·09		Wheat ...	46,679	
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	Multán ...	105,666	·004		Others ...	59,507	
						Derah Gházi Khán ...	...	...	...	No details for the Upper Satlaj Divn. received ...	30,000	
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135,666	...	...	...	135,666	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123,360	...	...	...	123,360	
DELHI AND GURGÁON WORKS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL DELHI AND GURGÁON WORKS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
PERENNIAL CANALS—												
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,050	...	...	...	2,050	
DITTO—CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,786	...	...	...	35,786	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,278	...	...	...	22,278	

LAHORE,
The 9th December

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt. P[illegible] W. D., Irrign. Bran

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

WORKING OF THE PUNJAB TENANCY ACT XXVIII OF 1868.

No. 342, dated Lahore, the 3rd April 1872.

From—W. M. YOUNG, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab,
To—The Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I am directed by the Financial Commissioner to report the completion of the work of revising tenant entries under Act XXVIII of 1868 in the Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Siálkot, Lahore and Gujránwála districts. The revision was conducted by the following Extra Assistant Commissioners, who were specially appointed for the work by orders of Government conveyed in your letter No. 103, dated 4th February 1870:—

Report on revision of tenant entries under Act XXVIII of 1868.

Amritsar	...	Agha Kulbábid.
Gurdáspur	...	Káim Ali.
Siálkot	...	Wazir Ali.
Lahore	...	Ghulám Nabi Khán.
Gujránwála	...	Fakír Zahur-ud-dín.

2. In Amritsar the work, as far as concerned the revision of entries in the settlement records, was commenced at the end of April 1870, and completed by the 31st of August 1870; in Gurdáspur the work was commenced in February 1870, and completed in November 1870; in Siálkot it was commenced in May 1870, and completed in October 1870; in Lahore it was commenced in May 1870, and finished in August 1870; and in Gujránwála it was commenced in May 1870, and brought to a conclusion in July 1870.

Dates of commencement and completion of work in the five districts named.

3. But a number of suits for matters connected with the Act were instituted after the actual revision of entries took place, and it was desirable to allow these cases to be decided by the officers named in your letter No. 103, dated 4th February 1870, and to receive reports as to the general working of the Act before closing proceedings. The officers employed in revision were therefore directed to send in final reports showing the result of their proceedings.

Suits instituted after actual revision of entries.

4. Reports have accordingly been submitted from all the above-named districts, giving an account of the method by which the revision of entries was carried out—the last of these was received, on 3rd June 1871, from the Commissioner of Lahore.

Reports of the five districts.

5. A recapitulation of the orders of Government with reference to the subject, and of the principles laid down for the guidance of the officers conducting the revision, is here given.

Recapitulation of the orders of Government on the subject.

6. The following instructions, contained in paragraphs 2 and 3 of your letter No. 898, dated 1st December 1868, form the basis upon which action has been taken:—

"Section 45 of the Act declares that 'all proceedings of officers of Government in making or revising, prior to the passing of this Act, settlements of land revenue shall, so far as such proceedings are consistent with the provisions of this Act, and subject to appeal and revision when an appeal and revision is provided, be deemed to have been taken in accordance with the law;' and section 6 provides that 'every tenant whose name appears in the records of a regular or revised settlement heretofore sanctioned by the Local Government as having a right of occupancy in land which he, or the person from whom he has immediately inherited, has continuously occupied from the entry of his name or the name of such person, as the case may be, shall be presumed to have a right of occupancy in the land so occupied, unless the landlord shall, in a regular suit, prove—

(1)—'That within the 30 years immediately before the institution of such suit other tenants of the same class in the same or in adjacent villages have ordinarily been ejected from their holdings at the will of the landlord; or

(2)—'That the tenant has voluntarily admitted before any officer employed in making or revising a regular settlement of land revenue, or before any officer authorized to attest the entries in the record of such settlement, that he is a tenant not having a right of occupancy, and that such admission has been recorded at the time by the officer so employed or authorized.'

"It follows that all proceedings in the recent settlements of the districts of Gurdáspur, Amritsar, Gujránwála, Siálkot, Kángra, Lahore, and Gujrát, whereby tenants previously recorded as tenants with a right of occupancy have been recorded as tenants-at-will, must be deemed invalid."

7. It was subsequently decided that of the districts mentioned in the latter paragraph, two, *viz.*, Kángra and Gujrát, should be excluded from the number of those in which a revision of the entries in the settlement papers was deemed imperative; and the reasons for this exclusion, which it is not necessary to recapitulate here, were set forth, as regards Kángra, in this office No. 606—4554, dated 29th July 1869, and accepted in your predecessor's No. 955 A, dated 7th August 1869. In Gujrát there had been no wholesale alteration of tenant status at the second settlement, because the entries of rights of occupancy at the first settlement had been made in Gujrát with much more care than elsewhere, and after consideration of the nature of the occupancy as well as of its duration. Accordingly this report deals only with the five districts—Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Siálkot, Lahore, and Gujránwála.

Exclusion of Kángra and Gujrát from revision of entries.

8. In paragraph 4 of the letter of Government above quoted it was recorded as desirable that, besides the revision of the records of the recently-settled districts with reference to section 6 of the Act, the opportunity should be taken for classifying under sections 5 and 6 the several classes of tenants therein mentioned. But in Government letter No. 1196, dated 6th October 1869, it was considered that this classification of tenants with rights of occupancy would necessitate the employment of extra establishments and expense which there would be difficulty in meeting, and the plan was abandoned.

Classification of tenants necessary.

9. The operation of revision thus became much simplified, and, in accordance with the orders of Government in the same letter, the Financial Commissioner proceeded to consider the question of the agency to be employed in making the revisions, and of rules for their guidance. The Financial Commissioner's proposals on the latter subject were set forth at length in my predecessor's letter No. 870, dated 3rd November 1869, and approved by Government letter No. 1344, dated 22nd November 1869. In Government letter No. 103, dated 4th February 1870, the officers mentioned in the first paragraph of this report were entrusted with the task of revising the entries in the records of the several districts, and the instructions laid down in the letters No. 1196, dated 6th October, from Secretary to Government, and No. 870, dated 3rd November, from Secretary to Financial Commissioner, declared to be the principles on which they should base their operations.

Agency employed in making the revisions.

10. A copy of the rules framed in accordance with these instructions was given to each of the revising officers, and one is appended to this report. The instructions conveyed by them may be epitomized as enjoining the following procedure:—

Instructions conveyed by the rules epitomized.

I.—To revise the entries by which tenants who were recorded at the previous settlement as having a right of occupancy had been deprived of that right otherwise than by a decree of court, or by a special written agreement, by erasing the invalid entries and making a fresh entry in red ink, stating that the tenant has a presumptive right of occupancy under section 6 of the Act, and informing the parties interested,—leaving it to the proprietor, on the one hand, to take the necessary measures for rebutting the presumption of occupancy rights should he think fit to do so, and to the tenant, on the other hand, to take the necessary measures for obtaining an authoritative declaration of his precise status as a tenant under class 1, 2, 3 or 4 of Section 5, or the classes described in Sections 6 or 8.

To this was added a negative injunction, to the effect that the revising officers were not to undertake the work of classification of tenants *proprio motu*.

II.—To record on each settlement misl in red ink an entry to the following effect:—

"Nothing in this misl, which relates to the subjects treated of in Section 16 of Chapter 3, or in Chapters 4, 5, and 6 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, shall be considered valid if opposed to the entries made in the first regular settlement, unless it is supported by an agreement or a decree of court, or is valid under Section 45 of the Act."

With regard to Sections 10 to 15 of Chapter 3, treating of "rent," it was noted that, as the rates of rent of tenants with rights of occupancy were fixed at the first settlement for the term of settlement only, and were therefore liable to revision when the assessment was revised, the enhanced rates of rent imposed at the revised settlements were protected by Section 45 of the Act, and were not to be altered without a decree.

The correction of the entries of status of cultivators and the insertion of the general note in the patwari's copy of the settlement misl was ordered to be made simultaneously with the correction of the Government copy (or copies), and it was ordered that each entry should be signed by the Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Thus the correction of the official records of the settlements was provided for. In order to provide for a corresponding revision of the title-deeds in the hands of cultivators and their landlords, it was provided—

III.—That all such title-deeds should be collected, and entries corresponding to the revised entries in the settlement records regarding the status of cultivators be made in them and attested by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, or his responsible subordinate, the qánúngo acting under his orders; and further that on any

document supplied to the people by the settlement authorities, whether an extract of the above nature or an extract from other parts of the settlement record touching upon the subjects treated of in Section 16 of Chapter 3, or Chapters 4, 5, and 6 of the Act, should have the general remark quoted above recorded on it, the meaning of which was to be explained to the parties concerned, after which process the papers, whether title-deeds or extracts, were to be returned to the people.

The revising officers were enjoined to undertake the work tahsil by tahsil, and they were empowered to make use of the whole staff of qánúngos and naib qánúngos for the purpose. They were enjoined to use dispatch in making the corrections, and not to delay making the rectifications, because they might anticipate that numerous suits would be brought to set aside the record of the first settlement. They were not to consider themselves precluded from hearing suits brought under the Act, but to decide them as they arose as promptly as possible, making any alterations necessitated by decrees in such suits as the decrees were passed.

With these rules for their guidance the revising officers were started on the work.

An additional ruling found necessary; account given.

11. In the course of operations an additional ruling was found necessary, an account of which may be here given.

From an inspection of some cases relating to the status of cultivators with right of occupancy, it came to the notice of the Financial Commissioner that petitions for restoration of the status recorded at the first settlement were rejected, because that status had been lowered by a judicial order passed during revision of settlement; and on examining some of these judicial orders the Financial Commissioner discovered that the officer deciding the case had, in his judicial decision, awarded the cultivator whose status had been degraded a lease for a term of years instead of the tenure recorded at the first settlement.

12. In three cases, marginally noted, it had been decided by the Chief Court that to award a lease for a term of years in a judicial decision without the consent of either party was illegal, and the Financial Commissioner, concurring in this view, considered it hard as well as illegal that decisions founded on a principle which had been declared wrong should be allowed to prejudice the rights of those who petitioned for a restitution of their status under Section 6 of the Tenancy Act. On the ground therefore that the revising officers were officers of the districts concerned, with jurisdiction and powers co-ordinate in respect of such suits with the officers who passed these orders, the Financial Commissioner gave instructions in his circular memorandum No. 4171, dated 19th July 1870, to the effect that a petition for restitution of status in such cases should be treated, if practicable, as a petition for review of judgment, and regarding the disposal of such cases where no petitions should be presented announced that orders would subsequently be issued when the number of them was ascertained.

Gopal Singh *versus* Jowahir Singh.—Punjab Record No. 1, dated 5th December 1867.
Nathu Khán *versus* Sultán.—Punjab Record No. 18, dated 24th January 1868.
Het Rám *versus* Turti.—Punjab Record No. 42, dated 15th February 1868.

Account of three cases decided by Chief Court.

This circular memorandum formed the subject of some correspondence, which, it is sufficient here to state, resulted in a ruling of the Government of India, No. 151, dated 17th March 1871, in which the correctness and legality of the circular memorandum were asserted.

13. The results of the proceedings of the revising officers will now be reviewed generally and severally with reference to—

Proceedings of revising officers reviewed.

I.—Revision of settlement records.
II.—Judicial cases.

14. It has been found during the preparation of this report that the number of judicial cases decided while the revision was in progress does not afford a sufficient basis from which to draw conclusions of much value as to the operation of the Act through the courts. Under these circumstances the Financial Commissioner has thought it best to embody in this report the returns of judicial cases instituted during the whole of the years 1870 and 1871, and notice of these cases will accordingly be made after the revision operations of each district have been separately reviewed. Separate statements of the judicial cases decided during the years 1870 and 1871, numbered II and III, are appended to this report. The former comprises results from February to the close of the year. This statement will not in every case correspond with the returns of judicial suits heard during the revision, as in every case the period of revision was not co-extensive with that of the statement. In reviewing the results in each district separately, notice will be taken of the judicial suits heard during the revision period; the whole results of the executive process, and of the judicial cases for the period during which revision was being carried on, as well as for the year 1871, will then be summarized, and general conclusions drawn.

15. This report deals primarily with the five districts where revision took place; but the opportunity has also been taken to review the effect of Section 11 of the Act in other districts,—separate statements, Nos. IV and V, having been compiled under the Financial Commissioner's order for all suits brought under this section in every district of the province up to the month of October 1871.

Review of the effect of Section 11 in other districts.

PART I.

District Results.

16. The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Agha Kulbábid, has submitted a brief report on the revision effected under his superintendence.

Amritsar district work reviewed.

There are 1,076 villages in the Amritsar district. In 637 of these revised entries have been made regarding the status of cultivators who lost their right of occupancy during the operations of the recent settlement. The number of entries so revised in these villages amounts to 11,951. The number of settlement misls on which the entry given in paragraph 10 of this report have been made is 868; while the title-deeds in the hands of proprietors and cultivators have had this entry recorded on them, or been otherwise revised with regard to the status of cultivators in the same villages. The Extra Assistant Commissioner reports that in about 6,000 holdings no alterations were made. It is supposed that this refers to the holdings of cultivators who had been degraded by the recent settlement operations to whom the right of occupancy was not restored during the revision.

17. The litigation caused by the introduction of the Act was not heavy during the revision. The following table shows the cases decided during that period:—

Litigated cases.

Nature of claims.	*Instituted.*	*Decided.*	*Pending.*
Rebuttal of presumption of right of occupancy, Section 6	153	43	110
Claims to rights of occupancy, Section 5	163	28	135
„ for enhancement of rent, Section 11	15	8	7
„ for abatement of rent, Section 14	28	28	0
Total ...	359	107	252

Suits entertained prior to revision under what circumstances.

18. But prior to the revision suits had been entertained in the district courts under the following circumstances:—

Punjab Gazette Notification No. 912, dated 4th December 1868, declared the Amritsar district to be again under settlement. Thereupon suits for restoration of status were instituted in great numbers. The orders of Government in Secretary's No. 569, dated 14th April 1869, were to the effect that these petitions should be received and recorded, and a list prepared of them,—the petitioners being informed that they would be taken up and disposed of when revision proceedings were set on foot. When, however, the orders contained in Government letter No. 834, dated 25th June 1869, were promulgated, suits under the Act were heard and disposed of by selected officers; and Extra Assistant Commissioner Agha Kulbábid, who afterwards was employed for the revision, was the officer selected in the Amritsar district. The number of cases instituted during the remainder of 1869 was 370, of which 154 were decided by the Extra Assistant Commissioner. The whole of these petitions were brought under Sections 5 and 6 of the Act by tenants claiming restoration to the status of which they had been deprived at the recent settlement. During February, March, and April the number of cases of this nature instituted amounted to 1,716, while 1,925 such suits were decided during the same period. After April the majority of the suits still pending were treated on the executive side in the revision; the results of the judicial inquiries previously held must be added to those of the revision in order to obtain the total of cases disposed of. This gives nearly 13,000 cases in which the former status was restored to cultivators.

19. It will be observed that suits for enhancement of rent were only instituted in very small numbers. There can be no doubt that the power given to proprietors by Section 11 of the Act was not at first understood; and this being the case, it would not be fair to gauge the future effect of the Act by the feeling of the proprietors during the revision, since that which they had to gain by it was not then appreciated. This feeling has notwithstanding been far from adverse, according to the opinions of the officers of the district. The Extra Assistant Commissioner makes the following remarks upon this subject:—

Suits for enhancement of rent.

"1. Tenants are generally satisfied with the revision, and are eagerly engaged in getting hold of their land and holdings.

"2. Landlords consider that the rights of tenants recorded in former settlement have been established by the introduction of the Act. They, however, bring suits for ejectment of such tenants as had been put out of possession, but the suits of the kind are not very numerous as yet."

Deputy Commissioner's remarks.

20. The Deputy Commissioner on this subject makes the following remarks:—

"The general feeling, so far as it has come under my observation, is undoubtedly favorable to the Punjab Tenancy Act. It has done much to secure the contentment of the masses of the population, who do not ordinarily, or until hard pressed, give vent to their opinions. The rush which was made by the tenants to obtain reinstatement in their hereditary rights, of which they were only now beginning to feel the loss as the protective leases fell in, shows how deeply they valued them, and how radically they had been affected by the operations of the recent settlement."

21. On the subject above referred to of the compensating clauses of the Act as regards proprietors, he adds: "It is probable that as the advantages conferred on proprietors by the Act become better known, the courts will be more resorted to by them. But in its present phase of working and effect of restoring the rights of hereditary tenants, the Act has excited no opposition. Whenever I have been in the district I have found no eagerness evinced on the subject, and the fact appears to be that the land-owners are not really averse to a hereditary tenure, as it secures to them permanent, and therefore better, tenants.

Compensating clauses of the Act: Deputy Commissioner's remarks.

22. The total number of villages in this district in which the revision of settlement records was effected is 2,250. In 1,030 of these cultivators have received back their rights of occupancy during the revision to the number of 10,578. On all the copies of settlement misls the prescribed entry has been made, and the title-deeds of each village corrected according to the instructions.

Gurdáspur district work reviewed.

23. The number of judicial claims decided during revision was as follows:—

Judicial claims decided.

Nature of claims.	*Number of suits.*
Claims to right of occupancy by tenants, Section 5	5
„ for rights of occupancy by tenants, Section 6	1,430
Rebuttal of presumption of right of occupancy by landlords, Section 6 ...	17
Claims for enhancement of rent, Section 11	24
„ abatement of rent, Section 14	38
Disputes regarding alienation, Section 34	2
„ „ succession	3
Total ...	1,519

The number of cases pending at the close of the operations is not shown. As the revision lasted from February to November 1870, and the number of cases decided during the year only amounted to 1,797, this result may be accepted as embracing only all the cases heard under the Act up to the latter month.

24. Here again the proprietors do not seem to have been fully aware at first of the privileges conceded to them under the Act of bringing suits for the enhancement of rent. The remarks of the Extra Assistant Commissioner are for this reason the more intelligible. He says the provisions of the Tenancy Act are not sufficiently understood. Landlords and tenants have in many cases privately agreed as to the rent payable by the latter. The introduction of the Act has created a feeling of bitter animosity between landlord and tenant, which will probably subside as the people become accustomed to the change.

Proprietors not fully aware of the privileges conceded to them.

25. The Deputy Commissioner says: "There can be no doubt that the changes made in the status of tenants by the present revision have caused feelings of bitter animosity between landlord and tenant, which, it is hoped, will gradually subside as the people become accustomed to the change."

Deputy Commissioner's remarks.

26. Corrections were made in the papers of all the villages in this district,—2,234 in number.

Siálkot district work reviewed.

The Extra Assistant Commissioner reports that at the first settlement of this district 33,831 persons were recorded as having rights of occupancy in the settlement misl; of these 7,768 had abandoned their holdings previous to the recent revision of settlement.

At the latter settlement the remaining 26,063 were accounted for as follows:—

9,735 were accorded a perpetual lease,—1,896 by a judicial suit and 7,829 in a summary process; 16,328 persons received conditional lease for fixed periods,—1,059 by a judicial suit and 15,269 by a summary process.

27. After the completion of the settlement operations, 1,211 tenants were deprived of their holdings with their own consent in accordance with the provisions contained in the settlement papers, and 2,955 were judicially restored to their original status by the operation of the courts.

Number of tenants deprived of their holdings, and number restored to original status.

28. The Extra Assistant Commissioner considered himself precluded from making any summary corrections with regard to the following of these classes:—

Number of persons in whose favor revised entries were made.

Those to whom perpetual leases had been accorded in judicial suits	1,896
Those to whom temporary leases had been accorded in judicial suits	1,059
Those who were deprived of their status by their own consent	1,211
Total ...	4,166

There remained 21,897 persons, in whose favor the revised entries were accordingly made.

29. No report has been received of the number of judicial suits instituted during the revision. It is therefore not clear whether to any extent the ruling given in Financial Commissioner's circular memorandum No. 4171, dated 19th July 1870, was brought into operation for the restoration to their former status of those cultivators to whom in judicial suits temporary or permanent leases were accorded. The return of judicial

No report received of the number of judicial suits instituted during the revision.

suits instituted in accordance with the provisions of the Act in the Silákot district during the year 1870 are given in the subjoined table :—

Nature of Claim.	No. of Suits instituted.	Decided in favor of Plaintiff.	Decided in favor of Defendant.	Pending.
By tenants for declaration of status, Section 5 ...	78	29	48	1
By tenants for declaration of status, Section 6 ...	556	204	302	50
By landlords for rebuttal of presumption of occupancy, Section 6	143	60	79	4
By landlords for enhancement of rent, Section 11 ...	17	9	5	3
Number of successions by collaterals, Section 36 ...	1	0	1	0
TOTAL ...	795	302	435	58

With regard to the effect of the operations in this district, the Deputy Commissioner remarks :—

"I have mixed freely with the people in my district of late, and have visited most parts of it on circuit, and have as yet had no complaints brought forward to me by any (proprietors or cultivators) on the subject; neither have any of my assistants brought to my notice any such complaints or petitions.

Lahore district work reviewed.

30. The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ghulám Nabbi Khán, has submited an exhaustive and interesting report on the operations of revision in the Lahore district, a translation of which by Mr. Barkley is herewith forwarded.

In 1,068 villages the work has been carried out; of 22,812 persons recorded in the first settlement as possessing right of occupancy, only 2,745 had been so recorded at the recent settlement, which gives 20,057 as the number who were deprived of this right at the recent settlement.

Of this number, 12,416 were summarily restored to their status during the revision of the papers; 931 had been previously restored to their status by judicial decisions, and the remaining 6,710 are accounted for as follows :—

Suits dismissed	193
Left their holdings	3,362
Lost their lands by diluvion	983
Granted leases	2,172
TOTAL ...	6,710

The Extra Assistant Commissioner reports, with reference to the last-named number, that, under instructions from the Commissioner of the division, all those tenants who had signed agreements with their landlords for leases for fixed periods were considered to be barred from the privilege of a summary revision, and referred to regular suits; and the 2,172 above entered represent the cases which had not been taken up by the Extra Assistant Commissioner when the Commissioner's instructions were received. But previous to this the leases had been disregarded by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, and in the case of 1,421 persons cancelled on the executive side, the tenants being restored to their status. These were not, however, cases decided judicially at settlement. These 1,421 cases are included in the 12,416 in whose favor entries were made without judicial enquiry.

Table showing litigated cases decided.

31. As regards judicial returns, the following table gives a complete result of all the litigation which took place under the Act up to the time of submitting the report. The cases decided by other judicial officers of the district are included in this statement.

Nature of Claim.	No. Instituted.	Decided in favor of Plaintiff.	Decided in favor of Defendant.	Pending.
Suits by tenants for right of occupancy under Section 5	33	33	.....	.....
Suits by tenants for right of occupancy under Section 6	518	518	...	... ...
Suits by landlords for rebuttal of presumption of right of occupancy under Section 6	24	6	18	... ...
Suits by tenants for right of occupancy under Section 8	2	1	1	... ...
Suits by landlords for enhancement of rent, Section 11	74	20	49	5
Suits by tenants for abatement of rent under Section 14	12	.....	11	1
Suits by landlords for ejection on compensation, Section 19	3	1	2	.....
Suits regarding succession	4	1	3	... ...
Other suits	6	4	2	... ...
TOTAL ...	676	584	86	6

Of the large numbers of suits in the second line, 518 were decided by the courts previous to the institution of revision, in all of which decrees were given. It will be seen that in none of these cases was an order adverse to the cultivators recorded. The fact is that all these cases,

with the exception of 21 in which a judicial inquiry was instituted after the close of the revision, might have been decided executively in accordance with the orders subsequently followed.

In these 518 suits 931 persons were restored to their status as cultivators with right of occupancy.

The number of tenants thus restored, added to those who recovered their status under the summary revision, amounts in all to 13,347, or about two-thirds of the number, 20,057, who lost their status in the recent settlement.

Claims by landlords for enhancement of rent.

32. The Extra Assistant Commissioner reports that he at first refused to take up claims by landlords for enhancement of rent, on the ground that a revision of rents had taken place at the revised settlement, and that under section 13 of the Tenancy Act no claim for enhancement could be heard until five years had elapsed from the last enhancement. It was pointed out to the Extra Assistant Commissioner on appeal that section 13 applied only to cases in which decrees for enhancement had been passed under section 10 of the Act, and that by Rule 8 of the rules issued by the Financial Commissioner for the revision of tenant entries it was only intended that no alterations should be made in rents fixed by the Settlement Officer at the revised settlement except by decrees passed in suits brought under the Act. The result of this ruling is described in the Extra Assistant Commissioner's report as follows :—

"The number of cases has been increasing to such an extent that, as it were, cases of enhancement of rent may be said to be pending against all the hereditary cultivators in the district. It has been ascertained by scrutiny that at settlement the malikana to be paid to the owners by hereditary cultivators was fixed at from 1 anna to 12 annas on the rupee of Government revenue; but recently in the cases of enhancement of rent which have been decided it has often been awarded at the rate of one rupee per rupee of revenue. It is very probable that in many cases the rate will exceed this, and when proprietors are authorized by law to claim an increase of their share, it is not to be expected they will let the advantage slip."

Sections 37 to 40 of the Act have been, the Extra Assistant Commissioner observes, carefully kept in view, and rents have not been enhanced until a tenant has been compensated for his improvements.

Twenty-nine cases occurred in which a review of judgment was applied for by tenants who had received leases for a term of years in lieu of their right of occupancy in judicial decisions passed at the recent settlement.

In 20 suits the petition for review was admitted, the lease being set aside; 5 were dismissed, and 4 still pending.

Provisions of the Act are understood by the people.

33. The provisions of the Act are said to be generally understood by the people of the Lahore district. The Extra Assistant Commissioner anticipates that the passing of the Act will be for some time regretted by the proprietary class, but the enhancement of rent which proprietors can obtain under its provisions are a great salve to the wounds which the passing of the Act has caused them. He says that although the Act is very favorable to the tenant class, yet when they find that their rents can be so largely increased upon them, "their joy is turned into sorrow." He adds: "In short, in my opinion, the rights of both the proprietors and the tenants are equally well protected by the Act."

Gujránwála district work reviewed.

34. During the revision of the records of the Gujránwála district by Extra Assistant Commissioner Fakir Zahur-ud-din, 6,230 tenants who had been deprived of their rights of occupancy in the recent settlement were summarily restored to their former status. The number of villages in which these corrections have been made amounts to 786, out of 1,201 villages in the whole district. The settlement misls and title-deeds of the same villages have been duly corrected in accordance with the instructions.

Judicial cases instituted and disposed of.

35. The judicial cases instituted in consequence of the Punjab Tenancy Act during the year of revision are as follows,—no separate returns of the suits heard during the period of revision has been received :—

Nature of Claim.	No. Instituted.	Decided		Pending.
		In favor of Plaintiff.	In favor of Defendant.	
1.—Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5...	77	24	39	14
2.—Ditto ditto Section 6...	380	213	144	23
3.—Ditto by landlords for rebuttal of right of occupancy, Section 6	39	20	12	7
4.—Ditto ditto for enhancement of rent, Section 11 ...	1	...	1	...
5.—Ditto by tenants for abatement of rent, Section 14	2	1	1	...
6.—Ditto for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy on payment of compensation, Section 19, Clause 2 ...	11	9	2	...
7.—Number of cases of alienation of rights of occupancy, Section 34	11	7	4	...
8.—Number of cases in which landlords have obtained preemption	10	3	3	4
9.—Number of successions by collateral, Section 36 ...	8	4	2	2
TOTAL ...	539	281	208	50

Thus, combining the two results, 6,467 tenants have been restored to the status of which they were deprived in the recent settlement.

Judicial cases decided at the recent settlement.

36. It was found that at the revised settlement 73 had been decided judicially at the recent settlement in which tenants with rights of occupancy had been reduced to the position of tenants with leases for a term of years.

Only 3 petitions were presented for a review of judgment in these cases. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that the permission for such review being instituted does not seem to have been generally known.

Number of tenants whose status was reduced at the recent settlement.

37. The total number of tenants whose status was reduced at the recent settlement amounted to 10,451; of the 3,984 not accounted for above, 702 died childless, and 3,282 are said to have voluntarily surrendered their holdings. The Extra Assistant Commissioner considers that the revision of tenant entries could not well be otherwise than distasteful to the village proprietors; and Mr. Wood, the Deputy Commissioner, endorses this opinion. It will be observed that only in one case during this year was recourse had to the privilege conferred by section 11 of the Act for enhancement of rent. This provision does not appear to have been understood, and there is nothing remarkable under those circumstances in the opinions expressed by the officers above mentioned.

PART II.

General Results.

Number of tenants in the five districts restored to their former status.

38. Thus, in the five districts where revision has been effected, 63,072 tenants who were deprived of their right of occupancy by the recent settlement operations have been restored to their former status by a correction in the misls of 5,755 villages. The entry given in paragraph 10 of this report has been made on the records of 7,206 villages, and the title-deeds of proprietors and cultivators have been accordingly corrected in 6,904 villages. As the latter operation was not complete in the Lahore district when the return was submitted, it is probable that in all villages for which the former process has been effected the latter will also be carried out. In the other four districts the two processes have been carried on simultaneously in each village.

Number of tenants in Amritsar division with right of occupancy reduced to tenants-at-will.

39. It was alleged in the debate on the Punjab Tenancy Bill that in the Amritsar division alone there were 46,000 tenants with the right of occupancy who had been reduced to the position of tenants-at-will during the recent settlement. The number in that division who by the executive process alone have now been restored to the position amounts to 44,426.

It appears that these corrections have been fully and carefully carried out, and without inconvenience to the people. More than one-third of the number of corrections in the status of cultivators have been effected in the Siálkot district.

The numbers are as follow:—

Amritsar	11,951
Gurdáspur	10,578
Siálkot	21,897
Lahore	12,416
Gujránwála	6,230
Total ...	63,072

And to these must be added the number of those tenants to whom the status of cultivator with right of occupancy was decreed in a judicial decision.

Suits brought under the provisions of the Act.

40. A statement of suits brought under the provisions of the Act has been prepared, but must be accepted with some qualifications. The general results are as follows:—

	Amritsar.		Siálkot.		Gurdáspur.		Lahore.		Gujránwála.		Total.	
	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.
1. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5 ...	10	105	29	48	187	119	31	...	24	89	281	311
2. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 6 ...	2,120	100	204	302	1,089	809	500	76	213	144	4,076	931
3. Suits by landlords for rebutting presumption of occupancy under Section 6	70	73	60	79	32	23	7	35	20	12	191	222
4. Suits by landlords for enhancement of rent under Section 11 ...	12	2	9	5	25	15	8	2	...	1	54	25
5. Suits by tenants for abatement under Section 14	21	7	...	...	2	36	...	51	1	1	24	95
6. Suits for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy on payment of compensation, Section 19, Clause (2)	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	9	2	9	4
7. Number of cases of alienation of rights of occupancy under Section 84	...	...	..	...	1	1	...	..	7	4	8	5
8. Number of cases in which landlords have obtained pre-emption ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	3	6	3
9. Number of successions by collaterals under Section 36	...	...	...	1	2	1	106	2	4	2	112	6
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,761	1,609

Cases instituted during the earlier months of the year.

41. Among the suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 6 a majority of cases were those instituted during the earlier months of the year, when it was not known that a restoration of the status of those who were deprived of it under the recent settlement operations would form an executive, and not a judicial, process.

Suits for declaration of status under Section 5.

42. The number of suits instituted by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5 cannot be accounted for in the several districts by any local influences. In Gurdáspur nearly half the total number of these cases took place. It will be observed that nearly half the number of those who sought thus to enhance the value of their status were successful.

Suits for rebuttal of presumptive right of occupancy.

43. Suits for rebuttal of presumptive right of occupancy did not reach in number more than 1 in every 14 villages where corrections were made, and not 1 per cent. on the number of tenants restored to their status.

Suits for enhancement of rent.

44. Suits for enhancement of rent, which are rightly considered by Extra Assistant Commissioner Ghulám Nabbi Khán as the means by which the landlords are compensated under the Act for the loss of their short-lived advantages, were instituted in very small numbers—not more than in the proportion of 1 to every 60 villages under revision; but in the case of the Lahore district the Extra Assistant Commissioner expressed his opinion that these suits will be largely resorted to. Further on, it will be seen that this anticipation was correct, and that the landlords of other districts were not slow to avail themselves of the same advantages.

Judicial suits subsequently entertained during the year 1871.

45. The judicial suits brought during revision operations having been considered under the head of each district separately and collectively for the five districts, those subsequently entertained during the year 1871 will now be reviewed, as intimated in paragraph 14 of this report. A statement of these cases is given among the Appendices to this report as No. III.

Four classes that call for remarks.

46. Four classes only of the suits therein detailed call for remarks, the remainder not being in sufficient numbers to establish any conclusions of value. These classes are,—suits by tenants for declaration of status under Sections 5 and 6 of the Act, suits by landlords for rebuttal of presumptive rights of occupancy under Section 6, and for enhancement of rent under Section 11. The number of pending suits in the last column but four of the statement corresponds with the number shown in the appropriate column of the statement for 1870,—with one exception, that the number of suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5 of the Act in the latter is 73, and in the former 71; and this is explained to be due to an error in the Gujránwála returns for the former year, as stated in the column of remarks.

Table showing the number of cases under these classes.

47. The following abstract shows the number of cases for each district under these four classes decided during the year:—

	Amritsar.		Siálkot.		Gurdáspur.		Lahore.		Gujránwála.		Total.	
	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.
Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5 ...	51	105	45	35	1	4	...	...	57	81	154	225
Ditto ditto Section 6 ...	19	8	87	69	193	105	...	...	95	123	394	305
Suits by landlords for rebuttal of presumption of right of occupancy of tenant under Section 6 ...	149	103	81	20	92	97	4	6	15	40	291	266
Suits by landlords for enhancement of rent under Section 11 ...	26	25	62	20	278	135	67	2	8	2	441	184

As might have been anticipated, the number of suits by tenants for declaration of status shows a small proportion to the number of similar suits decided during the year in which the revision was being affected. Most of the claims were then brought forward and disposed of. The total absence of such suits in the Lahore district would point to the completeness of the investigation made by Extra Assistant Commissioner Ghulám Nabi Khán, as it cannot fail to be noticed from a perusal of his report; but ordinarily in the case of each district the numbers of these suits diminished in each succeeding month, until towards the close of the year a minimum was arrived at.

Suits by landlords for rebuttal of right of occupancy.

48. The same process may be traced with regard to suits by landlords for rebuttal of right of occupancy; but the number of such cases slightly exceeded the number decided in the previous year, showing an increased appreciation of this provision of the Act.

Suits by landlords for enhancement of rent.

49. Further, when we consider the suits by landlords for enhancement of rent we find that the number decided was nearly eight times as large as that of the previous year. Moreover, the number of decrees granted to landlords out of the number decided bears a much larger proportion to the total number than is apparent with regard to any other class of suits, from which it may be inferred, not only that the people are aware of the privilege conceded to the landlords by Section 11 of the Act, but also that the courts are not slow to confer it.

Statements showing the number of such cases in which enhancement was decreed.

50. With regard to this subject the statements Nos. IV and V are appended, giving the number of suits for enhancement of rent in which enhancement was decreed for every district in the province, as intimated in paragraph 15 of this report. The results shown by these statements are not remarkable, but they show that in some parts of the country, besides those in which revision of entries has brought the Act to their doors, its provisions in respect to enhancement of rent are not wholly lost sight of by the landlords. Mr. Egerton has reason to believe from inquiries made by him in Siálkot and Gurdáspur, that the number of suits does not represent anything like the number of cases in which enhancement of rent has taken place. The figures in return No. V show in some degree the extent of the enhancement which has been decreed by the courts under the provisions of the Tenancy Act.

Number of tenants whose status has been restored.

51. The total number of tenants whose status has been restored, or declared to be that of cultivators with rights of occupancy, up to the close of 1871, for the five districts in which revision took place, is as follows:—

	Persons.
By executive process	63,072
„ judicial ditto, 1870	4,357
„ ditto, 1871	548
TOTAL ...	69,977

This result, combined with the increase of suits by landlords for enhancement of rent, leads to the following general conclusion, *viz.*, that the effect of the Punjab Tenancy Act has been to re-establish to a very great extent the former status of cultivators, while, as a compensating element, the powers of enhancement of rent thereby conferred upon the landlords are being gradually brought into exercise, dispelling the notion that the provisions of the Act are entirely in the interests of the cultivators. If the power of enhancing the rent of tenants with right of occupancy during the period of settlement had been granted sooner, there would have been much less difference of opinion on the subject of these tenants.

Conclusion.

Extra Asst. Comr. Agha Kalbábid.
„ Syud Káim Ali.
„ Syud Wazír Ali.
„ Fakír Zahur-ud-din.
„ Ghulám Nabbi Khán.

52. In conclusion I am to observe that the officers who were entrusted with the duty of revising the entries in the settlement records have performed their work well.

No discontent likely to arise from the operation of the Act.

53. There has been none of the extensive discontent which it was apprehended might arise from the operation of the Act; nor does the Financial Commissioner think it likely that any will hereafter arise.

Withdrawal of special appellate jurisdiction conferred on Financial Commissioner.
No. 912, dated 4th December 1868.
No. 1194, dated 4th October 1869.

54. The work of revision has been completed, and the greater number of the cases arising out of the revision have been decided. The Financial Commissioner considers therefore that the special appellate jurisdiction in cases relating to the status of tenants which was conferred on him by the Government notifications marginally noted may now be withdrawn.

Rules for carrying into effect the Punjab Tenancy Act (XXVIII of 1868) in districts recently settled.

The Punjab Tenancy Act is in force in all districts, and claims instituted under it will be disposed of by the ordinary civil courts, except in districts where the jurisdiction of the revenue courts, described in Section 21, Act XIX of 1865, has been continued or revived *quoad* cases under this Act, and districts where settlement operations are in progress.

2. The effect of the Act and of the orders of Government issued in connection therewith is that, as regards the rights of tenants, the records of the first settlement are presumably correct. The records of the recent settlements in the districts of Amritsar, Siálkot, Gurdáspur, Lahore, and Gujránwála must therefore be revised.

3. This revision is ordered by Government as an administrative matter. It is therefore not necessary to wait for tenants to petition for restoration to their former status. It should be made generally known that no such petitions are required, and that the entries of the record of the first settlement will be restored without them.

4. The settlement establishments having been withdrawn from the above districts, it has been determined by Government that the work of revision shall be carried out under the superintendence of selected Native Extra Assistant Commissioners, of whom one has been appointed for each district.

5. As regards occupancy rights (Chapter II of the Act), the duty of these officers will be to revise the entries made in the recent settlements,—to erase the invalid entries in red ink, and to make in each case a fresh entry in red ink, stating that the tenant has a presumptive right of occupancy under Section 6 of the Act, and to inform the parties interested, leaving it to the proprietor to take the necessary measures for rebutting the presumption of occupancy rights should he think fit to do so, and to the tenant to take the necessary measures for obtaining an authoritative declaration of his *precise* status as a tenant, *viz.*, whether he belongs to class (1), (2), (3) or (4) of Section 5, or to the classes described in Sections 6 or 8.

6. The revising officers must not undertake the work of *classification* of tenants *proprio motu*.

7. Entries relating to the matters treated of in Section 16 of Chapter III, and in Chapters IV, V and VI of the Act, *viz.*, commutation of rent, ejectment, relinquishment, leases, alienation and succession, and compensation for tenants' improvements, are also affected by the terms of the Act and of the Government orders, and, strictly speaking, should be revised in the same way as the entries affecting occupancy; but it has been determined by Government that it will be sufficient to record on each settlement misl in red ink, under the signature of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, both in the Government copy (or copies) and in the patwari's copy, an entry to the following effect:—

"Nothing in this misl which relates to the subjects treated of in Section 16 of Chapter III, or in Chapters IV, V, and VI of the Punjab Tenancy Act, shall be considered valid if opposed to the entries made in the first regular settlement, unless it is supported by an agreement or a decree of court, or is valid under Section 45 of the Act."

8. With regard to Sections 10 to 15 of Chapter III, treating of "rent," it must be noted that, as the rates of rent of tenants with right of occupancy were fixed at the first settlement for the term of settlement only, and were therefore liable to revision when the assessment was revised, the enhanced rates of rent imposed at the revised settlement are protected by Section 45 of the Act, and are not to be altered without a decree.

9. In cases where the entry in the recent settlement is in accordance with a degree of court, or an agreement in writing between the parties of the nature described in Section 2 of the Act, no correction of the new record is to be made.

10. The correction of the entries of status of cultivators, and the insertion of the general note in the patwari's copy of the settlement misl, should be made simultaneously with the correction of the Government copy (or copies), and each revised entry should be signed by the Extra Assistant Commissioner.

11. The above procedure will provide for the correction of the official records of the settlement. But provision must also be made for the correction of the title-deeds in the hands of the cultivators and their landlords.

12. The correction both of the official records and of the extracts in the hands of the people should be effected according to patwaris' circles of villages.

Each patwari must collect the extracts from settlement records held by cultivators and their landlords, and must bring them with him to the court of the revising officer (Extra Assistant Commissioner). They will there be altered in accordance with the alterations made in the settlement records; the alterations will be attested and signed by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, or by his responsible subordinate, the qánúngo acting immediately under his orders, and will be restored to the parties under the orders of the Extra Assistant Commissioner.

13. No fee is to be charged for these alterations of extracts under any pretence whatever.

14. Any document supplied to the people by the settlement authorities, whether an extract of the above nature or an extract from other parts of the settlement record, which touches upon the subjects treated of in Section 16 of Chapter III, or Chapters IV, V, and VI, should have the above-quoted general remark recorded on it, and the meaning of the remark should be explained to the parties concerned. The procedure with regard to this operation will be the same as the above.

15. The Commissioners will direct the qánúngos, naib qánúngos and patwaris of each district to be placed under the orders of the revising officers.

16. The work of revision should be undertaken tahsil by tahsil, and there will be no objection to employing the whole staff of qánúngos and naib qánúngos of the district in supervising the correction of the records of a single tahsil if it is found convenient to make this arrangement.

17. It is of great importance that the rectifications which the Tenancy Act renders necessary should be made quickly and correctly. Any alterations which may be required in consequence of decrees passed in suits brought under the Act can be made when each decree is passed, and there is no need whatever to delay making the rectifications because it is anticipated that there will be numerous suits brought to set aside the record of the first settlement. With reference to paragraph 6 of letter No. 103, dated 4th February, from Secretary to Government, Punjab, to Financial Commissioner, the revising officers are not to consider themselves precluded from hearing suits brought under the Act. The work of rectification of the new settlement record is the work for which they are specially appointed, and the hearing of suits must not be allowed to interfere with this work; but with this proviso the revising officers should decide cases as they arise as promptly as possible.

18. Section 43 of the Act and the stamp clauses of Sections 17 and 40 having been repealed by the Court Fees' Act VII of 1870, the proper stamps for cases between landlord and tenant will be found in the last part of Section 8 of that Act and in Article 5 of Schedule II.

19. A selection of the correspondence on which the present orders are based will be circulated for information.

Report by MUNSHÍ GHULÁM NABI KHÁN, *Extra Assistant Commissioner, on the revision of Settlement Records with regard to hereditary tenure of tenant, &c., under Act XXVIII. of* 1868.

SECTION I.

INTRODUCTORY.

The revision of settlement records under Act XXVIII of 1868 was commenced about the month of December 1869, and as no other instructions than those contained in the Financial Book Circular No. 18 of the 23rd December 1868 had been till then issued as to the mode of carrying out the provisions of the Act, the procedure prescribed in that circular was followed.

2. It was provided in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the letter from the Secretary to Government, Punjab, subjoined to the above circular, that in revising the records the opportunity should be taken of classifying tenants having, or presumed to have, a right of occupancy under Sections 5 and 6 of the Act. But as this could not be satisfactorily ascertained without judicial inquiry, the applications of tenants for the restoration of occupancy rights which had already been received and had been collected in the office, as also those subsequently presented, were treated as regular suits, and this procedure was continued until the new rules were issued.

3. As the investigation of the hereditary tenure of the tenants thus depended on the presentation of applications by them,—on this becoming known to them they began to present their applications, and up to the date of the issue of the new rules with reference to revision in April 1870, 1,107 such applications were received.

4. On receipt of the new rules judicial inquiries in these cases were entirely discontinued. The applications already received from the cultivators, with the exception of those in which judicial investigations had been completed, were all filed on record, and the revision was carried out according to the new rules.

5. This process of revision was taken in hand on the 10th May 1870. The Shurrukpur tahsil was first taken up; and the patwaris and naib qánúngos were summoned and placed under the superintendence of Wali Rám, the Sadr Qánúngo, and the work was carried on under my general supervision. When the work of that tahsil was completed, the other tahsils were taken up successively, and the revision of the entire district was thus brought to a conclusion in August 1870.

6. A summary investigation was made with reference to each holding by inquiry from the patwari, and in special cases by examination of the rent-roll, &c., of past year; and further inquiry was made through the tahsildars as to whether the cultivator was recorded as hereditary at the previous settlement, or his legal heirs had remained in possession and continued to cultivate the land until the preparation of the statement of investigation into the rights of hereditary cultivators prepared at the present settlement. All those whose possession was found to be continuous had revision effected in their favor, whilst those who had ceased to be in possession before the preparation of that statement were not affected by the revision, and any tenant of the latter class who put forward his claim to revision was instructed to institute a regular civil suit.

7. The revision was effected in the following manner:—

1*st*.—An entry of the purport of Rule VII of the rules issued by the Financial Commissioner, given in the margin, was made on each of the settlement misls, *i. e.*, that in the district office and that with the patwari. The following entry was made in red ink against each holding in the statement of the fields contained in each holding and against each field in the khasrah: "This tenant has the right of occupancy in the land under Section 6, Act XXVIII of 1868." These words, however, were not repeated in each individual instance, but as far as possible this entry was made once for all against one holding, and a reference to it was inserted against the remaining holdings. In the "extracts of khateonis" and "agreement of proprietors" given at settlement to the land-owners similar entries were made in red ink with reference to the cultivators. Wherever any change was made in a settlement file I attested it with my signature; the extracts of the khateonis were similarly attested by Wali Rám, Sadr Qánúngo.

Nothing in this misl which relates to the subjects treated of in Section 16 of Chapter 3, or in Chapter 45 and 6 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, shall be considered valid if opposed to the entries made in the first regular settlement, unless it is supported by an agreement or a decree of Court, or is valid under Section 45 of the Act.

SECTION II.

Tenants whose tenures were recorded as hereditary at the revision of settlement.

8. In Appendix A, columns 6 to 13, a detail is given of those tenants who at revision were recorded as having hereditary rights in accordance with the former settlement record; of those the rights of 931 persons (in columns 7 and 8) were ascertained by judicial investigation prior to the receipt of Financial Commissioner's instructions, as mentioned in paragraph 2 of this report.

9. In this class of suits the only point for investigation was to which of the classes described in Sections 5 and 6 of the Act the plaintiffs belonged. The proprietors who were the defendants utterly denied the truth of the claims preferred, without rebutting the presumption in their favor in the manner described in the latter part of Section 6 of the Act. None of the proprietors met the claims in these cases in this manner. The determination of the status of tenants in the cases above-mentioned should therefore be considered as sufficient and final, and no tenants should, except by appeal to a higher court, be allowed to institute a suit for the investigation of his tenure; but the proprietor may bring regular suits under the last portion of Section 6 to rebut the presumptive rights of occupancy awarded in favor of tenants under first portion of same section.

10. In column 9 are entered 1,421 tenants holding leases. These are the persons who on the investigation made into occupancy rights at the late settlement obtained leases from the proprietors for fixed periods and were recorded as tenants-at-will. At the commencement of the revision it was thought that no regard should be paid to those agreements, the proprietors being left to bring regular civil suits upon the leases granted by them if they thought proper to do so. It was, however, urged in one case by a proprietor that the deed executed by his tenant had been attested before the Settlement Officer, and that therefore under the latter part of Section 6 the tenant was not entitled to claim the right of occupancy in opposition to his own contract. The Commissioner being referred to on the point, considered the proprietor's objection valid owing to this, while all such cases in which revision had taken place were allowed to stand. Subsequently tenants who had executed such leases were excluded from the benefit of revision. Column 9 shows the number of tenants on lease who obtained the benefit of revision prior to the receipt of the above instructions.

11. Column 10 of the Appendix is very clear. In it are entered those tenants who were recorded as hereditary after the summary inquiry mentioned in paragraph 6 and in the manner described in paragraph 7.

SECTION III.

Tenants regarding whom no revision has taken place.

12. The following are the particulars of tenants excluded from the benefit of revision:—

I.—At the late settlement, besides the summary investigation into the rights of tenants effected by the aid of assessors, &c., regular suits were also instituted either by the proprietors against the tenants recorded as having rights of occupancy (prior to the preparation of the lists of tenants), or by the tenants who were deprived of rights of occupancy at the summary investigation to establish their occupancy rights. With reference to the second division of the latter part of Section 6 of the Act, no revision was made in favor of the tenants who had not succeeded in establishing their claims in such cases. A reference to column 15 will show that the number of such tenants was 193.

II.—Under the provisions of Section 6 of the Act the revision was made in those cases only in which the tenants had continuously occupied the land ever since the previous settlement; while the names of all those who appeared to have been out of possession at the time of the preparation of the list of hereditary tenants, or those who had subsequently given up the land and settled in some other village, or had died, were omitted. The number of such tenants, as per Appendix A, column 16, is 3,362.

III.—In column 17, Appendix A, 983 persons are shown whose land was carried away by the river after the previous settlement, and had remained under water until the late settlement. No revision could be made in such cases. They were left to be settled in case of dispute between the landlord and the tenant by a regular suit when the land was recovered.

IV.—It has been stated in paragraph 10 that it was directed by the Commissioner that those tenants who had obtained leases as tenants-at-will should not be admitted to the benefit of revision. Hence no revision has been made in such cases after the receipt of the order referred to, and the entries made at the present settlement have been allowed to stand. The number of such tenants, who are entered in column 18, was 217.

V.—It may be mentioned that the number of leases executed at the late settlement in the Kasúr tahsil exceeds by far the numbers in other tahsils. In column 5, Appendix A, the number of tenants deprived of rights of occupancy is shown to be 7,296. Of these there were 2,968 who obtained leases. The percentage of tenants who obtained leases is thus 40.

13. It appears from Appendix A that in Lahore district there were at the former settlement 22,802 hereditary tenants; of these 2,745 only were recorded as hereditary at the late settlement, and 20,057 were deprived of rights of occupancy. At the present revision 13,374 have been restored to their former position, and 6,720 have not been admitted to the benefit of revision. In other words, about two-thirds of the number recorded as hereditary cultivators at the former settlement have retained their status, and the remaining one-third have lost it.

SECTION IV.

Procedure adopted in cases instituted and decided under Act XXVIII of 1868.

14. Appendix B shows the cases which were filed after the revision under the provision of the Act by the proprietors against the tenants. The statement includes all such cases decided by judicial officers of the Lahore district; for though such cases are generally received and heard in my court, they are by no means exclusively restricted to it, but are also filed and heard in other courts.

15. The particulors of the single case entered in column 1 of Appendix B are as follows:—

On revision the tenant was entered in red ink as hereditary under Section 6 of the Act. The proprietor filed a suit on the ground that on a previous suit brought by him against the tenants the latter had agreed to quit the land and a decree had been passed. Accordingly, on investigation, the proprietor's statement was found to be correct, and a decree was therefore given in his favor under Section 2 of the Act, and the alteration made in the revision was set aside.

16. In column 5, Appendix B, are entered 24 cases; of these 6 are cases in which decrees were passed. In all these the proprietors' claims were admitted by the tenants. In 4 of them tenants agreed, the confession of judgment was owing to an agreement between the proprietors and the tenants that a portion of the land should be restored to the former, and the remainder retained by the cultivators as permanent occupants. Decree was accordingly passed in favor of the proprietors for the portion given up by the tenants. In the other 2 cases the tenants agreed to give up their claim to occupancy rights on condition of being allowed to cultivate the land for ten years. In the remaining 18 cases the plaintiff's claim could not be proved, as in these cases of the 30 years mentioned in the 1st clause of the 2nd part of Section 6 of the Act seven years belonged to the time of the Sikh Government, when the land was not of any great importance, and when there was little difference between the proprietary and non-proprietary class of cultivators. The jagirdars realized their demands from the cultivators, whether proprietors or not, by appraisement or division of crops. It is therefore very difficult now to ascertain what tenants were ejected from their holdings at the will of their landlords during that period. As regards the remaining 23 years, it has not been shown that any tenants by any sufficient precedent entitled to rights of occupancy were ejected from their holdings at the will of the proprietors. Clause 2 comprises cases in which tenants have voluntarily admitted at the revision of records or investigation of claims that they would resign their title to land, or that they would in future cultivate subject to the proprietor's will. In suits of this description wherever investigation was made it was ascertained that no tenant agreed before any Settlement Officer of his own free will to resign his occupancy rights. On the contrary, it appears that it was then currently rumoured that no cultivators would be allowed to retain hereditary rights, and therefore these men, considering that if they opposed the wish of the proprietors they would be ejected at once, contrived to retain possession by assenting to a postponement of the proprietor's claim; but such consent is clearly not what is contemplated by Clause 2 of Section 6 of the Act.

17. The following are the particulars of the case entered in column 9 of Appendix B. The village was a pattidari one, and the tenant, besides holding occupancy rights in the land in dispute, had also proprietary rights in the village. The proprietor (plaintiff) alleged that the land was village common before the previous settlement, and that it was allotted to him in a division then effected, and that therefore under the latter part of Section 9 the tenant had not acquired occupancy rights in the land. The case, however, was dismissed on the grounds that the land claimed is not village common, and that Section 9 applies to those cases only which do not fall under any of the previous Sections 5, 6, or 8, and accordingly in the present case, as the occupancy rights of the tenant had been admitted under Section 6, the plaintiff had no remedy under Section 9.

18. Suits for enhancement of rents under Sections 10 to 13 of the Act were more numerous than any other class, and are still being instituted. They will probably continue to be instituted in large numbers, as the proprietors of land, which was at the recent settlement declared to be held at their will, and which has now been restored to the cultivators under the Act, whose rights of occupancy they would find it difficult, if not impossible, under the provisions of the Act to set aside, will endeavour to obtain compensation by enhancement of rents.

19. At first I thought that the number of cases for the enhancement of rents would not be large, as I supposed that when Settlement Officers had awarded an enhanced rent, the proprietors would not be at liberty to sue for enhancement of from five to seven years afterwards, as it had been provided in Clause 8 of the Financial Commissioner's instructions issued with the sanction of Government, that any enhancement of rent made at the settlement should be considered valid under Section 45 of the Act. Although, from the terms of the rule above referred to, it is clear that it was intended to prevent tenants from bringing frivolous suits to set aside the decisions of Settlement Officers enhancing the rent, yet when it is read in connection with Section 45 of the Act, the natural conclusion is that no proprietor could until five years had elapsed claim enhancement of the rent rate; for Section 45 distinctly provides that all proceedings of officers of Government prior to the passing of the Act should be considered to be proceedings under the Act, so far as consistent with its provisions. If therefore the enhancement effected by Settlement Officers be considered to have been made in accordance with the Act, Section 13 of the Act will prevent the proprietors from bringing any suit for further enhancement within five years from the conclusion of this settlement. Two cases of this kind were filed in my court in which the Settlement Officer had increased the rent rate, and the proprietors, considering the enhancement awarded to be insufficient, applied for further enhancement. I dismissed these cases on the ground that a suit for enhancement would not lie until five years had elapsed, but on appeal my decision was overruled, and it was laid down that the rule, with

instructions issued by the Financial Commissioner, simply meant that no alteration should be made in the course of the revision in the rent fixed by the Settlement Officers, and that it was in no way intended to debar any one from having recourse to regular suits. Since then the number of cases has been increasing to such an extent that, as it were, cases of enhancement of rent may be said to be pending against all the hereditary cultivators in the district. It has been ascertained by scrutiny that at settlement the malikana to be paid to the owners by hereditary cultivators was fixed at from 1 to 12 annas on the rupee of Government revenue, but recently in the cases of enhancement of rent which have been decided, it has often been awarded at the rate of one rupee per rupee of the revenue; and there is no limit to the rate at which enhancement may be awarded, as at present cases of enhancement of rent are decided in accordance with Clause 3, Section 11 of the Act, under which the rate can be increased to any amount which is not in excess of the rates paid by tenants-at-will holding similar land in the same or neighbouring villages, less the percentage specified in that clause, so that there is no limit to the rate at which rent may be fixed. It is very probable that in many cases the rate will exceed one rupee per rupee of the revenue, and when proprietors are authorized by law to claim an increase of their share, it is not to be expected that they will let the advantage slip.

20. It should also be noted that in dealing with applications for enhancement of rent in addition to Section 11 the provisions of Sections 37 to 40 were kept in view. For instance, where it appeared that the tenant had within the last 30 years constructed a masonry well or repaired an old one, or had dug a canal-cut, or had broken up waste or otherwise improved the land, inquiry was made as to the amount laid out by the cultivators upon such improvements. It was then considered within what period the amount laid out upon improvements could be made up by remitting the difference between the enhanced rate awarded and the former malikana, and the proprietor was then instructed to pay at once the whole amount laid out by the tenant upon improvements, in which case he should be entitled to receive the rent at the enhanced rate; or, if he did not do so, that the tenant should be entitled to hold at the former rate until he was compensated by the difference for his outlay, or until the proprietor should pay him the amount due as compensation, which, in consideration of his holding at the lower rate, would decrease year by year.

21. In column 14, Appendix B, decree is shown to have been given in 20 cases. Of these, two cases were decided on confession of judgment, the rule of malikana being fixed at 9 annas per rupee as Government revenue, by consent of both parties. The remaining cases were decided on the merits, besides th einvestigation in court,—commission being issued for local inquiry to the naib tahsildar, or in some cases to the sadr qánúngo, who were instructed to ascertain the annual produce of the land. The cases were then disposed of under Clause 3 of Section 11 of the Act, by comparison with the rate of rent paid by tenants-at-will. In column 15 49 cases are shown as dismissed. Of these, 45 cases are of the single village of Tat, and they were disposed of by the Assistant Commissioner of Kasúr in the earlier part of the inquiry. The remaining four cases were decided by this court. Of these, two cases are those which have been already mentioned in paragraph 19. In the other two cases defendant produced an agreement from the plaintiff fixing the rent, and therefore, with reference to the provisions of Section 2 of the Act, no enhancement could be decreed contrary to the terms of the agreement. In appeal in all the above cases, except the last two, in one of which no appeal was preferred, the Commissioner, after such further inquiry as was necessary, reversed the orders of the first court, and awarded an enhancement of rent.

22. Up to the present time only three suits, which are shown in column 17 of statement B, have been instituted by proprietors under Clause 2 of Section 19 of the Act to deprive tenants of rights of occupancy. In two of those the plaintiffs' claims were dismissed, it having been found that the cultivator had been in possession for more than 30 years. In the third case decree was given to the plaintiff, and after local inquiry compensation was fixed at Rs. 13-2-6 per ghumao. I believe this rate to be quite sufficient, considering that the land was simply barani (rain cultivation). The plaintiff has accepted this rate, and paid Rs. 361-8-0 for 27 ghumaos 4 kanals of land, but the tenant is altogether dissatisfied, and has appealed to the Commissioner's Court.

23. Only one suit was brought under Section 36 of the Tenancy Act to dispossess the collateral relatives of a deceased tenant with rights of occupancy. On inquiry it was found that the cultivation of the land had been commenced by the grand-father, present occupant, and cultivator of the deceased, and that after his death his sons jointly cultivated the land, and that it was only recently that the deceased and the present occupant, who were full cousins, separated their holdings. The suit of the plaintiff was therefore dismissed.

24. Out of the four cases shown in column 25, two were decided by Mr. F. D. O. Bullock, Assistant Commissioner, and two by Diwán Byjnáth, Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner, and no further mention of these cases is necessary beyond this that, when the case was dismissed, the judgment of the court of first instance was reversed by Commissioner on appeal.

25. Appendix C includes all the suits instituted by the cultivators; columns 1 to 28 show those suits which were decided before the issue of the Financial Commissioner's rules for revision of settlement were judicially decided, as has been mentioned in paragraph 2 of this report; column 29 shows such applications as under the new rules were filed in the record office, without judicial inquiry, as explained in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this report.

26. Suits instituted by tenants after the revision of the settlement was completed are shown in columns 30 to 57. With reference to these, it need only be mentioned that the 21 cases in column 46 under Section 6 of the Act are those which are noticed in column 74 of this statement, and in column 6 of the second part of Statement C, and which will further be noticed in paragraph 29 and clause 1 of paragraph 33 of this report.

Column 50 shows two cases under Section 8 of the Tenancy Act. These were cases in which the cultivators, contrary to the entry in the record of the former settlement, claimed the right of occupancy on the ground of long possession. The facts of the case, in which decree was given in favor of the cultivator, were as follow:—

"The land of a nazul garden, known as Jowála Singh's garden, has since the Sikh government been always under the cultivation of Iláhi Buksh. Pír Buksh, Daliwálla, the lessee of the garden for life, ejected the cultivator. On inquiry the long possession of the plaintiff was established, and it was also found that in 1850 Mr. Raikes, Commissioner, had ordered that he should not be disturbed in his possession by any lessee; decree of the right of possession was therefore given in his favor under Section 8 of the Act. In the second case it was at first found plaintiff had no rights of occupancy, but on further inquiry being made by order of the appellate court, it was found that the cultivator had held adverse possession for 28 years, as he had never paid anything to the proprietor as rent beyond the Government revenue and the village expenses, and that 18 years ago he had constructed a masonry well in the land at his own expense. The right of occupancy was therefore admitted under Section 8, and his status was declared to be that of hereditary cultivators under Clause 1 of Section 6, except that he was protected from any action which might be brought by the proprietor under the latter part of Clause 2 of that Section.

27. In columns 58 to 69 are shown the suits instituted by cultivators complaining of excessive rents having been fixed by the Settlement Officers. All these applications were dismissed, as the causes of action were in neither of the two mentioned in Section 14 of the Act. Two suits were brought under Section 16 of the Act. In one of these the claim was dismissed, as the proprietor claimed commutation of a cash rent to a share in the produce without the defendant's consent, and contrary to the former settlement. The second case is still pending. It is one in which at the previous settlement payment in kind at one-fourth the produce was fixed; but the cultivator contends that he never paid a share of the produce, but has always paid cash. The proprietor claims payment of a share in the produce at the rate paid by tenants-at-will of similar land in the same and adjacent villages, less 15 per centum on Government revenue. As the defendant does not agree to pay rent in kind, inquiry is being made as to whether, after the previous settlement and up to the commencement of the present settlement, the rent was paid in kind or in money, and the case will be decided on the merits after this has been ascertained.

28. Of the three cases contained in column 70, one is a case in which a nephew claimed succession to the hereditary cultivation of his deceased uncle. Decree was given in favor of the claimant under Section 36, it having been found that the land was originally cultivated by the grand-father of the claimant, on whose death the claimant and his uncle had cultivated jointly. In the remaining two cases the claimants in one were the wife and the nephew of the deceased. No decree could be given in favor of either, as the wife has no right of succession under Section 36 of the Act, and as the conditions contained in that Section in regard to the rights of nephews were not fulfilled in the case of second claimant, it not being proved that the common ancestor of the claimant and the deceased had been in possession of the land. It was proved that the cultivation commenced with the deceased. In the third case it was proved before the Assistant Commissioner of Kassúr that the custom in the village Tat in which the land was situate was that on the death of a hereditary cultivator without issue the land lapsed to the proprietor; and as the hereditary cultivator had died before Act XXVIII of 1868 came into force, the claimant, who was his nephew, was excluded from the succession, and the land was brought under the personal cultivation of the proprietors, it was held that the plaintiff's claim could not be revived by the passing of the Act.

29. It has already been stated in paragraph 6 of this report that no revision of the records was made in the case of such cultivators as were found not to be in possession before the preparation of the statement of cultivator's rights. One of those cultivators brought a regular suit to establish his right. On inquiry it was found that shortly before the late settlement the cultivator had been ejected by the proprietor, and brought a suit for possession, in which he obtained a decree which was upheld on appeal. The cultivator had then applied for execution, but the proprietor having preferred a further appeal to the Financial Commissioner, execution had been postponed;—afterwards, when the investigation of the rights of tenants in the Settlement Department commenced, as he was out of possession, he was not recorded as having rights of occupancy. The tenant, considering that the occupancy rights of tenants generally had been set aside by the Settlement Department, and that there was therefore no chance of a hearing, took no action whatever. Under these circumstances his dispossession has been taken to be of the same sort as that of the other tenants whose occupancy rights were set aside at the time of settlement. He has therefore obtained a decree of right of occupancy under Section 6 of the Act against the proprietor. This case is shown in column 74 of statement C, Part I.

30. In statement C, Part II, are shown the regular suits instituted by hereditary cultivators after the completion of the revision. Further mention of these cases will be made in the succeeding paragraphs.

31. Since in the case of those cultivators who were ejected from the land held by them under the statement of investigation into the rights of cultivators prepared at the present settlement, and who have been restored under Section 6 of the Tenancy Act, in some of the earlier cases, as mentioned in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this report, they were reinstated; after judicial investigation they were put in possession on summary applications by way of execution of decree. But on further consideration it appeared that these judicial decisions, like the revision as a matter of course, related only to the maintenance of rights of occupancy and not to delivery of possession; and the cultivators were therefore directed to bring separate suits to obtain possession. The regular suits thus instituted are exhibited in columns 1, 2 and 3 of statement C, Part II. Out of the suits thus instituted, nine were dismissed under the following circumstances: In one case it appeared that two years before the late settlement the proprietor had ejected the cultivator, and that the cultivator had not sued for possession until now. As under Clause 4, Section 7 of Financial Commissioner's Book Circular No. 46 of 1860, only one year is allowed for suits brought by tenants to recover possession, and this does not appear to have been repealed by any subsequent Act or order, the claim of the tenant was dismissed as barred by limitation. In the second case it was found that the tenant had not been dispossessed, but that he sued owing to the proprietor's demanding that he should quit the land. The third case was dismissed by Mr. Macauliffe, Extra Assistant Commissioner, as during the inquiry made by the Settlement Department into the rights of cultivators the tenant (plaintiff in the present case) had admitted before Agha Muhammad, Superintendent of Settlement, that they had given up the land in the previous "har," and had asked that the land should be entered as being under the cultivation of the proprietor himself. The remaining six cases were dismissed for default.

32. Columns 5 to 8 contain the cases in which Settlement Officers had fixed a term for protection in the cultivation in favor of hereditary cultivators by a judicial decision, and in which review was applied for under Financial Commissioner's Circular No. 4171 of 19th July 1870. They also include suits in which review was granted under instructions from the Commissioner, where no protection had been granted by the Settlement Department, but the right of occupancy had been entirely set aside.

33. In column 6, 20 cases are shown in which review has been admitted. The judgments passed in these cases at the time of settlement were not in accordance with the law relating to the decision of civil suits then in force. In eighteen of these cases rights of occupancy were restored under Section 6 of the Tenancy Act, and the proprietors were informed that if they wished to eject the cultivators, they must prove one of the two states of circumstances mentioned in Clauses 1 and 2 of that Section. In two instances the proprietors expressed their readiness immediately to prove that within the last 30 years such cultivators in the same and adjacent villages had been ejected at the will of the proprietors. The cultivators maintained that their ancestors had settled as cultivators in the village along with the proprietors when it was originally founded, and that they had ever since been in possession. On investigation the cultivators clearly established their allegation, and the proprietors failed to prove what they had alleged. The defendants were accordingly declared to be tenants with rights of occupancy under Clause 3, Section 5 of the Tenancy Act. In five cases review was refused, as there was nothing in the original order opposed to law.

34. Only one case is shown in column 9. This was a case in which the land had been swept away by the action of the river after the previous settlement, and was thrown up again at the late settlement, when the proprietors took possession. The tenant sued for possession, but his suit was dismissed, as under the terms of the administration paper of the former settlement land lost by diluvion which had been in the occupancy of a tenant could only be claimed by him when again recovered in case he had remained in the village during the period in which the land had been in the bed of the river. In the present case the tenant had left the village, and after the land was swept away, and had not returned for three years.

35. From Clause 4 of paragraph 12 of this report it will appear that under Section 2 of Act XXVIII of 1868 rights of occupancy were not restored to certain tenants whose hereditary tenure had been set aside at the recent settlement, but who had obtained leases for terms of years instead when their rights were not recognized, as of course at the revision many of these had recourse to the civil court and instituted suits to set aside the contract contained in the lease as invalid on the ground that the Settlement Officer contemplated the ejection of all cultivators who did not enter into agreements for terms of years with the proprietors. The suits shown in column 14 were tried by me and by Mr. Bullock, and as it was found that at the settlement it was generally believed by the cultivators that rights of occupancy would altogether be set aside, and that on this account, in order to retain the land under their cultivation, they entered into leases, and that had they not been influenced by this fear or mistake, they would not have voluntarily abandoned their rights of occupancy, decree was accordingly given under Clause 2, Section 12 of the Punjab Civil Code, Part I. The percentage of hereditary cultivators who entered into leases with the proprietors at settlement was about 25.

36. In column 15 seven cases are shown as dismissed. In three of these it was found that at the settlement the proprietors sued to eject the tenants, and the tenants, agreeing to give up their hereditary rights, accepted leases protecting them for a term of years. Three cases were dismissed by Mr. Bullock on account of the suit not having been properly instituted.

In two other cases the tenants voluntarily agreed to give rent in kind to the proprietors at one-fourth produce, and as they had thus not succeeded in gaining what they had sued for, these suits are returned in the statement as dismissed, it having been deemed unnecessary to add a column for "Razinama" to the statement for two cases only.

V.—Miscellaneous.

37. It was necessary that the landlords and tenants should understand the process of revision and the more important points of the Act. I have no doubt that both the parties, as far as they were capable of comprehending them, have well understood the points affecting their interests, as in the first place the patwaris came to the district head-quarters with the settlement files and khateonis, and were employed for some time in the work of revision; and this gave publicity to it throughout the district, and the proprietors and cultivators ascertained what had been done in the revision from the patwaris. Accordingly many of the tenants whose names were not retained in the list of hereditary tenants for the reasons given in paragraph 12 of this report presented petitions to be maintained in their tenures, and the proprietors likewise filed cases to set aside the hereditary rights of tenants under Clauses 1 and 2 of Section 6 and Section 9, and for the enhancement of rent under Section 11, and to eject tenants under Clause 2 of Section 19 of the Act. All this shows that the effect of the revision and of the Act are generally known to the people. Besides this, the proprietors and tenants who attended court from time to time were also made acquainted with any necessary particulars. Lastly, in January 1871, I went on tour in the district, and on my route inspected some villages in all the tahsils, except the Shurrukpur tahsil, where there are few hereditary tenants, and every halting place, and in the surrounding villages explained the nature of the revision which had been effected and the purport of Sections 5, 6, 8, 11, 14, 19, 32, 34, 36 and 37 of Act XVIII of 1868, in public assemblies. It thus appears that sufficient publicity has been given to the rules, and if further diffusion of this information be desired, explanations may be printed and given to each tenant and landlord.

38. As cases under the Tenancy Act have been heard in my court for more than a year, during which period I have had a great deal of business, and many cases connected with the Act, it is necessary that I should state to the best of my judgment the impressions produced in the minds of the people by the operation of the Act. The passing of the Act will for some time be regretted by the proprietary class, who had obtained an unexpected advantage, and have been at once deprived of it, especially by those who are most intelligent and disposed to reflection, and who by their ability and economy could make a profitable use of their proprietary rights. But when they come to take into account that formerly they usually received merely a nominal sum as malikana from the cultivators, *i. e.*, in the proportion of one anna to the rupee of Government revenue, or a little more in some exceptional cases, and that by means of this Act instead of one anna they are beginning to receive varying amounts up to one rupee, and that there is no limit to still further enhancement, they will become contented as that of the entire proprietary body only those aim at cultivating their proprietary lands in person who had been absent from home in search of service at the commencement of British rule and for some time after, and who are therefore not in possession of so much land as they are themselves able to cultivate. These are comparatively few; and, leaving them out of account, the main object of the proprietors is to obtain an increased income from these lands, and to these the Act is very favorable. With regard to the tenants, although the Act is *primâ facie* exceedingly favorable to this class, yet when they learn that instead of one anna they may have to pay one rupee, their joy is turned into sorrow. Still when they consider that previously they were being deprived of all connection with the land and had ruin and banishment staring them in the face, and that they have now obtained the right of permanent occupancy, they will not be much dissatisfied with this increase of the malikana payable. In short, in my opinion, the rights of both the proprietors and the tenants are equally well protected by the Act.

39. In conclusion it is necessary to bring to prominent notice the exertions of Wali Rám, the Sadr Qánúngo, in the revision of the settlement records, which owing to his aid has been completed in a short time, notwithstanding the press of work, and without any additional expense to Government. Under these circumstances I beg to recommend a reward of Rs. 50 to Wali Rám out of the sum of Rs. 2,867-14-4, being savings from the pitwaris' fees, which is in hand, which would be a reward not inconsonant with the generosity of Government.

Statement showing the Work performed in the Revision of Tenant Entries in five Districts of the Punjab.

	Gujranwallah.	Gurdaspur.				Sialkot.				Amritsar. †				Lahore. †				Gurdaspur.				Total.	Remarks.
	460 villages.	269 villages.	Hafizabad, 492 villages.	Laboure.	Chuniun.	Kusur.	Sarrakpur.	Amritsar, 376 villages.	Tarn Taran, 361 villages.	Ajnala, 340 villages.	Sialkot, 663 villages.	Pasrur, 541 villages.	Zaffarwal, 535 villages.	Reyah, 495 villages.	Batalah, 496 villages.	Shakargarh, 758 villages.	Pathánkot, 289 villages.	707 villages.					
Number of villages in which entries regarding status of cultivators have been corrected.	None required.	23	248	...	...	...	...	61	58	35	...	...	...	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	655	* The revision or tenant entries and Settlement; Records have been completed in the Gujranwalah tahsil; but 68 reports of patwaris for correction of names of hereditary cultivators remain to be disposed of.
Number of villages in which entries regarding status of cultivators have been corrected previously.	332	183	...	269	299	255	245	228	220	35	663	541	535	265	306	231	171	322				5,100	In the Wazirabad tahsil the work of revision and correction is completed; but 21 reports of patwaris for corrections of names of hereditary cultivators are pending. Sixty patwaris were employed.
Number of entries of revised settlement record restored to the status of settlement by corrections in red ink, under Rule V.	None required.	168	1,944	1,944	3,876	4,022	87	1,387	1,205	456	...	...	...	2,347	...	...	...	3,392				7,507	In the Hafizabad tahsil the work of revision and correction of entries completed; only 21 reports as above are pending. All such will have to be enquired into on the spot, and are unconnected with the corrections shown in this Statement. Ninety-four patwaris have been employed.
Number of entries of revised settlement record restored by the status of 1st settlement by corrections in red ink, under Rule V.	...	...	...	3,531	299	255	245	228	220	35	663	541	535	265	306	231	171	322				5,100	† All tahsils have been completed, with the exception noted in column VII. only. All will be completed in three weeks or a month's time, nor is there any necessity for any establishment:
Total number of entries corrected.	2,768	1,518	1,944	3,531	3,876	4,022	87	5,261	3,529	3,161	...	...	...	21,897	2,470	2,128	2,588	3,392				63,072	‡ Sadr Kanungo, 2 Kanungos, and 2 Tahsil Kanungos (all the district) did the work.
Number of settlement mists on which the entry prescribed in Rule VII. has been recorded up to date.	332	206	248	269	299	255	245	289	278	301	663	541	535	495	496	758	289	707				7,206	§ 127 patwaris (all the district) did the work which was concluded in all June.
Number of villages in which the private title-deeds or extracts have been corrected under Rule XII.	332	206	248	134	150	64	84	289	278	301	...	...	...	495	496	758	289	707				6,570	‖ No remarks.
Number of villages in which title-deeds have still to be corrected.	No more requiring correction.	In 53 villages no corrections required.	In 244 villages no corrections are required.	135	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	¶ The whole of the work of revision has been completed.

¶ The revision of tenant entries in Settlement Records and revision of sanads in possession of proprietors and tenants is completed; but out of the sanads shown in column 6, 2,411 sanads are reported to have been lost by proprietors and tenants, and cannot therefore be revised.

In the total 21,387 entries corrected in the Sialkot district are included, of which the detail for each tahsil has not been furnished.

Statement showing the Tenancy Act Cases instituted and disposed of in five Districts of the Punjab from the introduction of the Act to the 31st December 1870.

	District.	FEBRUARY.			MARCH		
			DECIDED.			DECIDED.	
		Instituted.	In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.	Instituted.	In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.
I. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5	AMRITSAR.	...	...	...	17	...	...
II. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 6		705	142	41	1,214	997	19
III. Suits by landlords for rebutting presumption of occupancy under Section 6		1	1	...	5	...	...
IV. Suits by landlords for enhancement of rent under Section 11		...	...	...	...	...	...
V. Suits by tenants for abatement under Section 14 ...		...	...	...	...	...	...
VI. Suits for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy on payment of compensation, Section 19, Clause (2)		...	...	...	...	...	...
VII. No. of cases of alienation of rights of occupancy under Section 34		...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII. No. of cases in which landlords have obtained pre-emption		...	...	...	...	...	...
IX. No. of successions by collaterals under Section 36		...	...	...	...	...	...
X. No. of claims for compensation under Chapter VI...		...	...	...	...	...	...
XI. No. of cases in which tenants having right of occupancy have been prevented by landlord from making improvements desired by them ...		...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...		706	143	41	1,236	997	19
I. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5	SIALKOT.	6	...	4	...	...	2
II. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 6		113	18	35	138	9	33
III. Suits by landlords for rebutting presumption of occupancy under Section 6		53	25	28	5	1	...
IV. Suits by landlords for enhancement of rent under Section 11...		2	2	...	...	...	...
V. Suits by tenants for abatement under Section 14 ...		...	...	...	...	...	...
VI. Suits for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy on payment of compensation, Section 19, Clause (2)		...	...	...	...	...	...
VII. No. of cases of alienation of rights of occupancy under Section 34		...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII. No. of cases in which landlords have obtained pre-emption		...	...	...	...	...	...
IX. No. of successions by collaterals under Section 36 ...		...	...	...	...	...	...
X No. of claims for compensation under Chapter VI...		...	...	...	...	...	...
XI. No. of cases in which tenants having right of occupancy have been prevented by landlord from making improvements desired by them ...		...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...		174	45	67	143	10	35

	APRIL.			MAY.			JUNE.			JULY.			AUGUST.		
		DECIDED.			DECIDED.			DECIDED.			DECIDED.			DECIDED.	
	Instituted.	In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.	Instituted.	In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.	Instituted.	In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.	Instituted.	In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.	Instituted.	In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.
I. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5	...	...	...	6	...	1	75	...	...	44	1	...	9	...	...
II. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 6	27	620	6	54	15	21	125	140	...	61	152	1	9	34	...
III. Suits by landlords for rebutting presumption of occupancy under Section 6	6	...	...	15	2	2	31	...	...	15	...	...	54	8	11
IV. Suits by landlords for enhancement of rent under Section 11	...	...	...	5	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
V. Suits by tenants for abatement under Section 14 ...	22	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	21	...
VI. Suits for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy on payment of compensation, Section 19, Clause (2)	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
VII. No. of cases of alienation of rights of occupancy under Section 34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII. No. of cases in which landlords have obtained pre-emption	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX. No. of successions by collaterals under Section 36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
X. No. of claims for compensation under Chapter VI...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XI. No. of cases in which tenants having right of occupancy have been prevented by landlord from making improvements desired by them ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	55	620	6	82	17	25	236	143	...	124	153	1	82	63	12
I. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	11	5	6	8	2	4
II. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 6	110	2	23	55	58	65	25	30	55	6	34	14	49	9	9
III. Suits by landlords for rebutting presumption of occupancy under Section 6	15	...	...	12	4	6	2	3	9	...	8	1	34	3	3
IV. Suits by landlords for enhancement of rent under Section 11...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...
V. Suits by tenants for abatement under Section 14 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI. Suits for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy on payment of compensation, Section 19, Clause (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII. No. of cases of alienation of rights of occupancy under Section 34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII. No. of cases in which landlords have obtained pre-emption	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX. No. of successions by collaterals under Section 36 ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
X No. of claims for compensation under Chapter VI...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XI. No. of cases in which tenants having right of occupancy have been prevented by landlord from making improvements desired by them ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	125	2	23	68	62	72	30	33	67	17	47	21	96	16	16

Statement showing the Tenancy Act Cases instituted and disposed of in five Districts

	District.	SEPTEMBER.			OCTOBER.			NOVEMBER.		
		Instituted.	Decided. In favor of plaintiff.	Decided. In favor of defendant.	Instituted.	Decided. In favor of plaintiff.	Decided. In favor of defendant.	Instituted.	Decided. In favor of plaintiff.	Decided. In favor of defendant.
I. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5 ...	AMRITSAR—*concluded.*	12	...	...	2	...	28	5	5	34
II. Suits by tenants for do. under Section 6 ...		...	1	...	10	2	8	7	5	4
III. Suits by landlords for rebutting presumption of occupancy under Section 6 ...		9	5	6	25	9	7	15	29	15
IV. Suits by do. for enhancement of rent under Section 11 ...		...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
V. Suits by tenants for abatement under Section 14 ...		...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
VI. Suits for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy on payment of compensation, Section 19, Clause (2) ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII. No. of alienation of rights of occupancy under Section 34 ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII. No. of cases in which landlords have obtained pre-emption ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX. No. of successions by collaterals under Section 36 ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
X. No. of claims for compensation under Chapter VI ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XI. No. of cases in which tenants having right of occupancy have been prevented by landlord from making improvements desired by them ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...		21	6	6	37	19	50	27	39	53
I. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5 ...	SIALKOT—*concluded.*	...	...	...	26	8	12	15	5	10
II. Suits by tenants for do. under Section 6 ...		...	...	...	33	13	18	21	18	38
III. Suits by landlords for rebutting presumption of occupancy under Section 6 ...		...	...	...	3	3	13	5	8	14
IV. Suits by do. for establishment of rent under Section 11 ...		...	...	...	1	2	2	5	3	2
V. Suits by tenants for abatement under Section 14 ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI. Suits for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy on payment of compensation, Section 19, Clause (2) ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII. No. of alienation of rights of occupancy under Section 34 ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII. No. of cases in which landlords have obtained pre-emption ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX. No. of successions by collaterals under Section 36 ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
X. No. of claims for compensation under Chapter VI. ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XI. No. of cases in which tenants having right of occupancy have been prevented by landlord from making improvements desired by them ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...		...	...	...	63	26	45	46	34	64

of the Punjab from the introduction of the Act to the 31st December 1870—continued.

DECEMBER.			TOTAL.				GRAND TOTAL.				REMARKS.
Instituted.	Decided. In favor of plaintiff.	Decided. In favor of defendant.	Instituted.	Decided. In favor of plaintiff.	Decided. In favor of defendant.	Pending.	Instituted.	Decided. In favor of plaintiff.	Decided. In favor of defendant.	Pending.	
3	4	42	173	10	105	58	665	281	311	73	Seventeen cases were shown as pending in the District Return for October, but two of them were brought forward in the November Return under Class IX.
8	12	...	2,220	2,120	100	...	5,112	4,076	931	105	
15	16	32	191	70	73	48	517	191	222	104	
...	1	2	18	12	2	4	127	54	25	48	
...	...	...	28	21	7	...	119	24	95	...	
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	13	9	4	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	8	5	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	6	3	...	Six cases shown as pending by the Deputy Commissioner in his Return for the period from the introduction of the Act up to close of April, have been struck off his return for the month of May, four under Class VII. and two under Class VIII.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	112	6	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	33	76	2,632	2,233	289	110	6,699	4,761	1,602	330	
9	9	7	78	29	48	1	665	281	311	73	
6	13	12	556	204	302	50	5,112	4,076	931	105	
14	5	5	143	60	79	4	517	191	222	104	
4	...	1	17	9	5	3	127	54	25	48	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	24	95	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	9	4	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	8	5	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	6	3	...	
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	120	112	6	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
33	27	25	795	302	435	58	6,699	4,761	1,602	330	

Statement showing the Tenancy Act Cases instituted and disposed of in five Districts of the Punjab from the introduction of the Act to the 31st December 1870—continued.

		District.	FEBRUARY.			MARCH.		
			Instituted.	Decided.		Instituted.	Decided.	
				In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.		In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.
I.	Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5	GURDASPUR.	256	139	117	1	1	...
II.	Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 6		380	216	60	147	124	30
III.	Suits by landlords for rebutting presumption of occupancy under Section 6		...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.	Suits by landlords for enhancement of rent under Section 11		3	...	...	1	1	3
V.	Suits by tenants for abatement under Section 14 ...		...	...	...	...	...	...
VI.	Suits for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy on payment of compensation, Section 19, Clause (2)		...	...	...	...	...	...
VII.	No. of cases of alienation of rights of occupancy under Section 34		...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.	No. of cases in which landlords have obtained pre-emption		...	...	...	...	...	...
IX.	No. of successions by collaterals under Section 36...		...	...	...	...	...	...
X.	No. of claims for compensation under Chapter VI...		...	...	...	...	...	...
XI.	No. of cases in which tenants having right of occupancy have been prevented by landlord from making improvements desired by them ...		...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...		639	355	177	149	126	33
I.	Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5	LAHORE.	26	22	...	...	4	...
II.	Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 6		528	368	40	48	122	...
III.	Suits by landlords for rebutting presumption of occupancy under Section 6		3	...	2	...	...	...
IV.	Suits by landlords for enhancement of rent under Section 11		...	...	...	...	...	...
V.	Suits by tenants for abatement under Section 14 ...		45	...	...	...	...	...
VI.	Suits for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy on payment of compensation, Section 19, Clause (2)...		...	...	...	...	...	...
VII.	No. of cases of alienation of rights of occupancy under Section 34		...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.	No. of cases in which landlords have obtained pre-emption		...	...	...	...	...	...
IX.	No. of successions by collaterals under Section 36 ...		90	58	...	14	46	...
X.	No. of claims for compensation under Chapter VI....		...	...	...	...	...	...
XI.	No. of cases in which tenants having right of occupancy have been prevented by landlord from making improvements desired by them ...		...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...		692	448	42	62	172	...

APRIL.			MAY.			JUNE.			JULY.			AUGUST.		
Instituted.	Decided.		Instituted.	Decided.		Instituted.	Decided.		Instituted.	Decided.		Instituted.	Decided.	
	In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.		In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.		In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.		In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.		In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.
...	...	...	47	...	1	1	2	1	...	5	...	...	3	...
66	22	50	186	153	14	78	45	22	137	59	17	97	134	58
6	...	...	23	...	...	...	6	...	...	18	...	15	5	1
...	...	...	5	...	...	3	...	...	1	5	...	16	1	...
...	...	...	37	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	22	50	302	153	15	83	54	23	138	88	17	131	146	59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	...	...	...	4	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	6	...	...	14	...	9	11	3	6	4	4	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
...	...	45	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	46	9	...	4	22	...	44	12	5	10	6	4	15

Statement showing the Tenancy Act Cases instituted and disposed of in five Districts of the Punjab from the introduction of the Act to the 31st December 1870—continued.

	District.	SEPTEMBER.			OCTOBER.			NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.			TOTAL.				GRAND TOTAL.				Remarks.
		Instituted.	Decided.		Instituted.	Decided.		Instituted.	Decided.		Instituted.	Decided.		Instituted.	Decided.		Pending.	Instituted.	Decided.		Pending.	
			In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.		In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.		In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.		In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.		In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.			In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.		
I. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5 ...	Gurdaspur—*concluded.*	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	306	187	119	...	665	281	311	73	Seventeen cases were shown as pending in the District Return for October, but two of them were brought forward in the November Return under Class IX.
II. Suits by tenants for do. under Section 6 ...		...	...	...	60	111	10	116	76	29	113	99	19	1,380	1,039	309	32	5,112	4,076	931	105	
III. Suits by landlords for rebutting presumption of occupancy under Section 6 ...		...	...	...	8	...	13	39	...	3	10	5	6	101	34	23	44	517	191	222	104	
IV. Suits by do. for enhancement of rent under Section 11 ...		...	...	...	7	1	...	25	6	7	15	11	5	76	25	15	36	127	54	25	48	
V. Suits by tenants for abatement under Section 14 ...		...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	2	36	...	119	24	95	...	
VI. Suits for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy on payment of compensation, Section 19, Clause (2) ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	9	4	...	
VII. No. of cases of alienation of rights of occupancy under Section 34...		...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	13	8	5	...	
VIII. No. of cases in which landlords have obtained pre-emption ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	13	6	3	...	Six cases shown as pending by the Deputy Commissioner in his return for the period from the introduction of the Act up to close of April, have been struck off his return for the month of May, four under Class VII. and two under Class VIII.
IX. No. of successions by collaterals under Section 36 ...		...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	120	112	6	...	
X. No. of claims for compensation under Chapter VI. ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
XI. No. of cases in which tenants having right of occupancy have been prevented by landlord from making improvements desired by them ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...		...	...	...	75	150	61	181	83	39	139	116	30	1,909	1,293	504	112	6,699	4,761	1,602	330	
I. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5 ...	Lahore—*concluded.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	31	31	...	...	665	281	311	73	
II. Suits by tenants for do. under Section 6 ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	576	500	76	...	5,112	4,076	931	105	
III. Suits by landlords for rebutting presumption of occupancy under Section 6 ...		...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	3	43	7	35	1	517	191	222	104	
IV. Suits by do. for enhancement of rent under Section 11 ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	5	6	...	15	8	2	5	127	54	25	48	
V. Suits by tenants for abatement under Section 14 ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	51	...	119	24	95	...	
VI. Suits for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy on payment of compensation, Section 19, Clause (2) ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	9	4	...	
VII. No. of cases of alienation of rights of occupancy under Section 34...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	8	5	...	
VIII. No. of cases in which landlords have obtained pre-emption ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	6	3	...	
IX. No. of successions by collaterals under Section 36 ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	106	2	...	120	112	6	...	
X. No. of claims for compensation under Chapter VI. ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
XI. No. of cases in which tenants having right of occupancy have been prevented by landlords from making improvements desired by them ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...		...	...	...	2	...	...	9	2	2	10	11	3	824	652	166	6	6,699	4,761	1,602	330	

Statement showing the Tenancy Act Cases instituted and disposed of in five Districts of the Punjab from the introduction of the Act to the 31st December 1870—continued.

	District.	FEBRUARY.			MARCH.		
		Instituted.	Decided.		Instituted.	Decided.	
			In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.		In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.
I. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5	GUJRANWALA.	3	...	1	3	...	...
II. Suits by tenants for do. under Section 6 ...		18	9	4	13	2	...
III. Suits by landlords for rebutting presumption of occupancy under Section 6		5	5	...	1	...	...
IV. Suits by do. for enhancement of rent under Section 11		...	...	...	...	...	...
V. Suits by tenants for abatement under Section 14		1	1	...	...	...	...
VI. Suits for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy on payment of compensation, Section 19, Clause (2)		7	1	...	...	4	...
VII. No. of cases of alienation of rights of occupancy under Section 34		9	5	3	1	...	...
VIII. No. of cases in which landlords have obtained pre-emption		...	...	...	7	1	...
IX. No. of successions by collaterals under Section 36		...	...	...	1	...	...
X. No. of claims for compensation under Chapter VI		...	...	...	...	...	...
XI. No. of cases in which tenants having right of occupancy have been prevented by landlords from making improvements desired by them ...		...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...		43	21	8	26	7	...

APRIL.			MAY.			JUNE.			JULY.			AUGUST.		
Instituted.	Decided.		Instituted.	Decided.		Instituted.	Decided.		Instituted.	Decided.		Instituted.	Decided.	
	In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.		In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.		In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.		In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.		In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.
3	...	2	...	6	...	4	...	...	16	1	8	30	5	10
21	23	2	74	5	...	24	30	6	28	29	6	75	30	10
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	6	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	28	8	75	11	...	28	30	6	48	32	14	118	36	20

Statement showing the Tenancy Act Cases instituted and disposed of in five Districts of the Punjab from the introduction of the Act to the 31st December 1870—concluded.

	District.	SEPTEMBER.			OCTOBER.			NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.			TOTAL.				GRAND TOTAL.				Remarks.
		Instituted.	Decided.		Instituted.	Decided.		Instituted.	Decided.		Instituted.	Decided.		Instituted.	Decided.		Pending.	Instituted.	Decided.		Pending.	
			In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.		In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.		In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.		In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.		In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.			In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.		
I. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5 ...	GUJRANWALA—*concluded.*	5	1	3	6	9	7	4	2	5	3	...	3	77	24	39	14	665	281	311	73	Seventeen cases were shown as pending in the District Return for October, but two of them were brought forward in the November Return under Class IX.
II. Suits by tenants for do. under Section 6 ...		30	11	11	69	33	47	17	31	36	14	10	22	380	213	144	23	5,112	4,076	931	105	
III. Suits by landlords for rebutting presumption of occupancy under Section 6 ...		6	3	1	9	4	2	7	5	6	1	...	1	39	20	12	7	517	191	222	104	
IV. Suits by do. for enhancement of rent under Section 11 ...		...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	127	54	25	48	
V. Suits by tenants for abatement under Section 14 ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	119	24	95	...	
VI. Suits for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy on payment of compensation, Section 19, Clause (2) ...		...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	2	...	13	9	4	...	
VII. No. of cases of alienation of rights of occupancy under Section 34...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	11	7	4	...	13	8	5	...	
VIII. No. of cases in which landlords have obtained pre-emption ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	3	...	13	6	3	...	Six cases shown as pending by the Deputy Commissioner in his return for the period from the introduction of the Act up to close of April have been struck off his return for the month of May, four under Class VII and two under Class VIII.
IX. No. of successions by collaterals under Section 36 ...		1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	4	2	...	120	112	6	...	
X. No. of claims for compensation under Chapter VI ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
XI. No. of cases in which tenants having right of occupancy have been prevented by landlord from making improvements desired by them ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ...		42	20	17	84	46	56	28	38	50	18	12	27	539	281	208	44	6,699	4,761	1,602	330	

Statement showing the Tenancy Act Cases instituted and disposed of in five Districts of the Punjab from the introduction of the Act to the 31st December 1871.

		District.	Pending at the close of 1870.	JANUARY.			FEBRUARY.			MARCH.		
				Instituted.	Decided.		Instituted.	Decided.		Instituted.	Decided.	
					In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.		In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.		In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant
I.	Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5 ...	Ambitsar.	58	27	5	24	3	3	4	6	2	14
II.	Suits by tenants for do. under Section 6		...	...	...	...	6	...	...	3	6	3
III.	Suits by landlords for rebutting presumption of occupancy under Section 6		48	30	20	5	25	9	6	21	13	9
IV.	Suits by do. for enhancement of rent under Section 11 ...		4	7	...	..	8	...	...	4	1	2
V.	Suits by tenants for abatement under Section 14		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI.	Suits for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy on payment of compensation, Section 19, Clause (2) ...		..	...	...	...	5	...	...	3	...	...
VII.	No. of cases of alienation of rights of occupancy under Section 34...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.	No. of cases in which landlords have obtained pre-emption ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX.	No. of successions by collaterals under Section 36		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
X.	No. of claims for compensation under Chapter VI. ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XI.	No. of cases in which tenants having right of occupancy have been prevented by landlord from making improvements desired by them		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...		110	64	25	29	47	12	10	38	22	28
I.	Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5 ...	Sialkot.	1	13	...	3	17	1	4	10	2	3
II.	Suits by tenants for do. under Section 6		50	5	2	7	11	8	10	17	2	5
III.	Suits by landlords for rebutting presumption of occupancy under Section 6		4	7	4	2	16	1	1	3	2	3
IV.	Suits by do. for enhancement of rent under Section 11 ...		3	4	...	3	7	...	1	18	3	...
V.	Suits by tenants for abatement under Section 14		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI.	Suits for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy on payment of compensation, Section 19, Clause (2)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII.	No. of cases of alienation of rights of occupancy under Section 34...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.	No. of cases in which landlords have obtained pre-emption ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX.	No. of successions by collaterals under Section 36		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
X.	No. of claims for compensation under Chapter VI. ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XI.	No. of cases in which tenants having right of occupancy have been prevented by landlord from making improvements desired by them		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...		58	29	6	15	51	10	16	48	9	11

* The Deputy Commissioner's Statement for June 1871 explained that there were no cases under this class; the former entries were erroneous.

APRIL.			MAY.			JUNE.			JULY.			AUGUST.			SEPTEMBER.		
Instituted.	Decided.		Instituted.	Decided.		Instituted.	Decided.		Instituted.	Decided.		Instituted.	Decided.		Instituted.	Decided.	
	In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.		In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.		In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.		In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.		In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.		In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.
7	2	3	11	...	8	35	4	9	9	6	13	4	...	5	...	...	...
3	3	...	5	5	...	6	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
7	1	2	12	1	14	54	20	19	6	21	9	56	20	6	...	...	...
...	...	...	7	4	...	4	1	6	1	7	7	27	5	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	...	12	13	.. *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	6	5	47	23	22	99	29	37	16	34	29	90	25	12	...	...	...
10	9	6	4	5	2	8	11	5	8	4	3	6	4	3	...	...	...
18	15	12	12	9	10	6	23	6	7	6	4	17	5	3	...	...	...
2	4	2	1	5	8	1	...	...	6	...	1	3	3	1	...	...	...
24	16	1	3	3	2	1	16	5	7	6	4	3	2	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	44	22	20	22	22	16	50	16	28	16	12	29	14	7	...	...	...

Statement showing the Tenancy Act Cases instituted and disposed of in five Districts of the

	District.	Pending at the close of 1870.	OCTOBER.			NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.		
			Instituted.	Decided.		Instituted.	Decided.		Instituted.	Decided.	
				In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.		In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.		In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.
I. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5 ...	AMRITSAR—*concluded.*	58	1	10	15	...	2	1	5	17	9
II. Suits by tenants for do. under Section 6		...	...	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	...
III. Suits by landlords for rebutting presumption of occupancy under Section 6		48	...	9	14	...	7	8	6	28	11
IV. Suits by do. for enhancement of rent under Section 11 ...		4	1	1	4	...	1	3	...	6	3
V. Suits by tenants for abatement under Section 14		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI. Suits for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy on payment of compensation, Section 19, Clause (2)		...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
VII. No. of cases of alienation of rights of occupancy under Section 34...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII. No. of cases in which landlords have obtained pre-emption ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX. No. of successions by collaterals under Section 36		...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
X. No. of claims for compensation under Chapter VI		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XI. No. of cases in which tenants having right of occupancy have been prevented by landlord from making improvements desired by them		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...		110	2	22	33	3	11	14	13	51	23
I. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5 ...	SIALKOT—*concluded.*	1	3	4	6	...	2	...	5	3	...
II. Suits by tenants for do. under Section 6		50	9	1	1	5	6	10	1	10	1
III. Suits by landlords for rebutting presumption of occupancy under Section 6		4	6	3	1	4	4	1	2	5	...
IV. Suits by do. for enhancement of rent under Section 11 ...		3	11	5	2	9	1	1	...	10	1
V. Suits by tenants for abatement under Section 14		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI. Suits for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy on payment of compensation, Section 19, Clause (2)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII. No. of cases of alienation of rights of occupancy under Section 34...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII. No. of cases in which landlords have obtained pre-emption ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX. No. of successions by collaterals under Section 36		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
X. No. of claims for compensation under Chapter VI		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XI. No. of cases in which tenants having right of occupancy have been prevented by landlord from making improvements desired by them		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...		58	29	13	10	18	13	12	8	28	2

Punjab from the introduction of the Act to the 31st December 1871 —continued.

TOTAL.					GRAND TOTAL.					REMARKS.
Pending from 1870.	Instituted.	Decided. In favor of plaintiff.	Decided. In favor of defendant.	Pending.	Pending from 1870.	Instituted.	Decided. In favor of plaintiff.	Decided. In favor of defendant.	Pending.	
58	108	51	105	10	71	323	154	225	15	An error made in the Gujránwála returns during 1870 of 2 cases under Class I. has been corrected in the return for January 1871, the cases pending in this class at the close of 1870 should have been 12 and not 14, as shown in the return for December 1870.
...	29	19	8	2	105	615	394	305	21	
48	217	149	103	13	104	482	291	266	29	
4	59	26	25	12	48	647	441	184	70	
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	2	1	
...	1	1	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	14	3	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	2	...	...	...	6	3	3	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
110	416	248	241	37	328	2,105	1,309	988	136	
1	84	45	35	5	71	323	154	225	15	An error made in the Gujránwála returns during 1870 of 2 cases under Class I. has been corrected in the return for January 1871, the cases pending in this class at the close of 1870 should have been 12 and not 14, as shown in the return for December 1870.
50	108	87	69	2	105	615	394	305	21	
4	51	31	20	4	104	482	291	266	29	
3	87	62	20	8	48	647	441	184	70	
...	1	...	1	...	...	8	5	2	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	14	3	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	3	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
58	331	225	145	19	328	2,105	1,309	988	136	

Statement showing the Tenancy Act Cases instituted and disposed of in five Districts of the Punjab from the introduction of the Act to the 31st December 1871—continued.

	District.	Pending at the close of 1870.	JANUARY.			FEBRUARY.			MARCH.		
				DECIDED.			DECIDED.			DECIDED.	
			Instituted.	In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.	Instituted.	In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.	Instituted.	In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.
I. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5 ...	GURDASPUR.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
II. Suits by tenants for do. under Section 6		32	60	30	18	45	60	7	14	11	13
III. Suits by landlords for rebutting presumption of occupancy under Section 6		44	20	7	22	27	20	6	44	24	15
IV. Suits by do. for enhancement of rent under Section 11 ...		36	50	12	10	31	18	5	60	31	10
V. Suits by tenants for abatement under Section 14		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI. Suits for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy on payment of compensation, Section 19, Clause (2) ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
VII. No. of cases of alienation of rights of occupancy under Section 34...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII. No. of cases in which landlords have obtained pre-emption ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX. No. of successions by collaterals under Section 36		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
X. No. of claims for compensation under Chapter VI. ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XI. No. of cases in which tenants having right of occupancy have been prevented by landlord from making improvements desired by them		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...		112	130	49	50	103	98	18	124	66	42
I. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5 ...	LAHORE.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. Suits by tenants for do. under Section 6		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III. Suits by landlords for rebutting presumption of occupancy under Section 6		1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Suits by do. for enhancement of rent under Section 11 ...		5	...	...	2	5	...	...	1	5	...
V. Suits by tenants for abatement under Section 14		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI. Suits for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy on payment of compensation, Section 19, Clause (2) ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII. No. of cases of alienation of rights of occupancy under Section 34...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII. No. of cases in which landlords have obtained pre-emption ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX. No. of successions by collaterals under Section 36		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
X. No. of claims for compensation under Chapter VI. ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XI. No. of cases in which tenants having right of occupancy have been prevented by landlord from making improvements desired by them		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...		6	...	1	2	5	...	...	2	5	1

APRIL.			MAY.			JUNE.			JULY.			AUGUST.			SEPTEMBER.		
	DECIDED.			DECIDED.			DECIDED.			DECIDED.			DECIDED.			DECIDED.	
Instituted.	In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.	Instituted.	In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.	Instituted.	In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.	Instituted.	In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.	Instituted.	In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.	Instituted.	In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	9	9	31	21	10	41	15	8	19	10	11	13	11	10	...	...	...
12	10	10	13	14	20	12	2	8	8	2	3	10	4	8	...	...	...
86	40	30	36	34	40	23	57	...	71	2	5	16	43	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
127	59	49	80	75	70	77	75	16	102	14	19	39	61	22	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	1	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	6	...	...	20	1	...	18	7	...	7	40	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	2	2	7	...	...	25	2	3	19	7	1	7	42	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Tenancy Act Cases instituted and disposed of in five Districts of the Punjab from the introduction of the Act to the 31st December 1871—continued.

	District.	Pending at the close of 1870.	OCTOBER.			NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.		
			Instituted.	Decided. In favor of plaintiff.	Decided. In favor of defendant.	Instituted.	Decided. In favor of plaintiff.	Decided. In favor of defendant.	Instituted.	Decided. In favor of plaintiff.	Decided. In favor of defendant.
I. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5 ...	GURDASPUR—*concluded.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. Suits by tenants for ditto under Section 6		32	18	8	9	4	12	7	13	6	3
III. Suits by landlords for rebutting presumption of occupancy under Section 6		44	5	2	...	1	3	4	...	4	1
IV. Suits by ditto for enhancement of rent under Section 11 ...		36	6	17	16	31	18	13	9	6	2
V. Suits by tenants for abatement under Section 14		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI. Suits for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy on payment of compensation, Section 19, Clause (2)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII. No. of cases of alienation of rights of occupancy under Section 34		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII. No. of cases in which landlords have obtained pre-emption ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX. No. of successions by collaterals under Section 36		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
X. No. of claims for compensation under Chapter VI... ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XI. No. of cases in which tenants having right of occupancy have been prevented by landlord from making improvements desired by them		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...		112	29	27	25	36	33	24	22	16	6
I. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5 ...	LAHORE—*concluded.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. Suits by tenants for ditto under Section 6		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III. Suits by landlords for rebutting presumptions of occupancy under Section 6		1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
IV. Suits by ditto for enhancement of rent under Section 11 ...		5	8	2	...	...	3	...	1	7	...
V. Suits by tenants for abatement under Section 14		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI. Suits for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy on payment of compensation, Section 19, Clause (2)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII. No. of cases of alienation of rights of occupancy under Section 34		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII. No. of cases in which landlords have obtained pre-emption ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX. No. of successions by collaterals under Section 36 ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
X. No. of claims for compensation under Chapter VI ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XI. No. of cases in which tenants having right of occupancy have been prevented by landlord from making improvements desired by them		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...		6	8	2	...	2	3	...	1	7	2

Punjab from the introduction of the Act to the 31st December 1871—continued.

TOTAL.					GRAND TOTAL.					Remarks.
Pending from 1870.	Instituted.	Decided. In favor of plaintiff.	Decided. In favor of defendant.	Pending.	Pending from 1870.	Instituted.	Decided. In favor of plaintiff.	Decided. In favor of defendant.	Pending.	
...	5	1	4	...	71	323	154	225	15	An error made in the Gujránwála returns during 1870 of 2 cases under Class I has been corrected in the return for January 1871, the cases pending in this class at the close of 1870 should have been 12 and not 14, as shown in the return for December 1870.
32	283	193	105	17	105	615	394	305	21	
44	152	92	97	7	104	482	291	266	29	
36	419	278	135	42	48	647	441	184	70	
...	4	3	...	*1	...	8	5	2	1	
...	6	6	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	14	3	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	3	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
112	869	573	341	67	328	2,105	1,309	988	136	
...	...	...	...	...	71	323	154	225	15	An error made in the Gujránwála returns during 1870 of 2 cases under Class I has been corrected in the return for January 1871, the cases pending in this class at the close of 1870 should have been 12 and not 14, as shown in the return for December 1870.
...	...	...	...	...	105	615	394	305	21	
1	9	4	6	...	104	482	291	266	29	
5	68	67	2	4	48	647	441	184	70	
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	2	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	14	3	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	3	...	3	...	...	6	3	3	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	80	71	11	4	328	2,105	1,309	988	136	

*There is no case pending in this class. This case was struck off the file in October.

Statement showing the Tenancy Act Cases instituted and disposed of in five Districts of the Punjab from the introduction of the Act to the 31st December 1871—continued.

		District.	Pending at the close of 1870.	JANUARY.			FEBRUARY.			MARCH.		
				Instituted.	Decided.		Instituted.	Decided.		Instituted.	Decided.	
					In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.		In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.		In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.
I.	Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5 ...	GUJRANWALA.	14	10	4	8	16	3	9	23	4	8
II.	Suits by tenants for ditto under Section 6 ...		23	31	14	12	24	9	7	49	8	18
III.	Suits by landlords for rebutting presumption of occupancy under Section 6 ...		7	1	...	...	16	1	11	9	3	7
IV.	Suits by ditto for enhancement of rent under Section 11 ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
V.	Suits by tenants for abatement under Section 14 ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
VI.	Suits for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy on payment of compensation, Section 19, Clause (2) ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII.	No of cases of alienation of rights of occupancy under Section 34...		...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...
VIII.	No. of cases in which landlords have obtained pre-emption ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX.	No. of successions by collaterals under Section 36 ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
X.	No. of claims for compensation under Chapter VI. ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XI.	No. of cases in which tenants having right of occupancy have been prevented by landlord from making improvements desired by them ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...		44	46	18	20	56	13	28	93	15	33

APRIL.			MAY.			JUNE.			JULY.			AUGUST.			SEPTEMBER.		
Instituted.	Decided.		Instituted.	Decided.		Instituted.	Decided.		Instituted.	Decided.		Instituted.	Decided.		Instituted.	Decided.	
	In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.		In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.		In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.		In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.		In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.		In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.
46	8	16	8	5	15	4	12	12	9	7	7	6	8	2	...	...	...
12	17	29	26	12	12	30	14	29	9	8	1	7	5	8	...	...	...
18	4	9	1	2	5	3	2	6	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	2	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	11	9	...	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	36	58	46	28	32	42	34	48	18	20	10	13	13	10	...	...	...

Statement showing the Tenancy Act Cases instituted and disposed of in five Districts of the Punjab from the introduction of the Act to the 31st December 1871 —concluded.

	District.	Pending at the close of 1870.	OCTOBER.			NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.		
			Instituted.	Decided.		Instituted.	Decided.		Instituted.	Decided.	
				In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.		In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.		In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.
I. Suits by tenants for declaration of status under Section 5 ...	GUJRANWALA —*concluded.*	14	4	3	1	...	1	1	...	2	2
II. Suits by tenants for ditto under Section 6		23	4	4	1	2	1	3	...	3	3
III. Suits by landlords for rebutting presumption of occupancy under Section 6		7	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
IV. Suits by ditto for enhancement of rent under Section 11 ...		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...
V. Suits by tenants for abatement under Section 14 ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI. Suits for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy on payment of compensation, Section 19, Clause (2) ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII. No. of cases of alienation of rights of occupancy under Section 34		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII. No. of cases in which landlords have obtained pre-emption ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX. No. of successions by collaterals under Section 36 ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
X. No. of claims for compensation under Chapter VI ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XI. No. of cases in which tenants having right of occupancy have been prevented by landlord from making improvements desired by them ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...		44	9	7	2	2	2	4	9	6	6

TOTAL.					GRAND TOTAL.					REMARKS.
Pending from 1870.	Instituted.	Decided.		Pending.	Pending from 1870.	Instituted.	Decided.		Pending.	
		In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.				In favor of plaintiff.	In favor of defendant.		
12	126	57	81	...	71	323	154	225	15	An error made in the Gujránwála returns during 1870 of 2 cases under Class I has been corrected in the return for January 1871; the cases pending in this class at the close of 1870 should have been 13 and not 14, as shown in the return for December 1870.
23	195	95	123	...	105	615	394	305	21	
7	53	15	40	5	104	482	291	266	29	
...	14	8	2	4	48	647	441	184	70	
...	3	2	1	...	...	8	5	2	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	
...	17	14	3	...	...	17	14	3	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	1	...	...	...	6	3	3	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
42	409	192	250	9	328	2,105	1,309	988	136	

Return showing Enhancement of Rent payable by Tenants with Rights of Occupancy under Chapter III, Act XXVIII of 1868, *in the Districts of the Punjab.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		NUMBER OF SUITS DECREED FOR PLAINTIFF.												TOTAL.		
		ON GROUND I, SECTION XI.				ON GROUND II, SECTION XI.				ON GROUND III, SECTION XI.						
DISTRICTS.	No. of suits filed.	No. of suits.	Amount of Government Jama assessed on the land.	Sum fixed as rent over and above the Government Jama.		No. of suits.	Amount of Government Jama assessed on the land.	Sum fixed as rent over and above the Government Jama.		No. of suits.	Amount of Government Jama assessed on the land.	Sum fixed as rent over and above the Government Jama.		Suits in which rent has been enhanced.	Enhanced rent.	REMARKS.
				Former.	Enhanced.			Former.	Enhanced.			Former.	Enhanced.			
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Delhi	1	...	...	...	...	1	8 5 0	8 5 0	7 12 9	...	...	...	...	1	7 12 9	
Gurgáon	12	...	...	...	...	11	44 15 0	...	21 6 3	1	47 4 8	...	35 12 9	12	57 3 0	
Karnál	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hissár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rohtak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sirsa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ambála	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ludiánah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Simla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jálandhar	3	..	...	...	...	1	130 0 0	24 13 9	16 11 10	...	...	...	...	1	16 11 10	
Hushiárpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kángra	2	...	...	...	...	2	23 8 0	...	5 8 0	...	...	...	...	2	5 8 0	Forty-six suits dismissed.
Amritsar	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	465 8 2	42 3 8	371 0 6	30	371 0 6	
Siálkot	67	...	...	...	...	4	41 5 2	15 4 9	32 11 10	40	508 1 5	69 6 9	253 10 0	44	286 5 10	
Gurdáspur	403	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	2,196 0 0	681 0 0	1,768 0 0	222	1,768 0 0	* In 3 out of these 7 cases decree were passed enhancing the proportion of the produce of land due to plaintiff from one-third to one-half, and the money value of these enhancements cannot be shown in this statement.
Lahore	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	1,051 8 0	128 15 9	644 14 10	94	644 14 10	
Firozpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gujránwála	8	...	...	...	...	6	153 3 0	129 8 0	140 11 0	...	...	...	...	6	140 11 0	
Ráwalpindi	11	...	...	...	...	7	17 13 4	8 7 5	15 7 0	...	...	...	...	*7	15 7 0	
Jhelam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gujrát	2	..	...	...	...	2	32 15 6	0 3 3	25 10 0	...	...	...	...	2	25 10 0	
Sháhpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Multan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jhang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Montgomery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Derah Ismail Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Derah Gházi Khán ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bannú	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pesháwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kohát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hazára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ...	679	...	...	...	...	34	452 1 0	186 10 2	265 14 8	387	4,268 6 3	921 10 2	3,073 6 1	421	3,339 4 9	

Return showing enhancement of Rent payable by Tenants with Rights of Occupancy under Chapter III, Act XXVIII of 1868, *in the Settlement Courts of the Punjab.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		NUMBER OF SUITS DECREED FOR PLAINTIFF.												TOTAL.		
		ON GROUND I, SECTION XI.				ON GROUND II, SECTION XI.				ON GROUND III, SECTION XI.						
SETTLEMENT.	No. of suits filed.	No. of suits.	Amount of Government Jama assessed on the land.	Sum fixed as rent over and above the Government Jama.		No. of suits.	Amount of Government Jama assessed on the land.	Sum fixed as rent over and above the Government Jama.		No. of suits.	Amount of Government Jama assessed on the land.	Sum fixed as rent over and above the Government Jama.		Suits in which rent has been enhanced.	Enhanced rent.	REMARKS.
				Former.	Enhanced.			Former.	Enhanced.			Former.	Enhanced.			
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Unalf	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a).—Only 2 instituted, but none as yet been disposed of as investigation on the spot is necessary to come to an amicable decision with regard to the status of other tenants of the same class. (b).—Four cases filed, 1 decided for defendant and 3 for plaintiff, all the tenants paid in kind where the enhancement was allowed (on appeal) consisted in raising the rate from 1-3rd to 2-5th per cent.
Sháhpúr Kandi ...	4 (b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	59 7 0	...	...	3	...	
Montgomery ...	8	...	...	...	...	7	107 12 5	10 14 7	21 9 0	...	...	...	...	7	10 10 5	
D. G. Khán ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pesháwar ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hazára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ...	13	...	...	...	...	7	107 12 5	10 14 7	21 9 0	3	59 7 0	...	...	10	10 10 5	

Minute by the Honorable R. H. DAVIES, *Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.*

I HAVE purposely delayed reviewing the report of the Financial Commissioner, dated the 3rd April 1872, as I thought a better opinion could be formed of the working of Act XXVIII of 1868 after longer observation. But the Act having now been in force for six years, a sufficient experience of its operation has probably been obtained.

2. At the revised settlement, commenced in 1863, large numbers of cultivators in the districts of Siálkot, Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Lahore and Gujránwálah, recorded as hereditary at the first settlement, were recorded as tenants-at-will. The total number of hereditary tenants originally recorded is not given, but the following is the detail of those restored by revision of the record under the terms of the Act:—

Siálkot	...	21,897
Amritsar	...	11,951
Gurdáspur	...	10,578
Lahore	...	12,416
Gujránwálah	...	6,230
		63,072

3. The statistics are most complete for the district of Siálkot, where 33,831 tenants were at the first settlement recorded as hereditary. Of these no less than 7,768 had abandoned their holdings previous to the initiation of the second settlement. The remainder, 26,063, were entered as tenants-at-will.

4. The main object of the Act, namely, to set up, in respect of hereditary tenants, the record of the first settlement, was thus by process of summary revision to a great extent secured in the districts where it had been altered. In other districts the record remained intact, but the Act gave to proprietors therein the right to rebut the presumption attaching to the entries of hereditary tenancy.

5. While the Act was under discussion, much apprehension was expressed that this provision would lead to excessive litigation: but this is now proved to have been groundless. A return of the number of suits instituted from 1870 to the close of 1873-74 shows that there were, under Section 6 by landlords for rebuttal of presumptive right of occupancy, 2,907 suits, and of these 2,504 were in the districts of Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Siálkot and Lahore, where the record had been altered at the second settlement.

6. In contrast to these districts are those of Ambálah, Ludiánah, Jálandhar and Hoshiárpur, where, in the same period, suits under Section 6 numbered only 105.

7. I am personally aware that the entries of hereditary tenancy were, at the first settlement in Jálandhar and Ambálah, made under precisely the same rules as in the Bári Doáb; for I myself obtained from the Settlement Officers, Messrs. Wynyard and Pearson, the vernacular rules by which their establishments were guided, and prescribed them, without variation on this point, for the direction of my own. This course was in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, dated 31st March 1849, prescribing the instructions in force in the North-West Provinces as the "Revenue Code" of the Punjab. I attribute the greater litigation under Section 6 in the Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Siálkot and Lahore districts, as compared with those on the left banks of the Bias and Satlej, entirely to the modifications made in the tenant entries in the former at the second settlement. It is impossible for me to come to any other conclusion when I learn from the last Revenue Report* that there are in the Jálandhar district alone 18,174 tenants with a right of occupancy, 14,784 of whom pay cash rents fixed for the term of settlement, and thus furnish a strong provocation to the disturbance of their position to landlords really aggrieved by it; and that nevertheless only 14 suits have been instituted by landlords since the passing of the Act for the rebuttal of the presumption created by Section 6.

* "In 1868-69 cultivators with right of occupancy had increased to 18,146, holding about 59,000 acres, and there are now 18,174, holding 59,524 acres, * * * and 3,390 pay a share of the produce, the value of which fluctuates according to the character of the harvest and according to the prices of produce." *Vide* Commissioner's reports, page 23.

8. As the officer who commenced and completed the first and regular settlement, made after the annexation of the Punjab Proper, I endorse as perfectly correct the following statement by Sir James Hogg in his minute, dated 28th October 1869:—

"In 1849 the Punjab was annexed, and a regular settlement was then commenced. A regular settlement is a proceeding of great formality and publicity. It is the duty of the Settlement Officer to give notice to all parties interested in the land; besides which, the presence of the Settlement Officer, with his numerous staff in a district is a matter of notoriety, and all his orders are open to inspection. He fixes the amount the villages are to pay to the Government, and examines and records the rights and interests of all concerned. It appears from the proceedings that in consequence of the difficulty of ascertaining local usages, the Settlement Officers recorded a tenant who had been in possession 12 years or upwards as entitled to a right of occupancy, thereby declaring that he could not be evicted as long as he paid his rent, and further, that his rent could not be raised, except in a prescribed manner. The question arises why was that course adopted?

"We must look at the state of the Punjab at that time. It was then emerging from anarchy, and during the Sikh rule land was nearly valueless. Proprietors were subject to any exaction the Government chose to impose and were well pleased to get tenants, as the occupant was held liable to the imposition, while tenants subject to such arbitrary exactions attached little value to their holdings. When the rights of both proprietors and tenants were so dubious and insecure, it was not to be expected that they would appear before the Settlement Officers to urge their respective rights. It is stated by all the local authorities that there were special rights and privileges to which many tenants were entitled, under various local usages. Under these circumstances the Settlement Officers, anxious to maintain existing rights, thought that their safest and most equitable course would be to apply to the Punjab the 12 years' occupancy rule, which prevailed in the settled provinces, by express enactment, and the principle of which had been adopted in the settlement of the North-West Provinces; and it is not alleged that any objection to that course was taken during the progress of the settlement. Now when under British rule order and security have been established, and the value of land greatly increased, parties would fain repudiate what they agreed to 15 years ago. I am strongly of opinion that the rights of the parties, as recorded in the first settlement, ought to be maintained. That settlement was made by competent officers with the usual forms and publicity.

"All parties interested had an opportunity of being present if they chose.

"The settlement, when made, was duly approved by the Government."

9. I still regard the procedure followed as that best adapted to the circumstances of the time, and although it was subsequently set aside in the districts north of the Chenáb, it is stated (paragraph 303* of Settlement Report for Ráwalpindi) that after some tentative divergences "the practice at last resolved itself into this, that 12 years' clear occupancy prior to British rule, *i. e.*, A. D. 1848-49, should under any circumstances constitute a title to an hereditary cultivating tenure."

10. I consider it satisfactory that there has been a gradual diminution year by year in the number of suits by landlords under Section 6. The figures are as follow:—

1870-71	...	...	...	1,454
1871-72	...	...	...	838
1872-73	...	...	...	423
1873-74	...	...	...	192

11. On the other hand, there has been an increase in the suits by tenants for rights of occupancy under Section 5, attributable to settlements being in progress in several districts:—

1870-71	...	...	...	1,351
1871-72	...	...	...	1,451
1872-73	...	...	...	1,745
1873-74	...	...	...	2,272

In his despatch No. 1, dated 28th October 1869, the late Secretary of State wrote—

"I am glad to observe that the clauses providing for augmentation of rent during the period of settlement are such as materially to mitigate the hardship of any mistakes which have occurred in granting rights of occupancy as against the landholder, when none such really existed."

12. On this point Mr. Egerton (paragraph 50 of his Report) observes—

"that the results shown by the statements giving the number of suits for enhancement of rent are not remarkable, but show that in some parts of the country, besides those in which revision of entries has brought the Act to their doors, its provisions in respect to enhancement of rent are not wholly lost sight of by the landlords."

He also thinks that the number of suits does not represent any thing like the number of cases in which enhancement has taken place.

13. The number of enhancement suits for the whole province is here given:

1870-71	...	...	...	...	...	109
1871-72	...	...	...	...	...	638
1872-73	...	...	...	...	...	555
1873-74	...	...	...	...	...	461
						1,763

Considering the very prosperous state of the country generally this number cannot be considered large. In his Revenue Report for 1873-74 the Financial Commissioner remarks—

"One of the reasons why suits for enhancement are not more frequent is that the people consider themselves bound to abide by whatever rent was fixed at settlement, whether or no it was entered in the record and attested. Such entries, if made and attested previous to the passing of the Punjab Land Revenue Act of 1874, have the force of agreements under Section 2 of the Punjab Tenancy Act as regards the rate of rent for the term of settlement."

14. Although the number of enhancement suits is few and declining, the rate of increase on the original amount of rent is high, averaging, during the past year, 162 per cent. It may be inferred that while there exists at present no bitter or widespread contention about rent, landlords have acquired under the Act the power of raising rents in an equitable degree at any time, instead of, as formerly, only on the termination of a settlement.

15. The litigation which has taken place during the past four years under the other sections of the Act does not, as will be seen from the following statement, call for particular notice :—

(1.)	Suits under Section 5 by tenants for rights of occupancy ...	6,819
(2.)	Suits to establish right of occupancy under Section 8, on other grounds than those mentioned in the previous sections of the Act	938
(3.)	Suits under Section 6 by landlords for rebuttal of presumptive right of occupancy	2,907
(4.)	Suits under Sections 10 and 11 for enhancement of rent ...	1,763
(5.)	Suits under Section 14 for abatement of rent	272
(6.)	Suits for arrears of rent when remission is allowed under Section 15	94
(7.)	Suits under Section 18 to set aside award of division or appraisement of produce taken for rent	563
(8.)	Suits under Section 19 by landlords for ejectment of tenants with rights of occupancy (Section 19, clause 1) ...	353
(9.)	Suits under Section 19 by landlords for ejectment of tenants with rights of occupancy (Section 19, clause 2) ...	233
(10.)	Suits under Section 20 by landlords for ejectment of tenants without rights of occupancy	2,952
(11.)	Suits under Section 25 by tenants to contest notice of ejectment	498
(12.)	Suits under Section 26 by tenants on account of illegal ejectment	1,035
(13.)	Suits under other sections	180

Besides the above, 2,968 suits, which have not been classified, were instituted in 1869.

16. In his Revenue Report for 1873-74 the Financial Commissioner states that in his opinion the Punjab Tenancy Act has worked well, and that the excitement which attended the discussion of its provisions six years ago has completely subsided. In this opinion I generally concur.

Kaim Ali, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Wasl Ali, Ditto.
Agha Kalbabid, Ditto.
Fakir Zahír-ud-dín, Ditto.
Muhammad Ashraf, Tahsildár.
Ghulam Nabbi, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

17. The thanks of the Government are due to the Financial Commissioner and to the officers marginally noted, who, under his orders, superintended the correction of the records.

No. 1093, dated the 23rd December 1874.

From—C. J. LYALL, ESQ., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Punjab.

I AM directed by the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letters* submitting a report by the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab on the working of Act XXVIII of 1868 (The Punjab Tenancy Act), and a minute recorded thereon by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and in reply to say that the results appear to be very satisfactory.

* Nos. 584 and 1878, dated respectively the 31st March and 17th November 1874.

2. The papers will be published in the *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

THE JUTE TRADE AT DUNKIRK.

No. 63 (Statistics and Commerce), dated 26th November 1874.

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

To—The Government of India.

I forward herewith, for your Excellency's information, a copy of a report, which has been drawn up by the Vice-Consul at Dunkirk, on the jute trade at that place.

Dated 6th October 1874.

2. You will observe that the Dunkirk spinners desire that the attention of the Indian Government should be called to three special points, *viz.*, the establishment of a Government scale of marks or brands, the frequent change of seed, and greater care in the preparation of jute for the market. I shall be glad to receive your remarks upon these suggestions; but with respect to the first, I must observe that the system of Government marks or brands attached to articles of trade has, in most cases, been found in this country to be inexpedient and not permissible.

3. Your Excellency will, no doubt, take such measures as may be most suitable for drawing the attention of the trade to the other points, which are of great importance.

A Report on the Jute Trade in the Vice-Consular District of Dunkirk, by Vice-Consul TAYLOR.

In the year 1845 the firm of Dickson & Co. established the first jute mill in this district, and worked it with a fair amount of success for several years. No statistics of the jute trade in its infancy are in existence, but it is a fact that until the year 1860 the Messrs. Dickson were without a rival. Between 1860 and 1865 no less than eight jute mills were erected in and around Dunkirk, chiefly by the energy and capital of Scotchmen. These mills operated successfully till 1866, when the trade received a very serious check. Two of the mills ceased spinning, and the remaining six suffered severely. In 1867 the trade began to revive, and down to the commencement of the Franco-German war the spinners who survived the disasters of 1866 made fair profits. The war between France and Germany almost completely paralyzed the operations of our jute spinners. At its termination the trade immediately revived again, and it has been fairly remunerative down to the spring of the present year 1874.

The jute imported into Dunkirk comes from London for the most part. The spinners would be glad to import direct from Calcutta if it were possible to do so successfully, but the lack of a sufficient depth of water to admit of the entrance of large vessels into the port of Dunkirk renders direct importation almost out of the question. To pay a ship-owner a fair profit a ship must carry a large cargo of jute, and this of course can be done only in vessels of large tonnage. The difficulty on account of the want of water at the entrance to the port is becoming greater every day, and in consequence ship-owners object strongly to sending vessels laden with jute to Dunkirk. Indeed, it is rapidly becoming the practice to insert the following clause in the charter-parties to Dundee: "Available for the same freight as to London from all the ports on the Continent from Havre to Hamburg (*Dunkirk excepted*)." Last year one vessel of considerable tonnage arrived with a cargo of jute from Calcutta, but the experiment is not likely to be repeated until the authorities undertake to improve the condition of the port. They are said to be contemplating taking action in the matter, and we hope to see the entrance to the port deepened, so as to admit vessels drawing twenty feet of water, within a reasonable period from the present time. If this be done, London will cease to be the chief source from which the Dunkirk spinners draw their supplies.

An attempt is being made to establish an emporium for jute at Havre, and our spinners are inclined to look upon this attempt with favour, although the expense of transport from Havre is a little higher than from London. The rates from London are usually ten shillings per ton by steamer, and eight shillings by sailing vessels. Frequently spinners charter small sailing ships, and take the jute direct from the Indian ship in the London docks. From Havre the rates are twelve shillings per ton by steamer, and ten shillings in sailing vessels. The communication between Havre and Dunkirk is excellent, so that there is no difficulty on that score. The spinners cheerfully submit to the freights both from Havre and London, but they complain of being at the mercy of their agents, and this alone is sufficient to make them desire the direct importation of jute from Calcutta.

The imports and exports of jute, as shown in the tabular statement below, have varied considerably during the last ten years. From 1864 to 1866 we observe a fair rate of progress in the imports, whilst in 1865 the exports were almost nil, from which it may be presumed that the French market in that year was unusually good. In 1866 the trade received a serious check, and consequently we find a falling off in both imports and exports in the following year. In 1868 the trade partially revived, and remained fairly remunerative till the outbreak of the Franco-German war in 1870. Owing to that disastrous struggle, the years 1870 and 1871 were unusually bad. In 1872 and 1873, jute was imported largely, and the trade has been good down to the spring of the present year. The following table shows the imports and exports of jute at the port of Dunkirk during the last ten years :—

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
	Kilos.	Kilos.
1864 ...	6,059,300 ...	45,832
1865 ...	8,357,714 ...	405
1866 ...	11,391,455 ...	178,435
1867 ...	11,030,150 ...	134,824
1868 ...	11,231,188 ...	29,593
1869 ...	10,340,284 ...	24,555
1870 ...	9,604,737 ...	82,846
1871 ...	8,427,449 ...	142,503
1872 ...	13,635,260 ...	172,157
1873 ...	15,265,140 ...	241,576
1874 ...	5,665,812 ...	154,675

(the first seven months.)

In comparing the first six months of the present year with the corresponding period of 1873, a marked falling off in the imports for the current year is observable. In the first half of the year 1873 the imports were 7,318,020 kilogrammes, whereas up till the end of June of this year the imports did not exceed 5,238,154 kilos.

The jute spinners at the present time complain of a restricted market and a generally depressed state of trade. The depression complained of does not appear to be traceable to any

special cause affecting this branch of industry only. It is so great, however, that one firm has ceased to spin jute, and two others are said to be existing on the profits of former years.

Our spinners are well supplied with capital and machinery, but as regards labour there is much to be desired. The present rate of wages is by no means high, and consequently factory hands are not easily obtained. Those to be had, too, are not of the highest order, possessing neither the intelligence nor the working capabilities of the Scotch labourers of Dundee. Notwithstanding this, the cost of production at Dunkirk compared with that in Scotland is so much lower that our spinners are able to export to Dundee with a small profit. When it can be done to advantage, the Dunkirk spinners readily seek a foreign market in order to keep down the stock and to keep up the prices at home.

The duties on the importation of jute are very trifling, and offer no impediment to the trade. During the government of M. Thiers an attempt was made to impose much higher duties, but it was met with such vigorous opposition on the part of those interested that it failed completely. It is now thought that no change will be made in the import duties until 1877, when the existing treaties with Austria and Italy come to an end. At the present time England enjoys the privilege of the most favoured nation.

Notwithstanding the depression so much complained of by our spinners, there are six jute mills in operation at Dunkirk at the present time. These mills consume on the average about two hundred and twenty-eight thousand kilogrammes (or, say, two hundred and twenty tons) of jute per week. The following table shows the average weekly consumption of each firm :—

	Kilos.
Messrs. Kyd Brothers (two mills)	92,000
Messrs. Cuenin & Son	40,500
Messrs. Vancauwenbergh & Co.	36,000
Messrs. Ravineh & Co.	33,000
Messrs. Guibet & Co.	27,500
TOTAL ...	229,000

The Messrs. Dickson, who established the first jute mill in Dunkirk, have recently abandoned that branch of their trade, and now confine themselves to the spinning of flax. It may be remarked here that the management of most of these mills is in the hands of Englishmen and Scotchmen.

Messrs. Vancauwenbergh and Messrs. Cuenin are manufacturers as well as spinners.

It cannot be doubted that jute has a great future in store for it in spite of the present unsatisfactory condition of the trade. Every day it is becoming more largely employed in the manufacture of silk, linen, and cloth. Its presence is readily detected in these textiles from its lack of durable qualities, but none the less is it made use of to the great profit of the manufacturer. It is now extensively consumed by carpet manufacturers, who, by its help, are able to produce a cheap, if not a durable, article. At Dunkirk the demand for coarse bags is very considerable, owing to the exportation of beetroot, sugar, and corn in large quantities from this port, and in supplying this demand jute finds its most legitimate employment.

The establishment of a Government scale of marks or brands, a frequent change of seed, and greater care in the preparation of jute for the market, are the three chief points to which the Dunkirk spinners would respectfully call the attention of the Indian Government. There is but one opinion with respect to the innumerable marks or brands employed in the jute trade. New ones appear almost every day, and the result is that even the most experienced persons are unacquainted with the half of those in use. The native merchants find their advantage in the present confusing practice, and tax their ingenuity to discover under how many different brands they can classify their crop. To obviate this difficulty, our spinners suggest that the Indian Government should establish a scale of marks which all the native traders should be forced to adopt. In the Russian flax trade this has already been done with success, and it is thought that a similar system applied to the jute trade would be equally successful. The jute plant is said to be becoming impoverished from the bad system of cultivation pursued by the native cultivators. They appear to be entirely ignorant of the advantages which would result from a frequent change of seed. Again, the colour of the jute sent to market is growing worse and worse every year. This is owing to the careless treatment it receives at the hands of the growers. Apparently, the same water is used throughout the whole steeping process which the jute undergoes, and the result is the bad colour complained of by our spinners. These points are respectfully recommended to the attention of the Indian Government.

HENRY C. TAYLOR.

Dunkirk, 6th October 1874.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUBSCRIPTION TO BENGAL FAMINE FUND BY INDIAN IMMIGRANTS IN TRINIDAD.

No. 2823.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce,—dated 31st December 1874.

Read the following despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 62, dated 26th November 1874 :—

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India,—No. 62, dated 26th November 1874.

I forward herewith, for the information of Your Excellency in Council, copy of a letter from the Colonial Office, and of a despatch from the Government of Trinidad, announcing a subscription of £62-17-9½ to the Bengal Famine Relief Fund by Indian immigrants in that colony.

Dated 2nd November 1874.

2. I am confident that the sympathy evinced by these immigrants towards their countrymen at a period of severe trial will be very gratifying to Your Excellency in Council.

Letter from JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, Esq., to the Under Secretary of State for India,—dated 2nd November 1874.

I am directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to transmit to you, to be laid before the Marquis of Salisbury, a copy of a despatch from the Governor of Trinidad, reporting the subscription of a sum of money by the Indian immigrants in that island in aid of the Indian Famine Relief Fund.

No. 206, 8th October 1874.

Despatch from J. SCOTT BUSHE, Esq., to the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Carnarvon,—No. 206, dated 8th October 1874.

I have the honor to report for Your Lordship's information that a subscription amounting to £62-17-9½ has been raised among the coolie labourers on 18 estates in the colony for the relief of their suffering brethren in India, and I have instructed the Emigration Agent at Calcutta to pay over this sum (which has been deposited in the treasury here) as a contribution to the Famine Relief Fund.

As an act of generosity the circumstance reflects credit on the individual contributors; while viewed in connection with the working of the immigration system, it is, I think, gratifying to see that these people are not only alive to the necessities of their poorer countrymen, but are also sufficiently sensible of their own bettered condition to be induced to spare something, however small, from their earnings for the relief of those necessities.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India have received with much gratification this substantial proof of the sympathy felt by the Indian immigrants in Trinidad for the distress of their fellow-countrymen in India, and are glad to find in it also evidence of the prosperous condition of the donors in the colony where they have settled. As, however, relief operations in Bengal have now closed and no more subscriptions towards the Famine Relief Funds are required, the Governor General in Council will await a reference to the subscribers in Trinidad as to the purpose to which they would wish their charity to be devoted.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract)

C. J. LYALL,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 26th December 1874.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.			LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHEENA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.																					
	Western Districts.																					
1	Burdwan	S. Ch. 13 4 [A]	S. Ch. 13 0	S. Ch. 10 4	S. Ch. 14 8	S. Ch. 14 0	S. Ch. 19 8	S. Ch. 18 0	S. Ch. 17 8	S. Ch. 13 4	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 18 8	S. Ch. 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	14 4 [B]	14 0	12 8	18 0	18 0	16 0	12 8	12 8	11 4	18 0	18 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	12 0 [C]	12 0	10 8	15 0	15 0	...	10 8	10 8	11 4	15 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Midnapore.*	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	13 0 [D]	13 0	11 8	13 4 to 21 0 [E]	13 4 to 21 0	20 0 to 22 0	8 8 to 9 0	8 8 to 9 0	10 0	14 0 to 14 8	14 0 to 14 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	13 8	13 8	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	1	15 8	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																					
	Calcutta	13 0	13 0	...	18 0 [E]	18 0	...	9 0 [F]	9 0	...	13 0	12 12	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	12 8	...	13 5	16 0	14 0	20 0 to 26 10	6 10	6 10	8 0	13 5 [G]	13 5	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Nuddea	14 4	15 4	11 7	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	11 7	16 0	16 0	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Jessore	12 8 [H]	13 4	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	12 0	14 0	18 4	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	13 0 [I]	15 8	13 0	22 0 [E]	23 0	23 0	10 5	11 8	9 8	17 0 to 19 0	17 0 to 19 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Dinagepore	12 8	12 8	11 0	12 4	12 4	14 8	23 0	23 0	12 8	30 0	30 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Maldah	13 0	18 0	12 8	20 0	20 0	22 0	23 8	22 0	11 8	26 0 to 27 0	25 0 to 30 0	19 0	...	...	...	25 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...
12	Rajshahye	13 0 to 13 12	14 4 to 15 0	10 14	12 0	12 0	18 12	8 0 to 21 0	8 0 to 18 12	10 8	23 4 to 24 0	24 12	12 12 to 18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	13 12½	12 12½	10 2	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 6	25 9½	22 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Bogra	13 0	11 4	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 4	8 4	32 0	30 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Pubna	13 8	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 8	13 12	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling†																					
17	Julpigoree†																					
	Cooch Behar.†																					
	Eastern Districts.																					
18	Dacca†																					
19	Fureedpore	1 8 [K]	12 8	15 0*	...	...	...	8 0 [L]	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	1 0 [M]	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	13 0	20 0	22 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Number.	DISTRICTS.	GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABORER.			SYCE OR HORSE-KEEPER.			COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.			DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
	BENGAL.																				
	Western Districts.																				
1	Burdwan	S. Ch. 16 8	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 15 0	S. Ch. 240 0	S. Ch. 220 0	S. Ch. 110 0	S. Ch. 8 8	S. Ch. 8 8	S. Ch. 8 8	Rs. As. ...	Rs. As. ...	Rs. As. ...	Rs. As. ...	Rs. As. ...	Rs. As. ...	Rs. As. ...	Rs. As. ...	Rs. As. ...	Burdwan.	
2	Bankoora	15 4	15 4	16 4	440 0	440 0	320 0	8 4	8 4	8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bankoora.	
3	Beerbhoom	13 8	13 8	13 0	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 4	8 4	8 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	8 5	Beerbhoom.	
4	Midnapore.*	14 0	14 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Midnapore.*	
5	Hooghly	15 0	15 0	13 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 0 to 12 0	7 0 to 12 0	Hooghly.	
	Howrah	16 12	17 8	14 8	130 0	130 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Howrah.	
	Central Districts.																				
	Calcutta	17 8	17 0	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta.	
6	24-Pergunnahs	14 8	15 12	20 0	120 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	11 0 to 16 0	24-Pergunnahs.	
7	Nuddea	20 0	18 13	15 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 10½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nuddea.	
8	Jessore	13 0	12 4	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jessore.	
9	Moorshedabad	13 0	16 0	15 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moorshedabad.	
10	Dinagepore	13 12	13 12	10 0	170 0	170 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dinagepore.	
11	Maldah	16 0	16 0	11 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	7 8	7 12	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maldah.	
12	Rajshahye	16 8 to 18 0	16 8 to 18 0	12 12	320 0	320 0	400 0	7 15½	7 15½	8 2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajshahye.	
13	Rungpore	10 0	10 0	11 2	107 0	107 0	128 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	5 8	5 8	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 4 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	Rungpore.	
14	Bogra	12 8	12 12	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bogra.	
15	Pubna	15 0	15 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	5 0	...	...	5 8	...	...	10 0	...	...	Pubna.	
16	Darjeeling†																			Darjeeling.†	
17	Julpigoree†																			Julpigoree.†	
	Cooch Behar.†																			Cooch Behar.†	
	Eastern Districts.																				
18	Dacca†																			Dacca.†	
19	Fureedpore	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fureedpore.	
20	Backergunge	14 0	13 0	...	100 0	100 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Backergunge.	
21	Mymensingh	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 2	8 0	8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mymensingh.	

* Return for next preceding week.
† Return not received.
A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 12 to 19 seers, common rice 14 to 20-12 seers, and gram 16 seers per rupee.
B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 seers, barley 19 seers, best rice 18 seers, common rice 19 seers, course rice 20 seers, maize 24 seers, and gram seers per rupee.
C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-8 to 14 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice 10-8 to 27-8 seers, common rice 16-8 to 31 seers, and gram 11 to 14-12 per rupee.
D In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, best rice 8 to 9 seers, common rice 14 to 22 seers, and gram 10-10 to 16-8 seers per rupee.
E In the interior only.
F In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-5 to 16 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 12-4 to 20 seers, and gram 16 seers per rupee.
G Coarse rice at 20 seers per rupee.
H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 13 seers, best rice 11 to 17 seers, common rice 14 to 25 seers, and gram 11 to 15 seers per rupee.
I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 16 seers, best rice 12 to 19 seers, common rice 20-8 to 22 seers, and gram 15-8 to 20 seers per rupee.
K In the interior prices range as follow :—Common rice 18 to 22 seers per rupee.
L In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, paddy 35 to 41-4 seers, and gram 9 to 12 seers per rupee.
M In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, best rice 11 to 13-5 seers, common rice 14 to 24 seers, and gram 9 to 16 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 26th December 1874.—(Continued.)

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong*... ...	9 8 N	9 8	8 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	14 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0 O	14 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Tipperah	10 10	10 10	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	9 8	15 0	23 0	25 0	19 0 to 20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 5	11 5	11 5	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah.†																					
	BEHAR.																					
26	Patna	19 0 P	19 0	17 0	28 0	...	18 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	27 0	24 0	14 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Gya	18 0	18 0	11 8	20 8	19 8	17 8	11 8	11 0	9 0	23 8	23 8	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 0	33 8	17 0
28	Shahabad	19 0 Q	19 0	14 0	22 0	23 8	19 0	12 8	12 12	12 0	20 0	19 0	14 0	24 0	25 0	...	20 0	20 0	...	20 0	20 0	...
29	Tirhoot	15 0 R	15 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	25 0	24 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...
30	Sarun	17 0	17 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	26 0	26 0	14 0	27 0	27 0	19 0	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	18 0
31	Chumparun... ...	14 8 S	14 8	16 0	15 0	...	33 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 0	40 0	40 0
32	Monghyr.†																					
33	Bhagulpore.†																					
34	Purneah	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	10 8	28 0	28 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs	14 0 T	14 0	13 0	15 0 E	15 0	...	12 0	12 0	12 8	20 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ORISSA.																					
36	Cuttack*	18 6	18 6	13 2	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	17 1	28 14	28 14	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0
37	Pooree	15 12	14 7	11 13	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	18 6	27 9	27 9	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Balasore.†																					
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																					
	South-West Frontier Agency.																					
39	Hazareebagh ...	12 0 R	12 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	18 0
40	Lohardugga ...	10 0	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	24 0	27 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 0	44 0	30 0
41	Singbhoom	12 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Manbhoom	11 0 U	11 0	11 0	16 0 to 20 0 E	16 0 to 20 0	20 0 to 30 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	17 0 E	17 0	40 0	64 0	64 0	...

* Return for next preceding week.
† Return not received.
N In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 17 seers, and common rice 18 to 22 seers per rupee.
O In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 28 seers, and common rice 18 to 32 seers per rupee.
P In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14-8 to 17 seers, barley 19 to 30 seers, best rice 12-8 to 21-4 seers, common rice 21 to 29 seers lesser millet 32 to 35 seers, maize 24 to 32 seers, and gram 15-8 to 24 seers per rupee.
Q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 16-8 seers, barley 20 to 22 seers, best rice 8-8 to 11 seers, common rice 19-8 to 21-8 seers, bulrush millet 22 seers, great millet 22 seers, maize 20 to 21 seers, and gram 18 to 20 seers per rupee.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS. AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.			Syce or Horse-keeper.			Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.			REMARKS.
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
22	Chittagong.	11 0	10 8	7 8	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	7 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23	Noakholly.	10 0	10 0	8 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24	Tipperah.†	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	6 10	6 10	7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hill Tipperah.																			
	BEHAR.																			
26	Patna.	24 0	24 0	20 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 0 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	5 0 to 7 8	
27	Gya.	21 4	20 0	15 0	160 0	200 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	Shahabad.	21 0	21 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29	Tirhoot.	26 0	26 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30	Sarun.	20 4	20 4	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 12	8 0	2 8 to 3 12	2 8 to 3 12	2 8 to 3 12	4 0 to 4 8	4 0 to 4 8	4 0 to 4 8	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	6 6 to 10 0	
31	Chumparun.	17 0	17 0	26 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 4	6 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
32	Monghyr.†																			
33	Bhagulpore.†																			
34	Purneah.	16 0	16 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	16 0	14 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	ORISSA.																			
36	Cuttack.*	22 5	22 5	24 15	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
37	Pooree.	19 0	21 0	23 10	100 0	100 0	105 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
38	Balasore.†																			
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																			
	South-West Frontier Agency.																			
39	Hazareebagh.	15 0	17 0	14 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
40	Lohardugga.	13 0	13 0	14 0	180 0	160 0	168 0	6 12	6 12	6 8	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	5 0 to 12 0	5 0 to 12 0	5 10 to 9 6				
41	Singbhoom.	12 0	12 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
42	Manbhoom.	13 0	13 0	13 0	900 0	160 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 0	3 0	3 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	

R In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 25 seers, barley 13 to 40 seers, best rice 9 to 38 seers, common rice 21 to 40 seers, lesser millet 21 to 50 seers, maize 25 to 45 seers, and gram 14 to 45 seers per rupee.
S In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-12 to 19 seers, barley 15 to 26 seers, best rice 11 to 20 seers, common rice 18 to 28 seers, lesser millet 15 to 56 seers, maize 35 to 40 seers, and gram 13 to 24 seers per rupee.
T In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 21 to 28 seers, common rice 24 to 35 seers, maize 31-4 to 44 seers, and gram 12 to 20 seers per rupee.
U In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, best rice 14 to 26 seers, common rice 17 to 30 seers, maize 36 to 50 seers, and gram 7 to 14 seers per rupee.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1874, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1968 AND 1969 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED 19TH DECEMBER 1874.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Rice. Common.			Rice. Best sort.			Barley.			Wheat.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bajra Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kuvari, Verugoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo Muthwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Eleusine Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	
	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	
Secunderabad ...	18	5 16	7	17	8 15	7	...	...	...	4 39	3 37	8 31	...	...	...	7 23	6 31	7 23	...	...	...	2 15	1 18	5 18	1 25	1 10	0 100	0 100	0 10	1 10	0
Bolarum ...	17	8 15	7 15	7	3 11	4 13	...	...	...	3 37	2 37	6 14	1 25	2 25	0 17	0 25	0 38	0 35	1 ...	...	...	2 15	2 18	5 15	0 17	0 17	0 100	0 100	0 10	0 10	0
Chadarghat ...	13	0 13	0 13	7	0 7	0 11	...	...	...	2 39	0 37	0 35	0 37	0 38	0 35	0 38	0 38	0 38	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 14	0 15	0 14	0 130	0 130	0 130	0 11	0 10	0 11	0

H. A. DISTRICTS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XLIII OF 1874.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 31st October 1874.	For week ending 1st November 1873.	Total from 1st January to 31st October 1874.	Total from 1st January to 1st November 1873.	Total increase in 1874.	Total decrease in 1874.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19th Dec. 1874	East Indian, Main	4,51,623	5,70,510	2,97,11,957	2,18,63,172	78,48,785	...
19th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpore	31,297	36,416	21,68,223	15,33,006	6,35,217	..
19th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	52,180	57,154	30,58,420	25,55,447	5,02,973	...
5th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	49,543	27,187	15,75,710	8,60,809	7,14,901	...
12th ditto ...	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi ...	1,23,266	1,54,409	63,69,644	47,09,709	16,59,935	...
5th ditto ...	Madras ...	40,368	1,10,192	47,76,218	56,31,478	...	8,55,260
12th ditto ...	South Indian ...	17,735	15,854	7,94,646	9,43,449	...	1,48,803
19th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	3,26,326	3,45,957	1,63,18,719	1,53,21,488	9,97,231	...
19th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda, & Central India ...	95,134	1,06,161	46,73,931	45,36,114	1,37,817	...
	TOTAL ...	11,87,472	14,23,840	6,94,47,468	5,79,54,672	1,14,92,796	...
	State.						
12th Dec. 1874	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,388	2,647	84,038	85,710	...	1,672
21st Nov. 1874	Nulhattee ...	1,243	1,473	71,627	69,548	2,079	...
5th Dec. 1874	Rajpootana, Delhi District ...	6,747	4,650	2,12,699	72,795*a*	1,39,904	...
5th ditto ...	Rajpootana, Agra District ...	12,193	1,895	2,05,652	2,869*b*	2,02,783	...
21st Nov. 1874	Holkar ...	4,372	...	68,447*c*	...	68,447	...
	Khamgaon *d* ...	...	...	23,989*e*	15,324*f*	8,665	...
	Oomraotee *g* ...	..	...	26,306*h*	19,833*k*	6,473	...
Last day of the week ending 21st Nov. 1874	Wardha Valley *d* ...	...	...	17,244*l*	...	17,244	...
14th Nov. 1874	Nizam's ...	8,457	...	24,929*m*	...	24,929	...
	TOTAL ...	35,400	10,665	7,34,931	2,66,079	4,68,852	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	12,22,872	14,34,505	7,01,82,399	5,82,20,751	1,19,61,648	...

a Total receipts from 1st April to 1st November 1873.
b Total receipts from 20th October to 1st November 1873.
c Total receipts from 1st February to 31st October 1874.
d Closed from 15th June 1874.
e Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874.
f Total receipts from 1st January to 22nd June 1873, after which date the line was closed.
g Closed from 1st October 1874.
h Total receipts from 1st January to 30th September 1874.
k Total receipts from 1st January to 23rd August 1873, after which the line was closed.
l Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874.
m Total receipts from 9th to 31st October 1874.

No. XLIV OF 1874.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 7th November 1874.	For week ending 8th November 1873.	Total from 1st January to 7th Nov. 1874.	Total from 1st January to 8th Nov. 1873.	Total increase in 1874.	Total decrease in 1874.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19th Dec. 1874	East Indian, Main...	5,66,713	5,95,977	3,02,78,670	2,24,59,149	78,19,521	...
19th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpore	40,967	42,712	22,09,190	15,75,719	6,33,471	...
19th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	56,536	53,240	31,14,956	26,08,687	5,06,269	...
5th ditto ...	Oudh & Rohilkhund	48,075	38,276	16,23,785	8,99,084	7,24,701	...
12th ditto ...	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi ...	1,40,609	1,15,607	65,10,253	48,25,317	16,84,936	...
5th ditto ...	Madras ...	93,693	1,21,550	48,69,911	57,53,028	...	8,83,117
12th ditto ...	South Indian ...	18,848	16,247	8,13,494	9,59,697	...	1,46,203
19th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	3,44,803	3,58,572	1,66,63,522	1,56,80,060	9,83,462	...
19th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda & Central India ...	82,088	1,00,378	47,56,019	46,36,692	1,19,327	...
	TOTAL ...	13,92,332	14,42,759	7,08,39,800	5,93,97,433	1,14,42,367	...
	State.						
12th Dec. 1874	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,442	1,928	85,479	87,633	...	2,154
21st Nov. 1874	Nulhatee ...	1,331	1,479	72,958	71,027	1,931	...
5th Dec. 1874	Rajpootana, Delhi District ...	6,480	4,755	2,19,179	77,551*a*	1,41,628	...
5th ditto ...	Rajpootana, Agra District ...	13,305	1,517	2,18,956	4,386*b*	2,14,570	...
21st Nov. 1874	Holkar ...	4,852	...	73,299*c*	...	73,299	...
	Khamgaon *d* ...	...	...	23,989*e*	15,324*f*	8,665	...
	Oomraotee *g* ...	...	...	26,306*h*	19,833*k*	6,473	...
Last day of the week ending 21st Nov. 1874	Wardha Valley *d*...	...	...	17,244*l*	...	17,244	...
14th Nov. 1874	Nizam's ...	8,843	...	33,772*m*	...	33,772	...
	TOTAL ...	36,253	9,674	7,71,182	2,75,754	4,95,428	
	GRAND TOTAL...	14,28,585	14,52,433	7,16,10,982	5,96,73,187	1,19,37,795	...

a Total receipts from 1st April to 8th November 1873.
b Total receipts from 20th October to 8th November 1873.
c Total receipts from 1st February to 7th November 1874.
d Closed from 15th June 1874.
e Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874.
f Total receipts from 1st January to 22nd June 1873, after which date the line was closed.
g Closed from 1st October 1874.
h Total receipts from 1st January to 30th September 1874.
k Total receipts from 1st January to 23rd August 1873, after which the line was closed.
l Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874.
m Total receipts from 9th October to 7th November 1874.

No. XLV of 1874.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 14th Nov. 1874.	For week ending 15th Nov. 1873.	Total, from 1st January to 14th Nov. 1874.	Total, from 1st January to 15th Nov. 1873.	Total increase in 1874.	Total decrease in 1874.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19th Dec. 1874 ...	East Indian, Main...	4,93,813	6,32,871	3,07,72,485	2,30,92,020	76,80,463	...
19th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpore...	36,846	44,992	22,46,036	16,20,711	6,25,325	...
19th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	56,898	50,686	31,71,855	26,59,373	5,12,482	...
5th ditto ...	Oudh & Rohilkhund	47,506	27,728	16,71,292	9,26,812	7,44,480	...
12th ditto ...	Sindh, Punjab, & Delhi	1,16,091	1,27,882	66,26,314	49,53,198	16,73,146	...
5th ditto ...	Madras ...	92,840	1,22,648	49,62,751	58,75,676	...	9,12,925
12th ditto ...	South Indian ...	13,745	15,810	8,27,239	9,75,508	...	1,48,269
19th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	2,70,206	4,38,766	1,69,33,728	1,61,18,826	8,14,902	...
19th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda, & Central India ...	74,069	1,04,021	48,30,088	47,40,714	89,374	...
	TOTAL ...	12,02,014	15,65,404	7,20,41,816	6,09,62,838	1,10,78,978	...
	State.						
12th Dec. 1874 ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,282	1,811	86,761	89,444	...	2,683
21st Nov. 1874...	Nulhattee ...	1,112	1,449	74,070	72,476	1,594	...
5th Dec. 1874...	Rajpootana, Delhi District ...	5,196	4,676	2,24,375	82,226*a*	1,42,149	...
5th ditto ...	Rajpootana, Agra District ...	11,932	2,008	2,30,888	6,394*b*	2,24,494	...
21st Nov. 1874...	Holkar ...	3,662	...	76,961*c*	...	76,961	...
	Khamgaon *d* ...	...	...	23,989*e*	15,324*f*	8,665	...
	Oomraotee *g* ...	...	..	26,306*h*	19,833*i*	6,473	...
Last day of the week ending 21st Nov. 1874	Wardha Valley *d* ...	...	...	17,244*j*	...	17,244	...
14th Nov. 1874...	Nizam's ...	5,922	...	39,693*k*	...	39,693	...
	TOTAL ...	29,106	9,944	8,00,287	2,85,697	5,14,590	...
	GRAND TOTAL...	12,31,120	15,75,348	7,28,42,103	6,12,48,535	1,15,93,568	...

a Total receipts from 1st April to 15th November 1873.
b Total receipts from 20th October to 15th November 1873.
c Total receipts from 1st February to 14th November 1874.
d Closed from 15th June 1874.
e Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874.
f Total receipts from 1st January to 22nd June 1873, after which date the line was closed.
g Closed from 1st October 1874.
h Total receipts from 1st January to 30th September 1874.
i Total receipts from 1st January to 23rd August 1873, after which the line was closed.
j Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874.
k Total receipts from 9th October to 14th November 1874.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 31st DECEMBER 1874.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen in fair quantity in the southern districts of Madras: slight showers are reported from the Southern Mahratta Country, Coorg, and parts of the Punjab and Oudh: it is much wanted in the Deccan districts of Bombay, in the districts of the Punjab where none has fallen, and in the North-Western Provinces. Prospects however continue generally good. In Bengal the rice harvest progresses as before, and the spring crops are flourishing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras— (Dec. 31st)		
Kistna (31st)	...	No rain; canal supply sufficient—4 feet 3 inches of water over anicut; later dry crops alone suffering from grub and insufficiency of water in parts; paddy being cut; cholum produced ¼ in Repalee taluk; prices stationary; mild small-pox and fever prevalent—the latter fatal in the jungle taluks; cattle healthy except in three taluks; pasture sufficient; markets well supplied locally.
Trichinopoly (30th)	...	Favourable rain throughout the river-valley; no other change of importance.
Malabar (31st)	2·05	Season favourable for second crop cultivation; supply of grain sufficient from local and foreign sources; slight fever and small-pox—the former in hilly tracts; cattle healthy; pasture good; prices stationary.
Tanjore ,,	0·07 at Nagapatam, elsewhere very slight.	Freshes in rivers decreasing; no fresh supply to tanks; no water over upper and lower anicuts; cultivation of wet and dry crops continues in some parts; standing crops good; a few dry and wet crops yield a fair harvest; pasture sufficient; prices stationary; markets well supplied; public health generally good; small-pox here and there; one death from cholera in Negapatam taluk; cattle disease in Tanjore taluk—some loss.
Kurnool ...	...	No report received.
Bombay— (Dec. 31st)		
Sindh.		
Hyderabad ...	...	Young wheat and other rabi crops healthy; rabi sowings still continue; all kharif harvesting over, save cotton, which is being picked; fever abating; weather colder; cattle disease continues.
Upper Frontier ...	...	Weather mild and cloudy; kharif harvest completed; wheat and barley still being sown.
Shikarpur ...	...	Severe frosts, but no damage reported; crops healthy; weather cloudy; rain expected.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	No change.
Surat ...	...	Rabi tolerably well; fever in Pardee.
Broach ...	...	Kharif crops mostly harvested; no change in the state of rabi crops; weather cold; health generally good.
Kaira ...	...	Crops, weather and health good.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	Rabi crops withering in some talukas for want of moisture; cotton brisk—rate 43; cattle disease and fever prevailing in some talukas.
Nasik ...	...	No change since last report.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	Weather cool; public health good; fever in Mahim, Wada, Shahpur, Moorbaur, Kalian and Bhewndi talukas; cough in Wada taluka; rabi crop good in Moorbaur, Bassein and Bhewndi talukas; middling in Shapur and Kalian talukas, but not good in Kurjut taluka, and has slightly suffered in Wada taluka.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	Standing rabi crop doing well, excepting in Bhimthadi, where it is dying for want of moisture in many places; a fall of rain has been very anxiously looked for in almost all the talukas; a few cattle died in a village in Bhimthadi; climate and public health good.
Ahmednuggur ...	...	Crops withering for want of rain, and have suffered in some places from severe cold; health good.
Sholapur ...	...	Cotton, toor and rabi crops generally damaged by cold weather everywhere, especially in Kurmala and Sangola; rain wanted; health good.
Satara ...	...	Early crops nearly all harvested; late crops promise average harvest for want of rain; weather cloudy and warm; slight fever and bowel complaint in Walwa, and ague in Pahtun.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	·5	Rabi crops thriving; fever in Sumpgaon, Gokak and Uthni; cattle disease in some parts of Uthni.
Dharwar ...	·35	No change.
Kaladgi ...	...	Rabi crops middling, except jowari, which is slightly blighted in Bijapur, Sindgi and Bagewari; eleven deaths from fever in Judi taluka.
Kanara ...	...	Prospects of second crop satisfactory; fever, small-pox and cattle disease slightly prevalent.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rajkot ...	...	Rabi crops promising; weather cold; public health good.
Wudwan ...	...	Weather cloudy; a few drops of rain fell on Saturday last; health indifferent; cattle disease in Luctor taluka; state of crops the same as before.
Baroda ...	...	Cotton and rabi prospects good, but will partially suffer from cloudy weather during the week; public health good.
Karachi ...	...	Kharif crops almost all harvested; late rabi sowings continue as flooded lands dry up; fever and colds prevalent; cattle disease in some talukas, but nothing serious.
		General Remarks.—Rabi prospects good, except in the Deccan, where rain is much wanted.
Bengal— (Dec. 29th)		
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Slightly cloudy; weather warmer. Late rice nearly harvested. Prospects of spring crops good.
Bankura ...	,,	Weather cool and dry. Haimunta, or late rice, almost all reaped. Winter crops generally doing well.
Beerbhoom ...	,,	Weather milder than last week. State and prospects of crops good. Harvest nearly home. Cold-weather crops doing well.
Midnapore ...	,,	Weather clear and cold. Harvest of late rice still progressing. No change since last report.
Hooghly ...	,,	Weather clear throughout. Wind from north. Prospect of rice where planted out is good; that of cold-weather crops very good.
24-Pergunnahs ...	,,	Weather dry and cool. The harvest of the late rice continues. Cold-weather crops doing well.
Nuddea ...	,,	Seasonable weather. The state and prospects of the crops continue satisfactory.
Moorshedabad ...	,,	Seasonable weather. Wheat wants rain; other crops going on well.
Dinagepore ...	,,	Bright and cold weather. An excellent winter crop is being cut; prospects of other crops are good.
Maldah ...	,,	Weather fair. The reaping of the late rice is still going on. Mustard has begun to ripen. The prospects of the cold-weather crops are good.
Rajshahye ...	,,	Fine weather, cold with north wind. State of the crops generally unchanged. The cold-weather sowings have been completed. Sugarcane and kalai pulse are being cut with good results. The fall in prices continues.
Rungpore ...	,,	Weather generally clear and seasonable. Rice harvest is going on well. The general outturn is expected to be good. Cold-weather crops have already been sown.
Bogra ...	,,	Weather same as last week. No change in the prospects of the crops.
Pubna ...	,,	Fine, clear, cold, and seasonable weather. Harvesting of amun, or late rice, and moong pulse nearly finished; and that of kalai and arahur pulses commenced. The prospects of matore and khesari pulses, &c., good.
Dacca ...	,,	Seasonable weather. State of crops very favourable.
Patna ...	,,	Weather seasonable. Rice crop has been nearly harvested, and the prospect of the cold-weather crop is excellent.
Gya ...	,,	Cold and seasonable weather. The harvesting of the aghani, or late rice, is almost completed; the outturn has been a full sixteen annas. The prospects of the rabi, or cold-weather crops, continue good.
Shahabad ...	,,	Weather cool and fair. Aghani, or late rice, all reaped. Rabi, or cold-weather crop, very promising.
Tirhoot ...	,,	Fine weather. There is no material change in the prospects of crops since last report. Price of food grain continues to fall.
Sarun ...	,,	Weather seasonable and cold, with westerly wind. The aghani, or late rice, has been harvested, and the new rice is coming into the markets in small quantities. Prospects of the cold-weather crops are excellent. Rain is wanted. In some places the crops are being irrigated. Indigo fields are being prepared for the next year's crop. Poppy plant is everywhere very forward, and is looking very well. Prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*			
Chumparun	...	*Nil.*	Weather continues fine and cold. Rabi, or cold-weather crops, coming up very well; also opium. No lack of moisture at present.
Monghyr	...	„	Very cold, with westerly wind. State of crops everything that can be desired.
Bhágalpur	...	„	Nothing could be more satisfactory than the state of the rabi, or cold-weather crops, and the outturn of the aghani, or late rice crop.
Purneah	...	„	Seasonable weather. Present harvest and prospects of the mustard crop as good as can be wished.
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	„	Fine weather. Winter paddy three-fourths cut; outturn very good. Mustard crop unusually good.
Balasore	...	„	Weather continues fine and dry. Harvesting of the sarud, or late rice crop, occupies all available labourers. General prospects of crops satisfactory.
Lohardugga	...	„	Bright and cold weather. The reports from all parts of the district are good; and the outturn of the rabi, or cold-weather crops, is expected to be large.
Maunbhoom	...	„	Weather fair and set. Nothing to add to remarks of last week. The rice harvest all but completed. Outturn good. Cold-weather crops good.
			PUBLIC HEALTH.
			Burdwan: fever as before. 24-Pergunnahs: cholera prevailing in Thannahs Bhongar, Mathoorapore, Dehepore, and Kalaroa; fever has somewhat abated at Barripore. Moorshedabad: cholera still present in a slight degree. Rajshahye: little or no sickness reported. Pubna: fever continues. Furreedpore: public health steadily improving. Chittagong: cholera continues to rage, mostly in the Sudder station. Patna: health good. Tirhoot: public health good. Sarun: general health good. Bhágalpur: general health very good. Lohardugga: general health good.
			General Remarks.—The prospects of the rice crop continue favourable all over the country. Harvesting is progressing with very good results, and is nearly complete in several districts. Sugarcane and certain of the pulses are also being harvested in places, with good results. All cold-weather crops are doing well. Here and there rain would be desirable.
N. W. P.—	**(Dec. 31st)**		
Meerut	(Dec. 30th)	...	Weather cloudy; no rain; prospects unchanged.
Agra	...	...	No report received.
Allahabad	(Dec. 30th)	...	No change since last report; everything promises well.
Bareilly	„	...	Rain needed for rabi crops.
Benares	„	...	Clouds have cleared away without rain having fallen; otherwise no change.
Jhansi	„	...	Weather cloudy, and prospect of rain which is urgently required for rabi crops.
Punjab—			
Delhi	(Dec. 30) ...	...	Slight drizzle of rain; health good.
Hissar	„ ...	...	Ditto ditto; crops progressing favourably, but rain wanted; health good.
Umballa	„ ...	·2	Crops and health good.
Jullundur	„ ...	...	Ditto ditto.
Lahore	„ ...	...	Rain urgently wanted; health good.
Mooltan	„ ...	...	Harvest prospects good; slight fever prevails, otherwise health good.
Rawul Pindi	„ ...	...	Rain wanted; prospects fair; health good.
Pesháwar	...	...	Ditto; slight fever prevalent.
			General Remarks.—Usual rain much wanted; health of province generally good.
Oudh—			
Lucknow	(Dec. 30th)	*Nil*	Prospect of crops good; weather clear; public health good.
Fyzabad	„	Slight.	
C. Provinces	...	...	No report received.
B. Burma—	**(Dec. 31st)**		
Arakan	...	...	Harvesting commenced; public health good.
Pegu	...	...	Health good; harvest progressing.
Tenasserim	...	...	Health good; crops flourishing.
			General Remarks.—Public health and crops satisfactory.
Mysore and Coorg—(Dec. 31st)—			
Coorg	...	·75 in Coorg.	Crops good; harvesting almost completed in Mysore; cattle disease continues in parts of four districts; public health generally good.
			General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects good.
Assam—	**(Dec. 31st)**		
Gauháti	...	*Nil*	Days clear, with cool wind; sky occasionally overcast; fogs in the mornings less dense; nights clear and cool, with heavy dews; prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
Sylhet	(Dec. 31st)	...	Reaping of winter rice nearly completed, outturn very good; transplanting of burra spring rice commenced; cholera and small-pox prevalent.
Hyderabad Districts—	**Assigned**		
Umraoti	(Dec. 31st)	*Nil*	Kharif cutting approaching completion; rabi crops in good condition.
Rajpootana—	**(Dec. 31st)**		
Deolee	(Dec. 26th)	*Nil*	Prospects and health good.
Serohee	(21st)	...	Good supply of water in wells; health very good; prospects good; weather seasonable.
Meywar	(25th)	...	Plenty of water; health and prospects good; weather cloudy.
Marwar	(19th)	...	Water in wells sinking deeper daily; health good; prospects promising; weather cloudy during the week.
Harowtee	(26th)	...	Wells and tanks full as usual; health and prospects good.
Central India—			
Indore	(Dec. 30th)	*Nil*	Health and agricultural prospects continue good.
Rutlam	„		
Neemuch	„		
Baghelkund (Satna)	...		
Nepal	...	...	No report received.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING THE ALLEGED NANA DOONDHOO PUNT, OF BITHOOR.

Dated Fort William, the 15th December 1874.

From—D. FITZPATRICK, Esq., Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.
To—ARTHUR HOWELL, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.

I HAVE the honour to report that on the receipt of your No. 1393, dated 11th ultimo, I proceeded immediately to Cawnpore and subsequently went on to Gwalior with a view to investigating the case of Jumna Dass, the man supposed to be the Nana, and his attendant Pemraj.

2. As the charge against both the accused rested entirely on the allegation that the former was in fact the Nana Doondhoo Punt, it seemed clear that it was to the question of his identity with that person I ought first to apply myself, and I accordingly at once entered upon it with the very able assistance of Mr. H. Goad, the police officer specially deputed by the Government of the North-Western Provinces in this matter.

3. The result of the inquiry we have made, shortly stated, is that the attempt to identify the prisoner Jumna Dass with the Nana has utterly failed, and that in consequence I have felt it to be my duty to advise Mr. Goad to apply for the discharge of both the prisoners. This he did on the 10th instant, and his application was at once acceded to by the Magistrate (Mr. Clarmont Daniell).

4. As matters have turned out there has been, contrary to what was at first apprehended, so little in the way of conflict in the evidence, that I deem it unnecessary to trouble you with any minute discussion of it, and shall accordingly confine myself to the following brief remarks.

5. Not one of the witnesses examined has positively declared the man Jumna Dass to be the Nana.

Colonel Mowbray Thomson.
Baba Aptieh.
Unna Bhut.
Dada Bhut.

The nearest approach to an identification is to be found in the statements of the persons named in the margin.

6. The statement of Colonel Mowbray Thomson is of course above suspicion; but it must be remembered that celebrated as Colonel Thomson's name is in connection with the Cawnpore rebellion, he appears to have seen the Nana but twice; and I may add that his recollection of that person was so faint in the year 1862 that he then wrote to the Magistrate of Cawnpore saying that he did not think he could recognize the Nana if put before him. This being so, it is no matter for surprise that Colonel Thomson should decline, as he does, to express any positive opinion.

7. The circumstance that Colonel Thomson found on the prisoner a mark which he had before seeing him stated that he would expect to find on the Nana would undoubtedly be one of great importance if the other evidence in the case left room for any doubt, but in the face of the evidence to which I shall presently refer it cannot be looked upon as anything more than an accidental coincidence.

8. Baba Aptieh, though he positively identified the prisoner as the Nana before Colonel Osborne, has since considerably modified his statement. He now can say no more than that the prisoner *appeared to him* to be the Nana, and he explains his former positive assertion by saying that he saw the prisoner only from a distance and was ill at the time.

9. Unna Bhut has completely withdrawn the positive statement he made before Colonel Osborne. He now goes no farther than to say that the prisoner is like the Nana, particularly about the forehead.

10. As for Dada Bhut, he clearly desires to convey the impression that he believes the prisoner to be the Nana, but all attempts to get a direct statement from him on the point have failed. For reasons with which it is unnecessary to trouble you here, I regard the evidence of this witness with much suspicion.

11. Any account of the evidence bearing in favour of the identity would be incomplete if it omitted to notice the so-called identification by the Maharaja Scindiah which has been so much dwelt on, especially in the newspapers; but the truth is His Highness has never professed to recognize the prisoner as the Nana. All he has said amounts only to this, that from the knowledge displayed by the prisoner of the circumstances of an interview which took place between the Nana and the Maharaja before the mutiny of 1857, and in particular from the prisoner's being aware that a sword of a peculiar description (termed a "Sosun putta") was presented to the Nana at that interview, he "*infers* that the prisoner *must be*" the Nana. But such facts, though useful auxiliaries to other evidence leading the same way, do not of themselves warrant the inference drawn. The circumstance of a sword of the description referred to having been presented must of necessity have been known to several persons besides the Nana, and any one designing to personate the Nana would have little difficulty in obtaining a knowledge of it.

12. I may add that since an interview he had with the prisoner in our presence on the first instant, at a time when the case was much more developed, the Maharaja has been much shaken and seems to admit that he was misled.

13. In concluding my remarks on this part of the case, I ought to mention that two witnesses named Roshun Khan and Mahomed Mookeem examined by Colonel Osborne, and who may be termed witnesses in favour of the identity, were unfortunately forgotten when we were at Gwalior, and we accordingly had not the advantage of hearing their statements from their own mouths; but as neither of them professed actually to identify the prisoner as the Nana, it did not, seeing the absolutely conclusive nature of the other evidence, seem worth while to delay the application for discharge by sending for them to Cawnpore.

14. Such is the evidence that might be adduced in favour of the identity. Against it we have the evidence of the twenty-seven witnesses named in the margin, almost all of whom seem highly competent to speak on the point. Some of these witnesses say the prisoner is like the Nana, others say he is not, but all agree in declaring most positively that he is not the man.

J. N. Tresidder, Deputy Surgeon General.
John Power, Judge of Moradabad.
Mussamut Adla.
Suddack Wrestler.
Nana Narain Rao.
Mundey Gunga Poote.
Kesho Rae Baid.
Cheddie Mistree.
Sarasheo Shastree.
Jogul Kishore.
Hoormusjee Bazoon Moodi.
Jewan Singh.
Hillalloodeen.
Noor Mohummud.
Deen Mohummud.
Ruggoonundun Sehae.
Ram Newaz.
Luchmun Singh.
Buldeo Singh, Ressaldar.
Gunput Rao.
Ram Chand.
Dada Bhut.
Ruggonath Rao.
Govind Pundit.
Ruggonath, son of Balkishen.
Dada Mahajun.
Buldeo Singh, son of Esaree Singh.

We considered the evidence of the first eighteen of these witnesses amply sufficient. The remaining nine were subsequently examined at the request of the Maharaja.

15. The conclusion at which I have arrived on the evidence of these witnesses is strongly confirmed by the circumstance that, while the Nana ought now to be over 50 years of age, the prisoner is, in the opinion of Dr. Norman Chevers and the other Medical Officers who have examined him, not more than about thirty-five, forty-five being the utmost limit which any of them think it within the range of possibility that he could have attained.

16. This conclusion is further confirmed by the following circumstances:

1*stly*:—That the Nana is clearly shown to have worn an ear-ring of the description termed *bhik balee* which the medical officers are unanimously of opinion must have left a mark in the upper rim of his ear, while no trace of such a mark can on the most minute examination with lenses be detected on the prisoner.

2*ndly*.—That Kesho Rae Baid states that the Nana had sustained a considerable loss of tissue by sloughing from a virulent disease, while the prisoner shows no sign of having suffered in this way.

17. Finally, notwithstanding what has been said by some persons to the contrary, the prisoner's entire appearance, bearing and mode of speaking are unmistakeably those of a person of a very low rank of life. I myself was quite startled on first going into his cell at finding the sort of person I had before me, and I subsequently observed the same effect produced on General Daly when he first saw him. Mr. Goad, who is as competent to form an opinion on a matter of this sort as a Native would be, assured me that from the first moment he met the prisoner on his way up from Gwalior he felt satisfied that he could not be the man: I may add that Mr. Goad judged from his accent that he was a native of the country about Benares, and this he has since declared himself to be.

18. Under the circumstances, I have deemed it unnecessary, for the purposes of the question we are now considering, to institute any special enquiry as to the Marathi signature affixed to the letter which the prisoner sent to the Maharaja; but I may mention that Nana Narain Rao, when shown that signature, declared without one moment's hesitation that it was not the handwriting of the Nana; and indeed any person can see for himself that it is altogether of a different character from the signatures of the Nana on the Government Promissory Notes produced from the Loan Department. The prisoner, I may add, states that he can neither read nor write the Marathi character.

19. In conclusion, I have only to say that the prisoner (Jumna Dass) has entirely withdrawn the statement he originally made before Colonel Osborne, and has given us a detailed history of his life which he describes as having been from his eleventh year that of a wandering fakeer of the most ordinary description. I await the instructions of the Governor General in Council as to any further enquiries regarding him that it may be deemed advisable to make.

No. 1648, dated Fort William, the 31st December 1874.

From—ARTHUR HOWELL, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

To—D. FITZPATRICK, Esq., Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

I AM directed to acknowledge your letter of the 15th instant, reporting the result of your investigation into the case of the man arrested at Gwalior as the Nana Doondhoo Punt, of Bithoor, and of Pemraj, his attendant.

2. The Government of India entirely concur in your conclusion that the man is not the Nana.

3. The report of your proceedings will be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information. And I am desired to convey to you the thanks of the Government of India for the care you have taken in conducting the investigation. I am further to acknowledge the services rendered by the officers attached to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, particularly Mr. C. Daniell, Magistrate of Cawnpore, and Mr. H. B. Goad, District Superintendent of Police, and also of Dr. Chevers who was specially deputed from Calcutta to aid you in your enquiries.

4. Instructions will be given as to the disposal of the prisoner as soon as the Government of India receive a reply to a communication which they have addressed to His Highness the Maharaja Scindia upon the subject.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 2. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1875. { Register No. 75.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the month of August 1874.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. WEST. VIA TEHERAN. No.	Indian Value.	VIA TURKEY. No.	Indian Value.	PERSIAN GULF. No.	Indian Value.	VIA SUEZ. No.	Indian Value.	EAST. VIA AMUR. No.	Indian Value.	VIA MADRAS. No.	Indian Value.	NATIVE BURMA. No.	Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	1,014	6,958 11	33	138 7	42	213 1	1,350	7,455 7	...	...	265	1,482 2	185	325 12	2,889	16,573 8
Received ...	939	5,175 14	28	130 7	90	653 1	1,047	5,468 14	...	...	248	1,384 12	124	246 0	2,476	13,059 0
TOTAL ...	1,953	12,134 9	61	268 14	132	866 2	2,397	12,924 5	...	...	513	2,866 14	309	571 12	5,365	29,632 8
TRANSIT.																
East to West	72	39[illegible] 0	...	...	1	4 3	1,295	9,290 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,368	9,693 9
West to East	235	1,3[illegible] 9	37	182 11	1	4 3	1,02[illegible]	7,064 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,296	8,606 12
West to West	...	...	*1	4 4	†1	4 3	‡1	4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12 10
TOTAL ...	307	1,754 9	38	186 15	3	12 9	2,319	16,358 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,667	18,312 15
														GRAND TOTAL	8,032	47,945 7

* From Aden to Bagdad.
† From Aden to Bushire.
‡ From Bushire to Aden.

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea routes for the month of August 1874.

ROUTE.		NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT). To India.	From India.	Total.	PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER. To India.	From India.	Total.
INDO-EUROPEAN	*Vid* Teheran	939	1,014	1,953	44·63	41·58	42·99
	„ Turkey	28	33	61	1·33	1·35	1·34
	Persian Gulf, *vid* Kurrachee	90	42	132	4·28	1·72	2·91
RED SEA ...	*Vid* Suez	1,047	1,350	2,397	49·76	55·35	52·76
	TOTAL ...	2,104	2,439	4,543	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 2nd January 1875.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.																												AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.									DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.			Syce or Horse-keeper.			Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.				
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
	BENGAL.																																							
	Western Districts.																																							
1	Burdwan	13 8 A	13 4	10 4	14 0	14 8	19 0	19 0	18 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 8	15 0	240 0	240 0	90 0	8 8	8 8	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Burdwan.	
2	Bankoora	14 12 B	14 4	12 8	20 0	18 0	16 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	18 12	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	16 0	440 0	440 0	320 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Bankoora.	
3	Beerbhoom	13 0 C	12 0	10 8	15 0	15 0	...	10 8	10 8	11 4	21 0	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 4	8 4	8 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	8 5	Beerbhoom.	
4	Midnapore.* ...	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Midnapore.*	
5	Hooghly	13 0 D	13 0	12 0	13 4 to 22 0 E	13 4 to 21 0	20 0 to 22 0	8 8 to 9 0	8 8 to 9 0	10 0	15 0 to 15 8	14 0 to 14 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 0 to 12 0	Hooghly.	
6	Howrah	13 4	13 8	12 0	...	...	...	11 12	12 0	10 0	15 4	15 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 12	14 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Howrah.	
	Central Districts.																																							
7	Calcutta	14 12 E	13 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	13 8	13 0	...	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta.	
8	24-Pergunnahs ...	13 5 to 16 0	13 5 to 16 0	10 8 to 11 10	E 15 0	16 0	16 0	F 6 10	6 10	8 4	13 5 to 15 8 G	13 5 to 14 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	14 8	13 5	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	11 0 to 16 0	24-Pergunnahs.	
9	Nuddea	16 0 H	15 4	13 1	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	11 7	16 0	16 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 4	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 10½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nuddea.	
10	Jessore	12 4	12 8	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	18 4	18 4	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	4 11 to 7 8	7 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 12 0	Jessore.	
11	Moorshedabad ...	16 0 I	15 0	13 0	14 0 to 23 0 E	22 0	18 0 to 22 0	12 0 to 13 0	10 0 to 11 8	9 0	18 0 to 19 0	17 0 to 19 0	11 0	...	...	...	E 28 0	...	16 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moorshedabad.	
12	Dinagepore	12 8 J	12 8	11 0	12 4	12 4	11 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	11 0	170 0	170 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dinagepore.	
13	Maldah	19 0	18 0	12 8	22 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	23 8	11 8	26 0 to 27 0	26 0 to 27 0	12 0	...	...	...	38 0	25 0	15 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maldah.	
14	Rajshahye	15 0 to 16 0	15 0 to 15 12	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	18 0 to 22 0	18 0 to 21 0	9 12 to 10 0	24 0 to 24 12	23 4 to 24 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14 to 18 0	16 8 to 18 0	12 12	240 0	320 0	400 0	7 15½	7 15½	8 2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajshahye.	
15	Rungpore	12 12½	12 12½	10 2	...	...	...	7 7½	7 7	9 6	22 8	25 9½	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 4	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 6	5 8	5 8	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 4 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	Rungpore.	
16	Bogra	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 4	28 8	32 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	12 0	67 8	67 8	65 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bogra.	
17	Pubna	13 8	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	19 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	5 0	...	7 8	5 8	...	5 8	10 0	...	10 0 to 16 0	Pubna.	
18	Darjeeling* ...	7 0 K	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	4 8	4 8	3 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Darjeeling.*	
19	Julpigoree.* ...	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 3	20 0	8 0	26 6	29 7	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 6	6 6	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 7 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 0 to 8 0	Julpigoree.*	
20	Cooch Behar.† ...																																							Cooch Behar.†	
	Eastern Districts.																																							
21	Dacca	13 0 L	13 0	10 10	19 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 8	8 11	8 15	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 to 6	5 to 7	4 to 6	10to25	7 to 20	10to20	Dacca.	
22	Furreedpore	12 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	M	6 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 4	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	7 0	10to12	8 to 12	10to12	Furreedpore.	
23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	100 0	100 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 to 14	8 to 14	8 to 15	Backergunge.	
24	Mymensingh ...	12 0 N	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	8 4	5 8	5 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10to20	10to20	10to15	Mymensingh.	

* Return for next preceding week.
† Return not received.
A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-5 to 16 seers, barley 13-8 to 18 seers, best rice 14 to 19 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, and gram 16 to 18-8 seers per rupee.
B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 12-8 seers, barley 18 to 20 seers, best rice 12 to 18 seers, common rice 12 to 20 seers, maize 24 to 25 seers, and gram 15 to 16 seers per rupee.
C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-8 to 15 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice 10-8 to 27-8 seers, common rice 16-8 to 31 seers, and gram 11 to 16 seers per rupee.
D In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 9 seers, common rice 14 to 23 seers, and gram 13 to 16 seers per rupee.
E In the interior only.
F In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 8-12 seers, common rice 12-4 to 20 seers, and gram 15 to 16-12 seers per rupee.
G Coarse rice at 20 seers per rupee.
H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 13 seers, best rice 11 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 25 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers per rupee.
I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 16 seers, best rice 12 to 20 seers, common rice 19 to 23-4 seers, and gram 15-8 to 20 seers per rupee.
J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 19 seers, best rice 25 to 26-8 seers, common rice 26-8 to 27-8 seers, and gram 13 to 20 seers per rupee.
K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 8 to 18 seers, common rice 17 to 28 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers per rupee.
L In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 seers, best rice 10 seers, common rice 18 to 21 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers per rupee.
M In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 16-8 to 20 seers, paddy 30 to 40 seers, and gram 9 to 12 seers per rupee.
N In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 10 to 13-5 seers, common rice 17-12 to 23 seers, and gram 10-10 to 12 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 2nd January 1875.—(Continued.)

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Present return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Next preceding return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
22	Chittagong*	10 0	9 8	8 0	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.*	
23	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	13 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Noakholly.	
24	Tipperah	11 0	10 10	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	14 9	23 8	23 0	18 13 to 20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tipperah.	
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 5	11 5	11 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	
	Hill Tipperah.* ...	8 0	8 0	8 8	...	...	...	20 0	17 7	13 3	22 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hill Tipperah.*	
	BEHAR.																						BEHAR.	
26	Patna	19 0	19 0	16 0	27 0	28 0	18 0	14 8	14 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna.	
27	Gya	P 18 0	18 0	11 4	21 4	20 8	17 0	11 0	11 8	9 0	23 0	23 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 8	34 0	17 0	Gya.	
28	Shahabad	Q 20 0	19 0	14 0	21 8	22 0	19 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	25 0	24 0	...	20 0	20 0	...	20 0	20 0	...	Shahabad.	
29	Tirhoot	R 15 0	15 0	12 0	E 13 0 to 40 0	13 0 to 40 0	13 0 to 23 0	10 0	10 4	9 0	23 0	25 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	40 0	...	Tirhoot.	
30	Sarun	17 0	17 0	14 0	24 0	25 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	25 0	26 0	12 8	27 0	27 0	18 8	...	...	27 0	27 0	17 0	Sarun.	
31	Chumparun... ...	S 14 8	14 8	11 12	E 15 0 to 27 8	15 0 to 26 0	14 0 to 17 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	25 0	26 0	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 0	42 0	16 0	Chumparun.	
32	Monghyr	21 0	19 9	13 6	23 1	23 1	21 0	12 6	12 6	9 4	22 5	21 0	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Monghyr.	
33	Bhagulpore ...	18 15	17 11	12 10	22 11	22 11	18 15	20 8	20 3	12 8	21 7	25 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhagulpore.	
34	Purneah	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	10 0	27 0	28 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Purneah.	
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs	T 14 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8	21 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	E 35 0 to 46 0	35 0 to 40 0	20 0 to 40 0	...	...	...	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	
	ORISSA.																						ORISSA.	
36	Cuttack*	18 6	18 6	13 2	...	...	...	18 6	17 1	17 1	28 14	28 14	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	Cuttack.*	
37	Pooree	15 12	15 12	11 13	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	18 6	27 9	27 9	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pooree.	
38	Balasore*	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balasore.*	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																						CHOTA NAGPORE.	
	South-West Frontier Agency.																						*South-West Frontier Agency.*	
39	Hazareebagh ...	13 0	12 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	9 0	8 8	22 0	21 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	19 0	Hazareebagh.	
40	Lohardugga ...	10 0	10 0	11 0	18 0	...	16 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	45 0	50 0	32 0	Lohardugga.	
41	Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Singbhoom.	
42	Manbhoom	U 12 0	11 0	11 0	E 16 0 to 20 0	16 0 to 20 0	24 0 to 30 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	E 17 0	17 0	40 0	64 0	64 0	...	Manbhoom.	

* Return for next preceding week.

O In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 18 to 23 seers, and common rice 20 to 25 seers per rupee.

P In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15-8 to 17 seers, barley 18-12 to 30 seers, best rice 20 seers, common rice 21 to 29 seers, lesser millet 32 to 35 seers, maize 26-4 to 32 seers, and gram 18-12 to 23 seers per rupee.

Q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15-8 to 16-8 seers, barley 23 seers, best rice 8-8 to 11 seers, common rice 19 to 21 seers, bulrush millet 22 seers, great millet 22 seers, maize 20 to 21 seers, and gram 18 to 20-8 seers per rupee.

R In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 25 seers, barley 13 to 40 seers, best rice 9-8 to 38 seers, common rice 21 to 40 seers, lesser millet 30 to 50 seers, maize 27-8 to 46 seers, and gram 14 to 47 seers per rupee.

S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-12 to 19 seers, best rice 11 to 21 seers, common rice 18 to 27-8 seers, lesser millet 15 to 56-8 seers, maize 22 to [illegible] seers, and gram 12 to 25 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, best rice 21 to 30 seers, common rice 21 to 32 seers, maize 30 to 44 seers, and gram 18 to 20 seers per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, best rice 15 to 26 seers, common rice 18 to 30 seers, lesser millet 45 seers, maize 27 to 50 seers, and gram 7 to 17 seers per rupee.

Gram. Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.	Fire-wood. Present return.	Fire-wood. Next preceding return.	Fire-wood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer. Present return.	Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer. Next preceding return.	Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer. Corresponding return of last year.	Syce or Horse-keeper. Present return.	Syce or Horse-keeper. Next preceding return.	Syce or Horse-keeper. Corresponding return of last year.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith. Present return.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith. Next preceding return.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith. Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
Eastern Districts—(Contd.)																			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		
12 0	11 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 to 10	10 to 11	10 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	9 to 12	8 to 10	8 to 10	Chittagong.*	
10 0	10 0	8 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Noakholly.	
13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tipperah.	
...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	6 10	6 10	7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	
8 3	8 3	8 0	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hill Tipperah.*	
																		BEHAR.	
23 8	24 0	19 0	150 0	150 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 0 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	5 0 to 7 8	Patna.	
21 0	21 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gya.	
20 0	20 0	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shahabad.	
25 0	26 0	12 0	140 0	160 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tirhoot.	
20 0	20 4	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	2 8 to 3 12	2 8 to 3 12	2 8 to 3 12	4 0 to 4 8	4 0 to 4 8	4 0 to 4 8	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	Sarun.	
17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 4	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chumparun.	
23 1	23 1	15 7	147 0	147 0	147 0	8 4	7 8	7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Monghyr.	
19 7	20 3	15 13	151 8	157 13	176 12	8 3	8 3	8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhagulpore.	
18 0	16 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Purneah.	
10 0	14 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	
																		ORISSA.	
21 0	22 5	24 15	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	9 2	5 10	5 10	5 10	4 0	4 0	4 0 to 5 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	Cuttack.*	
13 2	19 11	23 10	100 0	100 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	3 0	3 0	3 0	5 0	4 to 5	5 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	Pooree.	
11 0	11 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	5 10	...	5 0	4 0	...	3 8	7 0	...	6 0	Balasore.*	
																		CHOTA NAGPORE.	
																		South-West Frontier Agency.	
16 0	15 0	13 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazareebagh.	
13 0	13 0	13 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	6 12	7 0	3 0	2 8	2 8	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	5 0 to 12 0	5 0 to 12 0	5 10 to 9 6	Lohardugga.	
13 0	12 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Singbhoom.	
13 0	13 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 0	3 0	3 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	Manbhoom.	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of December 1874.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras.	Ganjam ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	15 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	13 4	15 8	15 8	15 8	28 1	25 9	...	28 7	27 7	31 7
	Godavery ...	9 9	9 9	10 8	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	16 8	19 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna ...	11 8	11 8	8 8	...	...	...	17 8	17 0	17 0	18 7	17 9	17 9	25 0	25 0	17 2	...	...	...
	Nellore ...	9 0	10 1	9 0	...	...	...	13 4	13 9	15 8	15 0	16 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	20 2	22 2	23 9	20 9
	Cuddapah ...	11 8	12 5	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 7	14 9	14 9	11 6	28 4	22 1	20 5	31 9	30 4	25 4
	Bellary ...	15 4	13 4	11 5	...	...	...	12 3	12 8	11 2	14 6	14 6	13 5	26 8	30 9	23 7	26 3	30 1	22 6
	Kurnool ...	14 0	14 0	10 8	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	9 2	12 9	12 9	12 1	25 3	24 0	23 3	25 0	25 0	26 2
	Madras ...	10 6	10 6	10 0	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 6	12 4	12 4	14 0	19 6	18 9	22 4	20 5	20 5	19 2
	Chingleput ...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 6	13 6	12 8	15 5	21 6	21 6	...	21 1	...	...
	North Arcot ...	11 0	10 5	8 0	...	...	...	16 3	16 3	15 9	17 3	16 9	16 9	29 1	29 1	23 7	28 0	28 0	24 7
	South Arcot ...	8 2	8 2	7 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 7	13 6	13 6	16 2	...	...	...	27 3	26 6	24 6
	Tanjore ...	9 5	10 3	7 7	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	13 3	...	...	...	31 0	25 4	26 2	28 3	28 3	33 3
	Trichinopoly ...	11 2	10 6	7 9	...	...	...	11 9	11 9	13 7	12 3	12 3	14 5	...	21 0	...	25 4	24 1	25 4
	Madura ...	11 7	1 3	8 2	...	...	...	10 9	10 1	13 4	12 7	12 2	15 2	24 3	21 1	29 2	22 0	20 6	35 3
	Tinnevelly ...	9 3	8 0	6 6	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 5	10 6	10 6	12 1	...	...	...	10 5	11 8	15 7
	Coimbatore ...	13 1	11 7	8 8	...	...	...	10 1	9 7	11 7	10 6	10 2	12 6	18 8	19 6	21 2	24 3	22 9	27 2
	Nilgiris ...	9 9	9 9	8 5	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	9 6	9 6	8 8	11 2	18 5	18 5	21 6	16 8	18 2	16 8
	Salem ...	13 3	11 8	7 4	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	14 0	16 6	14 9	14 9	25 4	25 4	19 1	29 0	27 5	23 2
	South Canara ...	12 0	12 0	10 3	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	10 2	12 7	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar ...	12 2	10 8	10 4	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 4	13 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ahmadabad ...	17 8	16 8	...	40 0	40 0	...	8 0	7 0	...	11 8	11 0	...	20 0	19 0	...	25 12	26 0	...
	Kaira ...	13 5	12 13	...	32 0	32 0	...	10 10	9 7	...	13 15	13 5	...	32 0	29 0	...	25 10	26 11	...
	Surat ...	14 1	13 6	12 9	7 6	7 6	7 6	8 11	8 11	8 6	11 5	11 5	10 8	17 6	17 6	15 9	18 8	18 8	16 6
	Broach ...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	19 8	22 0	...	19 0	19 0	...
	Tanna ...	12 0	11 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	8 8	7 8	...	12 8	10 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	17 0	17 0	...
	Kolaba ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	18 9	18 9	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	10 14	10 14	...	33 12	33 12	...	24 8	24 8	...
	Nasik ...	15 0	18 4	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	28 6	29 12	...
	Ahmadnagar ...	19 0½	22 11	...	40 11	35 7½	...	9 0½	9 0	...	9 15	9 12	...	39 5½	45 0½	...	29 9	33 0	...
	Poona ...	14 5	14 5	14 5	8 14	8 14	...	7 15	7 15	10 4	9 1	9 1	11 6	33 9	33 9	31 3	24 8	24 3	23 2
	Sholapur ...	...	...	...	35 0	...	...	17 10	14 12	...	18 12	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kaladgi ...	21 0	21 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 8	12 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	9 8	32 0	32 0	23 0	32 0	30 0	24 0
	Satara ...	15 15	19 6	...	22 4	22 ...	...	11 0	11 0	...	13 14	14 9	...	26 14	34 15	...	23 13	30 2	...
	Belgaum ...	19 2	18 4	14 7	...	...	...	15 11	14 14	13 1	16 5	15 11	13 6	21 13	22 5	16 15	26 0	26 12	19 15
	Dharwar ...	22 5	22 1	13 8	...	...	...	12 6	11 5	8 4	19 2	16 8	12 4	26 9	25 0	22 0	26 14	23 4	21 2
	Ratnagiri ...	12 15	12 15	10 4	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	17 4	12 15	12 15	18 11	17 8	15 0	17 8	18 15	18 15	18 3
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	15 14	18 0	20 0	...	18 0	20 0	23 15
	Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...	10 0	10 0	10 2	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 11	12 0	12 0	12 6	35 0	35 0	30 6	27 0	27 0	20 4
	Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Asirgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Baroda ...	11 11	11 9	...	11 14	10 11	...	8 1	8 0	...	13 14½	11 8	...	22 9	22 1	...	21 16½	22 2	...
	Disa ...	18 8	11 8	16 10	24 15	25 0	22 8	7 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	8 8	9 0	27 8	27 8	23 0	25 10	26 12	19 12
	Nimach ...	14 12	14 12	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	23 0	23 0	...	15 0	15 0	...
	Nasirabad ...	18 0	17 10	13 12½	27 0	26 2	17 1½	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	18 12	19 14	20 4½	18 14½
	Rajkot ...	15 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	18 10	18 10	19 0	17 0	17 0	26 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	32 0
	Karachi ...	13 10	13 10	13 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	23 8	21 0	22 0	19 8
	Haidarabad ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shikarpur ...	17 12	17 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	22 10	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 8	14 8	18 0	19 0	19 0	22 10	25 8	25 8	32 0
	Thur and Parkur ...	14 8	14 8	14 14	...	...	24 0	..	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	12 10	...	...	30 0	20 8	20 8	20 0
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																		
	Burdwan ...	13 0a	12 0	10 8	15 0	15 0	20 0	15 0	13 0	14 8	18 8	13 8	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah ...	14 4b	13 12	12 8	18 0	19 0	20 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	18 0	15 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom ...	12 0c	12 0	10 8	15 0	15 0	...	10 8	11 4	11 4	20 0	21 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore ...	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly ...	13 0d	12 8	11 8	13 4e to 20 0	16 0 to 20 0	20 0 to 22 0	8 8 to 9 0	8 0 to 8 8	9 4	14 0 to 14 8	12 8 to 13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah ...	13 12	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	10 12	20 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																		
	Calcutta ...	13 0	13 0	...	17 0	16 0	...	8 12	8 4	...	12 12	12 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs ...	13 4e to 14 8	11 8 and 15 4	14 8	14 8e to 16 0	15 0	26 10	6 10f	6 10	8 0	13 5	14 0	19 0	...	13 5	...	...	16 0	...
	Nuddea ...	13 5	12 5	11 15	...	...	20 0	...	...	11 7	14 8g	10 15	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore ...	13 4h	11 12 14 0	10 4	...	20 0	...	12 0	11 0	12 8	18 0 10 0	16 0	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad ...	15 0i	to 14 8	13 0	15 0e to 23 0	15 0 to 18 0	25 0	11 0	to 11 0	10 0	16 0 to 19 0	15 0 to 18 0	13 0	...	...	...	28 0e	28 0	19 0

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugleei, *Panicum, miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras.	Ganjam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Ganjam ...	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam ...	28 3	24 2	28 3	35 1	35 1	31 6	97 2	97 2	...	14 2	14 2	14 2	Vizagapatam ...		
	Godavery ...	30 9	30 9	36 4	39 9	39 9	27 3	161 3	161 3	...	18 5	18 5	18 5	Godavery ...		
	Kistna ...	35 3	35 3	27 9	31 6	31 6	30 8	129 3	129 3	129 3	18 1	18 1	18 1	Kistna ...		
	Nellore ...	25 5	27 3	22 5	22 3	22 8	17 8	57 6	57 6	63 0	16 5	16 5	16 5	Nellore ...		
	Cuddapah ...	27 0	28 5	26 2	18 9	21 5	21 5	243 0	243 0	243 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	Cuddapah ...		
	Bellary ...	36 9	33 9	33 0	22 4	21 3	29 1	97 2	97 2	97 2	11 8	13 1	17 0	Bellary ...		
	Kurnool ...	27 1	25 8	28 4	27 7	27 0	23 2	194 4	179 8	133 9	14 3	15 1	16 4	Kurnool ...		
	Madras ...	23 9	23 9	25 3	21 7	21 3	18 6	89 9	89 9	55 9	17 4	17 4	16 7	Madras ...		
	Chingleput ...	24 7	23 3	24 7	21 8	21 8	18 7	97 2	93 3	95 2	18 1	18 1	18 1	Chingleput ...		
	North Arcot ...	29 1	30 8	30 8	18 7	17 1	19 1	187 1	187 1	...	16 0	16 0	17 1	North Arcot ...		
	South Arcot ...	29 0	28 2	23 8	19 7	19 2	18 7	222 1	227 0	235 7	16 6	17 1	18 8	South Arcot ...		
	Tanjore ...	29 4	29 4	29 4	20 1	19 2	18 4	194 4	194 4	194 4	16 8	16 4	16 4	Tanjore ...		
	Trichinopoly ...	26 2	24 9	26 2	23 1	20 0	20 0	157 9	157 9	...	17 7	16 7	17 7	Trichinopoly ...		
	Madura ...	23 2	21 7	35 6	18 7	16 9	20 5	123 4	123 4	121 5	18 4	17 0	17 5	Madura ...		
	Tinnevelly ...	15 1	16 4	20 5	12 5	12 5	14 0	66 6	66 6	66 6	15 2	15 2	16 7	Tinnevelly ...		
	Coimbatore ...	25 0	25 0	27 9	19 5	18 7	20 4	121 5	121 5	121 5	15 6	15 6	15 6	Coimbatore ...		
	Nilgiris ...	17 3	15 8	21 6	14 1	14 1	17 4	121 5	121 5	139 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	Nilgiris ...		
	Salem ...	27 0	27 0	25 5	20 6	20 6	20 6	150 7	155 5	139 0	15 9	13 9	15 9	Salem ...		
	South Canara ...	24 6	24 6	26 4	17 2	20 2	19 2	72 9	85 0	...	16 5	16 5	15 0	South Canara ...		
	Malabar ...	18 2	18 2	24 8	17 6	17 6	18 5	97 2	97 2	97 2	17 1	17 1	17 1	Malabar ...		
Bombay.	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
	Ahmadabad ...	...	...	...	18 8	19 8	...	100 0	100 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	Ahmadabad ...		
	Kaira ...	...	...	...	16 7	16 0	...	106 11	80 0	...	16 13	16 13	...	Kaira ...		
	Surat ...	...	...	...	13 6	12 13	12 3	101 12	101 12	92 8	13 6	13 6	14 12	Surat ...		
	Broach ...	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	...	100 0	100 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	Broach ...		
	Tanna ...	18 0	18 0	...	14 0	14 0	...	70 0	70 0	...	15 0	15 0	...	Tanna ...		
	Kolaba ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kolaba ...		
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	...	...	...	19 4	18 6	...	150 0	150 0	...	12 11	12 11	...	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
	Nasik ...	31 14	31 14	...	18 7	17 0	...	106 12	106 12	...	16 14	16 2	...	Nasik ...		
	Ahmadnagar ...	...	...	...	21 10½	21 10½	...	106 10	106 10	...	13 6½	11 2	...	Ahmadnagar ...		
	Poona ...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 10	80 0	80 0	...	13 9	13 9	14 14	Poona ...		
	Sholapur ...	...	...	...	21 0	19 4	...	120 0	100 0	...	15 0	13 8	...	Sholapur ...		
	Kaladgi ...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	66 0	66 0	...	14 8	12 8	14 0	Kaladgi ...		
	Satara ...	...	27 7	...	17 6	17 6	...	158 2	158 2	...	18 2	15 13	...	Satara ...		
	Belgaum ...	30 11	29 4	23 14	11 0	11 8	11 7	150 0	150 0	149 12	16 0	16 0	14 14	Belgaum ...		
	Dharwar ...	28 0	29 14	24 0	12 0	11 8	11 0	92 12	92 12	92 12	18 0	16 7	15 8	Dharwar ...		
	Ratnagiri ...	27 4	26 0	26 0	13 0	12 5	12 5	9 Bdls.	7 Bdls.	9 Bdls.	18 9	18 9	20 14	Ratnagiri ...		
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	25 0	25 0	25 14	12 0	12 0	12 0	213 0	213 0	213 2	13 0	13 0	13 0	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
	Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...	36 0	36 0	37 2	21 0	21 0	20 4	200 0	200 0	225 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...		
	Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aden ...		
	Asirgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Asirgarh ...		
	Baroda ...	...	...	...	11 15	11 14	...	80 0	80 0	...	15 0	14 13½	...	Baroda ...		
	Disa ...	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	17 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa ...		
	Nimach ...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	130 0	130 0	...	23 0	23 0	...	Nimach ...		
	Nasirabad ...	...	...	...	25 13½	26 0	16 15	100 0	100 0	100 0	40 11	40 0	45 0	Nasirabad ...		
	Rajkot ...	...	...	...	11 12	11 8	...	40 0	40 0	...	36 0	32 0	...	Rajkot ...		
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	16 0	16 0	20 0	17 8	17 8	17 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	Upper Sind Frontier ...		
	Karachi ...	9 0	9 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	125 0	125 0	132 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	Karachi ...		
	Haidarabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Haidarabad ...		
	Shikarpur ...	27 0	27 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	30 0	28 0	37 8	Shikarpur ...		
	Thur and Parkur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Thur and Parkur ...		
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*														Bengal.	
	Burdwan ...	...	...	...	16 0	15 12	15 0	240 0	240 0	90 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	Burdwan ...		
	Bancoorah ...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	16 4	440 0	440 0	360 0	8 4	8 4	8 2	Bancoorah ...		
	Beerbhoom ...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	12 8	220 0	240 0	240 0	8 4	8 8	8 12	Beerbhoom ...		
	Midnapore ...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Midnapore ...		
	Hooghly ...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hooghly ...		
	Howrah ...	...	...	...	16 4	16 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Howrah ...		
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta ...	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta ...		
	24-Pergunnahs ...	...	10 8	...	15 12	15 4	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	24-Pergunnahs ...		
	Nuddea ...	...	...	...	16 0	15 4	15 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	...	8 10½	Nuddea ...		
	Jessore ...	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore ...		
	Moorshedabad ...	...	...	...	15 0 to 16 0	16 0 to 17 0	16 0	130 0	140 0	120 0	8 8	8 0 to 8 8	9 0	Moorshedabad ...		

a In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 10 to 15-8 seers, barley from 13-8 to 16 seers, best rice from 12 to 19 seers, common rice from 14 to 21 seers, and gram from 16 to 18-8 seers, per rupee.
b In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12-8 to 14 seers, barley from 12 to 20 seers, best rice of last year's harvest from 12 to 16-8 seers, and of present harvest 20 seers, common rice of last year's harvest from 15 to 20 seers, and of present harvest from 20 to 21 seers, maize from 21 to 30 seers, and gram from 12 to 15-8 seers, per rupee.
c In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 10 to 15 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice from 10-8 to 24 seers, common rice from 13-8 to 26 seers, and gram from 11 to 15 seers, per rupee.
d In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12 to 14-12 seers, best rice from 8 to 12-8 seers, common rice from 13 to 22-8 seers, and gram from 13 to 16 seers, per rupee.
e In the interior only.
f In the interior prices ranges as follow :—Best rice 8 seers, common rice from 12-8 to 20 seers, and gram from 14-8 to 16 seers, per rupee.
g Coarse rice at 16-14 seers per rupee.
In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 seers, best rice from 11 to 16 seers, common rice from 15 to 21-5 seers, and gram from 11 to 15 seers, per rupee.
h In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 14 to 15 seers, best rice from 11 to 20 seers, common rice from 20-8 to 24 seers, and gram from 16 to 17 seers, per rupee.
i In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 15 to 16 seers, best rice from 11 to 20 seers, common rice from 20-8 to 24 seers, and gram from 16 to 17 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of December 1874—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Bengal—continued.	*Central Districts*—contd.																												*Central Districts*—contd.	Bengal—continued.	
	Dinagepore ...	12 8*j*	12 8	11 0	12 4	12 4	14 8	19 0	18 0	12 8	24 0	28 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	170 0	170 0	160 0	7 8	7 12	7 8	Dinagepore ...		
	Maldah ...	18 0	18 0	12 8	19 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	11 8	28 8	24 0 to 25 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	7 12	8 0	8 4	Maldah ...		
	Rajshahye ...	14 4 to 15 0	13 8 to 16 0	10 14	12 0	12 0	18 12	8 0 to 19 8	9 12 to 16 8	11 4	24 0 to 24 6	21 0 to 22 8	12 12 to 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8 to 18 0	16 8 to 18 0	13 8	320 0	320 0	400 0	7 15½	7 15½	8 2½	Rajshahye ...		
	Rungpore ...	11 10	12 12	11 2	...	...	...	7 7	7 7½	11 4	25 10	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 15	9 0	11 4	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore ...		
	Bograh ...	12 0	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	8 4	7 8	9 12	32 0	30 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 8	9 12	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bograh ...		
	Pubna ...	13 8	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	18 0	21 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pubna ...		
	Darjeeling ...	7 0	8 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	4 0	3 0	3 0	12 0	9 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling ...		
	Jalpáiguri ...	9 0*l*	9 3	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 0	22 5	20 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 6	6 0	6 0	Jalpáiguri ...		
	Eastern Districts.																												*Eastern Districts.*		
	Dacca ...	13 0	13 0	10 4	20 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	13 5	10 10	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 11	8 11	8 15	Dacca ...		
	Furreedpore ...	12 8*m*	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	Furreedpore ...		
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...*n*	16 0	14 0	11 12	20 0	17 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	100 0	100 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Backergunge ...		
	Mymensing ...	12 0*o*	11 8	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	13 0	22 8	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 14	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 6	Mymensing ...		
	Chittagong ...	9 8	10 0	8 0	...	...	...*p*	12 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	13 0	120 0	160 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	8 8	Chittagong ...		
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...*q*	13 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	Noakhally ...		
	Tipperah ...	10 10	10 10	9 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	16 0 to 17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 12	Tipperah ...		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	13 5	11 5	10 11	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	6 10	6 10	7 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
	Hill Tipperah ...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	12 2	12 3	22 8	17 7	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 3	8 4	8 0	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...		
	Behar.																												*Behar.*		
	Patna ...	19 0	19 0	16 4	30 0	28 0	19 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	14 8	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	19 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
	Gya ...	18 0*r*	17 8	11 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	23 0	23 8	11 4	17 0*e*	17 0	...	...	...	...	32 8	31 0	16 8	19 8	18 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Gya ...		
	Shahabad ...	18 0*s*	16 8	13 0	24 0	20 4	19 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	20 0	16 0	14 8	24 0	21 8	...	20 0	18 0	...	20 0	20 0	...	20 0	20 0	23. 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Shahabad ...		
	Tirhoot ...	15 0*t*	14 0	11 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	8 0	9 8	23 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	32 8	...	26 0	22 8	15 0	160 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 12	7 12	Tirhoot ...		
	Sarun ...	17 0	16 8	14 0	25 0	22 0	18 0	9 0	8 4	9 0	27 0	22 8	13 8	27 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	27 0	25 0	18 0	20 4	20 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	Sarun ...		
	Chumparun* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chumparun* ...		
	Monghyr ...	18 3	16 8	13 6	23 1	21 0	19 9	10 5	10 5	9 4	16 8	14 7	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 5	21 0	16 2	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Monghyr ...		
	Bhaugulpore ...	17 11	16 6	12 10	20 3	20 3	20 3	22 11	20 3	10 1	25 0	20 13	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0 to 25 0	19 9	20 3	151 8	151 8	176 12	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhaugulpore ...		
	Purneah ...	16 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	26 0*e*	14 0	9 0	27 0	25 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	Purneah ...		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	14 0*w*	12 0	11 0	...	14 0 to 20 0	...	13 0	11 0	12 8	20 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	15 0	...	...	14 0	13 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
	Orissa.																												*Orissa.*		
	Cuttack ...	18 6	...	13 2	...	...	...	17 1	...	17 1	28 14	...	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	23 10	10 0	200 0	...	200 0	10 10	...	0 2	Cuttack ...		
	Pooree ...	14 7	14 7	11 13	...	...	...	17 1	...	17 1	27 9	27 9	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	23 10	100 0	100 0	105 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree ...		
	Balasore ...	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Balasore ...		
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																												*Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.*		
	Hazáribágh ...	12 0	13 0	10 0	14 to 18*e*	16 0	18 0	8 8	10 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0*e*	42 0	19 to 20	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	6 12	Hazáribágh ...		
	Lohardugga ...	9 8	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	15 0	26 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 0	48 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	6 12	6 8	6 8	Lohardugga ...		
	Singbhoom ...	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom ...		
	Maunbhoom ...	10 8*x*	10 8	11 0	16 0*e* to 20 0	16 0 to 20 0	20 0 to 30 0	12 8	12 0	12 4	24 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	17 0*e*	17 0	40 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	320 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Maunbhoom ...		
Assam.	Sylhet ...	10 0	10 0	8 12	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 4	12 4	14 14	22 12	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 8	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Sylhet ...	Assam.	
	Cachar ...	10 0	8 14	8 0	...	...	...	13 5	11 6	13 5	16 0	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 6	9 6	64 0	64 0	64 0	7 9	7 7	8 0	Cachar ...		
	Goálpárá ...	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	11 6	13 5	16 0	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 0	8 4	Goálpárá ...		
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	12 0	22 0	20 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	Gáro Hills ...		
	Kámrúp ...	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp ...		
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang ...		
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	Nowgong ...		
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	Sibságar ...		
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	7 8	10 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	6 0	5 12	7 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur ...		
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	5 8	8 0	13 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	6 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 0	4 8	Khásí and Jaintiá Hills ...		
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	40 0	40 0	...	4 0	4 0	...	Nága Hills ...		
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	21 0	21 0	17 0	30 0	29 0	23 4	13 0	13 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.	
	Saháranpur ...	23 11	23 3	18 5	33 6	30 0	30 0	10 12	8 6	8 6	14 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	26 15	26 15	30 0	29 4	29 4	32 5	32 5	32 5	104 0	104 0	106 0	8 10	8 10	8 10	Saháranpur ...		
	Muzaffarnagar ...	25 5	25 5	18 12	39 10	39 9	26 6	6 1	6 1	6 1	14 5	14 5	13 3	27 8	27 8	26 6	27 8	27 8	24 3	31 14	31 14	26 6	132 0	132 0	110 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
	Meerut ...	23 11	22 15	18 13½	30 8½	30 11	25 12	7 4	7 3½	7 0	15 8	14 10½	13 8	28 0	28 0	26 5	24 0	25 12	24 3	29 9½	29 2½	25 4	105 0	103 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Meerut ...		
	Bulandshahr ...	24 0	24 8	20 0	31 8	32 0	27 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	15 0	17 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	24 3	30 0	28 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	10 4	11 0	9 8	Bulandshahr ...		
	Aligarh ...	21 8	21 8	18 0	27 8	27 8	23 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	17 0	17 8	13 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	25 8	22 0	28 0	28 0	22 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	Aligarh ...		
	Kumaun ...	14 0	13 8	12 0	18 0	17 0	14 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	12 0	200 0	180 0	200 0	5 12	5 12	5 8	Kumaun ...		

* Return not received.
e In the interior only.
j In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16-4 seers, best rice from 26-8 to 28 seers, common rice from 26-9 to 32 seers, and gram from 13 to 16 seers, per rupee.
l In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 8 to 10 seers, best rice from 8 to 16 seers, common rice from 16 to 24 seers, and gram from 8 to 10 seers, per rupee.
m In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice from 18 to 22 seers, and gram 13 seers, per rupee.
n In the interior prices range as follow :—best rice from 14 to 18 seers, common rice from 17 to 20 seers, paddy 30 to 36 seers, and gram from 9 to 12 seers, per rupee.
o In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 13 seers, best rice from 10 to 11-6 seers, common rice from 17-12 to 26 seers, and gram from 11-6 to 13-2 seers, per rupee.
p In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 16 seers, and common rice from 17 to 20 seers, per rupee.
q In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 21-4 seers, and common rice 18 to 33 seers, per rupee.
r In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 13-4 to 17 seers, barley from 18-8 to 30 seers, best rice from 16-8 to 21 seers, common rice from 18-8 to 30 seers, lesser millets from 28 to 33 seers, maize from 24 to 29 seers, and gram 14 to 21 seers, per rupee.
s In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 15 to 16 seers, barley from 19 to 20 seers, best rice from 8-8 to 11 seers, common rice from 19 to 21-8 seers, buckish millet 24 seers, great millet 24 seers, maize from 20 to 23 seers, and gram from 19 to 21 seers, per rupee.
t In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 11 to 25 seers, barley from 13 to 30 seers, best rice from 9-8 to 30 seers, common rice from 13 to 32-8 seers, lesser millets from 31 to 44 seers, maize from 17-6 to 44 seers, and gram from 16 to 35 seers, per rupee.
w New rice.
x In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 13 to 16 seers, best rice from 22 to 28 seers, common rice from 18 to 32 seers, maize from 28 to 60 seers, and gram from 16 to 30 seers, per rupee.
z In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 11 to 13 seers, best rice from 15 to 26 seers, common rice from 19 to 30 seers, lesser millets 45 seers, maize from 37 to 56 seers, [illegible] per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-Grains throughout India for the 1st half of December 1874 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Fire-wood. Present fortnight.	Fire-wood. Past fortnight.	Fire-wood. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N. W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál	22 0	22 0	13 0	22 8	22 8	13 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	5 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 4	6 4	6 0	Garhwál	N. W. Provinces—*contd.*	
	Bijnor	20 13	20 13	16 5	28 2	28 2	19 2	12 15	12 15	11 4	15 3	15 3	12 6	25 14	25 14	22 8	24 3	24 3	19 2	...	...	...	25 5	25 14	20 4	112 8	112 8	...	...	...	...	Bijnor		
	Moradabad	No return received																									No return received			Moradabad		
	Budaun	18 0	18 9½	16 12½	22 12½	24 0	24 0	9 9½	9 9½	10 12½	17 6½	18 9½	15 0	21 9½	24 0	24 0	20 11½	22 13	21 9½	...	...	...	22 12½	22 13	24 0	192 0	192 0	192 0	8 6½	8 6½	8 11	Budaun		
	Bareilly	18 7	18 2	15 5	26 4	22 8	16 4	6 9	6 9	6 14	16 4	16 4	15 0	26 4	25 0	23 12	23 12	22 8	21 15	...	...	...	21 14	21 14	21 4	125 0	125 0	125 0	8 12	9 6	8 7	Bareilly		
	Sháhjahánpur	20 4	20 8	15 4	27 0	26 8	21 4	8 4	8 4	8 0	19 8	20 0	15 8	24 8	26 0	21 12	24 0	25 0	21 8	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	19 8	160 0	160 0	162 8	8 8	8 4	7 12	Sháhjahánpur		
	Tarái Pergunnahs	No return received																									No return received			Tarái Pergunnahs		
	Muttra	20 0	19 0	16 8	31 0	31 0	22 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	22 0	23 0	26 0	18 4	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	Muttra		
	Agra	No return received																									No return received			Agra		
	Farukhabad	16 2	16 2	15 8	20 10	19 15	19 4	7 10	7 3	10 5	15 2	14 12	14 2	20 10	20 10	22 0	20 5	20 0	21 5	...	...	...	20 5	18 9	20 10	158 2	158 2	158 2	8 6	8 6	8 4	Farukhabad		
	Mainpuri	18 8	18 0	16 12	23 0	23 0	19 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	10 0	13 0	20 8	21 8	19 4	21 8	21 8	19 4	...	...	...	22 4	24 0	17 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mainpuri		
	Etáwah	17 8	18 0	16 8	22 8	23 8	20 8	6 8	6 8	5 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	21 8	26 0	21 8	22 0	25 0	21 8	...	...	...	22 8	24 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Etáwah		
	Etah	19 8	20 0	16 8	22 8	24 0	22 4	8 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	15 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	...	22 0	27 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 4	9 4	Etah		
	Jalaun	20 0	21 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	16 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
	Jhánsi	No return received																									No return received			Jhánsi		
	Lalitpur	22 12	22 8	13 14	32 0	32 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	29 0	29 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	26 8	15 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	6 12	Lalitpur		
	Cawnpore	20 8	19 8	16 0	24 8	24 0	...	9 0	15 0	9 0	18 4	18 0	14 0	25 8	25 0	22 0	25 4	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	20 0	140 0	130 0	160 0	9 12	9 8	8 0	Cawnpore		
	Fatehpur	19 4	18 12	15 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	9 8	9 8	11 8	21 8	21 0	15 0	29 0	30 0	21 0	26 0	26 12	19 0	...	...	...	26 4	25 12	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Fatehpur		
	Bánda	20 0	20 0	14 0	22 12	22 4	15 12	11 12	12 4	12 8	18 0	18 0	14 8	36 0	36 0	23 0	27 8	28 0	18 0	...	...	...	26 4	26 8	17 4	163 0	163 0	163 0	11 4	10 8	10 14	Bánda		
	Allahabad	16 0	16 4	14 8	23 0	23 8	18 8	8 8	9 0	10 8	16 0	18 8	14 0	26 0	28 0	21 0	25 0	25 8	19 0	...	...	...	22 12	23 4	17 10	100 0	100 0	150 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Allahabad		
	Hamírpur	No return received																									No return received			Hamírpur		
	Jaunpur	19 1	19 1	14 7	25 6	25 6	17 10	7 12	7 12	11 5	20 7	19 12	14 7	25 6	...	17 10	22 9	21 3	17 10	...	...	...	24 0	24 11	16 3	197 12	197 12	169 8	8 1	8 1	7 8	Jaunpur		
	Gorakhpur	19 4	18 6	12 4	25 6	23 10	15 12	12 4	10 8	9 10	22 12	25 6	13 2	24 8	26 4	16 10	22 12	22 12	15 12	...	...	...	17 8	16 10	15 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	7 2	7 2	7 2	Gorakhpur		
	Basti	19 6	18 2	14 12	23 12	23 12	...	10 10	10 10	...	14 11	14 1	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 6	20 10	17 8	150 0	150 0	160 0	7 0½	7 0½	6 14	Basti		
	Azamgarh	No return received																									No return received			Azamgarh		
	Mirzapur	15 0	15 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	23 8	24 0	20 0	23 0	23 8	18 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	130 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Mirzapur		
	Benares	15 12	15 4	13 0	21 8	21 0	16 0	8 6	8 6	8 0	15 12	16 12	12 0	20 8	23 1	17 0	21 8	22 0	15 8	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	15 0	100 0	110 0	140 0	6 5	6 5	6 8	Benares		
	Ghazipur	18 0	18 0	11 9½	23 3	23 3	16 12	7 1½	7 1½	7 11½	18 0	18 0	12 4	30 14½	30 14½	20 9½	23 3	23 3	16 12	...	...	...	23 3	23 3	16 12	154 8	154 8	207 8	7 6	7 6	7 1½	Ghazipur		
Panjab.	Delhi	23 8	23 0	18 8	33 8	33 8	24 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	25 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	7 8	7 8	7 10	Delhi *a*	Panjab.	*a.* Nearly stationary.
	Gurgáon	22 0	21 0	17 0	33 0	33 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	10 0	32 0	30 0	28 0	27 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	32 0	31 8	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Gurgáon *b*		*b.* Prices falling.
	Karnál	25 0	25 0	22 0	36 0	37 0	31 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	28 0	30 0	28 0	26 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	30 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	8 4	Karnál *c*		*c.* Barley and jowár rising and bájra falling.
	Hissár	22 8	21 0	19 0	34 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	31 0	28 0	31 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	34 0	33 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár *d*		*d.* Wheat, barley and jowár falling and gram rising.
	Rohtak	No return received																									No return received			Rohtak		*e.* Wheat and barley falling.
	Sirsa	24 0	23 0	22 12	40 0	40 0	38 0	...	...	...	16 4	15 0	13 0	35 0	35 0	36 0	31 0	30 0	27 8	...	...	...	40 0	39 0	36 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	Sirsa *b*		*f.* Wheat rising; barley and gram falling.
	Umballa	27 0	26 0	22 4	36 0	32 0	31 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	31 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	41 0	41 0	29 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 8	8 12	Umballa *e*		*g.* Wheat, bájra and gram rising; jowár falling.
	Ludhiána	29 8	29 8	24 8	42 8	42 0	33 8	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	12 0	36 0	36 0	34 8	30 0	30 0	29 8	...	...	...	41 0	41 0	33 8	100 0	110 0	120 0	9 6	9 6	9 8	Ludhiána *a*		*h.* Stationary.
	Simlá	23 0	24 0	17 0	32 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	19 12	...	...	...	29 0	28 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Simlá *f*		*i.* Wheat, barley and bájra rising and rice and jowár falling.
	Jullundur	29 0	30 0	24 0	50 0	50 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	44 0	42 0	32 0	28 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	44 0	45 0	30 0	90 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Jullundur *g*		*j.* Bájra rising and jowár and gram falling.
	Hushiárpur	30 0	30 0	24 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	39 8	39 8	27 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 4	9 4	9 8	Hushiárpúr *h*		*k.* Rice and gram rising and bájra and jowár falling.
	Kángra	21 0	21 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra *a*		*l.* Barley, bájra, jowár and gram rising.
	Amritsar	26 0	27 0	24 0	41 0	42 8	35 0	...	...	...	14 8	13 8	16 0	36 0	34 8	33 0	26 0	33 8	29 0	...	...	...	39 0	39 8	33 0	110 0	110 0	105 0	10 4	10 0	10 0	Amritsar *i*		*m.* Barley, bájra and jowár falling; rice rising.
	Siálkot	24 0	24 0	18 8	37 0	36 0	27 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	26 0	...	...	20 0	...	...	...	35 0	34 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 6	10 4	10 0	Siálkot *a*		*n.* Wheat and barley falling; bájra, jowár and gram rising.
	Gurdáspúr	30 0	30 0	40 0	42 0	42 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	42 0	42 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Gurdáspúr *h*		*o.* Wheat and bájra falling; rice and jowár rising.
	Lahore	24 8	25 0	21 8	43 0	43 0	36 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	35 0	34 0	35 0	26 0	28 0	23 0	...	...	...	39 0	38 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Lahore *j*		*p.* Barley and gram falling.
	Ferozepore	27 8	27 0	25 0	45 6	45 0	40 0	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	13 0	40 0	38 0	38 0	36 0	35 0	33 0	...	...	...	43 0	44 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Ferozepore *k*		*q.* Barley rising; bájra and jowár falling.
	Gujránwála	23 8	23 8	20 0	42 0	43 0	35 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	39 0	40 0	27 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	Gujránwála *l*		*r.* Wheat, bájra and jowár falling.
	Ráwalpindi	31 8	31 0	17 8	43 8	40 0	24 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	10 8	38 0	32 0	27 8	43 0	41 0	26 8	...	...	...	44 8	44 0	27 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 12	10 12	12 0	Ráwalpindi *m*		*s.* Wheat, barley and gram falling; bájra rising.
	Jhelum	30 0	29 0	16 8	44 0	43 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	40 0	43 0	22 0	39 0	44 0	21 0	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	22 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum *n*		*t.* Bájra and gram falling; jowár rising.
	Gujrát	29 0	27 0	18 8	42 0	42 0	25 8	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	12 13	30 0	32 0	25 0	41 0	38 0	24 0	...	...	...	37 0	37 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	11 0	10 8	Gujrát *o*		*u.* Wheat, barley and gram falling and bájra rising.
	Shahpúr	29 0	29 8	19 8	51 0	50 0	29 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	24 0	...	...	...	49 0	46 0	26 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Shahpúr *p*		*v.* Bájra and jowár falling.
	Mooltan	19 0	19 0	16 0	29 0	30 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	23 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	...	10 6	10 4	10 12	Mooltan *a*		*w.* Wheat, barley and gram falling; bájra rising.
	Jhang	25 0	25 0	18 8	35 0	36 0	27 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	31 0	30 0	30 0	34 0	32 0	25 0	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 12	10 8	Jhang *q*		
	Montgomery	22 0	21 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	28 0	200 0	180 0	200 0	9 4	9 0	8 0	Montgomery *a*		
	Muzaffargarh	22 0	21 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	22 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	28 0	24 0	...	28 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	21 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh *r*		
	Dera Ismail Khán	30 0	28 12	23 12	45 0	42 8	35 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	45 0	45 0	35 0	112 0	112 0	112 0	...	...	...	48 12	45 0	35 0	112 0	112 0	112 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dera Ismail Khán *s*		
	Dera Ghazi Khán	21 4	21 4	18 2	30 0	30 0	16 9	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	32 8	33 12	30 10	30 0	29 11	25 10	...	...	...	28 12	28 12	21 14	150 0	150 0	200 0	31 4	30 0	31 4	Dera Ghazi Khán *a*		
	Bannú	47 8	47 8	30 2	81 0	81 0	52 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	8 12	62 8	68 12	47 8	52 0	50 0	40 0	...	...	...	56 4	55 0	40 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú *t*		*Description of Lesser Millets.*
	Pesháwar	25 0	23 11	18 3	42 4	40 5	35 12	13 0	11 11	33	2 33	2 29	4 31	14 33	13 28	6	37 11	36 6	25 11	104 0	101 0	104 0	53 5	52 0	52 0	Pesháwar *u*		Madua.
	Kohát	30 0	30 10	21 11	61 3	61 3	42 1	...	...	...	19 2	19 2	15 5	38 4	40 13	33 2	48 7	51 0	84 7	...	...	...	44 4	42 1	31 14	127 0	127 0	178 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát *v*		Sawan.
	Hazárá	29 0	28 0	15 0	40 0	48 0	24 14	...	...	...	19 0	17 4	12 0	38 0	38 0	32 0	36 0	35 0	19 12	...	...	...	33 0	34 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Hazárá *w*		Kodon.
Oudh.	Lucknow	20 8	19 8	14 8	25 0	24 0	19 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	26 0	25 0	20 0	25 0	24 0	19 8	...	...	...	22 0	21 8	17 4	115 0	120 0	130 0	8 0	7 12	7 8	Lucknow	Oudh.	Paddy.
	Unáo	18 8	18 4	14 7	22 0	21 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	18 8	18 0	14 7	25 0	25 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	129 10	8 8	8 8	8 8	Unáo		Dhan.
	Bára Banki	19 4	19 0	11 6	21 0	21 0	13 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	12 4	25 0	26 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	15 12	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	6 9	Bára Banki		Kodon.
	Sítápur	23 8	22 8	16 0	32 8	31 8	23 0	8 12	8 8	8 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	34 0	35 0	26 0	30 0	30 0	23 0	...	...	...	24 8	25 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sítápur		Madua.
	Hardui	18 4	18 4	14 13	23 7	23 7	21 13	6 9	6 9	6 2	15 0	13 2	14 1	22 8	22 15	22 8	22 8	22 8	21 13	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	28 0	18 4	19 0	19 7	192 8	192 8	192 8	Hardui		Do.
	Kheri	23 14	23 0	18 0	33 8	28 0	29 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	28 0	18 0	42 0	40 0	30 0	36 4	40 0	27 0	...	...	...	54 0	60 0	40 0	24 8	24 8	24 8	7 8	7 8	7 1	Kheri		
	Fyzabad	19 11	19 9	14 3	28 9	27 3	18 14	10 13	10 7	8 14	21 10	20 4	13 13	29 4	28 2	19 3	17 4	16 12	17 2	...	...	...	30 0	30 8	20 0	22 5	24 8	20 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	Fyzabad		
	Bharaich	23 0	18 0	13 8	34 0	25 0	17 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	22 8	20 0	13 0	36 0	36 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 8	28 0	24 0	23 0	20 0	16 8	240 0	220 0	240 0	Bharaich		
	Gonda	23 15	21 5	14 14	29 0	23 8	19 5	21 13	21 4	20 5	23 0	21 12	20 10	35 0	32 8	32 8	8 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	53 0	39 4	...	22 4	19 2	19 15	170 0	140 0	...	8 0	7 12	7 7	Gonda		
	Rái Barelí	21 4	20 12	15 8	25 0	23 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	17 0	32 0	32 8	21 4	8 0	29 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	37 8	...	29 0	27 12	17 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Rái Barelí		
	Sultánpur	19 8	20 0	14 0	29 0	29 0	19 0	10 0	8 8	9 0	24 0	24 8	16 0	30 0	30 0	19 0	0 0	28 0	16 0	...	...	...	42 0	42 0	24 0	24 8	24 8	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 0	7 4	Sultánpur		Sawan.
	Pratábgarh	19 13	20 1	14 4	29 10	30 7	19 12	17 9	18 12	12 6	23 4	23 6	15 6	33 13	35 0	21 6	8 14	30 5	20 1	...	...	...	27 0	28 0	21 10	25 5	26 6	16 9	200 0	200 0	183 0	6 12	7 6	6 2	Pratábgarh		Urd.

Prices-Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of December 1874 —concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	28 8	28 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 4	16 0	15 0	15 0	26 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	27 8	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	34 0	33 12	30 0	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	27 6	27 6	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	23 6	17 0	63 5	65 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	30 0	30 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	12 4	65 0	77 8	26 0	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	22 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	14 0	25 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	24 0	25 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	12 0	22 0	21 0	14 0	32 0	35 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	19 0
	Saugor ...	22 8	23 0	14 4	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	21 0	...	...	...
	Damoh ...	24 8	25 0	16 4	...	...	...	18 0	14 0	14 4	20 0	17 0	15 0	30 0	...	19 0	...	...	18 0
	Seoni ...	32 0	31 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	28 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	24 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	12 0	22 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	...
	Betul ...	24 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 8	15 0	15 0	13 8	30 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...
	Chindwara ...	26 0	25 0	22 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	12 0	15 0	40 0	40 0	10 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	20 4	20 4	18 0	...	...	...	11 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur ...	23 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	13 0	14 0	30 0	20 0	24 0	26 0	25 0	21 0
	Nimar ...	16 14	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 2	...	31 0	29 0	...	30 0	30 0	...
	Raipur ...	48 0	44 0	32 0	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	18 0	38 0	38 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	32 12	21 0	15 12	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	28 0	31 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	32 0	30 0	36 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	42 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	...	...	...
Haidarabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	No return received																	
	Bolarum ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chudderghat ...																		
	Oomraotee ...	19 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	52 0	48 0	34 0	22 0	22 0	18 0
	Akola ...	23 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	38 0	34 0	32 0	30 0	28 0
	Elichpur ...	20 0	19 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	42 0	40 0	26 0	32 0	30 0	24 0
	Buldana ...	23 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	14 0	15 0	40 0	36 0	30 0	36 0	32 0	32 0
	Woon ...	25 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	85 0	72 0	26 0	...	...	...
	Bassim ...	23 5	23 5	19 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 5	8 7	14 5	13 5	12 0	64 0	58 0	36 0	248 5	39 0	17 0
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	10 5	11 2	8 7	11 5	12 0	9 2	11 0	10 5	10 0	14 5	14 0	11 7	24 0	24 5	21 7	...	...	...
	Bangalore { Retail ...	10 0	10 7	8 5	11 0	11 5	9 0	10 5	10 2	9 7	14 0	13 5	11 2	23 0	23 5	21 0	...	...	...
	Kolar ... { Wholesale	...	...	7 8	10 3	10 3	...	17 4	17 4	15 5	18 7	19 7	17 5	...	...	...	37 4	...	...
	Kolar ... { Retail ...	...	...	7 6	10 1	10 1	...	17 2	17 2	15 3	18 4	19 5	17 3	...	...	...	37 0	...	...
	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale	12 5	12 5	8 5	12 5	12 5	8 5	17 0	16 0	12 5	18 0	17 0	13 5	25 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...
	Túmkúr ... { Retail ...	12 0	12 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	17 0	16 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Mysore ... { Wholesale	11 0	11 0	7 3	...	...	...	11 2	11 1	11 4	12 7	11 5	12 6	39 7	39 7	...	...	33 5	29 3
	Mysore ... { Retail ...	10 4	10 4	6 7	...	...	...	11 0	10 7	11 2	12 5	11 3	11 4	38 7	39 3	...	...	32 4	28 3
	Hassan ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ... { Retail ...	11 0	11 5	11 0	12 0	12 5	12 0	13 7	12 7	12 5	14 2	13 7	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... { Retail ...	10 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	14 0	34 0	33 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Kadur ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadur ... { Retail ...	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog { Wholesale	12 5	13 4	12 0	15 0	15 7	12 7	...	13 4	11 4	...	15 4	13 0	42 0	41 2	42 3	32 0	31 0	34 8
	Chitaldroog { Retail ...	12 0	12 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	35 0	35 0	36 0	31 4	28 8	28 0
	Coorg ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg ... { Retail ...	8 5	8 4	7 4	8 7	8 8	7 8	10 4	10 4	10 1	15 8	16 9	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	17 0	17 8	...	25 8	25 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	7 12	7 0	...	26 4	23 0	...	23 0	23 0	...
	Kishengurh ...	17 0	16 12	...	23 8	24 0	...	7 4	7 4	...	8 4	8 12	...	23 0	21 0	...	20 0	21 0	...
	Alwar ...	23 0	22 0	15 0	35 0	34 8	20 8	6 12	6 12	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 10	35 0	20 8	34 0	31 8	30 0	16 8
	Bhurtpur (City) ...	20 0	20 0	...	31 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	27 0	...	25 0	25 0	...
	Kerowli (City) ...	20 0	20 0	...	31 4	30 0	...	11 4	8 12	...	12 8	11 4	...	32 8	30 0	...	28 2	28 2	...
	Ajmir ...	16 8	16 12	13 2	23 14	23 14	17 13	5 8	5 8	5 8	7 8	8 0	8 8	21 8	21 0	18 5	19 4	20 8	12 14
	Erinpura ...	18 8	18 12	16 0	32 0	31 0	22 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	25 0	25 0	18 0	27 8	27 0	18 0
	Aboo ...	17 9	16 14	13 8	22 0	20 4	16 0	5 10	5 10	5 10	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	15 18
	Sirohi ...	20 0	20 0	15 0	34 0	35 0	23 0	5 0	5 0	5 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	19 0	36 0	36 0	21 8
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	28 0	28 0	19 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar ...	16 0	16 6	15 0	22 0	22 10	26 0	...	...	...	8 8	9 13	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	21 4	23 12	...	...	...	...	8 8	7 8	...	16 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	16 4	...	...	25 0	...	...	5 0	...	...	7 3	...	...	22 8	...	...	20 10	...	...
	Bikaneer ...	No return received																	
	Bundi ...	19 0	18 8	13 0	...	25 0	14 0	8 0	8 8	7 0	9 0	9 8	12 8	24 0	21 0	15 0	...	...	...
	Kota ...	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	...	10 0	...	...	23 0	...	...	...	...
	Tonk ...	20 12	20 0	11 7	31 0	29 0	14 2	5 0	5 0	5 12	8 0	7 0	8 15	28 12	28 0	13 15	25 0	27 0	...
	Jhallawar ...	16 0	15 4	14 8	24 0	21 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	10 0	10 0	9 8	21 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	14 0
	Shahpoora ...	17 4	17 0	12 15	25 8	25 8	16 9	7 8	7 8	7 8	10 8	8 8	8 8	21 0	20 0	16 8	18 0	18 0	15 10
Central India.	Indore ...	14 12	14 12	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Gwalior ...	16 0	15 9	12 0	20 9	20 2	14 10	6 6	6 6	7 5	7 13	7 5	8 12	21 7	20 12	15 0	19 15	19 15	14 3
	Goona ...	21 0	20 8	...	16 0	16 0	...	10 0	10 4	...	10 8	11 0	...	27 0	24 8	...	20 0	16 0	...
	Rutlam ...	13 12	13 4	14 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 4	13 0	12 8	13 0	22 12	22 8	22 8	20 0	20 0	16 12
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	21 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	16 0

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraleo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	23 8	24 0	19 0	160 0	140 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	9 0	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 0	Bhandara ...		
...	...	...	25 0	27 5	22 5	480 0	480 0	270 0	9 8	9 5	8 5	Chanda ...		
...	...	...	19 0	20 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	Wardha ...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Balaghat ...		
35 0	30 0	29 0	28 0	28 0	21 0	160 0	140 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Jubbulpore ...		
...	...	...	23 0	24 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	7 0	6 12	7 8	Saugor ...		
35 0	...	30 0	27 8	28 0	18 0	260 0	280 0	260 0	7 8	7 0	6 12	Damoh ...		
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	23 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 4	9 4	8 0	Seoni ...		
25 0	27 0	21 0	27 0	27 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Mandla ...		
23 0	23 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	7 8	6 0	Betul ...		
25 8	25 8	24 0	28 0	27 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chindwara ...		
...	...	...	21 12	22 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	5 4	Hoshangabad ...		
35 0	36 0	29 0	27 0	25 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 4	6 8	Narsinghpur ...		
...	...	...	16 14	16 14	...	160 0	160 0	...	12 0	11 4	...	Nimar ...		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	Raipur ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	130 0	140 0	120 0	9 8	7 8	8 0	Sambalpur ...		
100 0	100 0	100 0	25 0	28 0	36 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 8	7 0	6 0	Bilaspur ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	16 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	Upper Godavery ...		
												Secunderabad ...	Haidarabad Assigned Districts.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Bolarum ...		
												Chudderghat ...		
...	...	...	18 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	Oomraotee ...		
29 0	24 0	32 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	64 0	64 0	106 12	11 0	11 0	8 0	Akola ...		
...	...	...	19 0	20 0	14 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Elichpur ...		
...	...	...	24 0	23 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	6 8	Buldana ...		
...	...	...	19 0	18 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Woon ...		
16 0	16 0	9 0	24 0	21 0	20 2	90 0	90 0	224 0	8 5	8 5	7 5	Bassim ...		
36 0	35 0	35 0	15 7	14 2	21 0	...	...	...	13 0	10 5	13 2	Bangalore { Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
35 0	34 0	34 0	15 2	13 7	20 5	72 0	72 0	67 0	12 5	10 2	13 0	Bangalore { Retail ...		
47 6	50 0	46 4	17 4	18 5	26 5	...	...	...	15 7	14 3	14 9	Kolar ... { Wholesale		
47 4	49 7	45 3	17 1	18 3	26 3	172 4	172 4	...	15 4	14 1	14 3	Kolar ... { Retail ...		
58 0	58 0	57 2	17 0	17 0	21 0	182 0	192 0	192 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale		
56 0	56 0	54 5	16 0	16 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	180 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	Túmkúr ... { Retail ...		
32 4	29 3	29 3	21 0	17 3	29 3	72 0	72 0	72 0	9 8	9 6	11 2	Mysore ... { Wholesale		
31 4	28 7	28 7	19 8	16 6	28 7	62 0	62 0	66 0	9 6	9 4	10 4	Mysore ... { Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan ... { Wholesale		
40 0	37 7	36 0	15 7	16 7	23 0	150 0	150 0	153 0	10 5	9 5	10 0	Hassan ... { Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga ... { Wholesale		
42 0	48 0	34 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Shimoga ... { Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur ... { Wholesale		
32 0	32 0	28 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	60 0	60* 0	80 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	Kadur ... { Retail ...		
52 5	56 9	54 5	18 0	19 2	27 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	Chital-droog. { Wholesale		
49 0	49 0	48 0	17 0	17 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Chital-droog. { Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg ... { Wholesale		
27 4	27 9	36 8	15 7	15 5	23 1	110 0	110 0	105 0	9 7	9 5	9 7	Coorg ... { Retail ...		
...	...	...	28 12	23 0	...	80 0	80 0	...	19 0	18 0	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	Kishengurh ...		
...	...	...	20 12	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	23 0	Alwar ...		
29 0	28 5	...	32 8	31 8	...	...	...	...	20 8	21 0	...	Bhurtpur (City) ...		
29 13	26 8	...	31 4	30 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	32 8	28 2	...	Kerowli (City) ...		
...	...	...	24 8	23 0	16 9	95 0	95 0	105 0	34 0	35 0	39 0	Ajmir ...		
...	...	...	19 8	18 12	18 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura ...		
...	...	...	16 0	14 4	14 10	100 0	100 0	100 0	...	...	...	Aboo ...		
...	...	...	19 8	19 8	17 0	240 0	240 0	...	30 0	30 0	30 0	Sirohi ...		
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	27 0	...†	...†	...†	11 0	12 0	14 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		
...	...	...	16 6	17 3	19 8	165 0	165 0	100 0	25 0	25 0	28 12	Meywar ...		
...	...	...	18 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	11 4	...	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)		
									50 0			Marwar ...		
...	...	...	16 4	...	...	70 0	...	...	No return received			Bikaneer ...		
...	...	...	25 0	23 12	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	37 8	37 8	37 0	Bundi ...		
...	...	...	...	21 0	...	...	160 0	...	...	21 0	...	Kota ...		
...	...	...	28 0	27 4	13 10	150 0	150 0	120 0	31 8	30 0	36 0	Tonk ...		
...	...	...	16 0	15 4	12 8	90 0	90 0	160 0	20 0	...	21 12	Jhallawar ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	15 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	39 10	Shahpoora ...		
...	...	...	15 12	15 12	15 8	96 0	96 0	106 8	10 8	9 8	9 12	Indore ...	Central India.	
...	...	...	20 7	20 7	14 12	91 12	91 12	91 12	12 6	11 14	13 14	Gwalior ...		
...	...	...	24 8	24 8	...	220 0	180 0	...	17 0	17 0	...	Goona ...		
...	...	...	18 0	16 4	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Rutlam ...		
...	...	...	25 0	24 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 12	7 8	7 0	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...		

* The figure entered under the head of "Firewood" in the return for the past fortnight, *viz.*, 20, is an error, the correct figure being 60; hence the latter has been adopted.

† 8 pie for the present and 6 pie for the past and corresponding fortnight of 1874 per man's load.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XLVI OF 1874.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 21st November 1874.	For week ending 22nd November 1873.	Total from 1st January to 21st November 1874.	Total from 1st January to 22nd November 1873.	Total increase in 1874.	Total decrease in 1874.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19th Dec. 1874	East Indian, Main	5,62,349	6,74,037	3,13,34,832	2,47,66,057	75,68,775	...
19th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpore	52,095	40,454	22,98,131	16,61,164	6,36,967	...
19th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	61,176	52,531	32,33,031	27,11,904	5,21,127	...
5th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	55,058	26,874	17,26,350	9,53,687	7,72,663	...
12th ditto ...	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi ...	96,626	1,22,470	67,22,970	50,75,668	16,47,302	...
5th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,07,300	1,13,242	50,70,051	59,88,918	...	9,18,867
12th ditto ...	South Indian ...	15,193	16,874	8,42,432	9,92,382	...	1,49,950
26th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	3,88,683	3,91,632	1,73,22,411	1,65,10,459	8,11,952	...
19th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda, & Central India ...	1,06,690	98,268	49,36,778	48,38,982	97,796	...
	TOTAL ...	14,45,170	15,36,382	7,34,86,986	6,24,99,221	1,09,87,765	...
	State.						
26th Dec. 1874	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,556	1,436	88,316	90,881	...	2,565
28th Nov. 1874	Nulhattee ...	2,219	1,353	76,289	73,829	2,460	...
5th Dec. 1874	Rajpootana, Delhi District ...	10,170	4,385	2,34,545	86,611*a*	1,47,934	...
5th ditto ...	Rajpootana, Agra District ...	14,012	1,471	2,44,900	7,865*b*	2,37,035	...
28th Nov. 1874	Holkar ...	3,539	...	80,500*c*	...	80,500	...
	Khaugaon *d* ...	...	...	23,989*e*	15,324*f*	8,665	...
	Oomraotee *g* ...	..	...	26,306*h*	19,833*i*	6,473	...
Last day of the week ending 21st Nov. 1874	Wardha Valley ...	155 *l*	...	17,399*m*	...	17,399	...
21st Nov. 1874	Nizam's ...	7,444	...	47,138*n*	...	47,138	...
	TOTAL ...	39,095	8,645	8,39,382	2,94,313	5,45,039	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	14,84,265	15,45,027	7,43,26,368	6,27,93,564	1,15,32,804	...

a Total receipts from 1st April to 22nd November 1873.
b Total receipts from 20th October to 22nd November 1873.
c Total receipts from 1st February to 21st November 1874.
d Closed from 15th June 1874.
e Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874.
f Total receipts from 1st January to 22nd June 1873, after which date the line was closed.
g Closed from 1st October 1874.
h Total receipts from 1st January to 30th September 1874.
k Total receipts from 1st January to 23rd August 1873, after which the line was closed.
l Receipts for the 21st November 1874.
m Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874, and for the 21st November 1874.
n Total receipts from 9th October to 21st November 1874.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

KHUREEF SEASON 1874, COMMENCING ON THE 1st JUNE 1874.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of November 1874.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals. Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Supply of water in the Canals. Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Rice Irrigation. Area leased on or before the 1st June 1874.	Rice Irrigation. Area leased subsequent to the 1st June 1874 and up to the 1st of the month.	Rice Irrigation. Area leased during the month.	Rice Irrigation. Total area leased up to date (total of columns 6, 7 & 8).	Sugarcane and other perennial crop irrigation. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Sugarcane and other perennial crop irrigation. Area leased during the month.	Sugarcane and other perennial crop irrigation. Total area leased up to date (total of columns 10 & 11).	Grand total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 9 & 12).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall. Inches during month.	Rainfall. Inches during Khureef Season.	Rainfall. Average of ten previous years for the same period.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kendraparah ...	1,269	248	6,895	2,055	11	8,961	60	6	66	9,027	4,718	2·18	66·66	49·16
		High Level, Section I.	675	210	5,176	2,059	3	7,238	19	...	19	7,257	2,655			
		Toldunda ...	1,300	62·57	1,947	48	3	1,998	37	...	37	2,035	716			
		Matchgong ...	650	49·24	1,644	68	4	1,716	71	2	73	1,789	395			
	Total of the month ...		...	...	15,662	4,230	21	19,913	187	8	195	20,108*a*	8,478	...	...	...
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	4,176	3,248	934	8,358	115	5	120	8,478	...	...	...	...
South-Western	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	52·53	20,989	33,550	111	54,630	...	...	...	54,630	27,498	2·28	49·91	56·62
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah ...	300	22·89	1,877	8,546	...	10,223	...	...	...	10,223	5,530	1·46	47·73	43·98
	Total of the month ...		...	...	22,846	42,096	111	64,853	...	...	...	64,853*b*	33,028	...	...	...
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	1,380	30,137	1,511	33,028	...	...	...	33,028	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total of the month ...		...	...	38,308	46,326	132	84,766	187	8	195	84,961	41,506	...	...	...
	Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	5,556	33,385	2,415	41,386	115	5	120	41,506	...	...	...	...

a. The details of column 13 are—

		Acres.
At the rate of Re. 1	...	... 19,465
Ditto of Rs. 1-8	...	... 383
Ditto of „ 3	...	... 65
	TOTAL	... 19,913
Perennial—		Acres.
Sugarcane	...	... 188
Huldi	...	... 16
Garden produce	...	... 15
Indigo	...	... 6
		195
	TOTAL	... 20,108

b. The details are—

		Acres.
At the rate of Rs. 1-8	...	... 55,145
Ditto of „ 2-4	...	... 9,243
Ditto of „ 4-8	...	... 465
TOTAL		... 64,853

The 22nd December 1874.

G. A. SEARLE, *Lieut.-Colonel, S. C.,*
Offg. Asstt. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 5th January 1875.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding*.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble John Inglis, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.
The Hon'ble H. H. Sutherland.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith.
The Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth, K.C.S.I.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble SIR DOUGLAS FORSYTH took his seat as an Additional Member.

DISTRESSES (PRESIDENCY TOWNS) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE said that, instead of the first two items in the list of business, he wished now to present a Supplementary Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate Distresses for Rents in the Presidency Towns. The publication of the former Report of the Select Committee and the observations made in Council had elicited some new suggestions, and the Committee had found it desirable to make further alterations. He desired to allow some further time to elapse before asking the Council to take the Committee's Reports into consideration.

INDIAN LAW REPORTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to diminish the multitude and improve the quality of Law Reports and to extend the area of their authority.

HIGH COURTS CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also presented a further Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the procedure of the High Courts in the exercise of their Original Criminal Jurisdiction. He said that this was a Bill which the Council would remember was framed on the principle of applying a great many of the clauses of the Criminal Procedure Code to the High Courts in the exercise of their original criminal jurisdiction. In the Bill as introduced, the clauses of the Criminal Procedure Code were referred to merely by the numbers they bore in the Code. But owing to representations received from the High Courts of Calcutta and Bombay, which he was informed by his hon'ble friend, Mr. Dalyell, were concurred in by the highest judicial authority in Madras, the Committee had thought it right to alter the principle upon which the Bill was framed; and, instead of referring to the sections of the Code by their numbers, the Bill now set them out *in extenso*, making the alterations necessary in consequence of differences between the High Courts and the Courts of Session. That made the Bill very much larger and to a certain extent different from what it originally was. MR. HOBHOUSE had no doubt, from the work the Committee had to do in the matter, that the High Courts were perfectly right in urging upon the Committee to do what they had done, and the work would by this means be more complete than by incorporating merely by reference the clauses of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

But the amount of alteration was substantial, and it would not be safe to go on with the Bill without a republication for a sufficient time, in order that the learned Judges might send in such suggestions as occurred to them. The Committee therefore recommended that the Bill be republished and not be brought again before the Council before a sufficient time should have elapsed.

OUDH LAWS, INLAND CUSTOMS, PANJAB LAWS AND OUDH LAND REVENUE BILLS.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth be added to the Select Committees on the following Bills :—

For declaring what laws are in force in Oudh.

For regulating Inland Customs Duties on Salt and Sugar, and for other purposes.

For the better administration of the law in the Panjáb.

To consolidate and define the law relating to the settlement and collection of Land Revenue in Oudh.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 19th January 1875.

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

CALCUTTA;
The 5th January 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 7th JANUARY 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There have been slight falls of rain in Satara, Chota Nagpore, the Patna Division, and several districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In the Punjab the showers were confined to Umballa and the Delhi Division, and to only one or two districts in the Central Provinces. Falls are also reported from Bhurtpoor, Gwalior, and Mysore, and a heavy fall of more than an inch from Assam. Heavy falls are also believed to have occurred in Bengal subsequent to the date of the report. Want of rain is still much felt in the Deccan districts of Bombay and in the greater part of the Punjab. Prospects are however generally satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Jan. 7th)	...	No rain; canal supply sufficient; four feet two inches of water over anicut; later dry crops suffering from want of rain, but recovering from grub; other crops good; castor, dry and wet paddy harvested in some taluks; outturn three-fourths; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; mild small-pox general; fever fatal in jungle taluks; cattle healthy only in a few taluks; pasture sufficient.
Kurnool (6th)	...	Season favourable; no rain; standing crops good; second crop paddy being sown; markets well supplied; prices generally stationary; water and pasture abundant; fever in several taluks.
Trichinopoly „	...	No rain; season favourable and no change of importance.
Malabar (7th)	...	No rain; harvesting of second crop begun in some places; markets well supplied; prices steady; fever and small-pox slightly prevalent; cattle healthy; pasture good.
Tanjore „	...	No rain; freshes in rivers decreasing; no fresh supply to tanks; water over upper and lower anicuts none; cultivation of wet crops almost over, that of a few dry crops continues in some parts; standing crops good; harvest some dry and wet crops yielded satisfactory; markets well supplied; prices tending to fall; public health generally good; small-pox here and there, one death by cholera in Negapatam; cattle disease in Sheally; pasture sufficient.
Bombay— (Jan. 6th)		*General Remarks.*—Prospects satisfactory.
Sindh.		
Kurrachee ...	...	No change; rain still holds off.
Hyderabad ...	...	State of crops same as before; weather changing; fever increasing in consequence; no change in cattle disease.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Shikarpur ...	...	Weather much warmer; rain required; no other change.
Upper Frontier ...	...	Rabi crops thriving; rain wanted; weather mild; fever decreasing.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Rabi crops progressing well.
Surat ...	...	Spring crops progressing favourably; fever in Pardee and Ulpar.
Broach ...	...	Kharif crops completely harvested; rabi crops generally good, excepting til, jowar, and cotton, which have suffered in some places from cloudy weather and want of later rains; fever slightly prevailing.
Kaira ...	...	Crops, weather, and health good.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	State of rabi and cotton crops unchanged; traffic increasing; water-supply failing at Juljaum; cattle disease and fever still continue.
Nasik ...	...	No improvement in rabi crops, which are suffering from want of rain in some talukas and slightly blighted in others from cold and heavy dew; fever and cattle disease prevailing slightly.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	Weather hot; public health good; fever in Dhanoo, Wada, Shahpur, and Bhewndi talukas; cough in Wada taluka; rabi crops good in Bassein and Kurjut talukas, and middling in almost all other talukas.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	State of rabi crops same as before; weather and public health good.
Ahmednuggur ...	...	Rain wanted; crops withering; health good.
Sholapur ...	...	Prospects of standing kharif and rabi crops unaltered; no disease.
Satara ...	·38	Kharif crops harvested; rabi crops average from want of rain; weather cold; ague in Pahtun.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Rabi crops good, except in portions of Chikodee and Uthni, where wheat and gram have been partially injured by insects; fever in Sumpgaum, Uthni, and Gokak; cattle disease in Uthni.
Dharwar ...	...	Outturn of early crop estimated to be equal to ten annas in the rupee; late crop good, except in Karazghi, Ranibednur, and Hangat; blight has appeared in cotton of these talukas and in Bankapur and Petha Mundargi; public health good in Ranibednur; in other talukas same as before; cattle disease decreasing.
Kaladgi ...	...	Kharif harvested except toor; rabi fair; cotton middling; fever prevalent, except in Bagulkot.
Kanara ...	...	Prospects of second crop continue satisfactory; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease prevalent.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rajkot ...	...	Rabi crops promising generally; weather cold; health good.
Wudwan ...	...	Weather fair; health indifferent; cattle disease in Luctor taluka decreasing; state of crop same as before.
Baroda ...	...	Cotton-picking commenced; rabi crops fair; public health good. *General Remarks.*—No change; rain much wanted for rabi crops in the Deccan; prospects fair elsewhere.
Bengal— (Jan. 5th)		
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Rain would do spring crops good. Rice harvest nearly finished; outturn middling.
Bankura ...	„	Weather dry and cool. The haimunta, or late paddy, is being thrashed. State and prospects of the winter crops continue satisfactory.
Beerbhoom ...	„	Weather mild. State and prospects of crops good; harvest nearly home. Cold-weather crops doing well.
Midnapore ...	„	Cold and clear weather, light dews beginning to fall. No signs of rain. The harvest is still progressing, and, except in the east, is nearly finished. Experiments show that even in the irrigated area affected by the cyclone the outturn does not exceed 10 annas.
Hooghly ...	„	Clear throughout; wind from the north. Prospect of rice where planted out is good; that of cold weather crops very good. Amun, or late rice, is nearly reaped.
24-Pergunnahs ...	„	Weather dry and cool. The harvest of the late rice continues. Spring crops doing well.
Nuddea ...	„	Seasonable weather; rain would now do good, but the prospects of the cold weather crops are generally very good.
Moorshedabad ...	„	Seasonable weather; slightly warmer than during the past week. Amun, or late rice, almost all harvested; outturn about 12 annas. The cutting of black pulse is in progress; outturn is expected to be below the average. The standing crops are reported to be promising. The price of common rice at eleven stations of the head-quarters sub-district is on an average 19·8 seers per rupee. It is cheapest at Kalliangunge, where it is 25 seers; but dearest at Bhurutpore, where it is 17·8 seers.
Dinagepore ...	„	Weather bright and cold. Gathering of the winter crop nearly finished. Other crops doing well.
Maldáh ...	„	Fair and cold weather. Kalai pulse is being reaped, and mustard is beginning to ripen. Haimunta, or late rice, reaping still going on. Prospects of the cold-weather crops are fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Rajshahye ...	*Nil.*	Weather clear and warm for the time of year. The state of the growing winter crops continues to be promising. Kalai pulse and sugarcane are being cut. The late unusually heavy inundation, and the long continuance of deep water, has destroyed some of the late rice cultivated in the beels in the interior of the district; some portion of it is now being cut.
Rungpore ...	„	Weather clear and cold, with light winds. Mustard is in flower, and promises well. Harvesting of the amun, or late rice, is going on rapidly; the crop is a good one. Prospects of cold-weather crops are favourable.
Bogra ...	„	Weather unchanged. State and prospects of crops same as last week.
Pubna ...	„	Fine, cool, and seasonable weather. No rain. Harvesting of amun, or late rice, moong, kalai, and arahur pulses, still going on. The matore and khesaree pulses, rye, linseed, wheat, and barley seedlings, promise well. Harvesting of sugarcane and turmeric not yet commenced.
Julpigorie ...	„	Weather fine and favourable. Harvest operations almost brought to a close. Produce abundant, and prices very low.
Dacca ...	„	Weather warm for the time of the year. State of crops favourable.
Patna ...	Slight	Slight rain on the morning of the 4th January. Prospect of the cold-weather crops favourable in all parts of the district, and bumper crop expected.
Gya ...	*Nil.*	Cool and fine weather. The late rice crop has nearly been harvested. The prospect of the cold weather crop is excellent.
Shahabad ...	„	Weather fair and cold. Cold weather crops promise well.
Tirhoot ...	„	Weather cold and dry, with westerly wind. The rice crops have been harvested, and in some places the outturn is more than the average. The prospects of the cold weather crops are good.
Sarun ...	„	Weather cold and seasonable, with westerly wind. The prospects of the cold weather crops continue excellent. A shower of rain will much benefit the crops, and will ensure a full harvest. In some places the crops are being irrigated. Indigo fields are still being prepared for the next year's crop. Poppy plant is everywhere doing well. Prices of common rice, Indian-corn, barley, and gram, have slightly risen owing to falling off in the supply in the markets.
Chumparun ...	„	Weather continues fine and cold. The prospects of the cold weather crop are favourable. No important change to report.
Monghyr ...	„	Fine and cold weather; a few drops of rain on Tuesday. State and prospects of crops excellent.
Bhágalpur ...	„	No change since last week, *e. g.*, nothing could be more satisfactory than the state of the cold-weather crops, and the outturn of the late rice crop.
Purneah ...	„	Seasonable weather; rather warmer than last week. No change in the prospects of the crops from last week. Great demand for laborers for cutting the crops.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	„	Weather fine; not very cold. Paddy nearly all cut. Cold-weather crops good. A little rain would do good in some places.
Cuttack ...	„	Cold and foggy in the early part of the week; warmer the last three days, with clouds and threatening rain. The prospects of the cold-weather crops continue excellent, and the heavy rice crop is now being reaped with an excellent outturn.
Balasore ...	„	Weather fine. Harvesting of rice crop progresses rapidly; outturn good. General prospects of crops satisfactory.
Lohardugga ...	Slight	A very few drops of rain. Weather cloudy and warmer than last week. The cold-weather crops, especially surgoojah (oilseed) and sursoo (mustard), and orid pulse, are reported to be excellent in all parts of the district. The prospect of the rahar pulse crop is also very good, though accounts are received from Palamow of damage apprehended from excessive dews.
Maunbhoom ...	*Nil.*	Rather warm during the past week, but sky cloudless, and no rain is usual about this time of the year. Harvest all but completed, and outturn generally good. The condition and prospects of the crops on the ground are favourable.
		PUBLIC HEALTH.
		Burdwan: fever as before, a few cases of cholera. 24-Pergunnahs: a few cases of cholera reported from thannas Baraset, Hobra, Kalaroa, and Bhangore; it has abated in Barripore and Diamond Harbour sub-divisions; fever decreasing at Barripore. Moorshedabad: cholera in Barwa, Bhurutpore, and Soojagunge, and fever in some villages at Jungepore. Rajshahye: public health good. Pubna: fever decreasing. Furreedpore: cholera reported in Ainpore. Patna: health excellent. Tirhoot: public health good. Sarun: general health good. Balasore: health of district favourable. Hazáribagh: small-pox hanging about the station itself. Maunbhoom: public health good.
		General Remarks.—Light showers have fallen in two or three districts during the week. The prospects of the cold-weather crops continue favourable, but rain is desired in many places. The rice harvest is progressing rapidly with very good results, and is nearly complete in some districts. Sugarcane and certain of the pulses are also being successfully harvested.
N. W. P.—		
Meerut (Jan. 6th)	...	Slight rain, more wanted.
Agra ...	...	No report received.
Allahabad (Jan. 6th)	...	Very slight fall of rain; across Jumna crops looking well.
Bareilly „	·2	Rabi prospects good.
Benares „	...	Slight showers; condition of crops continues favourable.
Jhansi „	...	Weather cloudy; no rain; rabi prospects declining.
Moradabad ...	...	Rain reported on 2nd and 3rd instant.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—		
Hissar (Jan. 6th) ...	·1	Crops doing well; health generally good.
Delhi „ ...	·1	Health good.
Umballa „ ...	·1	Crops and health good.
Jullundur „ ...	...	Rain much wanted; health good.
Lahore „ ...	...	Rain much wanted; crops fair; health good.
Rawul Pindi „ ...	...	Rain wanted; prospects fair; health good.
Mooltan „ ...	...	Rain much wanted, but prospects bright; health good.
D. I. Khan „ ...	...	Rain wanted; health good.
Peshâwar ...	...	Rain wanted; rabi sowings on irrigated lands completed; slight fever.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Jan. 6th) ...	·1	Rainfall slight; prospects of crops generally continue to be good; weather fair; public health good.
Fyzabad „	...	
C. Provinces—		
Bilaspur (Jan. 2nd) ...	·10	Weather changeable; prospects good; health good; prices easy; export brisk.
Sambalpur ...	...	Weather clear; harvest completed; fever prevalent.
Chhindwara (Jan. 4th) ...	...	Weather cool; slight damage from frosts; health good; prices steady.
Chanda ...	...	Weather cloudy; prospects and health good.
Balaghât ...	·20	Ditto; rabi sowings completed; fever prevalent; prices risen.
Bhandara (Jan. 5th) ...	...	Weather clear; rabi prospects favourable; fever prevalent; prices easy.
Nagpur (6th) ...	...	Weather clear; rabi doing well; health good; cattle disease reported; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Weather clear; prospects of crops favourable; health good.
Saugor ...	...	Ditto; rain wanted for rabi; prospects favourable; small-pox prevalent; prices unchanged.
Wardha ...	...	Weather clear; cotton-picking completed; rabi prospects favourable.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Rain wanted; rabi crops favourable; fever and small-pox prevailing; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Prospects of rabi continue good; rain wanted.
Betul ...	...	
Seoni ...	...	Weather clear; rain required; fever prevalent.
Nimar ...	...	Ditto; health good; prices easy.
Dumoh ...	...	Rain wanted; prices rising; small-pox continues.
Mandla ...	...	Rain required; prices falling.
British Burmah (Jan. 8th)	...	*General Remarks.*—Rain generally wanted, but prospects remain favourable.
		General Remarks.—Crops being reaped; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Mysore, Coorg (Jan. 7th)	...	Very little rain in four districts of Mysore, none in Coorg; crops good; harvesting almost completed; cattle disease continues in parts of three districts; public health generally good.
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects good.
Assam—		
Gauhâti (Jan. 7th)	1·12	Sky overcast with rain clouds; much rain fell on Tuesday and Wednesday; reaping of salee paddy almost finished; winter crops promising; public health good.
Sylhet „	...	Situation unchanged; cholera and small-pox prevalent.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti (Jan. 7th)	*Nil*	Jowari cutting completed; outturn good; rabi crops fair; small-pox prevalent in a village six miles from Umraoti.
Rajpootana—		
Deolee (Jan. 2nd)	*Nil*	Prospects and health unchanged.
Ajmere (7th)	„	Health good; prospects hopeful; weather cloudy.
Jeypore „	„	Agricultural prospects favourable; public health good.
Bhurtpore „	...	Rain on second and third of month; cotton suffered from cold.
Central India—		
Indore (Jan. 6th	...	Health and agricultural prospects continue good; slight showers at Gwalior.
Gwalior „	...	
Rutlam „	...	
Neemuch „	...	
Baghelkund (Satna) „	...	
Nepal ...	...	No report received.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 3. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1875. { Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING OCTOBER 1874.

No. 1.—*As to Age and Sex.*

	B. GUIANA.			MAURITIUS.			NATAL.			ST. VINCENT (WEST INDIES.)			TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years ...	19	16	35	17	12	29	8	11	19	11	12	23	55	51	106	No emigration to Trinidad, Jamaica, Surinam, Nevis and the French Colonies during this month.
From 2 to 10 years...	35	23	58	31	18	49	15	10	25	20	22	42	101	73	174	
„ 10 „ 20 „ ...	49	20	69	51	15	66	27	7	34	38	19	57	165	61	226	
„ 20 „ 30 „ ...	170	99	269	146	83	229	67	56	123	109	83	192	492	321	813	
„ 30 „ 40 „ ...	27	2	29	79	27	106	17	4	21	25	3	28	148	36	184	
„ 40 „ 50 „ ...	...	2	2	6	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	9	
Above 50 years ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
GRAND TOTAL ...	300	162	462	331	156	487	134	88	222	203	139	342	968	545	1,513	

No. 2.—*As to places whence emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.*

Orissa ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	No emigration to Trinidad, Jamaica, Surinam, Nevis and the French Colonies during this month.
Western Bengal ...	7	6	13	10	11	21	25	30	55	...	...	...	42	47	89	
Central „ ...	5	8	13	5	12	17	5	6	11	...	2	2	15	28	43	
Eastern „ ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	
Behar ...	78	25	103	192	75	267	50	26	76	112	85	197	432	211	643	
N.-W. Provinces ...	147	98	245	107	52	159	47	21	68	55	26	81	356	197	553	
Oudh ...	61	25	86	7	5	12	5	3	8	36	26	62	109	59	168	
Central India ...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	
Punjab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	
Nepal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Misc., Madras and Bombay ...	...	...	...	4	1	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	2	6	
GRAND TOTAL ...	300	162	462	331	156	487	134	88	222	203	139	342	968	545	1,513	

No. 3.—*As to Caste and Religion.*

HINDUS. Brahmins & High Castes.	31	16	47	42	12	54	17	7	24	20	12	32	110	47	157	No emigration to Trinidad, Jamaica, Surinam, Nevis and the French Colonies during this month.
HINDUS. Agriculturists ...	79	24	103	77	21	98	31	19	50	53	32	85	240	96	336	
HINDUS. Artizans ...	22	11	33	34	24	58	7	4	11	28	23	51	91	62	153	
HINDUS. Low Castes ...	122	75	197	112	59	171	51	42	93	54	40	94	339	216	555	
Mussulmans ...	46	36	82	66	40	106	28	16	44	45	31	76	185	123	308	
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	3	1	4	
GRAND TOTAL ...	300	162	462	331	156	487	134	88	222	203	139	342	968	545	1,513	

MEMO.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindus ...	780	421	1,201
2. Mussulmans ...	185	123	308
3. Christians ...	3	1	4
GRAND TOTAL ...	968	545	1,513

CALCUTTA,
The 13th January 1875.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF A FACTORY IN CALCUTTA FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF CEMENT.

No. 720 I, dated 7th August 1874.

From—COLONEL H. W. GULLIVER, *Offg. Joint Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch,*

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept.

I am directed to forward herewith a rough estimate for the construction of a factory in Calcutta for the manufacture of Portland cement. There is an annually increasing demand for this article for Government works, and it will be seen from the Chief Engineer's note, attached hereto, that a very large saving will probably be made.

2. I am to ask the approval of the Government of India to the project, on receipt of which the detailed estimates will immediately be prepared.

3. Copy of Mr. Dejoux's report* accompanies.

* Under cover of Colonel Stoddard's No. 1761, dated 27th June 1874.

Dated 7th August 1874.

Note by COLONEL H. W. GULLIVER, R. E., *Offg. Chief Engineer, Bengal Irrigation Branch, on the proposal to construct a factory in Calcutta for the manufacture of Portland cement.*

From the report of the experiments made by Mr. Dejoux, it is evident that Portland cement of a fair character can be made in Calcutta.

The only doubtful point appears to be whether a continuous supply of chalk would be obtained from England at the rate set down, from Rs. 11 to 13 per ton; but it appears probable that it can be, as one of the largest firms in Calcutta consulted by Mr. Dejoux has expressed its willingness to enter into a contract for the delivery of it.

Taking Mr. Dejoux's estimate, the cost of the buildings will be Rs. 52,605, but he has only allowed 5 per cent. for contingencies, which on such a rough calculation is scarcely sufficient, and I should make it 10 per cent. both in that and the estimate for tools and plant.

The cost of the land is not shown in the estimate for the buildings, but as an annual charge in the working expenses. When the detailed estimates are prepared, it may be considered whether it is cheaper to purchase the land and increase the capital charge, or to pay the rent.

The cost of establishment has not been entered. Mr. Dejoux, in his calculation of working expenses, has put down 10 per cent. for supervision and contingencies; but this is not more than enough for contingencies only in such a case.

I have added 25 per cent. on the cost of establishment for share of pensions, as I note has been done in the Tidal Canal statement returned by the Government of India to this office. I should therefore make the estimate as follows:—

	Rs.
Buildings	55,100
Erecting machinery	4,400
	59,500
Establishment, at 25 per cent.	14,875
Pensions, at 6¼ per cent.	3,719
	78,094
Tools and plant	31,905
	1,09,999
Or nearly	1,10,000
Interest while under construction, 4½ per cent.	4,950
	1,14,950

Allow that the capital amounts to Rs. 1,20,000.

Cost of turning out 100,000 cubic feet of Portland cement:—

	Rs.
Mr. Dejoux's estimate, including the rent of land, amounts to	95,205
Establishment, at 25 per cent.	18,800
Pensions, 6¼ per cent.	4,700
Interest on capital Rs. 1,20,000	5,400
	1,24,105

Or, per barrel of 5 cubic feet, nearly Rs. 6-8.

The cost of English cement is Rs. 12-4, so that the saving by manufacturing on the spot would be Rs. 5-12 per barrel, or on the 100,000 cubic feet (20,000 barrels) it is proposed to manufacture, Rs. 1,15,000; so that, if these calculations are correct, the cost of the factory should be recovered in the first year.

The Chief Engineer of Irrigation in the North Western Provinces has already enquired when it will be possible to supply him; so that the demand will probably increase largely.

I have only one addition to propose, which is, that, with the prospect of increase in the demand, it would be advisable to secure the land for doubling the factory in the first instance, otherwise it may rise in value when it may be required.

No. 1761, dated the 27th June 1874.

From—COLONEL J. F. STODDARD, Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle,

To—The Officiating Chief Engineer, Bengal Irrigation Branch.

I have the honor to forward a report received from Mr. P. Dejoux on the proposed manufacture of cement in Calcutta.

Mr. Dejoux's experiments have now reached such a point that there seems to be no shadow of a doubt that cement quite as good as the best "Portland" can be made in Calcutta at a price varying from one-third to three-eighths of that at which Portland cement is now procurable.

For the present it might perhaps be advisable to limit the manufacture to the quantity which will be required by Government, say, 75,000 cubic feet, or 15,000 casks per annum.

Taking the larger of the two estimates made by Mr. Dejoux, and the present market price of Portland cement, there will be a difference of Rs. 7½ per cask in favor of the Calcutta article, or 1⅛ lakhs of rupees' saving per annum.

Even allowing the saving for the first four years to be only 1 lakh of rupees per annum, the entire cost of the building, plant, and establishment, will be paid off in the very first year.

No. 462, dated the 25th June 1874.

From—P. DEJOUX, ESQ., Executive Engineer, Cement Experiments Division,

To—Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle.

With reference to paragraph 9 of my letter No. 402, dated 27th February last, I have the honor to forward herewith a report on the proposed manufacture in Calcutta of cement equal to Portland cement.

2. This report is divided into the following heads, *viz.*:—

Part I.—Description of Portland cements and experiments.

Part II.—Sketch of process of manufacture.

Part III.—Probable cost of cement to be made in Calcutta, and comparison of it with the price of English Portland cement imported to India.

Part IV.—Rough estimate of buildings and tools and plant required for the cement factory.

Part V.—Statement of experiments on the tensile strength of the cement.

Report on the proposed manufacture in Calcutta of artificial cement, equal to English-Portland cement.

PART I.

1. *Definition of Portland cement.*—Portland cement consists of chalk and clay mixed in certain proportions, and burnt to a degree approaching incipient vitrification.

2. *Definition of ordinary artificial cement.*—Ordinary artificial cement is made with a mixture of clay and slaked lime burnt to a low temperature.

3. *Materials obtainable in Calcutta.*—The materials which can be obtained in Calcutta are pale-blue and dark-blue clay, of which an unlimited supply can be found, and ghooting, Sylhet limestone, or chalk from Akyab.

4. *Clay.*—Both analysis of Calcutta blue clays and experience show that it can be used for the manufacture of either Portland or ordinary artificial cement.

5. *Limestones.*—The ghooting limestones vary much in composition and contain generally too much clay, and as they are naturally very hard to reduce when unburnt into fine powder, they could only be used in the manufacture of ordinary artificial cement.

The Sylhet stone is a very nearly pure carbonate of lime, but too hard to be pulverized; therefore only slaked lime could be used.

This lime is very extensively used in Calcutta, and costs Rs. 90 to 110 per 100 maunds, but the lime of the market not having been prepared sufficiently carefully, contains a large percentage of impurities, and could not consequently be used for cement manufacture.

The raw limestones imported from Sylhet will cost, including delivery in Calcutta, Rs 85 per 100 maunds.

6. *Akyab chalk.*—The chalk from the coast of Akyab is a kind of very hard chalk, which is rather expensive to grind. Its cost will be Rs. 70 per 100 maunds.

7. *Ghooting or Sylhet lime expensive for artificial cement.*—With such materials in hand, some of them, as ghooting or Sylhet lime, requiring double calcination, the cost of the cement would have been rather expensive; and further, if ordinary artificial cement had been manufactured, the result would have given a cement of strength much inferior to Portland.

8. *Substitute for the above in imported English chalk.*—Numerous experiments having confirmed this opinion, I tried to use a cheaper substitute for Indian limes, and this consists in chalk imported from England as ballast.

9. *Quantity of such import in* 1873.—The import list of chalk shows the import during the year 1873 of 5,030 tons, which is about the quantity that will be required for cement manufacture.

10. *Price of chalk.*—Enquiries from some of the Calcutta firms lead to the conclusion that chalk could always be imported at a price not exceeding Rs. 11 per ton, or Rs. 40-12 per 100 maunds, and generally lower.

11. *Positive manufacture of cement, equal to Portland in Calcutta.*—Soon after this important point was ascertained, I commenced a series of experiments on mixtures of English chalk and Calcutta blue clays, and am glad to say that after a certain time I obtained a satisfactory result, answering fully to the desired object of Government, "that a cement of the quality of English Portland" can be made in Calcutta at a cost of very nearly one-third of the price paid for Portland imported from England, which is now sold at Rs. 12-4 per cask.

12. *Chemical composition of Portland cement.*—The composition of the mixture for Portland cement is about the same as intermediate limes (*chaux limites* of M. Vicat), and it is by calcination to a high temperature that the dangerous properties of the intermediate limes disappear entirely, and thus the best hydraulic cement known is produced.

13. *Analyses of raw mixtures.*—As I have not as yet seen in any treatise on Portland the analysis of raw mixture, but only analysis of cement when calcined and ground, I consider it will be useful to publish the seven following analyses (of the former), which I selected from those conducted by me:—

	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
Clay	20·50	21·80	22·20	22·80	23·50	24·00	24·60
Sand	1·20	1·00	1·40	1·00	1·00	1·30	1·40
Oxyde of iron	0·85	0·90	1·40	0·70	0·80	0·90	0·90
Carbonate of lime	75·75	74·50	73·00	73·60	72·50	71·45	70·70
Ditto of magnesia	0·70	0·80	0·80	0·90	0·90	0·95	1·00
Alkalis	1·00	1·00	1·20	1·00	1·30	1·40	1·40
TOTAL ...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

The best is D, but the two limits after which Portland cement, of even inferior quality, cannot be manufactured are A and G.

These analyses correspond in bulk with the following proportions of English chalk and Calcutta blue clay:—

	Parts of	
	Chalk.	Clay.
A	6	$1\frac{3}{8}$
B	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$
C	6	$1\frac{5}{8}$
D	6	$1\frac{3}{4}$
E	6	$1\frac{7}{8}$
F	6	2
G	6	$2\frac{1}{8}$

14. *Analyses of Calcutta clays.*—The analyses of Calcutta pale-blue and dark-blue clays, as also of English chalk, are as follow:—

	Materials.	Composition.	
Pale-blue clay		Silica	88·00
		Alumina	
		Free sand	2·20
		Oxyde of iron	3·90
		Carbonate of lime	3·00
		Ditto of magnesia ...	1·40
		Alkalis	1·50
		TOTAL ...	100·00

	Materials.	Composition.	
	Dark-blue clay	Silica	91·00
		Alumina	
		Free sand	1·00
		Oxyde of iron	1·80
		Carbonate of lime	3·80
		Ditto of magnesia ...	0·60
		Alkalis...	1·80
		TOTAL ...	100·00
Analysis of English chalk.	Chalk from England imported to Calcutta.	Clay	1·00
		Sand	0·40
		Oxyde of iron	Traces.
		Carbonate of lime	98·60
		TOTAL ...	100·00

15. *Erratum to General Gilmore's treatise on limes and cements.*—I take this opportunity of rectifying a mistake which I found in the valuable treatise of General Gilmore on limes and cements.

In page 90 it is stated that the proportions of clay for Portland cement are—

By weight.—100 lbs. of pure dry chalk to 137½ of blue clay, being equivalent to 4 of chalk to 5½ of clay.

By measure.—1 cubic foot of stiff chalk paste to 1½ cubic feet of fresh blue clay.

These proportions may be applicable for the manufacture of Roman cement, but evidently contain too much clay for Portland cement. The correctness of this opinion is proved at page 89, in which General Gilmore gives an analysis by M Vicat on a sample of burnt cement from the manufactory of White & Sons, with the following results:—

Lime	68·03	
Silica	20·67	31·97
Alumina	10·43	
Oxyde of iron	0·87	
TOTAL ...	100·00	

which is equal to—

68·03 of lime.
31·97 „ clay.

Not estimating certain small losses, which, however, inevitably must take place, it is to be admitted that the effect produced by calcination is only the total expulsion of the carbonic acid contained in the chalk, but 68·03 of lime must combine with 53·53 of carbonic acid for forming a carbonate of lime, of which the weight will be 121·66.

Therefore, theoretically speaking, the composition of the raw mixture was—

Carbonate of lime or chalk	121·66
Clay	31·97
TOTAL ...	153·63

which is equal to—

Chalk	79·2
Clay	20·8
TOTAL ...	100·0

or, in weight 4 of chalk to 1 of clay, instead of 4 of chalk to 5½ of clay, as stated by General Gilmore. I obtained nearly the lastnamed result in the composition of the raw Portland cement made in Calcutta.

16. *Description of the experiments: Washing the mixture.*—The chalk and clay were first separately pulverized and put in certain proportions into a reservior, then water was added so as to make a thin paste, which was well agitated by means of wooden shovels in such a manner as to cause perfect homogeneity.

Analysis of the mixture.—On the following day, after the deposit of the mixture, a small quantity of it was taken and analysed, and then, as analysis showed, either more clay or more chalk was added.

Drying the mixture.—On the mixture proving correct, the superfluous water was let out every day by means of alternative plugs inserted on the side of the reservoir.

Mixture made into balls.—The mixture was then allowed to dry till it acquired the consistence of a stiff paste, and then balls of 2 inches in diameter were made and dried in the sun.

Loading the kiln.—When sufficiently dried, the sample kiln, of which a drawing was sent with my letter No. 5, dated 15th November 1871, was loaded with these balls, 9 inches of wood being first laid at the bottom of the kiln, and then alternative layers of 3 inches of coke and 6 inches of balls.

The proportion of coke necessary was ascertained by experience, and is equivalent to 7½ cubic feet of coke for 10 cubic feet of balls.

Fire was then put, and the drawing-hole left open until the fire appeared at the top of the kiln, and then either entirely shut or left with a small opening, according to the state of the weather.

Duration of calcination.—The calcination took an average of 16½ hours.

Unloading the kiln.—When cool, the kiln was unloaded by withdrawing the fire-bars, and then the well-burnt balls were picked out, broken into small pieces and so pulverized as to pass through a sieve of 3,600 meshes per square inch.

Grinding the cement.

Testing the cement.—The cement was then tested, first by making three cakes with the addition of the least possible quantity of water and working it well with a small trowel, and then one, which I will call No. 1, was put into a tumbler and immersed; another, No. 2, when sufficiently dry, was disposed of in the same way; and the last one, No. 3, left in a dry place.

The time at which No. 1 was immersed was carefully noted, and the time of its setting ascertained by means of Vicat's needle, that is to say, that the cement was considered set when it could support, without any sensible depression, the weight of 10½ ounces (avoirdupois) on an area of one-twenty-fourth of an inch.

After 24 hours, samples 2 and 3 were carefully examined.

When the proportion in the mixture was found correct, the dry sample was of grey color, without stains or brown specks, and the water sample free of cracks, and the setting under water took place after a time varying from 3 to 9 hours.

But on the contrary, when there was too much clay, the samples set very quickly—at times as quick as 5 minutes, and remained sound under water; while the dry sample showed a brown color, and after a few days their hardness did not increase.

In case of too much lime, the water samples cracked and gave way.

17. *Sample bricks.*—When the proportions of clay and chalk were found correct, sample bricks were at first made after the cement was ground for four or five days; but I eventually found that it was much better to leave the cement exposed to air, but under cover, for a fortnight before making the sample bricks.

Bricks were made in gun-metal moulds, and then pressed out of them by a press, and left for 24 hours before immersion in water.

Test of sample bricks.—When they were to be tested, they were taken out of the water 24 hours previously, and then their tensile strength was ascertained by Adie's machine.

Statement A gives the results thus obtained.

An abstract (B) of some tests made at the Mint by Mr. Sills, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, shows that this cement can be very well compared with the average of Portland cement imported to India.

Weight of cement.—The weight per bushel when put slowly into the measure, without being either shaken or pressed, is 111 lbs., and when shaken down hard, 144 lbs.

Samples of clay cement (raw and burnt) and sample bricks accompanied my letter No. 402, dated 27th February 1874.

PART II.

18. The experiments having been made on a scale large enough so as not to leave any doubt about the feasibility of good Portland cement being manufactured in Calcutta, I feel now no hesitation in proposing the construction of a cement factory for the manufacture of 20,000 casks = 100,000 cubic feet a year.

This quantity has been reckoned according to the import list, which shows that, from the 1st January 1872 to the 31st December 1873, 51,957 casks of Portland cement were imported from England to Calcutta, of which the largest number were for Government works.

19. I will now submit a sketch of the process I purpose adopting.

System of manufacture.—After having tried both the English wet and the German dry systems of manufacture, as described by Mr. Lipowitz, I am of opinion that the dry system, even with its peculiar advantages, is too complicated for adoption in India, as it requires, more machinery and greater care, and besides involves difficulty and expense in the correction of the mixture, as will be seen from the following explanation:—

Supposing that, by the use of the wet system, too much clay has been put in the mixture, such excess could easily be ascertained by analysis of that mixture in the reservoir.

Or, if a reservoir contains a mixture over-clayed, and another in which lime is in excess, the mistake could easily be corrected by mixing their contents in certain proportions.

Or, even admitting that both of them contain too much clay or too much lime, a certain quantity of one of these materials can be passed through the wash-mill and added proportionally, and the extra cost of labor will be comparatively little.

But, on the contrary, in the dry system, if a mixture is not correct, the analysis can be made only after the mixing process is complete,—that is to say, after it comes out of the pug-mill,—and the whole process of mixing in the cylindrical vat and passing through the edge-runners and pug-mill must be repeated.

Wet system to be adopted.—The wet system is evidently much more simple and better applicable to India, and I would therefore adopt it.

20. *Site of factory.*—The factory should be constructed alongside of the river bank or the circular canal, as thereby the carriage of chalk and fuel would be both easy and as cheap as possible.

It must also be in such a place where the blue clay can be extracted easily.

The most convenient place (on the river bank) would be either at Howrah, Cossipore, or Dhappa, along the canal.

Breaking the raw material.—The clay and chalk will be separately ground in an ordinary soorkee-mill, so as not to exceed the size of a pea.

This process is not generally carried out in England, but I believe will only slightly add to the cost, considering the softness of both materials; lead to more correctness in measuring the quantities, and enable the wash-mill to work quicker; and the mixture besides will have more chance of becoming perfectly homogeneous.

Washing the materials.—When ground, the clay and chalk will be put in due proportions in the wash-mill.

I will select a wash-mill of the same sort as that described by Mr. Reid, and which can wash from 40 to 50 tons of chalk and clay per day of 10 hours.

Reservoirs.—The mixtures will be taken from the wash-mill to the reservoirs by descending drains; the reservoirs will be 80 × 50 feet each, made in brick work, but plastered with cement. Each reservoir will be provided with a sluice, so as to regulate the passage of superfluous water.

When the reservoirs are filled, the materials will be mixed by means of small agitators worked by hand, so as to procure perfect homogeneity.

Testing the mixture.—A small quantity of the mixture from each reservoir will be dried on a hot iron plate, burnt in the experimental kiln, and when ground, tested in the manner described above in paragraph 17, and then an analysis will be made of it, but it will not be necessary to proceed further with it, beyond separating the clay and sand, which can easily be done in a short time.

But if the contents of some reservoirs are over-clayed, they may then be mixed in known proportions with those containing excess of lime; or some clay or lime passed through the wash-mill may be added to those requiring it, and fresh analysis must be made until the proportions are found correct. Then the water will be let out of the reservoir.

Upon the mixture being found sufficiently consolidated, it will be removed to the drying ground; the natural heat here will be quite sufficient to do without drying plates (as done elsewhere).

When the mixture is dried sufficiently to a consistent paste, balls or cakes will be made, and afterwards taken to the kiln.

Kilns.—I will use kilns built on the principle, but on a larger scale, of my experimental kiln, and they will be able to hold 30 tons of materials each.

Loading the kilns.—Movable iron-bars will be inserted at the bottom of the kiln, fire-wood placed on them, then large pieces of coke, and then alternative layers of coke and raw cement.

Burning the cement.—The regulation of the fire must be attended to very carefully, as being one of the most important parts of the manufacture.

Unloading the kiln.—When the kiln is quite cool, the cement will be removed by drawing the movable bars.

Selection of materials.—The clinker or burnt cement presents, when well burnt, a dark greenish appearance; some parts not well burnt are yellow, which may be mixed with the clinker, but every part presenting a dirty white appearance must be rejected; these last parts, when left exposed to air, crack between time varying from 24 to 48 hours and fall in powder.

Breaking the burnt cement.—A stone-breaker, or an American cracker, or Carr's disintegrator, will be used to reduce the cement into small pieces.

Grinding the cement.—The cement will be ground first into coarse powder by edge-runners, and then in horizontal mill-stones, and so pulverized as to pass through a sieve of 60 meshes to the lineal inch, or 3,600 to the square inch.

Storing the cement.—The cement when prepared will be left under a shed well ventilated for not less than a fortnight, and then packed if required.

Packing the cement—Strong gunny bags will answer very well for packing the cement. These should be 3 feet in length and 1 foot in diameter, so as to hold 2½ cubic feet.

Such bags are easily borne and do not burst under the weight of cement as larger bags will do.

PART III.

Probable cost of the Portland cement to be manufactured in Calcutta.

21. *Raw materials.*—For manufacturing 20,000 casks of cement = 100,000 cubic feet, 6,000 tons of raw materials will be required, as follows:—

4,500 tons of chalk.
1,500 ditto clay.

22. *Chalk.*—The average price of chalk delivered at the factory will not exceed Rs. 11 per ton, and there will be every probability of its being lower if the following precautions be taken:—

The contract should be given for one or two years, and the contracting firm bound to deliver 400 tons a month, but with the option of taking advantage of the fluctuation of freight and supplying accordingly either, say, a moiety at a time, or the whole quantity, as may best suit it.

However, as one of the largest firms in Calcutta has expressed willingness to take any contract for the supply of chalk at a higher rate than the one abovementioned (which I believe to be the average), *viz.*, Rs. 13 per ton, I make two estimates of the price, *viz.*, 1 at Rs. 11, and the other at Rs. 13, per ton.

23. *Clay.*—The cost of extracting the clay has been estimated at Rs. 5 per 100 cubic feet = 1 rupee per ton.

24. *Coke.*—The quantity of coke necessary for the calcination of the cement will be 800 tons, at 8 annas per maund = Rs. 13-8 per ton.

25. *Coal.*—The coal for the engines will amount to 300 tons, at 5 annas per maund = Rs. 8-8 per ton.

26. *Labor.*—Mr. Lipowitz states that for 20,000 casks a year, the cost of labor will be Rs. 8,000 in Germany.

But in his process the amount of labor is in excess of the wet system, and I therefore think that Rs. 7,200 a year will be sufficient, as will be seen from the following details:—

		Rs.
Engine drivers, 2, at Rs. 15 per month		30
Firemen, 2, at Rs. 8 per month		16
Head mistry for soorkee and wash mills, 1, at Rs. 15 per month		15
Ditto for reservoirs, 1, at Rs. 15 per month		15
Ditto for kilns, 1, at Rs. 15 per month		15
Ditto for stone-breaker, edge-runners and horizontal-mill, 1, at Rs. 15 per month		15
TOTAL		106
Coolies for loading and unloading wagons, &c.	20	
Ditto for soorkee mill	4	
Ditto for wash-mill	4	
Ditto for reservoirs	6	
Ditto for loading and unloading kilns and packing cement	20	
Ditto edge-runners and horizontal-mill	15	
Ditto packing	6	
TOTAL	*75	
* of whom 35 will be at Rs. 6 per month		210
and 40 „ „ 7 „		280
TOTAL		596

or, in round numbers, Rs. 600 per month × 12 = Rs. 7,200 per year.

27. *Land rent.*—The land may be purchased, but if taken on lease for a certain number of years, or in perpetuity, the area required, *viz.*, 16 beegahs, may be had at a price not exceeding Rs. 150 per month, and probably cheaper.

Percentage added to total expenditure.—I have added Rs. 10 per 100 to the total expenditure for supervision, contingencies, &c.

ESTIMATE No. 1

	Rs.
Chalk, 4,500 tons, at Rs. 11 per ton	49,500
Clay, 1,500 „ at Re. 1 „	1,500
Coke, 800 „ at Rs. 13-8 „	10,800
Coal, 300 „ at Rs. 8-8 „	2,550
Labor at Rs. 600 per month × 12	7,200
Oil, grease, &c.	1,200
Bags for cement	3,000
Land rent, at Rs. 150 per month × 12	1,800
	77,550
Supervision, contingencies, &c., at Rs. 10 per 100	7,755
TOTAL	85,305

Note.—The cost for 100,000 cubic feet of Calcutta Portland cement will be Rs. 85,305, or 13 annas 8 pie per cubic foot; or for 5 cubic feet, equal to an ordinary cask of English Portland cement weighing 400 lbs., Rs. 4-4-4.

Taking the actual market price of imported Portland cement at Rs. 12-4 per cask, the cost of the cement to be manufactured in Calcutta will be nearly one-third.

ESTIMATE No. 2.

	Rs.
Chalk, 4,500 tons, at Rs. 13 per ton	58,500
Clay, 1,500 „ at Re. 1 „	1,500
Coke, 800 „ at Rs. 13-8 „	10,800
Coal, 300 „ at Rs. 8 8 „	2,550
Labor at Rs. 600 per month × 12	7,200
Oil, grease, &c.	1,200
Bags for cement	3,000
Land rent, at Rs. 150 per month × 12	1,800
	86,550
Supervision, contingencies, &c., at Rs. 10 per 100	8,655
TOTAL	95,205

Note.—The cost for 100,000 cubic feet of Calcutta Portland cement will be Rs. 95,205, or 15 annas 3 pie per cubic foot; or per 5 cubic feet, equal to an ordinary cask of English Portland cement weighing 400lbs., Rs. 4-12-3.

Taking the actual market price for Portland cement at Rs. 12-4 per cask, the cost of the cement to be manufactured in Calcutta will be nearly three-eighths.

N. B.—If from the 100,000 cubic feet of cement to be manufactured yearly, Government orders the sale to the public of, say, 30,000 cubic feet = 6,000 casks, at the low rate of even Rs. 8 per cask, a profit of Rs. 22,375 may be effected, and applied towards the redeeming of the capital invested for the construction of the factory.

P. DEJOUX,
Exe. Engr., Cement Experiments Division.

PART IV.

No. 9.

Rough estimate for the construction of buildings connected with the Cement Factory in Calcutta.

No. of items.	DESCRIPTION.	Quantity.	Rate.	Amount.
			Rs.	Rs.
1	Shed for steam engine, soorkee-mill and wash-mill	1	3,600	3,600
2	Shed for engine, stone-breaker, edge-runner and horizontal mills	1	4,800	4,800
3	Shed for storing cement before packing	1	5,000	5,000
4	Godown for cement packed	1	6,000	6,000
5	Kilns	6	2,500	15,000
6	Reservoirs	4	1,600	6,400
7	Small experimental kiln	1	300	300
8	Preparing drying ground		2,000	2,000
9	Office composed of five rooms and two bath-rooms (including laboratory, &c.)		7,000	7,000
				50,100
	Contingencies, at Rs. 5 per 100			2,505
	TOTAL			52,605

No. 10.

Rough estimate for tools and plant for the Cement Factory in Calcutta.

No. of items.	DESCRIPTION.	Quantity.	Rate.	Amount.
			Rs.	Rs.
1	Steam engine (16 horse-power) with boiler	2	6,200	12,400
2	Soorkee-mill	1	1,650	1,650
3	Wash „	1	800	800
4	Stone-breaker	1	1,500	1,500
5	Edge-runner	1	2,500	2,500
6	Horizontal mills, 4 feet diameter	2	1,200	2,400
7	Pairs of spare stones for ditto	2	400	800
8	Rails (weighing about 10lbs. per yard), sleepers, &c.	1,500 l. ft.	1-8	2,250
9	Small wagons, containing 15 cubic feet each	15	250	3,750
10	Tools		1,000	1,000
11	Erecting machinery		4,000	4,000
				33,050
	Contingencies, at Rs. 5 per 100			1,652
	TOTAL			34,702

NOTE.—The cement-testing machine, laboratory fittings, &c., &c., will be taken from the Cement Experiments Division.

ABSTRACT.

	Rs.
1*st.*—Buildings	52,605
2*nd.*—Tools and plant	34,702
TOTAL	87,307

P. DEJOUX,
Exe. Engr., Cement Experiments Division.

PART V.

A.

Statement of experiments made with Adie's testing machine showing the tensile strength of Portland cement made in Calcutta.

Numbers.	Description.	Age.	After what time immersed.	How long immersed.	Weight in lbs. supported before breaking on an area of $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$.	Breaking weight per square inch.	Quantity of water used in mixing the cement.	Remarks.
74	Indian Portland cement (pure) No. 1.	8 days ..	24 hours	6 days ..	420 lbs....	186⅔ ...	45 per 100.	
75	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	410 „ ...	182¼ ...	Ditto.	
76	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	48 hours	5 days ..	350 „ ...	155⅝ ...	Ditto.	
77	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	380 „ ...	169 ...	Ditto.	
69	Ditto ...	12 days	24 hours	10 days	460 „ ...	204⅓ ...	40 per 100.	
70	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	490 „ ...	217¾ ...	Ditto.	
71	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	375 „ ...	166⅔ ...	Ditto.	
72	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	460 „ ...	204½ ...	Ditto.	
73	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	460 „ ...	204½ ...	Ditto.	
63	Ditto ...	13 days	Ditto ...	11 days	570 „ ...	253⅓ ...	36 per 100	
64	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	580 „ ...	257½ ...	Ditto.	
90	Indian Portland cement No. 1.	8 days ..	24 hours	6 days	450 „ ...	200 ...	40 per 100.	
91	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	495 „ ...	220 ...	Ditto.	
92	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	480 „ ...	213⅓ ...	Ditto.	
93	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	470 „ ...	208¾ ...	37 per 100.	
94	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	410 „ ...	182¼ ...	Ditto.	
95	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	475 „ ...	211⅛ ...	Ditto.	
96	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	480 „ ...	213⅓ ...	Ditto.	
97	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	520 „ ...	231⅛ ...	Ditto.	
98	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	540 „ ...	240 ...	Ditto.	
102	Ditto ... 1 Sand ... 1	10 days	Ditto ...	8 days	400 „ ...	177¾ ...	25 per 100.	
103	Indian Portland cement No. 1.	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	385 „ ...	171⅛ ...	Ditto.	
104	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	410 „ ...	182¼ ...	Ditto.	
105	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	455 „ ...	202½ ...	Ditto.	
106	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	410 „ ...	182¼ ...	Ditto.	
107	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	370 „ ...	164 ...	22 per 100.	
108	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	410 „ ...	182¼ ...	Ditto.	
109	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	405 „ ...	180 ...	Ditto.	
110	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	400 „ ...	177⅞ ...	Ditto.	
112	Ditto ... 1 Sand ... 1	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	410 „ ...	182¼ ...	Ditto.	
113	Indian Portland cement No. 1.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	400 „ ...	177¾ ...	Ditto.	
114	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	380 „ ...	168¾ ...	Ditto.	
99	Indian Portland cement No. 2.	8 days ..	Ditto ...	6 days ..	295 „ ...	131⅛ ..	37 per 100.	
100	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	360 „ ...	160 ...	Ditto.	
101	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	355 „ ...	157¾ ...	Ditto.	
121	Indian Portland cement No. 3.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	455 „ ...	202½ ...	Ditto.	
122	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	470 „ ...	208¾ ...	Ditto.	
123	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	450 „ ...	200 ...	Ditto.	
124	Indian Portland cement No. 2 (pure).	80 days	12 hours	78 days	725 „ ...	322½ ...	Ditto.	
125	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	570 „ ...	253⅛ ...	Ditto.	
126	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	560 „ ...	249 ...	Ditto.	
127	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	570 „ ...	253⅛ ...	Ditto.	
130	Indian Portland cement No. 2. Sand ... 1	80 days	12 hours	78 days	395 „ ...	175½ ...	25 per 100.	
131	Ditto ... 1	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	435 „ ...	193⅛ ...	Ditto.	
132	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	400 „ ...	177⅞ ...	Ditto.	
134	Indian Portland cement No. 1 (pure).	70 days	Ditto ...	68 days	660 „ ...	293⅓ ...	37 per 100.	
135	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	625 „ ...	277¾ ...	Ditto.	
136	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	660 „ ...	293⅓ ...	Ditto.	
137	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	670 „ ...	297⅞ ...	Ditto.	
138	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	620 „ ...	275⅝ ...	Ditto.	
141	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	540 „ ...	240 ...	Ditto ...	Slightly cracked.
143	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	660 „ ...	289 ...	Ditto.	
144	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	675 „ ...	300 ...	Ditto.	

Numbers.	Description.	Age.	After what time immersed.	How long immersed.	Weight in lbs. supported before breaking on an area of $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$	Breaking weight per square inch.	Quantity of water used in maxing the Cement.	Remarks.
147	Indian Portland Cement No. 4 (pure).	12 days	Ditto ...	10 days	340 lbs. ...	151 ...	45 per 100.	
148	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	310 „ ...	137¾ ...	Ditto.	
150	Indian Portland Cement No. 5 (pure).	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	350 „ ..	155½ ...	40 per 100.	
151	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	412 „ ...	183 ...	Ditto.	
152	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	345 „ ...	153⅓ ...	Ditto.	

Note.—The analysis of the raw mixtures of the cements which were tested, will be found in the seven analysis mentioned in Part I of my report, and are recorded as follow:—

Cement No. 1	...	Analysis marked D.
Ditto No. 2	...	Ditto ditto E.
Ditto No. 3	...	Ditto ditto C.
Ditto No. 4	...	Ditto ditto B.
Ditto No. 5	...	Ditto ditto F.

P. DEJOUX,
Exe. Engr., Cement Experiments Division.

B.

Abstract from test made at the Calcutta Mint on Portland cement showing the average strength of some marks imported to Calcutta.

Name of the cement manufacturers.	Age of the bricks.	Breaking weight.
Marsh & Company	11 days.	440 lbs.
Booth ditto	32 „	474 „
Ditto ditto	53 „	405 „
Gostling ditto	43 „	561 „
Ditto ditto	50 „	590 „
Ditto ditto	13 „	130 „
W. L. C.	9 „	455 „
Ditto	9 „	585 „
Ditto	9 „	535 „
Knight & Beven	9 „	450 „
White Brothers	9 „	380 „
Ditto	30 „	585 „

P. DEJOUX,
Exe. Engr., Cement Experiments Division.

No. 3 P. W., dated Fort William, the 7th January 1875.

From—The Government of India,
To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

We have the honor to forward for your Lordship's information the accompanying correspondence from the Government of Bengal, having reference to the proposed construction of a factory in Calcutta for the manufacture of cement.

2. It will be perceived from Mr. Dejoux's letter that cement, equal, if not superior, to that known as "Portland," can be manufactured in this country at about half the cost for which that cement can be imported: this fact is worth consideration when taken in connection with the fact that considerable quantities of Portland cement are used on Government works in this country, and that the demand appears to be yearly increasing.

3. But bearing in mind that the value of Mr. Dejoux's process is largely dependent on the continued importation of chalk in present quantities, and at present prices, it seems to us advisable, before establishing a factory for the article in this country, to make the matter publicly known in the hope that either the manufacture may be undertaken by private enterprise, or that it may lead to a reduction in price.

4. We have accordingly directed the publication of the papers in the *Gazette of India*, and we request that your Lordship will cause inquiries to be made of some of the large building firms in England, as to whether more advantageous terms cannot be obtained in the event of Government giving large orders, or contracts, for all the Indian Government requirements in England.

5. Should these means fail to bring about the desired reduction, we can then re-consider the expediency of the proposal of the Government of Bengal to establish a factory for the manufacture of the cement in this country.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

No. 693, dated the 17th August 1874.

From—A. O. HUME, ESQ., Secy. to the Govt. of India,
To—The Chief Commisssioner of the Central Provinces.

I am directed to acknowledge your Officiating Secretary's letter No. 2660—131, forwarding with your review the report on the revenue administration of the Central Provinces for the year 1873-74.

2. In reply, I am to express satisfaction at the generally favorable results attained, and the large proportion of the land revenue realized within the year.

3. As regards coercive processes, while admitting that on the whole great moderation has been exhibited in recourse to them, the President in Council concurs with you that further information in regard to some districts would have been desirable. That in the Mandla district alone it should have been found necessary to imprison 190 defaulters, whilst in the other thirteen districts only 222 persons altogether were imprisoned; and again that in two districts, Bhandara and Balaghat, there should have been 314 cases of distraint of personal property in realization of the Government demand, and only 148 such cases in all the other twelve districts; —are facts that required careful investigation and fuller explanation than has been furnished. In both the lastnamed districts rice is very extensively cultivated, and possibly in the adoption of coercive measures the local authorities may not have made sufficient allowance for the failure of the staple crop. You are, however, fully alive to the necessity of carefully watching the proceedings of local officers in these respects and further comment is unnecessary.

4. The improved prospects of the Murwara and Hatta tahsils are noted with satisfaction, and the promised recommendations in regard to Bijeragogarh will be awaited.

5. As regards forests, some progress seems to have been made towards a rational and economical system of management; but this subject need not be further noticed here, and I am only to add that your views as expressed in paragraphs 21 to 24 of the report meet generally with His Excellency's concurrence.

6. In regard to the pandhri-tax, the arrangement whereby 85 per cent. of the tax-payers have been absolutely exempted and only a loss of 35 per cent. of revenue incurred seems very judicious.

7. It is noted that the total number of the sales of whole estates or shares therein has fallen from 792 in 1872-73 to 676 in the year under report: this is so far satisfactory; but on this point further remarks are reserved pending your promised report on the transfers of landlords' properties in the Central Provinces.

8. The question of the extinction of absolute occupancy rights is another subject to which much importance is attached, and in regard to which full and trustworthy information

will shortly be required. It will be sufficient to remark here that if these tenures are being extinguished deliberately and on any large scale by the malguzars refusing to make the customary grain advances, it may become a question whether Government should not interfere to provide facility for these ryots to obtain such advances elsewhere. The State has purposely confirmed to one section of the community certain rights and privileges, and it should not be in the power of any other section deliberately to nullify them. This seems to be doubly important in the present case, in which the rights conferred probably represent far less than what their holders were equitably entitled to or would have received had the true nature of the existing tenures been thoroughly understood when the recent settlement was made.

9. As regards patwaris, the correct maintenance of whom is so important to the welfare of the agricultural classes, it is hoped that no pains will be spared to secure better results than would seem on the whole to be at present achieved.

10. Much as he regrets it, His Honor in Council is not surprised at the small extent to which advances for improvements have been taken. It is probably, as stated by the Commissioner of Nagpur, "repellant to native feeling to draw upon the future for present improvements." In fact, it is only in quite recent times that the more enlightened Governments have come to consider themselves entitled to do this, and a certain amount of what may be termed financial education will be necessary before native landholders or any large proportion of them can be brought to recognize the propriety or wisdom of borrowing money for permanent improvements; and this must be the work of time.

11. In conclusion, I am to convey to you the thanks of His Honor the President in Council for the able report which records the successful revenue administration of the Central Provinces during the past year.

No. 65, dated India Office, London, the 10th December 1874.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

The despatch of your Excellency in Council dated 18th August, No. 18 of 1874, forwarding a report on the revenue administration of the Central Provinces for the year 1873, has been considered by me in Council.

2. The report may be regarded on the whole as satisfactory. The season, unfavorable for rice crops, was very suitable for other grains, and may be pronounced to have been of average fairness for general agricultural operations. Prices throughout the provinces in no instance pressed with severity on the poorer classes, except perhaps in the Bilaspur district of the Chattisghar division, which is inhabited by a rice-consuming population. Here the price of rice rose from 52 to 28 seers per rupee, but this, though causing some distress, compares favorably with 1869, when, under a similar failure of rain, the price of rice was 12 seers for the rupee.

3. The general health of the people, notwithstanding a visitation of small-pox in some districts, is pronounced by the Chief Commissioner to have been unusually good.

4. The revenue returns of the year present the following results:—

	Rs.
Demand	60,45,328
Collections	60,30,559
Balance ...	14,769

In comparison with the returns of the previous year, the demand is a little more, and the realization a little less. Of the balance of the present year, the sum of Rs. 6,449 has been remitted, the remission consisting, with an insignificant exception, of a reduction of jumma granted under the sanction of Government to the Patehrá Raja, with the view of assisting him in freeing his estate from debt.

5. The collection of so large a portion of the revenue demand within the year is very creditable to the administration, and it is still more satisfactory to receive the assurance of the Chief Commissioner that the completeness and punctuality of the realizations have been effected without recourse to unusual coercive processes.

6. It is satisfactory to find that the Chief Commissioner is able this year to submit a much more favorable report of the tahsils of Murwara and Hatta, the condition of which in the former year attracted the grave attention of the Government of India and of the late Secretary of State in Council. With respect to Hatta, there is now, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, no ground for future anxiety. The condition of the pargana of Bijeragogarh, in the Murwara tahsil, is stated to be still doubtful, and the question of a reduction of jumma is under the consideration of the local authorities.

6. The statement of revenue from the forests exhibits a marked increase. The return from the reserved forests shows an increase from Rs. 73,705 to Rs. 104,027, that from the unreserved forests, from Rs. 407,968 to Rs. 464,339; or a total advance from Rs. 481,673 to Rs. 568,367. The reserved forests are under the management of the Forest Department; the unreserved are controlled by the Deputy Commissioners. It has been the aim of the Chief Commissioner with respect to the latter to preserve the forests rather than to enhance the revenue; nevertheless the care bestowed on the first object has in a few years nearly doubled the receipts under this head.

8. The statements of the Chief Commissioner relative to the pandhri-tax are very satisfactory. It would appear that the incidence of the tax is now only on those who, as a rule, are in a position to pay it, and who contribute in no other form to the imperial revenues.

9. The Chief Commissioner, in the course of his review, discusses the following subjects:—

I.—Proprietary and occupancy mutations.

II.—Revenue litigation.

III.—Patwaris' papers.

The first of these subjects is of the very greatest importance, and is still under the special consideration of the authorities. The actual transfers of estates during the year under review have been considerably less than in the previous year, and there is some reason to believe that the same estates are continually transferred and re-transferred. The Chief Commissioner does not think that sufficient data have yet been collected to enable him to form a decisive opinion. He apparently at present leans to the conclusion that the transfer of lands from the agricultural to the banking class is a remote, and perhaps imaginary, contingency.

10. The questions of whether the rights of absolute occupancy ryots are in a course of extinction, and whether resort should not be had to artificial means to arrest the progress of such extinction, have attracted the attention both of your Lordship's Government and of my predecessor in Council. The Chief Commissioner has called for further returns embodying more accurate information of these vexed questions, but in this instance also he would seem to doubt whether eventually there will be any real ground for anxiety. I shall await with interest the result of this reference.

11. The statements of the Chief Commissioner with respect to revenue litigation do not, in his opinion, show that there is any prevalence of a general feeling of antagonism between landlords and tenants. Complaints of exaction, and suits connected with ejection, are stated not to be numerous. The courts having immediate cognizance of revenue suits appear to give satisfaction, appeals being few, and reversal of decisions comparatively infrequent. I observe that the Revenue Bill for this province, which is to supersede in it the operation of Act X of 1859, has been made the subject of special consideration.

12. Patwaris' papers are stated to have been filed with fair punctuality, and some improvement, it is added, has taken place with respect to their accuracy. I fully concur with your Excellency in Council as to the great importance to the agricultural classes of the correct maintenance of these papers, and I trust that no pains will be spared by the local authorities to improve the imperfect results already obtained.

13. In conclusion, I would record my opinion that the revenue administration of these important provinces, as exhibited in this report, reflects much credit on the zeal, judgment, and ability of Mr. Morris, the Chief Commissioner, and of the officers serving under him.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1874, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 72, 73, 78 AND 79 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED 9TH JANUARY 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Remarks.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
Madras.	Ganjam	8 8	8 11	8 11	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	19 4	22 4	26 4	24 4	8 36	5 39	0 32	...	...	...	35 2	39 7	0 25	0 40	0 33	0 100	0 100	0 100	8 112	10 1	9 8	11 0
H. A. Districts.	Secunderabad	20 5	18 5	17 9	...	...	...	9 3	10 3	9 3	14 4	13 4	13 4	87 8	87 8	85 0	...	...	...	24 9	38 3	33 5	18 5	16 9	100 0	100 0	100 0	112 8	10 2	9 9	11 5
	Bolarum	20 5	17 8	19 0	...	...	...	11 2	11 5	11 5	15 1	12 2	12 2	87 9	87 9	85 0	1 ...	...	...	32 5	38 3	35 0	19 0	14 5	100 0	100 0	100 0	112 8	10 2	9 9	10 5
	Chadarghat	13 5	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 2	11 7	12 5	11 7	32 0	32 0	17 0	26 1	27 0	17 0	32 5	32 5	25 0	17 2	14 5	100 0	100 0	100 0	112 8	10 2	9 9	11 0

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 9th January 1875.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 8 TOLAS																						AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.									DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.			Syce or Horse-keeper.			Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.				
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of the year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
	BENGAL.																																							
	Western Districts.																																							
1	Burdwan	S. Ch. 15 0 A	S. Ch. 13 8	S. Ch. 12 0	S. Ch. 14 0	S. Ch. 14 0	S. Ch. 18 8	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 12 13	S. Ch. 19 8	S. Ch. 20 0	S. Ch. 14 10	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	Rs. As. ...	Rs. As. ..	Rs. As. ...	Rs. As. ...	Rs. As. ...	Rs. As. ...	Rs. As. ...	Rs. As. ...	Rs. As. ...	Rs. As. ...	Rs. As. ...	Rs. As. ...	Rs. As. ...	Rs. As. ...		Burdwan.
2	Bankoora	15 0 B	14 12	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	12 8	12 8	10 10	18 12	18 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	7 0				Bankoora.
3	Beerbhoom	16 0 C	13 0	10 8	15 0	15 0	...	16 0	10 8	11 8	21 0	21 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	8 5				Beerbhoom.
4	Midnapore ...	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8				Midnapore.
5	Hooghly	D 13 0	13 0	12 0	E 16 0 to 22 0	13 4 to 22 0	20 0 to 22 8	8 8 to 9 0	8 8 to 9 0	9 0 to 10 0	15 8 to 16 0	15 0 to 15 8	11 8 to 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 0 to 12 0				Hooghly.
	Howrah	15 8	13 4	11 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 12	10 0	15 0	15 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 0				Howrah.
	Central Districts.																																							
	Calcutta	E 15 0	15 0	...	E 18 0	18 0	...	F 9 0	9 0	...	G 13 0	13 0	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Calcutta.
6	24-Pergunnahs ...	14 8	13 5	10 8	16 0	15 0	16 0	8 0	6 10	8 4	13 5	13 5	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	16 12	13 5	100 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 0	9 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	11 to 16	24-Pergunnahs.
7	Nuddea	16 0	16 0	13 1	...	..	...	14 8	14 8	11 7	16 0	16 0	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 4	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 10½	6 0	6 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	7 8 to 10 0	10 0 to 12 0	8 0 to 12 0		Nuddea.
8	Jessore	H 12 8	12 4	11 6	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	18 4	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	11 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	4 11 to 7 8	7 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 12 0		Jessore.
9	Moorshedabad ...	I 16 0	16 0	13 0	E 23 0	23 0	22 0	12 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 13 0	9 0	18 0 to 20 0	18 0 to 19 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	3 0 to 4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0 to 7 8	7 8	7 to 10		Moorshedabad.
10	Dinagepore	12 8	12 8	11 0	12 4	12 4	11 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 12	11 0	170 0	170 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Dinagepore.
11	Maldah	18 0	19 0	12 0	30 0	22 0	21 0	23 0 to 24 0	24 0	11 4	28 0 to 32 0	26 0 to 27 0	11 12	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 8	240 0	120 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	4 12	4 12	5 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	6 0 to 12 0	6 0 to 12 0	6 0 to 12 0		Maldah.
12	Rajshahye ...	15 0 to 16 0	15 0 to 16 0	10 8	...	12 0	...	18 12 to 21 0	18 0 to 22 0	9 12 to 10 0	22 8 to 24 0	24 0 to 24 12	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8 to 18 0	16 4 to 18 0	12 12	240 0	240 0	400 0	7 15½	7 15½	8 2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Rajshahye.
13	Rungpore	12 12	12 12½	10 2	...	...	...	8 0	7 7½	9 0	20 0	22 8	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	10 0	11 4	107 0	107 0	128 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	5 8	5 8	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 4 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0		Rungpore.
14	Bogra	10 8	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	9 0	8 4	28 8	28 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 0	9 12	67 8	67 8	60 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Bogra.
15	Pubna	14 0	13 8	14 4	...	...	...	8 & 12	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	10 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	5 0	...	7 8	5 8	...	5 8	10 0 to 16 0	10 0 to 16 0	...		Pubna.
16	Darjeeling ...	7 0	7 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	14 0	13 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	7 0	7 to 8	7 to 8	12 to 14	12 to 15	12 to 16		Darjeeling.
17	Julpigoree ...	J 11 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	22 5	32 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 6	6 1	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 7 0	7 8 to 8 0				Julpigoree.
	Eastern Districts.																																							
18	Dacca	15 0	13 0	10 10	20 0	19 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 15	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 to 6	5 to 7	4 to 6	10 to 25	7 to 20	10 to 20		Dacca.
19	Fureedpore	K 12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	7 0	10 to 12	8 to 12	10 to 12		Fureedpore.
20	Backergunge ...	L ...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	15 8	21 0	20 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	100 0	100	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 to 14	8 to 11	8 to 15		Backergunge.
21	Mymensingh ...	M 12 8	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 8	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 4	...	...	...	8 4	8 2	8 6	5 8	5 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 to 20	10 to 20	10 to 15		Mymensingh.

A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 18 seers, barley 13-8 to 18 seers, best rice 13-8 to 20-12 seers, common rice 15 to 22 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers per rupee.
B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, barley 12 to 20 seers, best rice 12 to 21 seers, common rice 19 to 23 seers, maize 18 to 32 seers, and gram 13 to 16 seers per rupee, and the Sudder Station best and common rice of the present season's harvest is being sold at 17-8 and 20 seers per rupee respectively.
C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-8 to 16 seers, best rice 14 to 22-8 seers, common rice 17 to 25 seers, maize 30 seers, and gram 11 to 30 seers per rupee.
D In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 11 seers, common rice 14 to 21-6 seers, and gram 13 to 18 seers per rupee.
E In the interior only.
F In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 8-8 seers, common rice 12-12 to 20 seers, and gram 15-12 to 16 seers per rupee.
G Coarse rice at 20 seers per rupee.
H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 13 seers, best rice 11 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 25 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers per rupee.
I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 12 to 22 seers, common rice 20-8 to 25 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers per rupee.
J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 8 to 13 seers, common rice 20 to 26-6 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers per rupee.
K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 seers, best rice 10 seers, common rice 18 to 21 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers per rupee.
L In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 16-8 to 20 seers, paddy 30 to 40 seers, and gram 9 to 12 seers per rupee.
M In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, best rice 10 to 13-5 seers, common rice 16 to 23 seers, and gram 10-10 to 13-4 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 2nd January 1875.—(Continued.)

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT. Present return.	WHEAT. Next preceding return.	WHEAT. Corresponding return of last year.	BARLEY. Present return.	BARLEY. Next preceding return.	BARLEY. Corresponding return of last year.	RICE, BEST SORT. Present return.	RICE, BEST SORT. Next preceding return.	RICE, BEST SORT. Corresponding return of last year.	RICE, COMMON. Present return.	RICE, COMMON. Next preceding return.	RICE, COMMON. Corresponding return of last year.	GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR. Present return.	GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR. Next preceding return.	GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR. Corresponding return of last year.	BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA. Present return.	BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA. Next preceding return.	BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA. Corresponding return of last year.	LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHEENA. Present return.	LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHEENA. Next preceding return.	LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHEENA. Corresponding return of last year.
	***Eastern Districts*—(Contd.)**	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong*... ...	10 0 N	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	... O	14 0	13 0	14 0	21 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Tipperah.†																					
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	10 8	13 5	12 4	11 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah.†																					
	BEHAR.																					
26	Patna	19 0	19 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	18 0	14 0	14 8	12 0	23 0	27 0	13 0	23 0	32 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Gya	17 8 P	18 0	11 4	20 0	21 4	17 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	22 8	23 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 0	32 8	17 0
28	Shahabad	18 12 Q	20 0	14 0	22 8 E	21 8	19 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	14 0	24 0	25 0	...	20 0	20 0	...	20 0	20 0	...
29	Tirhoot	15 0 R	15 0	11 0	{ 13 0 to 40 0	13 0 to 40 0	13 0 to 22 8	} 10 0	10 0	9 8	24 0	23 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	...
30	Sarun	17 0	17 0	14 0	25 0 E	24 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	24 0	25 0	12 8	27 0	27 0	17 0	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	17 0
31	Chumparun... ...	14 8 S	14 8	11 12	{ 15 0 to 28 0	15 0 to 27 8	13 0 to 17 0	} 8 0	8 0	9 8	23 0	25 0	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 0	42 0	16 0
32	Monghyr	19 9	21 0	13 6	23 1	23 1	21 0	12 6	12 6	9 4	19 0	22 5	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Bhagulpore ...	20 3	18 5	13 5	25 4	22 11	20 3	21 7	20 8	10 1	22 11	21 7	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	55 0 E	45 0	17 8
34	Purneah	20 0	16 0	11 0	... E	...	...	24 8	25 0	10 0	26 0	27 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs	14 0 T	14 0	11 0	{ 20 0 to 21 0	20 0 to 21 0	16 0 to 17 0	} 12 0	12 0	12 8	21 0	21 0	14 0	....	...	...	E { 30 0 to 33 0	30 0 to 33 0	16 0 to 20 0 }	E 60 0	60 0	...
	ORISSA.																					
36	Cuttack*	18 6	18 6	13 2	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	17 1	24 15	28 14	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0
37	Pooree	14 7	15 12	11 13	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	18 6	27 9	27 9	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Balasore.†																					
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																					
	South-West Frontier Agency.																					
39	Hazareebagh ...	12 0	13 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	22 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 0	36 0	19 0
40	Lohardugga ...	9 8	10 0	10 8	16 0	18 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	23 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	45 0	28 0
41	Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	14 0	... B	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Manbhoom	12 8 U	12 0	11 0	{ 16 0 to 20 0	16 0 to 20 0	24 0 to 30 0	} 16 0	16 0	11 0	23 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	E 17 0	17 0	40 0	64 0	64 0	...

Number.	DISTRICTS.	GRAM. Present return.	GRAM. Next preceding return.	GRAM. Corresponding return of last year.	FIRE-WOOD. Present return.	FIRE-WOOD. Next preceding return.	FIRE-WOOD. Corresponding return of last year.	SALT. Present return.	SALT. Next preceding return.	SALT. Corresponding return of last year.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABORER. Present return.	ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABORER. Next preceding return.	ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABORER. Corresponding return of last year.	SYCE OR HOSSE-KEEPER. Present return.	SYCE OR HOSSE-KEEPER. Next preceding return.	SYCE OR HOSSE-KEEPER. Corresponding return of last year.	COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH. Present return.	COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH. Next preceding return.	COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH. Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
	***Eastern Districts*—(Contd.)**	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		
22	Chittagong*	12 0	12 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 8	7 0	8 0	9 to 10	10 to 11	10 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	9 to 12	8 to 10	8 to 10	Chittagong.*	
23	Noakholly	...	10 0	...	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Noakholly.	
24	Tipperah.†																			Tipperah.†	
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	6 10	6 10	7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	
	Hill Tipperah †																			Hill Tipperah †	
	BEHAR.																			**BEHAR.**	
26	Patna	24 0	23 8	20 0	150 0	150 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	{ 3 0 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	5 0 to 7 8	} Patna.	
27	Gya	20 0	21 0	14 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 4	7 8	7 8	{ 2 6 to 2 12	2 6 to 2 12	2 6 to 2 12	2 8 to 4 0	2 8 to 4 0	2 8 to 4 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	} Gya.	
28	Shahabad	20 0	20 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	{ 5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	} Shahabad.	
29	Tirhoot	25 0	25 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 12	7 8	7 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tirhoot.	
30	Sarun	20 0	20 0	16 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	{ 2 8 to 3 12	2 8 to 3 12	2 8 to 3 12	4 0 to 4 8	4 0 to 4 8	4 0 to 4 8	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	} Sarun.	
31	Chumparun.	17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 0	3 12	3 12	2 13	4 0	4 0	4 0	{ 5 12 to 6 0	5 0		Chumparun.	
32	Monghyr.	23 1	23 1	16 2	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 8	8 4	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Monghyr.	
33	Bhagulpore.	20 3	19 7	17 11	157 13	151 8	176 12	8 3	8 3	8 3	{ 2 5 to 3 12	1 14 to 3 12	3 12	{ 4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0	{ 5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	} Bhagulpore.	
34	Purneah.	18 0	18 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	4 0	{ 3 12 to 4 12	4 0	4 8	5 0	5 0	10 0 { 6 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 11 0		} Purneah.	
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	14 0	10 0	15 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 8	3 8	3 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	
	ORISSA.																			**ORISSA.**	
36	Cuttack.*	21 0	21 0	21 15	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	9 2	5 10	5 10	5 10	4 0	4 0	4 0	{ 7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	} Cuttack.*	
37	Pooree.	11 13	16 2	23 10	100 0	100 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	3 0	3 0	3 0	5 0	4 to 5	5 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	Pooree.	
38	Balasore.†																			Balasore.†	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																			**CHOTA NAGPORE.**	
	South-West Frontier Agency.																			***South-West Frontier Agency.***	
39	Hazareebagh	16 0	16 0	14 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	6 12	7 0	6 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazareebagh.	
40	Lohardugga.	13 0	13 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	6 12	3 0	2 8	2 8	{ 3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	5 0 to 12 0	5 0 to 12 0	5 10 to 9 6	} Lohardugga.	
41	Singbhoom.	13 0	13 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Singbhoom.	
42	Manbhoom.	13 0	13 0	12 0	220 0	200 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 0	3 0	3 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	Manbhoom.	

* Return for next preceding week.
† Return not received.
N In the interior prices ranges as follow:—Best rice 17 to 18 seers, and common rice 18 to 22 seers per rupee.
O In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 18 to 20 seers, and common rice 19 to 25 seers per rupee.
P In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15-8 to 17-8 seers, barley 18-12 to 30 seers, best rice 19-8 to 20 seers, common rice 21 to 29 seers, lesser millet 22 to 35 seers, maize 24 to 32 seers, and gram 18-8 to 23 seers per rupee.
Q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 16-8 seers, barley 22 seers, best rice 8-8 to 11 seers, common rice 13 to 19 seers, bulrush millet 21 seers, great millet 22 seers, maize 20 to 21 seers, and gram 18 to 20-8 seers per rupee.
R In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 25 seers, best rice 9-8 to 36 seers, common rice 21 to 40 seers, lesser millet 21 to 50 seers, maize 26 to 50 seers and gram 12 to 47 seers per rupee.
S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 20 seers, best rice 11 to 20 seers, common rice 18 to 27 seers, lesser millet 15 to 22-8 seers, maize 21 to 32 seers, and gram 12 to 19 seers per rupee.
T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, best rice 15 to 22 seers, common rice 20 to 28 seers, maize 32 to 35 seers, and gram 16 to 18-4 seers per rupee.
U In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 7-8 to 12 seers, best rice 16 to 24 seers, common rice 19 to 26 seers, maize 27 to 50 seers and gram 7 to 9 seers per rupee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 14th JANUARY 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—A good fall of rain throughout Bengal is reported: it was heaviest in the central and lightest in the western districts, and has done much good to the spring crops. Rain has also fallen in Assam, and rain with hail in Allahabad. Elsewhere none has fallen. It is still much wanted in the Deccan districts, the Punjab, the Meerut and Bundelkhand divisions of the North-Western Provinces, and parts of the Central Provinces. Prospects are however still fair in most places, and excellent in Bengal.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Jan. 14th)	...	No rain; canal supply sufficient; four feet over anicut; some of the later dry crops suffering from want of rain and from grub; other crops good; outturn of castor and paddy in Vinukonda full; green gram half; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; mild small-pox and fever general; latter fatal in Bezwarrah; cattle generally unhealthy; pasture sufficient.
Kurnool (13th)	...	No rain; season favourable; standing crops generally good; second crop paddy being sown; markets well supplied; prices generally stationary; water and pasture abundant; severe fever in several taluqs; cattle generally healthy; no water over Sunkesala anicut.
Tanjore (14th)	...	No rain; water in rivers scanty; no fresh supply to tanks; water over anicut none; cultivation of wet crops almost over; that of a few dry crops continues in some parts; standing crops good harvest; some dry and wet crops yield satisfactory; markets well supplied; prices steady; public health generally good; small-pox here and there; cattle healthy; pasture sufficient.
Trichinopoly (13th)	...	No rain; water-supply sufficient; condition of crops good; outturn up to average; public health good; pasture ample.
Malabar (14th)	...	No rain; harvesting of second crop begun; markets well supplied; prices steady; fever and small-pox slightly prevalent; the former especially in hilly parts; cattle healthy; pasture withering. General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (Jan. 13th)		
Sindh.		
Shikarpur ...	...	Crops healthy; weather continues warm; without rain; no other change.
Hyderabad ...	...	State of crops same as before; weather unseasonably mild; public health improving; cattle disease in three talukas still continues.
Upper Frontier ...	...	No change; weather mild; fever continues.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	No change.
Surat ...	...	Spring crops progressing; fever in Mandvee.
Broach ...	...	State of crops same as before; cotton reaped in some places; public health generally good.
Kaira ...	...	Rabi crops progressing favourably; cotton good.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	State of rabi crops unchanged; cotton supplies increasing; trade active; rate 47; cattle disease and fever continue.
Nasik ...	...	No change.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	Weather warm during the day; cold during the night; public health good; fever prevailing in Mahim, Wada, Shahpur, and Moorbaur talukas, and slightly in Dhanoo, Callian, and Bhewndi talukas; guinea-worm in Wada taluka; rabi crops same as before in Kurjut taluka; good in Mahim, Moorbaur, Bassein, and Bhewndy talukas; and middling in Dhanoo, Wada, Shahpur, and Callian talukas.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	Standing rabi crops doing well, excepting in talukas of Bhimthadi, Sceroor, and Indapur, accounts from which are not satisfactory; climate and public health good.
Ahmednuggur ...	...	Crops of inferior land withering for want of rain; health good.
Sholapur ...	...	Except toor and cotton all kharif reaped; harvest average; rabi not promising anywhere; health good.
Satara ...	...	Early crops all harvested; late ones promise average harvest for want of rain; ague in Pahtun.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Rabi crops good, except in portions of Uthni, where rats have damaged crops; cattle disease in Uthni abated; cotton crops Chikodee partially injured by locusts.
Dhagwar ...	...	No material change.
Kanara ...	...	Prospects of second crop fair; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease slightly prevalent.
Kaladgi ...	...	Rabi middling in Bagulkot and Moodebihal; promising in Badami and Hungund; wheat and gram good in Bijapur; fever in all talukas, except Bagulkot and Indi.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Kathiawar.		
Rajkot ...	...	Rabi crops good; weather cold; public health good.
Wudwan ...	...	Weather and health indifferent; state of crops same as before. *General remarks.*—Prospects good; rain still much wanted in the Deccan.
Bengal— (Jan. 12th)		
Burdwan ...	·45	Rain fell at Raneegunge 1·03, Bood-bood ·97, Culna ·13, Jehanabad *nil*, Cutwa 2·3. Damage reported from hail in Cutwa and North Bood-bood, otherwise prospects as before.
Bankura ...	·15	Weather cloudy; during the 4th and 5th slight rain fell almost all over the district. The state and prospects of the winter crops continue satisfactory. The rain has done good to them.
Beerbhoom ...	1·01	Character of weather uncertain. Rain has fallen in the district. State and prospects of crops good in every respect.
Midnapore ...	0·31	Somewhat cloudy, but little rain, and cool. Harvest nearly got in. Account of the cold-weather crops favourable.
Hooghly ...	·05	Cloudy and drizzling rains on the 5th, otherwise clear and cold; wind chiefly from north. Main rice crop reaped; a fair crop, except in two thanas. Other crops good and fair. Water required for potatoes, onions, and for drinking and bathing purposes.
24-Pergunnahs ...	1·35	A sharp storm on the 5th accompanied by heavy rain and hail. The cutting of the late rice progressing rapidly. The hail and rain on the 5th did some slight damage to the rice in Diamond Harbour, that had been cut, but not carried; and to the vegetable crops in part of Busseerhaut sub-division. In other parts of the district the rain has benefited the cold-weather crops.
Nuddea ...	1·17	About an inch of rain has fallen almost everywhere. Tobacco has been slightly injured by the rain, but all other crops are flourishing.
Moorshedabad ...	1·78	Rain on the evening of the 4th and during the 5th instant. Since the rain it has been slightly colder. The rain during the week has greatly improved the cold-weather crops: it appears to have been general. In Jungypore the mangoe season promises well. Prices almost stationary, except common rice, which has fallen a little.
Dinagepore ...	·5	Seasonable rain has fallen. Unusually good crops, such as the district has not had for some years. Reaping in full progress.
Maldah ...	0·90	The first two days cloudy; rain on the night of the 4th and day of the 5th; the rest cloudy and fair alternately. Rain fell during the week, and did a good deal of good to all the cold-weather crops, except mustard, some of which being in flower has been damaged by the rain.
Rajshahye ...	2·14	There was a heavy fall of rain on the 4th and 5th. Weather cloudy and warm, giving probability of more rain. The heavy rain of the week has not, so far as is reported, materially affected the growing cold-weather crops; but to a small extent, in parts, the ripe ears of paddy have been knocked off. The injury from this cause is unimportant. Slight damage to mustard crops that were in flower is reported from Nattore. The condition of all crops is promising.
Rungpore ...	0·38	Some rain has fallen during the week; since then the weather is fine and cold. The cutting of the amun, or late rice crop, is still going on. Prospects of the cold-weather crops are favourable.
Bogra ...	1·70	Rain has fallen in the district. Weather cloudy and foggy in the morning, especially somewhat cold. A slight shock of earthquake was felt about 9 o'clock on the 6th instant. A bumper rice crop mostly cut.
Pubna ...	1·07	Fine, cold, and seasonable weather. Storm of thunder and lightning with heavy rain on the night of the 4th, and rain during the 5th instant. The harvesting of amun, or late rice, is finished; that of kalai and moong pulses is going on. Sugarcane and turmeric nearly ripe.
Jalpaiguri ...	·50	Rain has fallen in the district. Weather cold. Harvesting nearly completed. The rain has, to some slight extent, it is feared, affected tobacco, early surso (mustard), and kalai (pulse).
Dacca ...	0·57	Seasonable weather. Some rain has fallen. Prospects of crops favourable.
Patna ...	0·78	Slight showers in the first part of the week. Great benefit to backward rabi or cold-weather crops. Outturn of paddy reported favourable from all parts of the district.
Gya ...	0·14	In the beginning of the week the weather was cloudy, and rain fell on the 4th and 6th instant: on the last day it was attended with a slight fall of hail. The harvesting of the rice crop is nearly over. Such an abundant harvest has not been seen for many years. The cold-weather crop, which has been considerably benefited by this timely rain, looks very promising.
Shahabad ...	0·50	Cloudy at the beginning of the week; slight rain fell on the morning of the 4th. A severe storm occurred that night, accompanied by heavy rain and hail; since then the weather has cleared and become much colder, and is all that could be desired. Prospects of crops very good. The rain which fell has done much good; the hail has injured in places the poppy and some of the cold-weather crops. Inquiries in regard to the extent of the damage so caused were at once ordered to be made. The rain has, however, done infinitely more good than the hail has occasioned harm.
Tirhoot ...	1·04	Rain has fallen during the week. Weather cold. The rain that fell during the week has been beneficial to the cold-weather crops, which are everywhere promising. The state of the country and the people is quite satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Sarun ...	·24	Cold and foggy in the early part of the week; clear and seasonable the last three days, both east and west wind prevailing. There was a slight fall of rain on the 3rd and 4th instant. It is reported that this rain was accompanied by hail in thanas Mushruck, Pursa, and Bussuntpore in the Sudder sub-division, and Sewan, Durowlee, Buragown, and Burowlee in Sewan sub-division. The prospects of the cold-weather crops are generally favourable. The rain has on the whole done some good to them. The hail may have done some damage to wheat and barley in ears, peas in flowers, and poppy. Except in thana Mushruck, where hail storm seems to have been very severe, serious injury is not apprehended. Indigo fields being prepared for next year's crops. Prices of Indian-corn have slightly risen, owing to a falling off in the supply in the markets.
Chumparun ...	·25	Mornings very foggy, days cloudy, and nights clear. Rain fell on the 4th instant. Recent rain will bring forward winter crops, and give sufficient moisture for spring crops.
Monghyr ...	·58	Weather cold, mornings misty. Some rain has fallen during the week. The rain makes the prospects of the cold-weather crops even more favourable than they were.
Bhágalpur ...	·40	Rain on 5th and 6th instant. Over an inch in Soopool; severe hail in the south, but crops not much damaged, as there was but little cold-weather crops. Cold-weather crops still promise to be very fine.
Purneah ...	0·61	Very cloudy. Rain in the commencement of the week. There will be a 16-anna return from the aughani, or late rice crop. The recent rain has been beneficial to the cold-weather crops, which promise very well. The state of the crops is everything that can be desired.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	1·31	Rain fell in the district. At Deoghur ·48, Rajmehal a few drops, Jamtara ·71. Hail in many places. A little damage done to mustard in Rajmehal. Paddy nearly all cut; everything else doing very well.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Rather warm for the time of year. Winter crops coming on well. Late rice crop being reaped.
Balasore ...	·65	Weather occasionally cloudy, with one or two slight showers of rain. Harvesting of rice crop coming to a close. General prospects of crops good.
Lohardugga ...	·26	Some rain has fallen in the district; cold again since the rain. Cold-weather crops cut to a great extent and reported excellent, both in the Sudder sub-division and in Palamow.
Maunbhoom ...	0·27	Some rain has fallen in the district. Weather seasonable. All the rice has now been cut. The cold-weather crops promise well.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Burdwan: fever as before. 24-Pergunnahs: cholera is abating in thanas Busseerhat, Hosnabad, Bhangore, Bankipore, and Mothoorapore, but continues in thanas Kallygunge and Devipore. Moorshedabad: cholera has greatly abated in the Sudder sub-division. Rajshahye: public health good. Pubna: fever on the decrease. Furreedpore: health good, excepting at Ainpore, whence an outbreak of cholera is reported. Patna: health good. Sarun: general health good. Cuttack: public health good. Balasore: a few cases of small-pox. Lohardugga: general health good; small-pox reported here and there.

General Remarks.—There was more or less rain throughout Bengal in the week ending 12th instant. The hail-storm that visited Calcutta on the 5th instant seems to have been widespread, but the hail does not appear to have done serious damage anywhere, while the rains have been seasonable and done appreciable good to the cold-weather crops, which are doing well everywhere. Slight injury is reported here and there from the hail to crops in flower or ear, but in very limited areas only. The harvesting of the late rice is not yet complete, but is progressing rapidly, and the outturn is excellent. Spring rice is being sown in parts of Orissa. In Hooghly water is still required in places, both for agriculture and domestic purposes.

N. W. P.—			
Meerut	(Jan. 13th)	...	No more rain; want of rain felt.
Agra	„	*Nil.*	Prospects favourable.
Allahabad	„	...	Hail caused some damage in limited area; otherwise prospects good.
Bareilly	„	*Nil.*	Rabi prospects good.
Benares	„	...	No more rain; prospects unchanged.
Jhansi	„	...	Prospects unchanged; rain much wanted; prices still rising.
Punjab—			
Lahore	(Jan. 14th) ...	...	No rain during week ending 13th instant; rain very much needed, otherwise agricultural prospects fair; health of province generally good.
Oudh—			
Lucknow	(Jan. 13th) ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops favourable; weather fair; public health good.
Fyzabad	„		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
C. Provinces—		
Sambalpur (Jan. 9th)	...	Weather clear; kharif crops gathered in; sugarcane cutting commenced; fever still prevalent.
Bilaspur ...	...	Weather clear; prospects of crops good; prices falling.
Upper Godavari ...	...	Ditto; rain wanted for jowar; fever continues; prices easy.
Raipur (Jan. 10th) ...	...	Ditto; prospects unchanged; health good; prices easy.
Chanda ...	...	Ditto; kharif prospects good; rabi attacked by grub; small-pox prevalent; fever decreasing; prices fluctuating.
Chhindwara (Jan. 11th)	...	Weather clear; rabi crops healthy; poppy sowing commenced; health good; prices steady.
Balaghât ...	...	Weather clear; threshing rice continues; rabi promises well; health good; prices fallen.
Chanda (Jan. 12th) ...	...	Threshing rice completed, yield favourable; cutting jowar commenced; rabi crops healthy; small-pox abating; fever still prevalent; prices easy.
Nagpur (Jan. 13th) ...	...	Weather clear; prospects good; cattle disease prevalent; prices risen in Katol tahsil.
Wardha ...	...	Cotton picking completed; rabi promising well.
Seoni ...	...	Rain required for rabi; fever prevalent.
Saugor ...	...	Weather clear and cold; rain required for rabi; prospects favourable; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Weather clear and cold; prospects favourable.
Dumoh (Jan. 14th)...	...	Rain required; prices risen; small-pox continues.
Mandla ...	...	Ditto; prices fallen.
British Burma— ...	...	Report not received.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Mysore, Coorg (Jan. 14th)	...	No rain in Mysore or Coorg this week; crops good; harvesting almost completed; cattle disease continues in parts of two districts; public health generally good; picking of coffee continues in Coorg. *General Remarks.*—Agricultural prospects good.
Assam—		
Gauhâti ...	·18	Sky more or less overcast and cold, light rain on two nights; reaping of salee paddy almost finished; winter crops progressing; public health good; no case of cholera at Burpetta.
Sylhet ...	...	Some damage reported by late storm to spring crops; in the south cholera and small-pox still prevalent.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti ...	...	Rabi crops flourishing.
Rajpootana—		
Deolee (Jan. 9th)	*Nil*	Prospects and health unchanged.
Jeypore (14th)	...	Agricultural prospects unchanged; public health good.
Bhurtpore „	...	Weather mild; health and prospects fair.
Ajmere ...	...	No change since last report.
Central India—		
Indore (Jan. 13th)	...	No rain; health and agricultural prospects continue good.
Rutlam „	...	
Neemuch „	...	
Nepal ...	...	Report not received.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XLVII OF 1874.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total increase in 1874.	Total decrease in 1874.
		28th November 1874.	29th November 1873.	to 28th Nov. 1874.	to 29th Nov. 1873.		
Last 12 days of Dec. 1874	*Guaranteed.* East Indian, Main...	Rs. 5,94,767	Rs. 7,95,393	Rs. 3,19,29,599	Rs. 2,45,61,450	Rs. 73,68,149	Rs. ...
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpore	42,965	62,114	23,41,096	17,23,278	6,17,818	...
26th Dec. 1874	Eastern Bengal ...	56,982	87,281	32,90,013	27,99,185	4,90,828	...
12th ditto ...	Oudh & Rohilkhund	63,437	29,854	17,89,787	9,83,540	8,06,247	...
26th ditto ...	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi ...	1,33,760	1,36,849	68,56,730	52,12,516	16,44,214	...
19th ditto ...	Madras ...	92,359	1,31,441	51,63,469	61,20,359	...	9,56,890
12th ditto ...	South Indian ...	14,365	20,329	8,56,796	10,12,710	...	1,55,914
2nd Jan. 1875	Great Indian Peninsula ...	4,10,053	3,61,995	1,77,32,464	1,68,72,454	8,60,010	...
2nd ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda & Central India ...	1,16,746	1,18,191	50,53,523	49,57,173	96,350	...
	TOTAL ...	15,25,434	17,43,447	7,50,13,477	6,42,42,665	1,07,70,812	...
	State.						
2nd Jan. 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,673	1,459	89,990	92,340	...	2,350
5th Dec. 1874	Nulhatee ...	1,203	1,604	77,492	75,433	2,059	...
12th ditto ...	Rajpootana, Delhi District ...	6,431	4,420	2,40,975	91,031*a*	1,49,944	...
12th ditto ...	Rajpootana, Agra District ...	13,444	2,035	2,58,344	9,900*b*	2,48,444	...
5th ditto ...	Holkar ...	5,718	...	86,218*c*	...	86,218	...
First 5 days of Dec. 1874	Khamgaon ...	...	...	23,989*d*	15,324*e*	8,665	...
Ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	...	213*f*	26,306*g*	20,046*h*	6,260	...
28th Nov. ...	Wardha Valley ...	951	...	18,350*k*	...	18,350	...
28th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	7,404	...	54,541*l*	...	54,541	...
	TOTAL ...	36,824	9,731	8,76,205	3,04,074	5,72,131	...
	GRAND TOTAL...	15,62,258	17,53,178	7,58,89,682	6,45,46,739	1,13,42,943	...

a Total receipts from 1st April to 29th November 1873.
b Total receipts from 20th October to 29th November 1873.
c Total receipts from 1st February to 28th November 1874.
d Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874.
e Total receipts from 1st January to 22nd June 1873, after which date the line was closed.
f Receipts for the last 4 days of the week ending 29th November 1873.
g Total receipts from 1st January to 30th September 1874, after which date the line was closed.
h Total receipts from 1st January to 23rd August 1873, and from 26th to 29th November 1873.
k Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874, and from 21st to 28th November 1874.
l Total receipts from 9th October to 28th November 1874.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[RAILWAYS.]

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS DURING THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE 1874.

No. I.

GENERAL RESULTS.

Railways.	Mean Miles open.	Train Miles.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	858	967,850	29,57,671	18,42,258	11,15,413
Great Southern of India	168	111,476	4,41,657	2,82,585	1,59,072
Carnatic	19	8,132	22,892	9,722	13,170
Great Indian Peninsula	1,266	2,280,274	1,26,67,927	68,34,278	58,33,649
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	419½	552,488	38,51,621	16,18,635	22,32,986
East Indian, Main Line	1,280	4,458,808	2,12,85,997	69,09,795	1,43,76,202
„ Jubbulpore Line	223½	361,477	17,11,672	6,10,858	11,03,814
Eastern Bengal	158½	274,028	20,54,675	11,67,169	8,87,506
Oudh and Rohilkhund	526	258,336	9,52,736	5,63,343	3,89,393
Punjab and Delhi	553	775,475	} 44,95,577	24,10,884	20,84,693
Sindh	105½	76,390			
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	28	19,897	55,835	41,433	14,402
Nulhatee (State)	27½	17,279	47,036	26,883	20,153
Rajpootana, Delhi District (State)	58½	40,735 *c*	1,24,794	1,00,522	24,272
„ Agra „ „	61½	43,493	84,765	90,248	—5,483
Khamgaon (State) *d*	7½	3,512	23,962	10,986	12,976
Oomractee „ *d*	5½	4,404	21,562	16,623	4,939
Holkar „ *f*	35	17,804	30,568	31,721	—1,153
Wurdah Valley (State) *g*	18	2,888	17,151	11,845	5,306
TOTAL ...	5,822	10,307,746	5,08,51,098	2,25,79,788	2,82,71,310

a.—Exclusive of 32,476 miles run by Construction Trains for Engineers' Department.

b.—Exclusive of rain damage repairs which amount to Rs. 58,993 for the half-year ending 30th June 1874.

c.—Exclusive of 38,038 miles run by Construction Trains for Engineers' Department.

d.—These two lines are worked by the G. I. P. Railway.

e.—Total earnings from 1st January to 14th June 1874.

f.—This line was open for public traffic from 1st February 1874.

g. Ditto ditto ditto to 14th June 1874, after which date it was closed.

No. II.

SUMMARY OF EARNINGS.

Railways.	Coaching.	Goods.	Electric Telegraph.	Steam Boat.	Sundries.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	12,69,704	15,81,035	10,978	...	95,954	29,57,671
Great Southern of India	2,35,197	1,93,854	2,777	...	9,829	4,41,657
Carnatic	20,239	2,320	71	...	232	22,892
Great Indian Peninsula	25,82,850	97,92,457	22,266	...	2,70,354	1,26,67,927
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	12,07,114	23,86,151	18,127	...	2,40,229	38,51,621
East Indian, Main Line	41,47,382	1,65,36,733	42,195	92,389	4,67,297	2,12,85,997
„ Jubbulpore Line	4,06,307	9,95,734	1,976	...	3,10,655	17,14,672
Eastern Bengal	5,70,003	11,70,236	3,171	2,03,948	1,07,317	20,54,675
Oudh and Rohilkhund	5,17,841	4,19,558	2,935	...	12,402	9,52,736
Punjab and Delhi	10,58,819	21,47,136	} 7,145	4,95,001	3,29,588	} 44,95,577
Sindh	64,128	3,79,799			13,961	
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	31,871	16,355	123	...	7,486	55,835
Nulhatee (State)	30,251	15,906	851	...	28	47,036
Rajpootana, Delhi District (State)	45,625	57,975	351	...	20,813	1,24,794
„ Agra „ „	33,774	50,683	106	...	202	84,765
Khamgaon (State)	1,506	22,311	...	...	115	23,962
Oomractee „	4,639	16,783	...	...	140	21,562
Holkar „	18,991	8,614	355	...	2,608	30,568
Wurdah Valley (State)	2,636	14,508	...	...	7	17,151
TOTAL ...	1,22,48,907	3,58,08,178	1,13,428	7,91,338	18,89,247	5,08,51,098

No. III.

DETAIL OF COACHING TRAFFIC.

Railways.	First Class. Mileage fare.	First Class. Number.	First Class. Receipts.	Second Class. Mileage fare.	Second Class. Number.	Second Class. Receipts.	Third Class. Mileage fare.	Third Class. Number.	Third Class. Receipts.	Fourth or lowest Class. Mileage fare.	Fourth or lowest Class. Number.	Fourth or lowest Class. Receipts.	Total. Number.	Total. Receipts.	Season Tickets. Number.	Season Tickets. Receipts.	Miscellaneous comprising parcels, &c.	Total.	Net Total.
	Pies.		Rs.	Pies.		Rs.	Pies.		Rs.	Pies.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras ...	150	7,942	65,469	5 & 8/10	27,899	63,746	3 & 4	1,056,658	8,28,838	2·0	1,370,276	10,71,280	1,370,276	10,71,280	114	2,528	1,95,896	12,69,704	12,69,704
Great Southern of India ...	120	955	3,220	5·0	4,590	5,398	...	...	...	2·0	683,277	2,18,415	683,277	2,18,415	1	30	16,752	2,35,197	2,35,197
Carnatic ...	120	443	344	5·0	3,344	1,919	...	...	...	2·0	54,322	19,946	54,322	19,946	...	...	323	20,269	20,269
Great Indian Peninsula ...	150	14,052	1,82,600	9·0	69,360	3,18,486	4·0	328,179	6,44,620	2·50	1,593,385	21,11,483	1,593,385	21,11,483	37,350	4,775	4,66,592	25,82,850	25,82,850
Bombay, Baroda and C. India ...	180	10,421	28,248	7·0	90,293	72,069	...	...	...	3·0	1,565,212	10,82,249	1,565,212	10,82,249	2,365	16,883	1,08,138	12,07,270	12,07,114
East Indian, Main Line ...	180	20,372	1,85,701	9·0	40,197	1,52,754	4·50	200,253	1,74,618	3·0	2,944,339	35,64,091	2,944,339	35,64,091	4,520	20,652	5,52,698	41,17,441	41,17,382
„ Jubbulpore Line ...	180	1,585	26,171	9·0	2,463	21,099	4·50	163,761	1,02,380	3·0	128,000	3,05,931	...	...	1,314	9,169	1,00,376	4,06,307	4,06,307
Eastern Bengal ...	120	13,562	18,115	6·0	23,472	16,326	4·50	...	...	2·0	791,623	4,88,054	...	...	...	...	71,880	5,70,003	5,70,003
Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	180	...	...	9·0	8,387	23,086	...	...	...	3·0	960,150	4,72,142	1,314	9,169	...	...	45,699	5,17,841	5,17,841
Punjab and Delhi ...	180	6,005	43,854	9·0	10,868	43,458	4·50	...	...	3·0	999,663	9,37,295	...	...	...	...	1,21,524	10,58,819	10,58,819
Sindh ...	144	745	4,486	7·24	1,421	3,914	...	...	...	3·62	38,683	57,521	...	...	...	...	6,604	64,128	64,128
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) ...	...	...	...	...	1,886	1,128	...	...	...	...	30,788	30,751	...	...	...	...	1,088	31,871	31,871
Nulhatee (State) ...	...	499	2,299	13·8	1,507	2,352	6·9	2,253	2,190	3·9	25,784	...	...	...	...	...	4,471	30,251	30,251
Rajpootana, Delhi District (State)	27·5	574	707	5·07 *c*	933	607	2·10 *c*	4,480	1,731	1·16 *c*	44,669	32,115	...	...	...	...	1,656	45,625	45,625
Agra „	10·19 *c*	316	828	5·03 *c*	596	698	...	...	...	2·05 *c*	74,486	1,228	...	...	...	...	1,629	33,774	33,774
Khamgaon (State) ...	10·90 *c*	179	123	9·0	326	108	4·0	5,884	893	3 & 2·5	6,857	104	...	...	...	...	278	1,506	1,506
Oomractee „ ...	18·0	419	211	9·0	1,195	296	...	...	...	4·0	30,222	3,382	...	...	...	...	550	4,639	4,639
Holkar „ ...	180	327	637	4·58 *d*	1,511	869	4·0	1,412	548	3 & 2·5	17,707	16,201	...	...	...	...	1,281	18,991	18,991
Wurdah Valley (State) ...	180	162	255	9·0	149	123	...	...	...	...	2,859	1,433	...	...	...	...	275	2,636	2,636
TOTAL ...	...	78,608	5,63,268	...	250,517	7,28,376	...	1,773,937	17,82,499	...	9,946,791	7,13,330	12,102,856	1,01,57,779	45,604	54,937	17,47,015	1,23,59,123	1,22,48,907

a.—Irrecoverable outstandings. | *b.*—Called "Upper Class" and "Lower Class," but as the fares charged nearly correspond with those charged for 2nd and 4th Classes, they are exhibited under these heads.
c.—Average mileage fare. | *d.*—Average fare per mile on 394 miles.

No. IV.

DETAIL OF GOODS TRAFFIC.

Railways.	General Merchandize. Ton-miles.	General Merchandize. Receipts.	Military Stores. Ton-miles.	Military Stores. Receipts.	Railway Materials for Construction. Ton-Miles.	Railway Materials for Construction. Receipts.	Minerals. Ton-miles.	Minerals. Receipts.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	27,146,092	15,01,973	657,129	55,253	331,517	9,984	...	...	13,825	15,81,035	...	15,81,035
Great Southern of India	2,991,184	1,65,136	1,142	134	705,100	27,944	...	...	640	1,93,854	...	1,93,854
Carnatic	40,085	2,306	...	3	...	6	...	...	5	2,320	...	2,320
Great Indian Peninsula	127,704,330	96,61,790	995,058	87,335	251,336	11,703	...	...	31,579	97,92,457	...	97,92,457
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	31,448,190	22,73,162	183,857	16,406	770,550	32,106	225,783	7,673	27,931	23,86,151	...	23,86,151
East Indian, Main Line	373,323,379	1,47,18,487	2,694,847	2,47,022	161,992	3,380	46,592,403	13,92,182	1,73,973	1,65,36,733	3206	1,65,33,733
„ Jubbulpore Line	23,475,279	9,80,382	135,980	7,454	5,383	159	2,287	707	690	9,95,734	...	9,95,734
Eastern Bengal	27,755,180	11,17,623	43,339	3,160	478,198	13,918	818,006	25,746	2,575	11,70,236	...	11,70,236
Oudh and Rohilkhund	18,284,777	3,70,442	578,987	11,393	644,675	18,309	25,746	197,529	18,136	4,19,558	...	4,19,558
Punjab and Delhi	46,601,490	20,74,270	56,100	1,566	...	...	197,529	...	14,566	21,47,136	...	21,47,136
Sindh	5,398,929	2,64,877	14,566	...	...	...	...	...	356	3,79,799	...	3,79,799
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	386,369	15,582	...	...	...	...	...	...	532	16,355	...	16,355
Nulhatee (State)	204,981	13,774	...	34	...	...	31,345	1,954	114	15,906	...	15,906
Rajpootana, Delhi District (State)	764,193	54,517	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	57,975	...	57,975
Agra „	773,411	42,106	...	...	...	...	1,941	79	120	50,683	...	50,683
Khamgaon (State)	187,736	22,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	22,311	...	22,311
Oomractee „	145,392	16,491	60	5	...	...	...	...	108	16,783	...	16,783
Holkar „	107,747	8,363	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	8,614	...	8,614
Wurdah Valley (State)	127,569	14,401	1,064	87	...	...	...	...	20	14,508	...	14,508
TOTAL ...	686,869,903	3,34,17,965	5,570,870	4,99,002	3,597,966	1,29,595	47,898,365	14,48,435	3,13,501	3,58,08,498	320	3,58,08,178

a.—Of this amount, Rs. 1,80,998 were realized from the carriage of horses on account of the famine in Behar. | *b.*—Irrecoverable outstandings.

No. V.
SUMMARY OF EXPENSES.

Railways.	Maintenance of Way, Works and Stations.	Locomotive Expenses.	Carriage and Wagon Expenses.	Traffic Expenses.	General Charges.	Steam Boat Service.	Special and Miscellaneous Expenses.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	5,92,822	6,30,380	1,02,917	2,88,522	2,00,654	...	26,963 *a*	18,42,258
Great Southern of India	57,842	1,19,023	29,342	42,644	27,987	...	5,747	2,82,585
Carnatic	2,662	4,074	545	1,386	943	...	112	9,722
Great Indian Peninsula	11,65,963 *b*	23,25,845	5,94,326	11,30,918	5,02,114	...	11,15,112 *c*	68,34,278
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	2,21,497	6,25,612	1,69,299	3,35,162	2,35,967	...	31,098	16,18,635
East Indian, Main Line	11,10,846	19,70,349	5,78,146	23,89,128	6,98,796	61,408	71,122	69,09,795
„ Jubbulpore Line	81,995	2,25,101	87,279	1,53,990	61,212	...	1,281	6,10,858
Eastern Bengal	2,41,077	2,04,119	1,39,116	2,18,619	1,26,716	1,63,704	73,818 *d*	11,67,169
Oudh and Rohilkhund	1,07,063	1,83,871	52,147	1,29,666	88,842	...	1,754	5,63,343
Punjab and Delhi	3,09,946	7,30,694	1,27,992	2,83,491	} 2,63,482	4,09,771	28,825 *e*	24,10,884
Sindh	82,527	1,04,894	20,426	48,836	}			
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	10,798	16,363	2,764	5,655	5,323	...	530	41,433
Nulhatee (State)	4,168	9,561	3,350	5,829	3,923	...	52	26,883
Rajpootana, Delhi District (State)	22,027	41,104	3,913	18,068	15,288	...	122	1,00,522
„ Agra „ „	30,397	27,700	2,717	17,368	12,066	...	...	90,248
Khamgaon (State)	2,037	4,485	848	2,675	941	...	...	10,986
Oomraotee „	1,756	7,605	1,030	4,592	1,640	...	...	16,623
Holkar „	5,851	11,209	1,039	7,313	6,309	...	...	31,721
Wurdah Valley (State)	1,585	4,691	850	3,722	997	...	...	11,845
Total ...	40,82,859	72,16,680	19,18,046	50,87,584	22,53,200	6,34,883	13,56,536	2,55,79,788

a.—Exclusive of Rs. 404 paid for compensation from "Fire Insurance Fund."
b.—The actual expenditure under this head was Rs. 15,74,454, as a sum of Rs. 3,80,171 was charged to "Permanent Way Materials Renewal Fund," and Rs. 28,320 to "Extraordinary Casualties to Works Fund," *vide* Statement No. VI.
c.—This is inclusive of contribution to two funds, *viz*., Rs. 8,86,755 to "Permanent Way Materials Renewal Fund," and Rs. 1,40,291 to "Extraordinary Casualties to Works Fund," but exclusive of Rs. 6,292 charged to "Fire Insurance Fund." | *d*.—Includes a contribution of Rs. 29,957 to the "Flotilla Reserve Fund." | *e*.—Exclusive of Rs. 267 charged to "Fire Insurance Fund."

No. VI.
DETAILS OF EXPENSES FOR MAINTENANCE OF WAY, WORKS, AND STATIONS.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Maintenance and Renewal of Permanent Way and Works.	Other Items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	1,12,125	4,31,553	48,844 *a*	5,92,822	...	5,92,822
Great Southern of India	11,065	45,035	1,742	57,842	...	57,842
Carnatic	450	2,440	...	2,890	228 *b*	2,662
Great Indian Peninsula	2,81,342	12,09,212	83,900 *c*	15,74,454	4,08,491 *d*	11,65,963
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	73,425	2,09,714	17,343	3,00,482	78,985 *b*	2,21,497
East Indian, Main Line	2,12,170	8,58,993	41,340	11,42,503	1,657 *e*	11,40,846
„ Jubbulpore Line	41,498	46,326	3,147	90,971	8,976 *f*	81,995
Eastern Bengal	31,573	2,07,916	1,588	2,41,077	...	2,41,077
Oudh and Rohilkhund	25,814	77,116	4,133	1,07,063	...	1,07,063
Punjab and Delhi	90,629	2,17,372	1,965	3,09,966	20 *g*	3,09,946
Sindh	9,267	71,188	2,072	82,527	...	82,527
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	1,339	9,459	...	10,798	...	10,798
Nulhatee (State)	24 *h*	4,144	...	4,168	...	4,168
Rajpootana, Delhi District (State)	1,200	19,773	1,054	22,027	...	22,027
„ Agra „ „	3,193	27,167	37	30,397	...	30,397
Khamgaon (State)	...	2,004	33	2,037	...	2,037
Oomraotee „	...	1,719	37	1,756	...	1,756
Holkar „	1,400	4,351	100	5,851	...	5,851
Wurdah Valley (State)	182	1,388	15	1,585	...	1,585
Total ...	9,26,996	34,46,870	2,07,350	45,81,216	4,98,357	40,82,859

a.—This is inclusive of Rs. 41,960 incurred on account of Cheyaur Bridge restoration work. | *b*.—These amounts were previously charged to Revenue now transferred to Capital. | *c*.—Of this amount Rs. 25,971 were for charges incurred on account of Krishna Tramway and Roads to Ferry, and Rs. 46,477 on account of repairs of ballast wagons. | *d*.—Of this amount Rs. 3,80,171 were charged to "Permanent Way Materials Renewal Fund," and Rs. 28,320 to "Extraordinary Casualties to Works Fund."
e.—Of this amount Rs. 30 were for unpaid salaries and Rs. 1,627 for "Fire Insurance Fund." | *f*.—Of this amount Rs. 8,964 were for "Gain on Stores" and Rs. 12 for "Fire Insurance Fund."
g.—Charged to "Fire Insurance Fund." | *h*.—"Office Expenses."

No. VII.
DETAIL OF LOCOMOTIVE EXPENSES.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Wages of Drivers and Firemen, Fuelling, Cleaning Engines, &c.	Fuel.	Water, Oil, Tallow, and other stores.	Maintenance and Renewal of Locomotive Engines and Machinery.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	54,833	1,04,756	2,92,324	27,357	1,51,110	...	6,30,380	...	6,30,380
Great Southern of India	19,624	19,141	64,268	3,381	12,609	...	1,19,023	...	1,19,023
Carnatic	450	480	1,858	261	1,025	...	4,074	...	4,074
Great Indian Peninsula	1,32,378	5,01,463	11,20,086	1,34,571	4,35,182	2,165 *a*	23,25,845	...	23,25,845
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	46,344	1,07,215	3,73,080	27,487	71,486	...	6,25,612	...	6,25,612
East Indian, Main Line	1,90,240	7,40,496	4,18,841	1,40,881	4,60,500	20,214 *f*	19,71,172	823 *b*	19,70,349
„ Jubbulpore Line	15,981	58,115	1,10,046	12,575	28,387	...	2,25,104	3 *c*	2,25,101
Eastern Bengal	28,028	54,992	66,808	14,329	39,962	...	2,04,119	...	2,04,119
Oudh and Rohilkhund	17,244	60,388	68,438	12,073	24,470	1,258	1,83,871	...	1,83,871
Punjab and Delhi	49,634	1,19,461	3,68,949	19,957	1,03,066	39,627 *d*	7,30,694	...	7,30,694
Sindh	9,601	19,082	15,927	9,211	51,043	...	1,04,894	...	1,04,894
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	2,356	3,121	6,816	1,506	2,454	110 *e*	16,363	...	16,363
Nulhatee (State)	1,542	618	3,462	886	3,053	...	9,561	...	9,561
Rajpootana, Delhi District (State)	2,747	10,552	22,368	2,974	2,468	...	41,104	...	41,104
„ Agra „ „	1,634	9,769	12,631	2,606	1,060	...	27,700	...	27,700
Khamgaon (State)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,485	...	4,485
Oomraotee „	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,605	...	7,605
Holkar (State)	367	4,488	2,997	3,143	214	...	11,209	...	11,209
Wurdah Valley (State)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,691	...	4,691
Total ...	5,73,003	18,44,137	29,48,899	4,13,228	13,88,084	63,374	72,47,506	826	72,46,680

a.—Of this amount Rs. 1,308 were for charges incurred on account of conservancy of Byculla Workshop. | *b*.—Of this amount Rs. 592 were for unpaid salaries, and Rs. 231 for "Fire Insurance Fund."
c.—Unpaid salaries. | *d*.—Of this amount Rs. 18,531 were charged for hire of locomotives, and Rs. 21,096 for loss on breaking up 4 locomotives to utilize Boilers in new Workshop. | *e*.—Hire of locomotives.
f.—Of this amount Rs. 20,115 were for hire of locomotives.

No. VIII.
DETAIL OF CARRIAGE AND WAGON EXPENSES.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Repairs and Renewals of Vehicles and Machinery.	Cleaning and Oiling.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	8,782	61,404	32,731	...	1,02,917	...	1,02,917
Great Southern of India	3,295	23,110	2,539	398	29,342	...	29,342
Carnatic	...	406	139	...	545	...	545
Great Indian Peninsula	34,781	4,51,739	1,02,806	5,000 *c*	5,94,326	...	5,94,326
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	18,079	1,28,493	22,727	...	1,69,299	...	1,69,299
East Indian, Main Line	42,360	4,80,233	55,590	...	5,78,183	37 *a*	5,78,146
„ Jubbulpore Line	3,256	48,808	8,825	26,390 *d*	87,279	...	87,279
Eastern Bengal	8,262	1,22,305	8,667	...	1,39,234	118 *b*	1,39,116
Oudh and Rohilkhund	5,897	42,557	3,693	...	52,147	...	52,147
Punjab and Delhi	4,869	1,01,667	22,655	...	1,29,191	1,199 *b*	1,27,992
Sindh	2,105	15,645	3,014	...	20,764	338 *b*	20,426
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	471	2,028	265	...	2,764	...	2,764
Nulhatee (State)	...	3,091	259	...	3,350	...	3,350
Rajpootana, Delhi District (State)	1,387	1,110	1,416	...	3,913	...	3,913
„ Agra „ „	1,300	981	436	...	2,717	...	2,717
Khamgaon (State)	...	...	...	...	848	...	848
Oomraotee „	...	...	...	...	1,030	...	1,030
Holkar (State)	...	542	497	...	1,039	...	1,039
Wurdah Valley (State)	...	...	...	...	850	...	850
Total ...	1,34,844	14,84,119	2,66,259	31,788	19,19,738	1,692	19,18,046

a.—Of this amount Rs. 28 were for unpaid salaries, & Rs. 9 for gain on stores. | *b*.—Charged to "Fire Insurance Fund." | *c*.—This was for royalty paid on Saunder's Patent Cooling Apparatus. | *d*.—Charged for depreciation of rolling-stock.

No. IX.

DETAIL OF TRAFFIC EXPENSES.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Station Staff.	Train Staff.	Fuel, lighting, water and general stores.	Printing, stationery, and tickets.	Charges for delivery and collection of goods.	Payments to other lines for hire of vehicles, mileage of foreign stock, &c.	Other items, including clothing.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	52,875	1,24,307	31,778	41,317	26,966	...	9,969	1,310	2,88,522	...	2,88,522
Great Southern of India	7,112	15,277	3,864	1,329	2,182	...	13,132	248	42,644	...	42,644
Carnatic	452	654	115	51	112	...	...	2	1,386	...	1,386
Great Indian Peninsula	1,02,684	3,10,584	2,44,623	1,37,783	37,795	1,91,079	98,737	7,633	11,30,918	...	11,30,918
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	33,974	1,40,091	21,017	18,809	16,042	88,067	12,967	4,195	3,35,162	...	3,35,162
East Indian, Main Line	1,45,865	9,64,129	2,48,041	67,110	51,127	...	8,79,579*a*	33,678	23,89,529	401*b*	23,89,128
„ Jubbulpore Line ...	3,269	45,782	18,459	3,852	2,571	...	77,504	1,999	1,54,096	106*b*	1,53,990
Eastern Bengal	23,331	1,46,993	20,181	21,187	4,836	...	25	2,066	2,18,619	...	2,18,619
Oudh and Rohilkhund	14,258	75,418	15,129	11,321	2,891	...	8,370	2,279	1,29,666	...	1,29,666
Punjab and Delhi	38,181	1,16,419	42,678	34,522	16,817	51	33,305	1,668	2,83,641	150*c*	2,83,491
Sindh	7,250	22,676	4,755	2,980	2,142	8,174	...	859	48,836	...	48,836
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) ...	2,813	620	294	757	79	...	75	5,655	...	5,655	
Nulhatee (State)	1,017	1,733	199	1,414	356	666	...	306	5,829	...	5,829
Rajpootana, Delhi District (State) ...	1,155	8,159	2,630	163	221	3,169	...	146	18,068	...	18,068
„ Agra „ ...	3,680	8,138	2,936	770	5	3,890	...	50	17,368	...	17,368
Khamgaon (State) „ ...	3,579	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,675	...	2,675
Oomraotee „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,592	...	4,592
Holkar „ ...	111	3,852	1,262	126	695	...	1,232	35	7,313	...	7,313
Wurdah Valley (State) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,722	...	3,722
TOTAL ...	4,39,353	19,85,025	6,57,787	3,43,028	1,65,515	2,95,175	11,34,820	56,549	50,87,241	657	50,87,584

a.—Of this amount, Rs. 3,54,504 were for hire of vehicles, and Rs. 5,25,075 for mileage of foreign stock on account of the famine traffic. | *b*.—Unpaid salaries. | *c*.—Charged to "Fire Insurance Fund."

No. X.

DETAIL OF GENERAL CHARGES.

Railways.	Home Expenditure.	Indian Management.	Police.	Electric Telegraph.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Madras	32,272	1,14,959	11,874	39,152	2,397	2,00,654	...	2,00,654
Great Southern of India ...	5,237	18,318	...	3,368	1,064	27,987	...	27,987
Carnatic	186	725	...	27	5	943	...	943
Great Indian Peninsula ...	46,685	2,62,198	79,097	1,07,475	6,659	5,02,114	...	5,02,114
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	34,673	1,39,305	36,391	23,402	2,196	2,35,967	...	2,35,967
East Indian, Main Line ...	58,837	4,04,383	63,036	1,59,956	12,660	6,98,872	76*a*	6,98,796
„ Jubbulpore Line...	4,429	26,506	7,324	22,390	568	61,217	5*a*	61,212
Eastern Bengal	24,834	62,546	16,447	19,427	3,462	1,26,716	...	1,26,716
Oudh and Rohilkhund	7,204	36,386	9,862	35,141	249	88,842	...	88,842
Punjab and Delhi	28,876	1,73,771	25,562	34,767	506	2,63,482	...	2,63,482
Sindh		4,069	360	846	48	5,323	...	5,323
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)		3,329	...	594	...	3,923	...	3,923
Nulhatee (State)		11,505	624	3,144	15	15,288	...	15,288
Rajpootana, Delhi District (State)		9,903	448	1,662	53	12,066	...	12,066
„ Agra „ ...		...	...	...	...	941	...	941
Khamgaon (State) „ ...		...	...	...	...	1,640	...	1,640
Oomraotee „ ...		2,041	545	3,201	522	6,309	...	6,309
Holkar „ ...		...	...	...	...	997	...	997
Wurdah Valley (State) ...								
TOTAL ...	2,43,233	12,69,944	2,51,570	4,54,552	30,404	22,53,281	81	22,53,200

a.—Unpaid salaries.

No. XI.

STATEMENT OF ROLLING-STOCK CONSTRUCTED UP TO 30TH JUNE 1874.

Railways.	Locomotives.	Vehicles.			
		Coaching.	Goods including Miscellaneous.	Brake-vans.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Madras	126	452	3,102	85	3,639
Great Southern of India	21	47	351	12	410
Carnatic	4	33	40	3	76
Great Indian Peninsula	335	924	6,643	426	7,993
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	85	217	2,801	61	3,079
East Indian, Main Line	483	721	5,626	225	6,572
„ Jubbulpore Line ...	40	86	884	46	1,016
Eastern Bengal	43	145	694	26	865
Oudh and Rohilkhund	62	211	631	32	874
Punjab and Delhi	131	381	2,089	68	2,538
Sindh	25	59	768	23	850
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) ...	13	43	383	9	435
Nulhatee (State)	5	9	15	...	24
Rajpootana, Delhi District (State) ...	7	64	212	10	286
„ Agra „ „	14	44	206	13	263
Khamgaon (State) (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...
Oomraotee „ (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...
Holkar „	5	31	50	3	84
Wurdah Valley (State) (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,399	3,467	24,495	1,042	29,004

a.—These lines are worked with the rolling-stock of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the Month of September 1874.

Class of Messages.	Route. West. Via Tehran. No.	Via Tehran. Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Via Turkey. Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Persian Gulf. Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Via Suez. Indian Value.	Route. East. Via Amoy. No.	Via Amoy. Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Via Madras. Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Native Burma. Indian Value.	Total. No.	Total. Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	1,069	7,106 5	42	162 11	34	202 5	1,209	6,933 11	7	47 2	193	1,124 11	133	252 0	2,687	15,828 13
Received ...	1,077	5,866 12	29	130 13	115	730 13	1,061	5,319 13	16	96 10	189	1,022 11	82	139 0	2,569	13,306 8
TOTAL ...	2,146	12,973 1	71	293 8	149	933 2	2,270	12,253 8	23	143 12	382	2,147 6	215	391 0	5,256	29,135 5
TRANSIT.																
East to West	76	417 14	...	...	1	4 3	981	6,379 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,058	6,801 13
West to East	215	1,285 3	46	210 3	1	4 4	888	5,712 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,150	7,211 10
West to West	...	...	...	...	1*a*	4 3	2*b*	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12 9
TOTAL ...	291	1,703 1	46	210 3	3	12 10	1,871	12,100 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,211	14,026 0
GRAND TOTAL...															7,467	43,161 5

(*a*) From Aden to Bushahr.
(*b*) From Bushahr to Aden.

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea routes for the Month of September 1874.

Route.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European	*Vid* Teheran	1,077	1,069	2,146	47·20	45·41	46·29
	„ Turkey	29	42	71	1·27	1·78	1·53
	Persian Gulf *vid* Kurrachee	115	34	149	5·04	1·45	3·21
Red Sea	*Vid* Suez	1,061	1,209	2,270	46·49	51·36	48·97
	TOTAL ...	2,282	2,354	4,636	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WORKS ERECTED AT DEOLEE BY THE MEN OF THE DEOLEE IRREGULAR FORCE.

Circular No. 5, Public Works, dated Fort William, the 11th January 1875.

From—CAPTAIN G. T. SKIPWITH, Assistant Secretary,

To—The Government of India, Public Works Department.

I am directed to forward, for general information, the accompanying copies of papers with a lithograph sketch descriptive of works executed at Deolee by the men of the Deolee Irregular Force under the orders of Colonel J. D. MacDonald.

Enclosure to Circular No. 5, Public Works.

Memorandum by LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. M. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent of Works, Ajmere and Mhairwarra, on the various works executed at Deolee by the men of the Deolee Irregular Force under the supervision of* COLONEL J. D. MACDONALD, *Commanding,—Dated Nusseerabad, the 21st February* 1874.

The majority of the works executed by the Deolee Force have already received the commendations of high authorities, and it is only needful for me to add my testimony to their being at the present time in a state of perfect preservation owing to the quality of the work employed in their original construction, and to the subsequent attention bestowed upon them. Amongst these are—

1*st*.—The "Nek Chal" embankment.

2*nd*.—Bathing ghât, weir, and guard-room.

3*rd*.—Chowkeedar's hut in cemetery.

4*th*.—Hindoo temple on Clay's Island.

5*th*.—Out-offices to hospital: this last erected for the Public Works Department at contract rates.

It is much to be regretted that, in consequence of the "Nek Chal" being outside the limits of the cantonment, a difficulty has arisen regarding the provision of funds for an ornamental weir on the northern face of the embankment, which was designed by Mr. Gael, formerly Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, at Deolee.

This weir, I understood, was designed to aid one of the existing weirs, the discharge over which in heavy floods threatens its foundation, the soil not being good. It will be a matter of lasting regret should the embankment on which so much care and taste has been displayed be destroyed in consequence. Its destruction would moreover prove a most serious loss to the station.

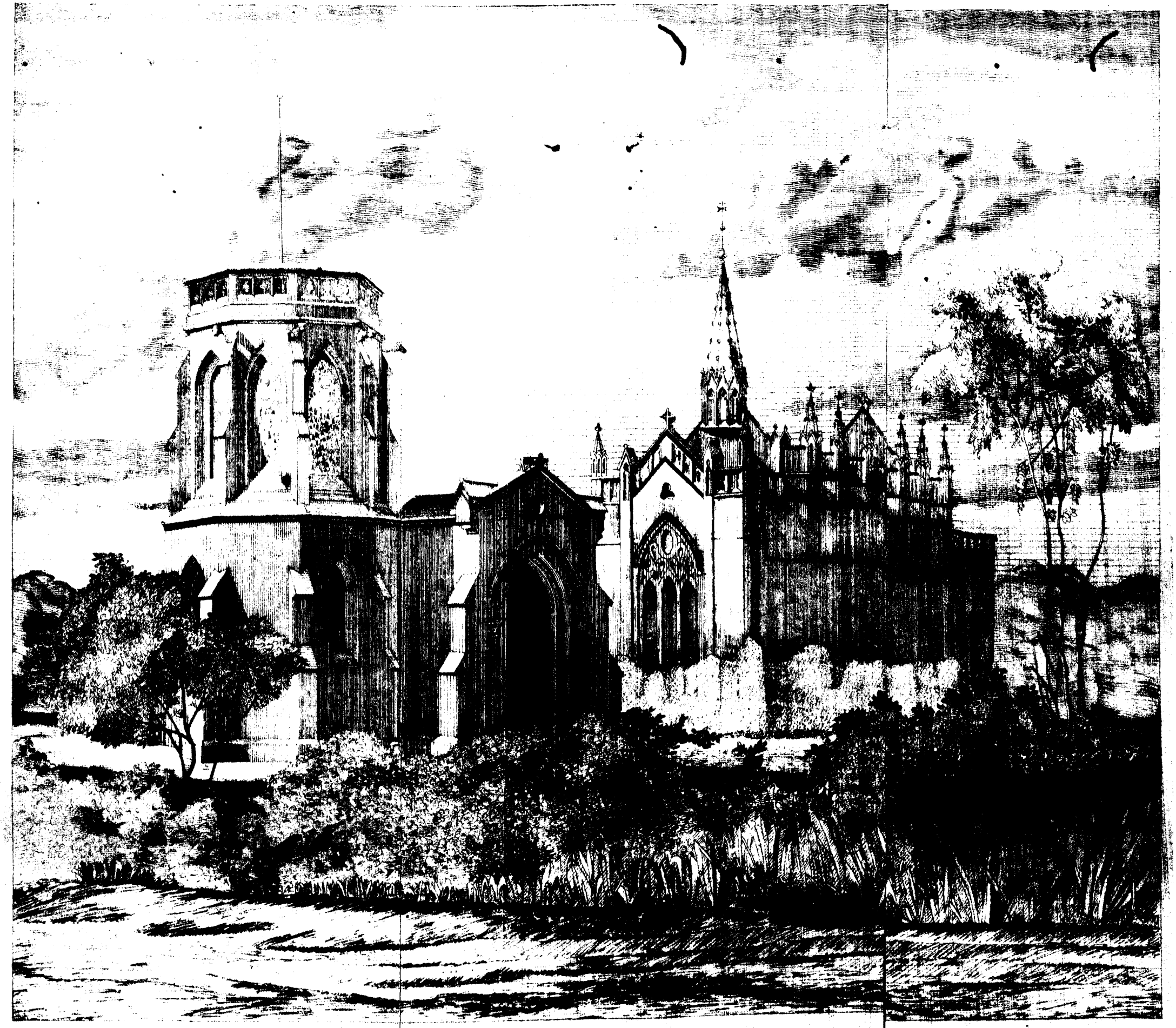
There are two buildings which have been lately built, and which, not having been previously reported upon, leave room for further remark than those abovementioned—

1*st*.—The "Hall of Justice."

2*nd*.—The bathing-shed for the hospital of the Deolee Force.

The "Hall of Justice" has been constructed by Colonel MacDonald as his orderly-room, in which also he conducts his duties as Cantonment Magistrate. It is built in a picturesque spot in his garden in front of his residence, and has been most tastefully constructed. The roof rests on a front and rear wall, pierced with artistically designed arches for the doors and windows, and at the sides on two columns. The space between the columns and end walls are filled with handsomely-designed trellis work executed in chunam. The painted windows in the front consist of single slabs of slate cut through in elaborate and handsome patterns. The centre and also the walls in several places are further decorated with various heraldic devices from designs by Lieutenant Neville, 14th Bengal Lancers, and Lieutenant Montague James, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, carved on slate and emblazoned. Amongst these are the arms of the Deolee Irregular Force, of the Agent, Governor General and Political Agents, of Colonel MacDonald and of other officers connected with the station. The ceiling is of lathe and plaster perfectly executed, and is colored a pale-blue in panels; the panels being enclosed by a narrow gold beading. The blending of the colors in the decorations is almost effective and pleasing.

The bathing-shed adjoining the hospital is an uncovered enclosure. The side walls are pierced with gothic arches, which are filled with the same perforated work in chunam above



CHURCH AND CHURCH GUARD-ROOM, DEOLEE.

ERECTED BY THE MEN OF THE DEOLEE IRREGULAR FORCE

LITHOGRAPHED IN THE R.A.D. SECRETARIAT, FROM A WATER COLOR PAINTING BY DR DE FABECK

referred to in describing the "Hall of Justice." The entrances are at each end through gothic arches, and over the main arch facing the entrance to cantonment is inscribed on a scroll in gothic letters "*Siste Viator,*" then several similar scrolls with appropriate mottos inscribed on various parts of the walls.

Water is supplied from a well, and flows into a handsomely designed cistern, which is constructed at one end of the room, and the drainage is perfectly effected. The privacy of the shed, in addition to that caused by the arches having been filled in with the perforated work, is further secured by a luxuriant growth of creepers.

In addition to the several works already enumerated, there are also under construction a *pucka* ghât or landing-place on Clay's Island and the church: this last will form the subject of a separate report.

Having always been an advocate for the employment of regimental labor, it has afforded me much pleasure to see how successfully and persistently it has been employed at Deolee for the last eight years. That it has been so cordially rendered by the men is most creditable to them, and deserving of all praise, and its results will prove a lasting monument to the energy and taste of Colonel MacDonald, and the interest he has taken in his men. This alone could have elicited from them the spontaneous exertions by which Colonel MacDonald's projects have been so successfully executed.

Memorandum by LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. M. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent of Works, Ajmere and Mhairwarra, on the Church which is being built at Deolee,—Dated Jussakhera, the* 12*th March* 1874.

The church is being built entirely under Colonel MacDonald's supervision by the men of the Deolee Irregular Force, and stands in a central position in the cantonment of Deolee in a portion of the compound belonging to the Presbyterian Mission.

There are no plans, sections or elevations of the building, which is unfortunate, since during my short visit to Deolee of one day I was unable to get out proper plans, and was obliged to depute an officer to send me a plan and section, which I enclose.

Colonel MacDonald has been guided throughout by the illustrations contained in a book of ecclesiastical architecture which he possesses, and has certainly been very happy in the combinations he has formed.

The building has reached the height shown in the accompanying section, and is built of coarse rubble masonry in lime mortar, well and solidly put together. The windows, of which there are eight in the body of the church and three in the chancel, to be filled with whole slabs of slates cut through in appropriate handsome patterns by men of the Deolee Force. One window, the central one in the chancel, had already been so filled on the occasion of my visit: in its centre is an illuminated scroll bearing the words "Faith, Hope, and Charity." The effect is exceedingly pleasing, and, next to stained glass, is more effective than anything I have previously seen. To prevent dust entering through the opened carved work, the windows will be protected with a covering of perforated zinc.

Colonel MacDonald proposes to place a pointed roof of slabs on the building slightly above the present level of the walls, and above this, for the sake of coolness, and to prevent leakage, inverted ghurras or chatties, bringing the surface nearly, if not quite, to the appearance of flat roofs. I suggested that the building would be more in keeping with its style of architecture if he does not conceal the pitch of the roof, which he need not do if he places one layer of small inverted chatties over the whole surface of the slabs, and then covers them with terracing.

The walls are to be finished off with a battlemented parapet in early English style, and the buttresses with facials in keeping with the parapet.

The building has cost in material up to the present Rs. 2,100, and with chowkeedar's house and improvements to the ground, it may be approximately estimated to cost Rs. 3,000 more.

The church will accommodate about 30 sittings, which are ample for the station. In a military station the Government grant for a church providing this number of sittings would be from Rs. 2,500 to 3,000, and if this amount can be granted in the present instance, it will prove a great boon to the station, and enable Colonel McDonald to complete the church in as thorough a manner as he desires.

It was certainly a most spirited and enterprising undertaking of Colonel MacDonald to commence the building with only the local subscriptions to depend upon, and that these have been so readily forthcoming, speaks volumes for the confidence all have in his ability to carry out the work successfully.

[The plans and sections referred to have not been printed.]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 16th January 1875.

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																																				REMARKS.
	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.			LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHENNA.			THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS. GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABOREE.			SYCE OR HORSE-KEEPER.			COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.			DISTRICTS.	
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
BENGAL.																																					
Western Districts.																																					
Burdwan	S. Ch. 16 0	S. Ch. 15 0	S. Ch. 12 8	S. Ch. 14 8	S. Ch. 14 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 18 0	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 13 8	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 19 8	S. Ch. 14 8	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	Rs. As. 240 0	Rs. As. 240 0	Rs. As. 110 0	Rs. As. 8 8	Rs. As. 8 8	Rs. As. 9 6	Rs. As. 6 0	Rs. As. 6 0	Rs. As. 6 0	Rs. As. 5 0	Rs. As. 5 0	Rs. As. 5 0	Rs. As. 12 to 20	Rs. As. 12 to 20	Rs. As. 12 to 15	Burdwan.
Bankoora	15 8	15 0	12 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	12 8	12 8	...	18 12	18 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	16 4	440 0	440 0	320 0	8 8	8 6	8 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Bankoora.
Beerbhoom	12 8	16 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 0	220 0	220 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	8 5	Beerbhoom.
Midnapore ...	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Midnapore.
Hooghly	E 16 0	13 0	12 0	F 16 0 to 23 8	16 0 to 22 0	20 0 to 22 0	9 0 and 9 8	8 8 and 9 0	9 0 and 10 0	16 0 and 16 8	15 8 and 16 0	11 4 and 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 and 16 8	15 8 and 16 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 4	8 0	9 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 0 to 12 0	Hooghly.
Howrah	15 8	15 8	11 8	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	10 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	14 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Howrah.
Central Districts.																																					
Calcutta	15 0	15 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	14 0	13 0	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta.
24-Pergunnahs ...	F 14 8 to 16 12	14 8	10 8 to 11 10	F 16 0	16 0	16 0	G 6 12	8 0	8 4	H 13 5	13 5	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	14 8	13 5	120 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 12	9 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0 to 12 0	11 0 to 12 0	11 to 16	24-Pergunnahs.
Nuddea	...	16 0	12 13	...	...	22 11	11 8	14 8	11 7	16 0	16 0	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 4	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 10½	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	8 0 to 12 0	Nuddea.
Jessore	I 13 5	12 8	11 6	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 4	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 5	13 0	12 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	4 11 to 7 8	7 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 12 0	Jessore.
Moorshedabad ...	J 16 0	16 0	12 0	F 14 0 to 23 0	14 0 to 23 0	18 0	11 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 13 0	9 0	18 0 to 20 0	18 0 to 20 0	12 0	...	...	...	F 28 0	28 0	16 0	...	...	...	18 to 19	18 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	9 0	3 0 to 4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0 to 5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0 to 7 8	7 8	7 to 10	Moorshedabad.
Dinagepore	12 8	12 8	11 0	12 4	12 4	10 10	23 0	23 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 0	170 0	170 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	4 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	4 0	7 to 12	7-8 to 8	5 to 10	Dinagepore.
Maldah	19 0	18 0	11 8	35 0	30 0	20 0	22 0 to 23 0	23 0 to 24 0	11 0	24 0 to 27 0	28 0 to 32 0	11 8	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	15 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	4 12	4 12	5 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	6 0 to 12 0	6 0 to 12 0	6 0 to 12 0	Maldah.
Rajshahye ...	15 0 to 16 0	15 0 to 16 0	10 8	...	...	...	18 12 to 19 11	18 12 to 21 0	11 4	20 4 to 22 8	22 8 to 24 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8 to 18 8	16 8 to 18 8	12 12	240 0	240 0	100 0	7 15½	7 15½	8 2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajshahye.
Rungpore	13 13	12 12	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 14	23 15	20 0	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	5 8	5 8	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 4 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	Rungpore.
Bogra	10 8	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 4	30 0	28 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 8	12 0	67 8	67 8	60 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bogra.
Pubna	14 4	14 0	14 4	...	...	...	8 & 12	8 & 12	7 8	21 0	20 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	10 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	5 0	...	7 8	5 8	...	5 8	10 0	...	10 0 to 16 0	Pubna.
Darjeeling ...	7 0	7 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	12 0	14 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	7 0	7 to 8	7 to 8	12 to 14	12 to 15	12 to 16	Darjeeling.
Julpigoree ...	K 10 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	32 0	22 5	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 1	6 6	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 7 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 0 to 8 0	Julpigoree.
Eastern Districts.																																					
Dacca	L 16 0	15 0	10 10	20 0	20 0	...	18 0	18 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 8	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 15	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 to 6	5 to 7	4 to 6	10 to 25	7 to 20	10 to 20	Dacca.
Fureedpore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	7 0	10 to 12	8 to 12	10 to 12	Fureedpore.
Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	M ...	17 0	17 0	15 8	21 0	21 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	100 0	100 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 to 14	8 to 14	8 to 15	Backergunge.
Mymensingh ...	12 8	12 8	10 0	...	...	N ...	13 0	13 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 4	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 6	5 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 to 20	10 to 20	10 to 15	Mymensingh.

A. In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 18 seers, barley 13-8 to 20 seers, best rice 14 to 20-12 seers, common rice 15 to 22-8 seers, and gram 16 to 20-8 seers per rupee.
B. In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, barley 13 to 20 seers, best rice (of the present harvest at Sudder Station, 17-8 seers) 15 to 21-8 seers, common rice (of the present harvest at Sudder Station, 20 seers) 19 to 23-8 seers, maize 18 to 32 seers, and gram 13 to 16 seers per rupee.
C. In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-8 to 16 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice 14 to 22-8 seers, common rice 17 to 25 seers, maize 28 to 30 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers per rupee.
D. Rice 20s, best sort, at 16 seers per rupee.
E. In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16-8 seers, best rice 8 to 11 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, and gram 13-8 to 18-8 seers per rupee.
F. In the interior only.
G In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 8-12 seers, common rice 12-4 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 16-12 seers per rupee.
H Coarse rice at 20 seers per rupee.
I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 12 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 21 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers per rupee.
J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 16 seers, best rice 13 to 21 seers, common rice 20 to 24 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers per rupee.
K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 17 to 26 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers per rupee.
L In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 seers, best rice 10 seers, common rice 18 to 21 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers per rupee.
M In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 15 to 18 seers, common rice 16-8 to 20 seers, paddy 30 to 40 seers, and gram 9 to 12 seers per rupee.
N In the interior prices ranges as follow :—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, best rice 10 to 13-14½ seers, common rice 16-13⅓ to 24 seers, and gram 10 to 13-5 seers per rupee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 16th January 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT. Present return.	WHEAT. Next preceding return.	WHEAT. Corresponding return of last year.	BARLEY. Present return.	BARLEY. Next preceding return.	BARLEY. Corresponding return of last year.	RICE, BEST SORTS. Present return.	RICE, BEST SORTS. Next preceding return.	RICE, BEST SORTS. Corresponding return of last year.	RICE, COMMON. Present return.	RICE, COMMON. Next preceding return.	RICE, COMMON. Corresponding return of last year.	GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR. Present return.	GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR. Next preceding return.	GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR. Corresponding return of last year.	BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA. Present return.	BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA. Next preceding return.	BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA. Corresponding return of last year.	LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHEENA. Present return.	LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHEENA. Next preceding return.	LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHEENA. Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL.																					
Western Districts.																					
Burdwan	16 0 A	15 0	12 8	14 8	14 0	...	18 0	19 0	13 8	19 0	19 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bankoora	15 8 B	15 0	12 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	12 8	12 8	...	18 12	18 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beerbhoom	12 8 C	16 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	16 0 D	16 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	16 0 E	13 0	12 0	F 16 0 to 23 8	16 0 to 22 0	20 0 to 22 0	9 0 and 9 8	8 8 and 9 0	9 0 and 10 0	16 0 and 16 8	15 8 and 16 0	11 4 and 12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	15 8	15 8	11 8	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	10 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																					
Calcutta	15 0 F	15 0	...	18 0 F	18 0	...	9 0 G	9 0	...	14 0 H	13 0	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-Pergunnahs ...	14 8 to 16 12	14 8	10 8 to 11 10	16 0	16 0	16 0	6 12	8 0	8 4	13 5	13 5	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuddea	...	16 0	12 13	...	...	22 14	14 8	14 8	11 7	16 0	16 0	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	13 5 I	12 8	11 6	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	18 0	18 4	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad ...	16 0 J	16 0	12 0	F 14 0 to 23 0	14 0 to 23 0	18 0	11 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 13 0	9 0	18 0 to 20 0	18 0 to 20 0	12 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	16 0	...	...	...
Dinagepore	12 8	12 8	11 0	12 4	12 4	10 10	23 0	23 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldah	19 0	18 0	11 8	35 0	30 0	20 0	22 0 to 23 0	23 0 to 24 0	11 0	24 0 to 27 0	28 0 to 32 0	11 8	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	15 0	...	...	...
Rajshahye	16 0 to 16 0	15 0 to 16 0	10 8	...	...	...	18 12 to 19 11	18 12 to 21 0	11 4	20 4 to 22 8	22 8 to 24 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore	13 13	12 12	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 14	23 15	20 0	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	10 8	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 4	30 0	28 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pubna	14 4	14 0	14 4	...	...	...	8 & 12	8 & 12	7 8	21 0	20 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling ...	7 0 K	7 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	12 0	14 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0
Julpigoree ...	10 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	32 0	22 5	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																					
Dacca	16 0 L	15 0	10 10	20 0	20 0	...	18 0	18 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fureedpore	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	... M	17 0	17 0	15 8	21 0	21 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh ...	12 8	12 8	10 0	...	...	... N	13 0	13 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.

DISTRICTS.	GRAM. Present return.	GRAM. Next preceding return.	GRAM. Corresponding return of last year.	FIRE-WOOD. Present return.	FIRE-WOOD. Next preceding return.	FIRE-WOOD. Corresponding return of last year.	SALT. Present return.	SALT. Next preceding return.	SALT. Corresponding return of last year.	ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABOREE. Present return.	ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABOREE. Next preceding return.	ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABOREE. Corresponding return of last year.	SYCE OR HORSE-KEEPER. Present return.	SYCE OR HORSE-KEEPER. Next preceding return.	SYCE OR HORSE-KEEPER. Corresponding return of the year.	COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH. Present return.	COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH. Next preceding return.	COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH. Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.																				
Western Districts.																				
Burdwan	18 0	19 0	14 8	240 0	240 0	110 0	8 8	8 8	9 6	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	12 to20	12 to20	12 to15	Burdwan.	
Bankoora	15 4	15 4	16 4	440 0	440 0	320 0	8 8	8 6	8 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Bankoora.	
Beerbhoom	13 8	13 8	13 0	220 0	220 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	3 0	7 8	7 8	8 5	Beerbhoom.	
Midnapore ...	14 0	14 0	13 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Midnapore.	
Hooghly	16 0 and 16 8	15 8 and 16 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 4	8 0	9 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 0 to 12 0	Hooghly.	
Howrah	19 0	19 0	14 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Howrah.	
Central Districts.																				
Calcutta	17 0	17 0	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta.	
24-Pergunnahs ...	14 14	14 8	13 5	120 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 12	9 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0 to 11 0	11 0 to 11 0	11 to16	24-Pergunnahs.	
Nuddea	20 0	20 0	15 4	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 10½	6 0	6 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	8 0 to 12 0	Nuddea.	
Jessore	18 5	18 0	12 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	4 11 to 7 8	7 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 12 0	Jessore.	
Moorshedabad ...	18 to19	18 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	3 0 to 4 0	4 0	4 0 to 5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0 to 7 8	7 8	7 to 10		Moorshedabad.	
Dinagepore	13 8	13 8	12 0	170 0	170 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	4 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	4 0	7 to 12	7-8to 8	5 to 10	Dinagepore.	
Maldah	17 0	16 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	4 12	4 12	5 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	6 0 to 12 0	6 0 to 12 0	6 0 to 12 0	Maldah.	
Rajshahye	16 8 to 18 8	16 8 to 18 8	12 12	240 0	240 0	400 0	7 15½	7 15½	8 2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajshahye.	
Rungpore	11 4	11 4	11 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	5 8	5 8	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 4 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	Rungpore.	
Bogra	12 0	13 8	12 0	67 8	67 8	60 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bogra.	
Pubna	15 0	14 0	10 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	5 0	...	7 8	5 8	...	5 8	10 0	...	10 0 to 16 0	Pubna.	
Darjeeling ...	9 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	7 0 to 7 0	7 to 8	7 to 8	12 to14	12 to15	12 to16	Darjeeling.	
Julpigoree ...	10 0	11 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 1	6 6	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 7 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 0 to 8 0	Julpigoree.	
Eastern Districts.																				
Dacca	16 0	16 0	14 8	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 15	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 to 6	5 to 7	4 to 6	10to25	7 to 20	10to20	Dacca.	
Fureedpore	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	7 0	10to12	8 to 12	10to12	Fureedpore.	
Backergunge ...	13 0	13 0	...	100 0	100 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 to 14	8 to 14	8 to 15	Backergunge.	
Mymensingh ...	14 0	14 0	11 4	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 6	5 8	5 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10to20	10to20	10to15	Mymensingh.	

A. In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 18 seers, barley 13-8 to 20 seers, best rice 14 to 20-12 seers, common rice 15 to 22-8 seers, and gram 16 to 20-8 seers per rupee.
B. In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, barley 13 to 20 seers, best rice (of the present harvest at Sudder Station, 17-8 seers) 15 to 21-8 seers, common rice (of the present harvest at Sudder Station, 20 seers) 19 to 23-8 seers, maize 18 to 32 seers, and gram 13 to 16 seers per rupee.
C. In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-8 to 16 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice 14 to 22-8 seers, common rice 17 to 25 seers, maize 28 to 30 seers, and gram 8 to 16 seers per rupee.
D. Best rice, best sort, at 16 seers per rupee.
E. In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16-8 seers, best rice 8 to 11 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, and gram 13-8 to 18-8 seers per rupee.
F. In the interior only.
G. In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 8-12 seers, common rice 12-4 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 16-12 seers per rupee.
H. Coarse rice at 20 seers per rupee.
I. In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 12 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 21 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers per rupee.
J. In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 16 seers, best rice 13 to 21 seers, common rice 20 to 24 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers per rupee.
K. In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 17 to 26 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers per rupee.
L. In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 seers, best rice 10 seers, common rice 18 to 21 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers per rupee.
M. In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 15 to 18 seers, common rice 16-8 to 20 seers, paddy 30 to 40 seers, and gram 9 to 12 seers per rupee.
N. In the interior prices ranges as follow :—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, best rice 10 to 13-14½ seers, common rice 16-13½ to 24 seers, and gram 10 to 13-5 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 16th January 1875.—(Continued.)

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLÁS.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT. Present return.	WHEAT. Next preceding return.	WHEAT. Corresponding return of last year.	BARLEY. Present return.	BARLEY. Next preceding return.	BARLEY. Corresponding return of last year.	RICE, BEST SORT. Present return.	RICE, BEST SORT. Next preceding return.	RICE, BEST SORT. Corresponding return of last year.	RICE, COMMON. Present return.	RICE, COMMON. Next preceding return.	RICE, COMMON. Corresponding return of last year.	GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR. Present return.	GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR. Next preceding return.	GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR. Corresponding return of last year.	BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA. Present return.	BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA. Next preceding return.	BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA. Corresponding return of last year.	LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHENNA. Present return.	LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHENNA. Next preceding return.	LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHENNA. Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong*... ...	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Tipperah	12 0	11 8	10 10	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	18 0 to 20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 5	12 4	12 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Hill Tipperah ...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	12 3	22 8	22 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BEHAR.																					
26	Patna	19 0	19 0	16 8	30 0	27 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	23 0	13 0	30 0	23 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Gya	Q 17 8	17 8	11 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	22 8	22 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	16 8
28	Shahabad	R 19 0	19 0	14 0	22 4	22 8	19 0	13 8	13 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	...	F 21 0	21 0	16 8	...	...	...
29	Tirhoot	S 15 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	..	10 0	10 0	9 8	24 0	24 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	...
30	Sarun	17 0	17 0	13 8	25 0 F	25 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	24 0	24 0	12 8	26 0	27 0	16 0	...	...	...	25 0	27 0	17 0
31	Chumparun... ...	T 14 8	14 8	11 12	15 0 to 27 8	15 0 to 27 8	13 0 to 17 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	23 0	23 0	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	42 0	16 0
32	Monghyr	19 9	19 9	13 6	21 0	23 1	19 9	10 5	12 6	9 4	19 9	19 9	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Bhagulpore. ...	18 15	20 3	13 5	22 11	25 4	20 3	20 3	21 7	11 6	22 11	23 11	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	F 45 0	45 0	17 8
34	Purneah	20 0	20 0	11 0	... F	...	...	24 0	24 8	10 8	26 0	26 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs	U 14 0	14 0	11 0	20 0 to 21 0	20 0 to 21 0	15 0 to 17 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	21 0	21 0	14 0	...	...	...	30 0 to 33 0	30 0 to 33 0	15 0 to 20 0	F 70 0	60 0	...
	ORISSA.																					
36	Cuttack*	19 11	18 6	13 2	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	17 1	26 4	24 15	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0
37	Pooree	14 7	14 7	11 13	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	18 6	27 9	27 9	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Balasore.	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																					
	South-West Frontier Agency.																					
39	Hazareebagh ...	12 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	22 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	19 0
40	Lohardugga ...	10 8	9 8	11 4	...	16 0	15 12	20 0	20 0	13 4	22 8	23 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	45 0	40 0	31 0
41	Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Manbhoom	12 8	12 8	11 0	16 0 F to 28 0	16 0 to 20 0	20 0 to 30 0	14 0	16 0	11 0	22 0	23 0	16 0	...	...	...	F 17 0	17 0	40 0	64 0	64 0	...

Number.	DISTRICTS.	GRAM. Present return.	GRAM. Next preceding return.	GRAM. Corresponding return of last year.	FIRE-WOOD. Present return.	FIRE-WOOD. Next preceding return.	FIRE-WOOD. Corresponding return of last year.	SALT. Present return.	SALT. Next preceding return.	SALT. Corresponding return of last year.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABORER. Present return.	ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABORER. Next preceding return.	ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABORER. Corresponding return of last year.	SYCE OR HORSE-KEEPER. Present return.	SYCE OR HORSE-KEEPER. Next preceding return.	SYCE OR HORSE-KEEPER. Corresponding return of last year.	COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH. Present return.	COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH. Next preceding return.	COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH. Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		
22		13 0	12 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	9 to 10	10 to 11	10 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	9 to 12	8 to 10	8 to 10	Chittagong.*	
23		...	...	...	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Noakholly.	
24		13 0	13 0	10 10	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 12	6 0	6 0	5 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	Tipperah.	
25		...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	6 10	6 10	7 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	
26		8 3	8 3	8 4	...	...	...	8 0	7 6	8 0	6 8	...	...	6 to 7	...	...	8 to 9	...	...	Hill Tipperah.	
																				BEHAR.	
24		24 0	24 0	19 8	150 0	150 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 0 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	5 0 to 7 8	Patna.	
25		10 0	20 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 4	7 0	2 6 to 2 12	2 6 to 2 12	2 6 to 2 12	2 8 to 4 0	2 8 to 4 0	2 8 to 4 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	Gya.	
26		21 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	Shahabad.	
27		26 0	25 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 12	7 12	4to5-12	4to5-12	2-8to4	3to5-8	5 to 5-8	2-8to4	4 to 6	4 to 6	4 to 6	Tirhoot.	
28		20 0	20 0	15 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	2 8 to 3 12	2 8 to 3 12	2 8 to 3 12	4 0 to 4 8	4 0 to 4 8	4 0 to 4 8	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	Sarun.	
29		17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 4	7 0	3 12	3 12	2 13	4 0	4 0	4 0	6 0 to 6 0	5 12 to 6 0	5 0	Chumparun.	
30		1 28	1 28	1 15	7 147 0	147 0	168 0	7 8	7 8	8 1	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	Monghyr.	
31		20 11	20 8	19 0	157 13	157 13	176 12	8 3	8 3	8 3	2 5 to 3 12	1 14 to 3 12	3 12	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	Bhagulpore.	
32		18 0	18 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	-00 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	4 0	3 12 to 4 12	4 0	4 8	5 0	5 0	16 0	6 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 11 0	Purneah.	
33		14 0	14 0	15 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 8	3 8	3 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	
																				ORISSA.	
34		17 1	21 0	24 15	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	9 2	5 10	5 10	5 10	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 8 to 12	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	Cuttack.*	
35		11 13	11 13	23 10	100 0	100 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	3 0	3 0	3 0	5 0	4 to 5	5 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	Pooree.	
36		11 0	11 0	10 0	240 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balasore.	
																				CHOTA NAGPORE.	
																				South-West Frontier Agency.	
37		17 0	16 0	14 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	6 12	6 10	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazareebagh.	
38		12 0	13 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	6 12	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	5 0 to 5 0	5 0 to 12 0	5 0 to 12 0	5 10 to 9 6	5 10 to 9 6	5 10 to 9 6	Lohardugga.	
39		13 0	13 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	3 0	3 0	3 12	4-8to5	4-8to5	4-8to6	6-0to8	6-0to8	6-0to8	Singbhoom.	
40		13 0	13 0	13 0	240 0	220 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 0	3 0	3 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	Manbhoom.	

* Return for next preceding week.

O In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 19 seers, and common rice 18 to 22 seers per rupee.

P In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 18 to 21 seers, and common rice 17 to 22 seers per rupee.

Q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15-8 to 17-8 seers, barley 19 to 30 seers, best rice 20 seers, common rice 21-4 to 29 seers, lesser millet 32 to 35 seers, maize 24 to 32 seers, and gram 18-10 to 22 seers per rupee.

R In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15-8 to 17 seers, barley 22 to 28 seers, best rice 9 to 11 seers, common rice 19 to 20-8 seers, great millet 22 seers, maize 20 to 25 seers, and gram 18-8 to 20-8 seers per rupee.

S In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 26 seers, best rice 9-8 to 38 seers, common rice 19 to 40 seers, lesser millet 30 to 50 seers, maize [illegible] seers, and gram 12 to 48 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 18 seers, best rice 11 to 19 seers, common rice 20 to 25-8 seers, lesser millet 15 to 56 seers, maize 20 to [illegible] and gram 12-12 to 22 seers per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 22 seers, best rice 15 to 25 seers, common rice 20 to 28 seers, maize 32 to 35 seers, and gram [illegible] seers per rupee.

V In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 7-8 to 12 seers, best rice 16 to 24 seers, common rice 19 to 26 seers, lesser millet 45 seers, and gram 7 to 17 seers per [illegible]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of December 1874.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Madras.	Ganjam ...	11 8	8 8	11 8	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 8	26 1	24 4	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	388 8	323 7	323 7	13 4	13 4	16 8	3 0 0	6 0 0	7 8 0	
	Vizagapatam ...	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	12 3	14 7	15 8	15 8	25 9	28 1	...	29 7	28 7	29 7	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 2	14 2	14 2	4 8 0	6 0 0	9 12 0	
	Godavery ...	9 9	9 9	10 8	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	15 8	19 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	161 3	161 3	145 8	18 5	18 5	18 5	6 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0	
	Kistna ...	11 8	11 8	8 8	...	...	...	18 6	17 8	17 0	19 6	18 7	17 9	27 3	25 0	20 3	...	...	...	129 3	129 3	129 3	18 1	18 1	18 1	7 8 0	7 0 0	12 8 0	
	Nellore ...	9 9	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	15 3	14 0	15 0	17 7	24 5	23 0	20 2	21 3	22 2	20 9	76 4	57 6	63 0	16 5	16 5	16 5	3 12 0	6 0 0	12 12 0	
	Cuddapah ...	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 7	14 9	14 9	11 6	28 4	28 4	20 5	29 0	31 9	25 4	243 0	243 0	243 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	
	Bellary ...	17 3	15 4	11 3	...	...	...	12 8	12 3	11 5	15 7	14 6	13 5	25 7	26 8	24 2	27 3	26 3	22 8	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 4	14 3	16 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
	Kurnool ...	14 0	11 0	10 2	...	...	...	12 1	11 7	9 9	13 2	12 9	12 9	25 3	25 3	23 3	25 0	25 0	26 2	194 4	194 4	144 3	16 4	14 3	16 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
	Madras ...	10 6	10 6	9 7	...	...	...	12 0	11 6	12 2	12 8	12 4	13 7	20 3	19 6	22 4	20 5	20 5	19 2	91 7	89 9	57 1	17 7	17 4	17 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	14 1 0	
	Chingleput ...	12 1	10 8	...	...	...	...	14 2	12 0	13 7	16 6	13 6	14 5	21 6	21 6	...	21 1	21 1	15 8	102 1	97 2	93 3	18 1	18 1	18 1	...	...	...	
	North Arcot ...	9 7	11 0	9 3	...	...	...	17 8	16 3	15 0	18 8	17 3	16 0	29 1	29 1	23 1	28 0	28 0	23 1	187 1	187 1	...	16 0	16 0	17 1	4 0 0	7 0 0	14 0 0	
	South Arcot ...	8 6	8 2	7 4	...	...	...	15 2	13 0	11 3	16 2	13 6	11 4	...	...	...	27 7	27 3	19 2	224 5	222 1	247 9	16 6	16 6	18 8	4 8 0	5 0 0	11 4 0	
	Tanjore ...	9 5	9 5	7 7	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	13 3	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	26 2	28 3	28 3	28 3	194 4	194 4	194 4	16 8	16 8	16 4	4 8 0	6 0 0	11 13 4	
	Trichinopoly ...	11 2	11 2	7 9	...	...	...	11 9	11 9	13 7	12 3	12 3	14 5	19 6	...	19 6	25 4	25 4	25 4	157 9	157 9	145 8	18 6	17 7	17 7	...	...	...	
	Madura ...	11 7	11 7	8 2	...	...	...	11 1	10 9	13 4	13 1	12 7	14 8	21 5	24 3	27 5	22 8	22 0	30 9	124 4	123 4	120 5	18 4	18 4	17 5	6 0 0	7 0 0	20 0 0	
	Tinnevelly ...	9 3	9 3	6 6	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 5	10 6	10 6	12 1	...	...	...	13 1	10 5	14 4	66 6	66 6	66 6	15 1	15 2	16 7	6 4 0	6 0 0	14 0 0	
	Coimbatore ...	13 1	13 1	8 8	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	11 7	10 6	10 6	12 6	18 8	18 8	19 6	22 9	24 3	25 7	121 5	121 5	121 5	15 6	15 6	15 6	...	...	...	
	Nilgiris ...	9 9	9 9	8 5	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 6	9 6	9 6	11 2	21 6	18 5	23 1	18 2	16 8	19 6	121 5	121 5	139 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	7 0 0	8 0 0	25 0 0	
	Salem ...	13 3	13 3	7 4	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	14 0	16 6	16 6	14 9	25 4	25 4	19 1	29 0	29 0	23 2	150 7	150 7	139 0	17 9	15 9	15 9	2 8 0	5 4 0	16 14 0	
	South Canara ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
	Malabar ...	11 5	12 2	10 4	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	13 4	14 2	13 8	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 2	18 2	24 8	18 5	17 6	19 3	97 2	97 2	97 2	17 1	17 1	17 1	...	...	...	
Bombay.	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ahmadabad ...	16 0	17 8	...	32 0	40 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	13 0	11 8	...	26 4	20 0	...	24 10	25 12	...	...	...	...	17 4	18 8	...	100 0	100 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	5 10 0	8 0 0	19 11 0	
	Kaira ...	12 13	13 5	...	32 0	32 0	...	10 0	10 10	...	13 5	13 15	...	32 0	32 0	...	24 9	25 10	...	...	...	...	15 4	16 7	...	106 11	106 11	...	16 13	16 13	...	4 11 0	10 0 0	9-6 to 22-8	
	Surat ...	13 6	14 1	12 4	7 6	7 6	7 4	8 11	8 11	8 6	11 5	11 5	10 8	16 6	17 6	15 9	18 8	18 8	21 0	...	...	...	13 6	13 6	12 4	101 12	101 12	92 8	16 0	16 0	...	7 8 0	7 0 0	13 0 0	
	Broach ...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	20 0	19 8	...	18 8	19 0	...	100 0	100 0	...	15 0	15 0	...	9 0 0	10 0 0	15-0 to 22-8	
	Tanna ...	12 0	12 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	9 0	8 8	...	12 8	12 8	...	18 0	18 0	...	17 0	17 0	...	70 0	70 0	...	15 0	15 0	...	7 8 0	7 0 0	20 0 0	
	Kolaba ...	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	...	112 0	112 0	...	13 3	15 3	...	7 8 0	10 0 0	18-0 to 20-0	
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	18 9	18 9	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	10 14	10 14	...	32 1	33 12	...	24 8	24 8	...	150 0	150 0	...	13 2	12 11	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	21 0 0	
	Nasik ...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	28 6	28 6	...	106 12	106 12	...	16 14	16 14	...	6 0 0	12 0 0	15-0 to 20-0	
	Ahmadnagar ...	17 14	19 0½	...	11 12½	10 11¼	...	9 6	9 0½	...	10 2	9 15	...	37 2	39 5½	...	28 14	29 9	...	106 10	106 10	...	14 1	13 6½	...	6 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 22-0	
	Poona ...	14 5	14 5	14 5	8 14	8 14	...	12 8	7 15	10 4	13 10	9 1	11 6	36 0	33 9	28 13	26 6	24 3	22 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 1	13 9	14 14	8 0 0	15 0 0	15-0 to 22-0	
	Sholapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	17 10	...	16 14	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	...	13 8	15 0	...	6 10 0	10 0 0	15-0 to 25-0	
	Kaladgi ...	21 0	21 0	15 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	10 0	14 8	14 0	10 8	36 0	32 0	24 0	36 0	32 0	26 0	60 0	66 0	...	15 0	14 8	14 0	3 12 0	6 9 0	15 0 0	
	Satara ...	15 4	15 15	...	22 4	22 4	...	11 0	11 0	...	13 14	13 14	...	32 6	26 14	...	32 6	23 13	...	158 2	158 2	...	18 2	18 2	...	5 10 0	8 0 0	9-6 to 15-0-9	
	Belgaum ...	19 11	19 2	15 15	...	...	...	16 0	15 11	13 15	16 11	16 5	14 7	20 14	21 13	18 13	24 6	26 0	21 15	150 0	150 0	149 12	15 9	16 0	15 15	6 9 0	7 8 0	18-12 to 22-8	
	Dharwar ...	22 2	22 5	14 8	...	...	...	13 7	12 6	9 0	20 11	19 2	13 8	27 15	26 9	23 10	27 12	26 14	23 0	...	...	...	16 8	18 0	16 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	11-6 to 14-10	
	Ratnagiri ...	12 15	12 15	10 4	...	...	...	12 1	11 8	15 13	13 2	12 15	17 4	17 8	17 8	17 8	18 15	18 15	18 8	9 Bdls.	9 Bdls.	9 Bdls.	18 9	18 9	20 14	7 0 0	10 0 0	14 0 0	
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	13 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	15 15	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	11 4	213 0	213 0	213 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	7 12 0	8 0 0	19 6 0	
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)...	10 0	10 0	11 4	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	35 0	35 0	31 8	27 0	27 0	23 10	200 0	200 0	225 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	7 8 0	10 0 0	22 8 0	
	Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Asirgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Baroda ...	12 5	11 11	...	11 14	11 14	...	8 5	8 1	...	15 4½	13 14½	...	22 9	22 9	...	21 10	21 15½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Disa ...	19 1	18 8	16 11½	25 2	24 15	22 12½	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 15	8 0	9 4	29 11	27 8	23 11	29 12	25 10	19 12	...	...	...	12 7½	11 15	...	80 0	80 0	...	16 0½	15 0	...	7 13 0	7 13 0	15-12-6 to 22-0-6	
	Nimach ...	14 4	14 12	...	18 6	21 0	...	...	...	...	7 5	7 0	...	19 6	23 0	...	15 0	15 0	...	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	5 13 0	7 0 0	19 6 0	
	Nasirabad ...	18 0	18 0	13 10	27 0	27 0	16 2½	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	20 11	19 14	13 8	130 0	130 0	...	31 4	23 0	...	5 12 0	6 0 0	9 6 0	
	Rajkot ...	15 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	1 0	10 0	...	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	42 0	40 11	45 0	6-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 9-0	10-0 to 15-0	
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	18 8	18 10	19 0	17 0	17 0	26 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 8	32 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	40 0	40 0	...	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	22-8 to 30-0	
	Karachi ...	13 10	13 10	13 0	24 0	22 0	20 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	24 0	26 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	28 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	
	Haidarabad ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125 0	125 0	123 0	54 0	60 0	60 0	10-0 to 11-0	10 0 0	22 8 0	
	Shikarpur ...	17 12	17 2	16 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 8	14 8	16 0	19 0	19 0	23 0	24 12	25 8	26 10	240 0	240 0	200 0	28 0	30 0	35 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	24 0 0	
	Thur and Parkur ...	15 4	14 8	13 12	...	...	24 0	8 0	...	11 0	10 8	10 0	13 0	...	...	30 0	22 0	20 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	
Western Districts.																																	
	Burdwan ...	13 4a	13 0	10 4	14 8	15 0	19 8	18 0	15 0	13 4	19 0	18 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	110 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	
	Bancoorah ...	14 4b	14 4	12 8	18 0	18 0	16 0	12 8	12 8	11 4	18 0	18 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	440 0	440 0	320 0	8 4	8 4	8 2	...	...	...	
	Beerbhoom ...	12 0c	12 0	10 8	15 0	15 0	...	10 8	10 8	11 4	15 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 4	8 4	8 12	4 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	
	Midnapore* ...	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	4 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	
	Hooghly ...	13 0d	13 0	11 8	13 4e to 21 0	13 4 to 20 0	20 0 to 22 0	8 8 to 9 0	8 8 to 9 0	8 8 to 9 0	14 0 to 14 8	14 0 to 14 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 12-0	
	Howrah ...	13 8	13 12	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	10 0	15 8	20 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	130 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0	
Central Districts.																																	
	Calcutta ...	13 0	13 0	...	18 0	17 0	...	9 0	8 12	...	13 0	12.12	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	
	24-Pergunnahs ...	12 8	13 4 to 14 8	13 5	16 0e	14 8 to 16 0	20 0 to 26 10	6 10f	6 10	8 0	13 5	13 5	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	7 0 0	6 0 0	11 0 0	
	Nuddea ...	15 4	13 5	11 7	...	...	...	14 8	...	11 7	16 0g	14 8	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 10½	...	...	...	
	Jessore ...	12 8h	13 4	11 0	...	15 0 to 23 0	...	16 0	12 0	14 0	18 4	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
	Moorshedabad ...	15 0i	15 0	13 0	22 0e	23 0	10 5	11 0	9 8	...	17 0 to 19 0	16 0 to 19 0	13 0	...	...	...	28 0	...	...	130 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	...	...	...	

* Return for next preceding week.

a In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 10 to 13 seers, best rice from 12 to 19 seers, common rice from 14 to 20-12 seers, and gram 16 seers, per rupee.

b In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 seers, barley 18 seers, best rice 18 seers, common rice 19 seers, coarse rice 20 seers, maize 24 seers, and gram 16 seers, per rupee.

c In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 10-8 to 14 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice from 10-8 to 27-8 seers, common rice from 16-8 to 31 seers, and gram from 11 to 16-12 seers, per rupee.

d In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12 to 15 seers, best rice from 8 to 9 seers, common rice from 14 to 22 seers, and gram from 10-10 to 16-8 seers, per rupee.

e In the interior only.

f In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 13-5 to 16 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice from 12-4 to 20 seers, and gram 16 seers, per rupee.

g Coarse rice at 20 seers per rupee.

h In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 8 to 13 seers, best rice from 11 to 17 seers, common rice from 14 to 25 seers, and gram from 11 to 15 seers per rupee.

i In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 14 to 16 seers, best rice from 13 to 19 seers, common rice from 20-8 to 22 seers, and gram from 15-8 to 20 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BENGAL—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																		
	Dinagepore	12 8	12 8	11 0	12 4	12 4	11 8	23 0	19 0	12 8	30 0	24 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	18 0	18 0	12 8	20 0	19 0	22 0	23 8	22 0	11 8	26 0 to 27 0	28 8	12 0	...	...	...	25 0	14 0	16 0
	Rajshahye	15 0 to 15 12	14 4 to 15 0	10 14	12 0	12 0	18 12	8 0 to 21 0	8 0 to 19 8	10 8	23 4 to 24 0	24 0 to 24 6	12 12 to 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	12 12½	11 10	10 2	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 6	25 9½	25 10	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 4	8 4	32 0	32 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	13 8	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 8	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	12 8	12 8	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	13 0	20 0	22 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong*	9 8	9 8	8 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	14 0	22 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	10 10	10 10	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	9 0	15 0	23 0	24 0	19 0 to 20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 5	11 5	11 5	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	19 0	19 0	17 0	28 0	30 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	27 0	24 0	14 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	...
	Gya	18 0	18 0	11 8	20 8	20 0	17 8	11 8	11 0	9 0	23 8	23 0	10 12	...	17 0	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	19 0	18 0	14 0	22 0	24 0	19 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	...	20 0	20 0	...
	Tirhoot	15 0	15 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	25 0	23 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	17 0	17 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	26 0	27 0	14 0	27 0	27 0	19 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun	14 8	...	16 0	15 0	...	33 0	8 0	...	12 0	26 0	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	10 8	28 0	27 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	14 0	14 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 8	20 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack*	18 6	18 6	13 2	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	17 1	28 14	28 14	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	15 12	14 7	11 13	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	18 6	27 9	27 9	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh	12 0	12 0	12 8	16 0	14 to 18	...	9 0	8 8	9 0	21 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	10 0	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	24 0	26 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	12 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom	11 0	10 8	11 0	16 0 to 20 0	16 0 to 20 0	20 0 to 30 0	15 0	12 8	14 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	40 0
	Sylhet	10 0	10 0	8 12	9 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	12 4	14 14	22 12	22 12	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	14 8	13 5	13 5	17 12	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá	14 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	22 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	7 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	6 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dehra Dún	21 0	21 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	23 4	13 0	13 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	21 0	28 0	28 0	23 8
	Saháranpur	23 11	23 11	22 10	31 7	33 6	34 6	10 12	10 12	10 12	14 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	30 0	30 0	24 13
	Muzáffarnagar	25 5	25 5	19 12	39 10	39 10	26 6	6 1	6 1	6 1	14 5	14 5	13 3	27 8	27 8	26 6	27 8	27 8	24 3
	Meerut	23 4	23 11	19 0	31 4	30 8½	24 8	7 4	7 4	7 8	15 8	15 8	13 8	28 0	28 0	25 5½	24 8	24 0	22 8
	Bulandshahr	23 8	24 0	20 8	29 0	31 8	27 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	26 0	30 0	26 0	25 0	26 0	24 0
	Allgarh	21 0	21 8	18 12	25 8	27 8	24 8	7 8	7 0	8 0	16 8	17 0	14 0	26 0	28 0	24 8	24 0	25 8	22 0
	Kumaun	14 0	14 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return for next preceding week.
† Return not received.
a In the interior only.
b In the interior prices range as follow:—Common rice from 18 to 29 seers per rupee.
c In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice from 14 to 18 seers, common rice from 17 to 20 seers, paddy from 35 to 41-4 seers, and gram from 9 to 12 seers, per rupee.
d In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 11 to 13 seers, best rice from 11 to 13-5 seers, common rice from 14 to 24 seers, and gram from 9 to 16 seers, per rupee.
e In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice from 16 to 17 seers, and common rice from 18 to 22 seers, per rupee.
f In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice from 16 to 28 seers, and common rice from 18 to 32 seers, per rupee.
g In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 14-8 to 17 seers, barley from 19 to 30 seers, best rice from 19-8 to 21-4 seers, common rice from 21 to 39 seers, lesser millets from 26 to 35 seers, maize from 24 to 32 seers, and gram from 15-8 to 24 seers, per rupee.

India for the 2nd half of December, 1874—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.			REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	...	...	13 12	13 12	10 0	170 0	170 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	7 8	7 12	8 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	16 8 to 18 0	16 8 to 18 0	12 12	320 0	320 0	400 0	7 15½	7 15½	8 2½	...	...	...	
...	...	...	10 0	9 15	11 2	107 0	107 0	128 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	5 8 0	6 0 0	7-4 to 10-0	
...	...	...	12 8	12 0	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	5 0 0	...	...	
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	5 0 0	5 8 0	10 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 4	7 8	8 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	100 0	100 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 2	8 0	8 6	...	...	...	
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	7 8	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	7 8	8 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	13 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 12	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	6 10	6 10	7 4	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	20 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3-0 to 4-0	4-0 to 5-0	5-10 to 7-8	
34 0	32 8	17 0	21 4	19 8	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	...	...	...	
20 0	20 0	...	21 0	20 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	
40 0	35 0	...	26 0	26 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	...	...	...	
27 0	27 0	18 0	20 4	20 4	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 12	8 0	2-8 to 3-12	4-0 to 4-8	6-0 to 10-0	
42 0	...	40 0	17 0	...	26 0	...	...	...	7 0	...	6 12	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	
...	50 0	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
21 0	21 0	21 0	22 5	22 5	24 15	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	9 2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	19 0	21 0	23 10	100 0	100 0	105 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
36 0	40 0	18 0	15 0	18 0	14 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
50 0	50 0	29 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	180 0	160 0	168 0	6 12	6 12	6 8	3 0 0	3-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 12-0	
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	
64 0	64 0	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	200 0	140 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	3 12 0	3 0 0	9 6 0	
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 8	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	...	...	...	
...	...	...	12 4	11 13	9 6	64 0	64 0	64 0	7 13	7 9	8 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	14 0	13 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	8 4	...	...	...	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	8 0	9 0	6 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	5 4	...	...	...	
...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	40 0	40 0	...	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	23 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	23 5	23 5	23 12	104 0	104 0	101 0	8 10	8 10	7 9	...	...	...	
...	...	...	31 14	31 14	26 2	110 0	132 0	110 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	29 12½	29 9½	24 8	95 0	105 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	28 8	30 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	10 0	10 4	9 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	26 8	28 0	22 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 12	5 8	...	...	...	

c In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 15 to 16-8 seers, barley from 20 to 23 seers, best rice from 8-8 to 11 seers, common rice from 19-8 to 21-8 seers, bulrush millet 22 seers, great millet 22 seers, maize from 20 to 21 seers, and gram from 18 to 20 seers, per rupee.
e In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 25 seers, barley from 13 to 40 seers, best rice from 9 to 33 seers, common rice from 21 to 40 seers, lesser millets from 32 to 50 seers, maize from 25 to 45 seers, and gram from 14 to 45 seers, per rupee.
f In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 11-12 to 19 seers, barley from 15 to 26 seers, best rice from 11 to 20 seers, common rice from 18 to 28 seers, lesser millets from 15 to 26 seers, maize from 21 to 40 seers, and gram from 13 to 24 seers, per rupee.
In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 13 to 16 seers, best rice from 21 to 38 seers, common rice from 24 to 35 seers, maize 31-4 to 44 seers, and gram from 12 to 20 seers per rupee.
g In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 10 to 13 seers, best rice from 14 to 26 seers, common rice from 17 to 30 seers, maize from 36 to 50 seers, and gram from 7 to 14 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-Grains throughout India for the 2nd half of December 1874—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Fire-wood. Present fortnight.	Fire-wood. Past fortnight.	Fire-wood. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Syce or Horse-keeper.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
N. W. PROVINCES—*contd.*	Garhwál	22 0	22 0	13 0	22 8	22 8	13 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	5 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 4	6 4	6 0	...	...	...	
	Bijnor	20 13	20 13	16 14	28 2	28 2	19 2	12 15	12 15	11 4	15 3	15 3	12 15	25 14	25 14	22 8	24 12	24 3	20 4	26 7	25 5	21 6	112 8	112 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Moradabad	19 6	19 6	16 14	26 14	25 0	23 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	16 14	16 9	15 4	22 8	22 8	23 2	23 2	23 2	21 14	25 15	25 10	20 15	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 6	9 2	...	...	...	
	Budaun	17 1½	18 0	15 9½	22 3	22 12½	22 3	9 9½	9 9½	10 12½	17 1¼	17 6½	13 12½	19 3	21 9¼	21 9¼	18 9¼	20 11¼	20 6½	22 14	22 12½	22 3	192 0	192 0	240 0	8 6½	8 6¼	8 11	...	...	...	
	Bareilly	17 8	18 7	15 0	22 8	26 4	18 12	6 9	6 9	6 9	17 8	16 4	15 0	21 14	26 4	22 12	20 10	23 12	21 4	20 15	21 14	20 15	125 0	125 0	125 0	9 11	8 12	8 7	...	...	...	
	Sháhjahánpur	20 8	20 4	15 8	26 12	27 0	20 6	8 4	8 4	8 0	18 8	19 8	15 10	24 4	24 8	21 14	24 4	24 0	21 12	21 0	21 8	18 12	160 0	160 0	162 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	21 0	21 9	16 4	32 0	34 0	20 0	11 4	11 4	10 0	17 8	18 12	15 0	26 4	26 8	22 8	25 0	26 4	20 0	22 8	22 0	21 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	
	Muttra	20 0	20 0	17 0	29 0	31 0	23 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	25 8	28 0	24 0	27 0	23 0	19 0	31 0	31 0	21 0	70 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Agra	17 6	18 0	15 1	25 13	27 1	21 7½	6 0	6 0	7 0	11 8	11 8	13 0	23 0	23 6	20 5½	20 12½	21 0	18 1½	26 4	27 2½	21 2½	70 0	70 0	70 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	...	...	...	
	Farukhabad	16 2	16 2	15 2	19 12	20 10	18 9	7 14	7 10	9 10	16 8	15 2	14 6	20 0	20 10	21 5	19 4	20 5	20 10	19 10	20 5	20 5	158 2	158 2	158 2	8 4	8 6	8 4	...	...	...	
	Mainpuri	18 0	18 8	16 4	22 0	23 0	19 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	20 8	20 8	19 8	20 0	22 0	20 0	21 0	22 4	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	
	Etáwah	17 8	17 8	15 8	22 8	22 8	20 8	6 8	6 8	5 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	22 8	21 8	20 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	23 0	22 8	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	
	Etah	20 0	19 8	17 8	22 12	22 8	21 8	8 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	23 8	22 0	19 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	
	Jalaun	20 0	20 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	25 0	26 0	21 0	23 0	25 0	18 0	26 0	27 0	16 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jhánsi	20 6	21 7	13 6	30 0	32 3	17 8	9 8	9 8	10 11	14 0	14 0	14 3	26 3	28 12	19 1	25 0	25 10	17 12	24 0	25 0	20 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	
	Lalitpur	21 14	22 12	14 4	32 0	32 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	28 0	29 0	18 8	...	...	17 0	25 0	27 0	16 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	
	Cawnpore	20 0	20 8	16 0	24 0	24 8	21 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	17 0	18 4	14 0	25 0	25 8	22 0	25 0	25 4	21 0	26 0	26 4	17 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 12	9 8	...	...	...	
	Fatehpur	No return received																														
	Bánda	19 8	20 0	12 12	23 4	22 12	15 8	11 0	11 12	13 8	18 0	18 0	15 0	28 0	36 0	19 0	25 8	27 8	17 8	26 0	26 4	17 8	160 0	160 0	163 0	11 4	11 4	10 12	...	...	...	
	Allahabad	16 0	16 0	14 4	23 8	23 0	18 0	8 8	8 8	10 4	16 8	16 0	14 0	26 8	26 0	21 0	25 0	25 0	19 8	23 0	22 12	18 0	110 0	100 0	150 0	8 4	8 8	8 4	...	...	...	
	Hamírpur	18 0	20 0	15 0	20 4	20 4	17 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	13 12	25 12	28 0	20 4	24 12	25 0	18 0	28 10	25 0	17 12	180 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jaunpur	19 6	19 1	14 13	26 2	25 6	17 10	7 12	7 12	12 0	19 12	20 7	14 7	25 6	25 6	16 15	19 12	22 9	18 6	22 9	24 0	19 1	197 12	197 12	169 8	8 1	8 1	7 8	...	...	...	
	Gorakhpur	19 4	19 4	13 2	22 12	25 6	16 10	15 12	12 4	10 8	21 14	22 12	13 2	26 4	24 8	16 10	22 12	22 12	15 12	17 8	17 11	15 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	7 2	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	
	Basti	20 0	19 6	14 6	22 8	23 12	16 4	11 4	10 10	10 0	21 4	14 11	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 1	19 6	16 9	175 0	150 0	160 0	6 14	7 8	6 14	...	...	...	
	Azamgarh	17 11	17 11	13 10	24 6	24 6	16 3	10 5	9 9	10 5	21 0	21 0	12 9	25 1	25 13	17 11	25 1	...	...	19 3	19 3	17 0	177 0	177 0	206 8	6 14	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	
	Mirzapur	15 0	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	23 0	24 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	
	Benares	16 4	15 12	15 0	21 8	21 8	17 0	8 6	8 6	8 0	14 5	15 12	11 0	19 15	20 8	18 0	21 8	21 8	15 8	19 5	21 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	130 0	6 4	6 5	6 8	...	...	...	
	Ghazipur	18 0	18 0	14 13	23 3	23 3	17 6	7 1½	7 1½	7 11½	19 5	18 0	12 4	28 5	30 14½	20 9½	28 3	28 3	16 12	23 3	23 3	18 0	154 8	154 8	207 8	7 6	7 6	7 1½	...	...	...	
PANJAB.	Delhi	22 0	23 8	19 0	31 0	33 8	25 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	26 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	27 0	21 0	29 8	30 0	26 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 4	7 8	7 10	5 10 0	4 0 0	10 0 0a	
	Gurgáon	22 0	22 0	17 0	35 0	33 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	31 0	32 0	29 0	27 0	27 0	23 8	31 0	32 0	26 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	9 6 0b	
	Karnál	24 8	25 0	20 0	36 8	36 0	30 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	28 0	28 0	35 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	26 0	30 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	4 11 0	4 8 0	10 14 0c	
	Hissár	22 8	22 8	21 0	34 0	34 0	35 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	32 0	31 0	32 0	27 0	26 0	23 8	35 0	36 0	26 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	7 8 0d	
	Rohtak	21 0	21 8	18 0	30 0	30 0	29 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	22 8	29 0	29 8	28 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	9 0 0e	
	Sirsa	24 0	24 0	22 12	41 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	13 0	36 0	35 0	34 0	31 0	31 0	28 8	29 0	40 0	36 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	10 0 0e	
	Umballa	27 8	27 0	22 3	36 0	36 0	31 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	35 0	30 0	31 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	41 0	41 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 14	8 12	7 8 0	5 0 0	10 4 0f	
	Ludhiána	26 8	29 8	24 0	39 0	42 8	33 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 0	36 0	36 0	33 8	30 0	30 0	29 0	41 0	41 0	33 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 6	9 8	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0g	
	Simlá	23 0	23 0	17 8	28 0	32 0	17 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	24 0	23 0	...	20 0	26 0	29 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	6 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0h	
	Jullundur	28 0	29 0	24 0	50 0	50 0	34 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	41 0	44 0	32 0	26 0	28 0	34 0	42 0	44 0	31 0	100 0	90 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	4 8 0	5 0 0	9 8 0f	
	Hushiárpur	30 0	30 0	24 0	40 0	40 0	30 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	29 12	23 0	24 0	25 0	39 8	39 8	27 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 4	9 4	9 8	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0e	
	Kángra	20 0	21 0	20 0	28 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	27 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	15 0 0j	
	Amritsar	26 0	26 0	24 0	37 0	41 0	31 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	15 8	35 0	36 0	36 0	22 4	26 0	29 0	37 0	39 0	34 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	5 13 0	5 0 0	11 5 0k	
	Siálkot	24 0	24 0	18 8	34 8	37 0	26 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	25 0	28 8	...	21 0	32 0	35 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 6	10 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	10 0 0l	
	Gurdáspúr	30 0	30 0	23 0	42 0	42 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	42 0	42 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 6	10 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0l	
	Lahore	25 0	24 8	22 0	41 0	43 0	36 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	15 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	24 0	26 0	33 0	38 0	39 0	31 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	5 12 0	5 0 0	11 12 0m	
	Ferozepore	25 8	27 8	25 0	41 0	45 0	42 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	34 0	40 0	36 0	34 0	36 0	32 0	39 8	43 0	36 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	5 2 0	5 0 0	12 3 0n	
	Gujránwála	23 8	23 8	20 0	40 0	42 0	34 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	36 0	39 0	27 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	3 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0m	
	Ráwalpindi	32 0	31 8	17 8	41 0	43 8	24 0	...	...	...	16 0	11 0	10 8	40 0	38 0	27 8	42 0	43 0	26 8	46 0	44 8	27 8	100 0	110 0	127 0	11 4	10 12	12 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	11 0 0o	
	Jhelum	29 0	30 0	16 4	44 0	44 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	22 0	38 0	39 0	20 0	35 0	35 0	22 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	11 0 0o	
	Gujrát	27 0	29 0	18 10	43 0	42 0	25 8	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	12 12	32 0	30 0	25 0	35 0	41 0	23 6	37 0	37 0	23 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	10 9	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0p	
	Shahpúr	29 0	29 0	19 8	51 0	51 0	29 0	...	...	...	12 0	15 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	24 0	49 0	49 0	26 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	13 8 0q	
	Mooltan	20 0	19 6	15 8	29 0	29 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	29 6	29 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	...	10 2	10 6	11 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	16 0 0s	
	Jhang	25 8	25 0	19 0	39 0	35 0	28 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	11 0	30 0	31 0	26 0	32 0	34 0	26 0	34 8	34 8	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 12	10 8	10 8	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0r	
	Montgomery	20 0	22 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	14 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 0	30 0	26 0	220 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 4	8 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0s	
	Muzaffargarh	22 0	22 0	18 0	30 0	32 8	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	27 0	28 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	21 0	28 0	27 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	15 0 0t	
	Dera Ismail Khán	30 0	30 0	23 12	50 0	45 0	36 4	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	45 0	45 0	35 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	47 8	48 12	33 12	112 0	112 0	112 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	14 5 0u	
	Dera Ghazi Khán	21 4	21 4	18 8	30 0	30 0	26 9	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	32 8	32 8	28 12	30 0	30 0	24 0	30 0	28 12	22 8	150 0	150 0	200 0	32 8	31 4	33 12	4 0 0	8 0 0	14 5 0v	
	Bannú	43 0	47 8	29 1	81 4	81 0	53 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 8	62 8	62 8	55 0	55 0	53 0	37 8	56 0	56 4	40 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	14 5 0w	
	Peshawar	24 6	25 0	18 3	34 6	42 4	33 13	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 11	29 14	33 2	29 14	33 2	31 14	24 11	39 10	37 11	25 11	91 0	104 0	104 0	53 5	53 5	57 8	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0x	
	Kohát	30 10	30 0	21 1	61 3	61 3	42 1	...	...	...	19 2	19 2	15 5	35 11	38 4	33 2	45 15	48 7	34 1	44 4	44 4	31 14	127 0	127 0	178 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	15 0 0w	
	Hasára	28 8	29 0	17 12	42 0	40 0	27 8	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	13 0	38 0	38 0	26 8	36 0	36 0	19 12	30 8	33 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0f	
	Lucknow	20 8	20 8	14 8	25 0	25 0	20 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	19 0	18 0	15 0	25 0	26 0	21 0	24 8	25 0	21 4	23 0	22 0	17 2	115 0	115 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	3 8 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
	Unao	18 8	18 8	15 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	18 0	18 8	14 7	22 0	25 0	21 0	23 0	24 0	20 6	21 0	21 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	129 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	3 4 2	4 0 0	6 14 0	
	Rái Bareli	19 12	19 4	11 6	22 0	21 0	13 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	12 4	26 0	25 0	17 10	24 0	24 0	17 10	23 0	22 12	18 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	6 9	...	...	...	
	Sítápur	22 8	23 8	16 0	31 0	32 8	24 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	19 8	21 0	16 0	30 0	34 0	26 0	27 0	30 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	188 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
	Hardoi	18 8	18 4	14 13	23 7	23 7	21 13	6 9	6 9	6 2	15 0	15 0	14 1	23 0	22 8	22 8	23 0	22 8	21 10	24 0	24 8	21 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	...	...	...	
	Khairi	23 8	23 14	17 12	34 0	33 8	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	36 0	42 0	30 0	32 0	36 0	27 0	40 0	42 0	34 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
	Fyzabad	19 15	19 11	14 10	28 13	28 9	18 9	11 5	10 13	9 0	26 7	21 10	18 4	29 6	29 4	19 8	18 8	17 4	17 15	24 0	24 0	17 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	
	Sítápur	22 0	23 0	13 6	27 0	34 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	22 8	13 0	35 0	36 0	21 0	...	...	...	22 8	24 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	2 13 0	3 8 0	6 10 6	
	Gonda	22 11	23 15	12 3	28 0	29 0	14 8	22 0	21 13	8 9	22 12	23 0	11 6	33 0	35 0	19 5	21 6	23 0	14 8	25 0	26 0	17 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	7 8	7 12	...	...	...	
	Bára Banki	21 0	21 4	15 8	25 0	25 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	21 0	23 0	17 8	8 27	4 32	0 19	8 26	8 28	8 29	5 0	26 0	25 0	24 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	
	Sítápur	20 0	19 8	15 0	29 0	29 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	23 8	24 0	16 0	28 0	30 0	19 0	27 0	30 0	19 0	28 0	27 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 6	10 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0y	
	Fyzabad	20 0	19 13	14 3	29 8	29 10	19 12	22 4	17 9	12 6	24 9	23 4	15 12	32 14	33 13	21 6	29 3	28 14	19 1	30 8	33 0	26 0	144 0	144 0	144 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0f	

a. Prices rising. b. Barley falling; jowár and gram rising. c. Nearly stationary. d. Bájra, jowár and gram falling.
e. Barley and jowár falling; gram rising. f. Jowár falling. g. Wheat and barley rising. h. Barley, rice and gram rising.
i. Wheat, bájra, jowár and gram rising. j. Wheat, barley and gram rising. k. Barley, bájra, jowár and gram rising. l. Prices stationary.
m. Barley, rice, bajra and gram rising. n. Barley and gram, rising; rice falling. o. Barley and bájra rising; rice, jowár and gram falling.
p. Wheat and bájra rising, barley, rice and jowár falling. q. Rice rising. r. Barley and rice falling; bájra and jowár rising.
s. Wheat rising, rice and gram falling. t. Barley falling; gram rising. u. Wheat rising; bájra falling. v. Barley and jowár rising; bájra and gram falling.
w. Bájra and jowár rising.

† Kodon, Sawee, and Sánwa.
‡ Dhan.
§ Ditto.
¶ Kodon.
‖ Madua.
** Ditto.
†† Kodon, Sawee.
‡‡ Paddy.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of December 1874 —concluded.

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																										AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.			Remarks.
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.				
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	28 8	28 8	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 8	16 0	15 0	45 0	45 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	9 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Bhandara ...	No return		received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chanda ...	23 6	27 6	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	21 0	17 0	47 5	63 5	37 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	270 0	10 0	9 8	8 3	4 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
	Wardha ...	30 0	30 0	21 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	8 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	65 0	65 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	240 0	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	3 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	
	Balaghat ...	No return		received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jubbulpore ...	25 0	24 0	19 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	12 0	21 0	22 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	25 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 12	4 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	
	Saugor ...	22 8	22 8	14 4	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 12	11 0	11 0	10 8	35 0	32 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	2 8 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
	Damoh ...	24 0	24 8	16 4	28 0	...	...	16 0	18 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	14 8	28 0	30 0	21 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
	Seoni ...	32 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	19 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	260 0	240 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	
	Mandla ...	25 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260 0	280 0	300 0	9 4	9 4	8 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	13 0 0	
	Betul ...	24 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 8	15 0	15 0	13 8	32 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	9 0 0	
	Chindwara ...	26 0	26 0	23 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 4	8 0	6 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	15 0 0	
	Hoshangabad ...	20 8	20 4	18 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	280 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Narsinghpur ...	23 0	23 0	19 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	32 0	30 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	5 4	4 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	
	Nimar ...	16 14	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 0	...	31 0	31 0	...	26 4	30 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	120 0	6 4	6 0	6 4	5 0 0	6 0 0	11 0 0	
	Raipur ...	48 0	48 0	32 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	18 0	34 0	38 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	6 0 0	8 0 0	20 0 0	
	Sambalpur ...	22 12	22 12	15 12	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	28 0	35 0	31 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	
	Bilaspur ...	40 0	32 0	36 0	...	...	...	32 0	24 0	28 0	36 0	32 0	42 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130 0	130 0	100 0	10 0	9 8	6 8	3 0 0	5 0 0	9 0 0	
	Upper Godavery ...	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	50 0	60 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	9 8	6 8	1 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	20 4	20 5	19 5	...	...	...	8 5	9 3	9 2	12 4	13 4	12 6	31 9	36 4	27 9	32 2	32 5	27 9	...	...	...	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Bolarum ...	19 7	20 5	19 1	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	11 2	12 2	12 4	12 5	32 4	39 9	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 8	39 7	31 6	20 9	19 5	18 5	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 1	10 2	9 8	...	...	...	
	Chudderghat ...	11 5	13 5	13 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 2	7 0	10 5	11 7	12 0	33 0	32 0	17 0	33 0	32 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 6	18 3	17 2	112 8	112 8	112 8	9 9	9 9	9 8	...	...	...	
	Oomrastee ...	20 0	19 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	52 0	52 0	30 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	130 0	130 0	...	9 2	9 5	11 0	...	...	...	
	Akola ...	24 0	23 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	34 0	31 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	
	Elichpur ...	20 0	20 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	44 0	42 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Buldana ...	23 0	23 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	28 0	36 0	36 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	12-0 to 20-0	
	Woon ...	25 0	25 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	90 0	85 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	100 0	80 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	18 0 0	
	Bassim ...	23 5	23 5	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 5	14 5	14 5	12 0	64 0	64 0	36 0	48 5	48 5	25 5	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	...	8 5	8 5	7 7	6 0 0	7 0 0	22 8 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	17 0 0	
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	10 2	10 5	9 0	11 7	11 5	10 0	11 0	11 0	10 2	15 0	14 5	12 5	25 0	24 0	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 5	18 0	13 2	72 0	72 0	67 0	13 5	13 0	12 0	4-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 7-0	13-2 to 22-8	
	Retail ...	10 0	10 0	8 5	11 2	11 0	9 5	10 7	10 5	10 0	14 5	14 0	12 0	24 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	13 4	47 6	47 6	38 4	14 3	15 7	14 9				
	Kolar ... { Wholesale	...	...	8 0	10 3	10 3	...	17 4	17 4	15 5	22 2	18 7	17 5	...	...	...	37 4	37 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	14 1	47 4	47 4	38 1	14 1	15 4	14 3	5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	
	Retail ...	...	...	7 8	10 1	10 1	...	17 2	17 2	15 3	21 6	18 4	17 3	...	...	...	37 0	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 3	26 3	17 2	56 0	58 0	57 2	17 0	17 0	13 0				
	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale	12 5	12 5	8 5	12 5	12 5	8 5	17 0	17 0	12 5	19 0	18 0	13 5	25 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	16 0	56 0	56 0	54 5	16 0	16 0	24 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Retail ...	12 0	12 0	8 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	8 0	12 0				
	Mysore ... { Wholesale	No return		received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Retail ...																									26 0	26 0	16 0										
	Hassan ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	17 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	8 0				
	Retail ...	9 5	11 0	11 0	10 5	12 0	12 0	14 7	13 7	14 0	17 7	14 2	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	17 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	8 0				
	Shimoga ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	17 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	8 0				
	Retail ...	11 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	36 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	17 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	8 0				
	Kadur ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	17 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	8 0				
	Retail ...	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	17 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	8 0				
	Chitaldroog { Wholesale	13 6	12 5	12 7	15 6	15 0	13 0	...	...	12 5	...	...	14 0	45 0	42 0	40 0	36 0	32 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	17 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	8 0				
	Retail ...	12 0	12 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	36 0	35 0	36 0	28 0	31 4	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	17 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	8 0				
	Coorg ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	17 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	8 0				
	Retail ...	8 3	8 5	7 4	8 6	8 7	7 7	9 9	10 4	10 1	16 0	15 8	16 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	17 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	8 0				
Rajputana.	Jaipur ...	17 0	17 0	...	25 8	25 8	...	6 0	6 0	...	7 12	7 12	...	26 4	26 4	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 12	23 12	...	80 0	80 0	...	19 0	19 0	...				
	Kishengurh ...	16 0	17 0	...	23 8	23 8	...	7 8	7 4	...	8 0	8 4	...	24 0	23 0	...	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...				
	Alwar ...	23 0	23 0	15 8	35 8	35 0	20 8	6 12	6 12	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 10	38 0	35 0	25 8	32 8	31 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	21 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...				
	Bhurtpur (City) ...	20 0	20 0	15 8	30 0	31 0	20 0	7 0	...	8 0	8 4	...	9 4	27 0	28 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	16 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 4	31 4	...	160 0	160 0	...	32 8	32 8	...				
	Kerowli (City) ...	20 0	20 0	...	31 4	31 4	...	11 4	11 4	...	12 8	12 8	...	32 8	32 8	...	28 2	28 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	24 8	15 7	95 0	95 0	105 0	34 0	34 0	39 0				
	Ajmir ...	16 8	16 8	13 0	23 14	23 14	16 4	5 8	5 8	5 6	7 8	7 8	8 13	21 0	21 8	16 7	19 2	19 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 13	20 7	...	...	...	...	37 8	35 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	
	Deolie Cantonment ...	18 0	15 2	...	26 13	20 10	...	5 0	6 0	...	10 0	8 0	...	24 13	18 2	...	20 5	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	6-0 to 9-0	5-0 to 8-0	12 0 0	
	Erinpura ...	18 8	18 8	15 12	32 0	32 0	22 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	25 0	25 0	18 0	30 0	27 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	16 0	14 10	100 0	100 0	100 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	24 0 0	
	Aboo ...	17 10	17 9	13 10	22 1	22 0	17 11	5 10	5 10	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	25 5	23 8	16 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 8	17 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	6-0 to 8-0	6-0 to 8-0	15-0 to 20-0	
	Sirohi ...	19 0	20 0	15 0	34 0	34 0	33 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	31 0	30 0	19 0	37 0	36 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	25 0	6 Pie.*	8 Pie.*	6 Pie.*	12 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	28 0	28 0	21 0	38 0	40 0	38 0	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	...	160 0	160 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	
	Meywar ...	16 5	16 0	15 12	22 4	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 15	8 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	3 12 0	4 0 0	9-0 to 15-0	
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	21 4	21 4	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 8	...	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	...	...	70 0	...	...	50 0	...	...	...				
	Marwar ...	16 9	...	...	26 4	...	...	6 4	...	...	7 8	...	...	22 8	...	...	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	120 0	35 0	37 8	32 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	7-0 to 20-0	
	Bikaneer ...	No return		received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	7 8 0	
	Bundi ...	20 0	19 0	12 12	25 0	...	15 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	25 0	24 0	15 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	120 0	34 8	31 8	36 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	7 8 0	
	Kota ...	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	...	10 0	9 0	...	28 8	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	80 0	27 0	20 0	29 8	...	4-0 to 7-0	8-0 to 20-0	
	Tonk ...	20 2	20 12	11 7	31 0	31 0	14 2	5 0	5 0	5 12	8 0	8 0	8 15	31 6	28 12	13 15	25 4	25 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	38 0	...	3-12 to 5-10	9-6 to 10-5	
	Jhallawar ...	17 0	16 0	12 8	21 0	24 0	17 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	9 12	10 0	9 8	19 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shahpoora ...	16 8	17 4	13 0	24 0	25 8	16 9	7 8	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	9 8	21 12	21 0	16 0	21 0	18 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Central India.	Indore ...	14 12	14 12	15 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	22 0	24 0	28 0	17 12	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	15 8	96 0	96 0	96 8	9 8	10 0	9 8	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
	Gwalior ...	15 5	16 0	11 12	20 2	20 9	15 9	6 6	6 6	7 5	7 13	7 13	8 12	20 9	21 7	15 9	18 8	19 15	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	20 0	14 14	91 12	...	...	12 2	12 6	13 8	4 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	
	Goona ...	20 8	21 0	...	20 0	16 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	10 4	10 8	...	26 0	27 0	...	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 8	...	200 0	220 0	...	18 0	17 0	...	4-0 to 5-0	4 0 0	10 0 0	
	Rutlam ...	14 0	13 12	14 8	...	...	...	10 4	10 0	8 8	14 0	13 0	13 12	24 0	22 12	24 0	17 12	20 0	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	18 0	16 0	160 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	23 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	21 0	...	15 0	35 0	20 0	18 8	26 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	27 0	18 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 8	7 12	7 8	4 8 0	5 8 0	9 8 0	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Return shewing the Quantities of Cotton exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries during the month of December 1874.

Name of Ports in India whence Cotton is exported.		Great Britain and Ireland.	France.	Germany.	Russia.	Mediterranean Ports.	Other Countries in Europe.	Suez.	Red Sea and Arabian Gulf.	Other Countries in Africa.	Aden.	Persian Gulf.	Somnauee.	Ceylon.	Straits Settlements.	China.	Australia.	Mekran.	TOTAL.
		Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.
BENGAL.	Calcutta	11,264 0	1,250 0			3,378 0	136 0		149 0	77 56	530 0	117 0	20 0	6,875 26	791 56	8,093 0		112 0	24,121 0
	Chittagong																		
	Balasore																		
	Cuttack																		
	Pooree																		
MADRAS.	Coconada, Godavery Dist.	5,373 0														232 84			5,373 0
	Ports of Kristna do.															35 0			37,200 94
	Tuticorin, Tinnevelly do.	27,546 16				2,779 52								6,875 26					134 0
	Beypore, Malabar do.	134 0																	
	Ports of Tanjore do.																		
	Ports of Madura do.																		
	Ports of Vizagapatam do.																		10,663 0
	Ports of South Arcot do.																		
	Madras	10,663 0																	
	Ganjam																		
BOMBAY & SINDH.	Bombay	122,092 0	7,500 56		607 56	26,288 0	4,553 56												162,147 84
	Karachi	440 56				760 0													1,307 56
	Carwar																		
	Vingorla																		
	Vizadroog																		
BURMAH.	Akyab																		
	Rangoon	2,501 56													791 56				3,293 0
	Moulmein																		
	Tavoy																		
	Kyouk Phyoo																		
	Ports in the Ramree Dist.																		
TOTAL		180,014 16	8,750 56		607 56	33,146 52	4,689 56		149 0	77 56	530 0	117 0	20 0	6,875 26	791 56	8,360 84		112 0	244,240 10

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTE ON JUTE MANUFACTORIES IN HOLLAND.

The provinces in Holland in which there are jute manufactories are North Brabant, North Holland, Utrecht, Friesland, Overyssel, and Dreuthe.

In North Brabant there are nine factories, which use from 460,000 to 467,000 kilogrammes of jute annually. Two are at a place called Boxtel, one at Geldrop, five at Goirle, and one at Helmond. At Boxtel the factories are worked by steam. In North Brabant the jute is used for making grain and meal sacks, for paper hangings, and for packing cloth; none for coffee bags.

In North Holland there are six factories, using 214,500 kilogrammes of jute a year; one at Amsterdam, three at Goven, and two at Naarden. Of this quantity, 185,000 kilogrammes are used for coffee bags; and at Goven 9,500 kilogrammes are used up for making covering cloths for cows.

In Utrecht there are four factories, two at the town of Utrecht, one at Rhenen, and one at Amersfoort. They work up from 251,550 to 251,650 kilogrammes of jute a year; of which only 20,000 are used for coffee bags at Amersfoort. About 230,000 kilogrammes are worked up also at Amersfoort for making onion, sugar and meal sacks, rough cloth* coverings for cows, and common carpets.

* Interwoven with flax: the warp of linen, and the woof of jute threads.

In Friesland there are three factories, using 46,425 kilogrammes of jute—at Dokkum, Horlengen, Weststellingward; at the latter place 13,000 kilogrammes are used for coffee bags.

In the province of Overyssel there are six factories, but a great deal of jute is also worked by hand in the houses of the work-people for pack cloth. The whole quantity annually used is 3,593,000 kilogrammes, of which 1,921,500 is for coffee bags. The rest is made into meal sacks, packing cloth, mattresses, stair carpets and salt and potato sacks. At Enschede and Goor all the jute work is done in the houses by hand. At Holten there is a factory, at Oldenzael three, at Steenwyk one, and the largest of all is at Ryssen, where 2,500,000 kilogrammes of jute are annually used.

In the province of Dreuthe, there are two factories at Norg and two at Vledder, using 240,666 kilogrammes of jute, of which 236,000 are for coffee bags.

Altogether there are 32 jute manufactories in Holland, besides the hand-weaving in the houses of the work-people. The quantity of jute annually worked up is from 4,006,141 to 5,120,241 kilogrammes, of which from 2,375,500 to 2,680,000 are used for coffee bags; and from 2,430,641 to 2,439,741 for other purposes.

CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 21st JANUARY 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been no rain in Madras, Mysore, the Central Provinces, Berar, Central India, and Rajputana. Slight rain has fallen in the Deccan districts of Bombay, several districts of Bengal, Benares and Allahabad in the North-Western Provinces, Fyzabad in Oudh, and Rawalpindi and a few other places in the Punjab. The heaviest falls have been in Assam and the eastern districts of Bengal. Prospects continue universally good, although the want of rain is complained of in parts of the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and the Deccan districts of Bombay.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(Jan. 21st)	*Nil*	Canal supply sufficient; three feet seven inches over anicut: later dry crops suffering from grub, bad weather, and want of rain in parts; other crops fair: markets well supplied locally: mild small-pox general; fever virulent: cattle healthy, only in three taluks pasture diminishing.
Kurnool	(20th)	"	Season favourable; no rain: standing crops good; second crop paddy being sown: markets well supplied; prices falling in Nundil, rising in Nandikotcoor, and stationary elsewhere: water and pasture abundant: fever generally prevalent: no water over Sunkesala anicut.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Tanjore (21st)	*Nil*	Water in rivers scanty, no supply to tanks; water over anicuts none: cultivation of wet crops over that of a few dry crops continues in some parts; standing crops good; harvest of some wet and dry crops completed, yield satisfactory: market well supplied; prices steady: public health generally good; small-pox here and there; one death by cholera in Combaconum: cattle disease in Sheally, some loss; pasture sufficient.
Trichinopoly (20th)	„	Water sufficient; Cauvery beginning to fall low: crops in good order; outturn generally up to average: public health good: pasture ample.
Malabar (21st)	„	Harvesting of second crop in progress: markets well supplied; prices steady: fever and small-pox slightly prevalent: cattle disease in Walluvanad; pasture withering.
Bombay— (Jan. 20th)		General prospects satisfactory.
Sindh.		
Kurrachee ...	...	Rabi crops looking splendid; ahur (mustard) still being sown on Manchar lands: weather colder.
Shikarpur ...	...	Rabi crops generally doing well, but want of rain, sharp frosts on nights of 15th, 16th, and 17th, injured the more advanced rape crops.
Hyderabad ...	...	Cotton all picked—heavy outturn: rabi crops looking very well: slight fever in low-lying districts: weather changeable: state of cattle disease the same as before.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	No change.
Surat ...	...	Spring crops progressing: fever in Pardi.
Broach ...	...	Cotton and til being reaped; other standing crops and public health generally good.
Kaira ...	...	Cotton-picking commenced: crops and public health good: weather very cold.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	State of crops and public health the same as before: cotton good; demand brisk; rate 49.
Nasik ...	...	Rabi crops good in some talukas, but partially blighted from want of moisture and heavy dews in others, where loss is estimated at four annas in the rupee: excepting slight fever, public health good.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	Weather cool: public health good; fever prevailing in Mahim, Wada, and Shahpur talukas, and slightly in Bhewndy taluka; ague in Moorbaur taluka; guinea-worm and cough in Wada taluka: rabi crops good in Mahim, Shagur, Bhewndy, and Bassein talukas, but middling in Dhanoo, Moorbaur, and Kallian talukas: rabi crop especially good in Kurjut taluka.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	0·06	Rabi crops continue in the same condition as before: climate and public health good.
Ahmednuggur ...	...	Crops slightly damaged by cold: health good.
Sholapur ...	...	No change.
Satara ...	...	State of late crops the same as before; in Kurar oomari crops injured by blight: weather cloudy and chilly: ague in Pahtun.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Rabi crops good; cotton indifferent: fever in some talukas: murrain has disappeared.
Dharwar ...	...	Wheat injured in Petta Moondurgi; state of other late crops the same as before; cotton and health unchanged.
Kanara ...	...	Sowing operations for second rice crop commenced; sugarcane being reaped produce middling; fever prevalent.
Kaladgi ...	...	No change.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rajkot ...	...	Rabi crops and public health good; weather windy and very cold.
Wudwan ...	...	Cold wind and occasional frost in Chotila district: crops the same as before: health good.
Baroda ...	...	Cotton-picking continues; rabi crop fair: public health good.
		General remarks.—Rabi crops are very good in Sindh; poor in the Deccan; fair elsewhere: rain in the Deccan still required: kharif outturn good.
Bengal— (Jan. 19th)		
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and windy. Late rice harvested. Prospects of cold-weather crops good.
Bankura ...	„	Weather dry. The state and prospects of the winter crops continue satisfactory.
Beerbhoom ...	„	Bright and dry weather. Harvest home. Cold-weather crops doing well.
Midnapore ...	„	Foggy in morning and less cold than before. Harvest nearly all in. Cold-weather crops fair.
Hooghly ...	„	Clear throughout; wind from north and south-west. Prospects of cold-weather crops fair, but water required.
24-Pergunnahs ...	0·05	Cool and occasionally cloudy. The harvest of the late rice is almost completed. Cold-weather crops doing well.
Nuddea ...	*Nil.*	Weather rather warm for the time of the year. Some damage was done to crops in parts of the Chapra and Nakasipara thanas by hail in the week before last, otherwise crops of all sorts have been progressing favourably on the whole.
Moorshedabad ...	„	Bright and seasonable weather. Nights cold. Cold-weather crops continue to promise well. Aous, or early rice cultivation, is proceeding. The price of rice has risen slightly.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	A very slight fall of rain last Monday; weather cold and foggy. The cutting of the winter crops not quite finished yet; the harvest has been above the average. Late rain has done good to cold-weather crops. Mustard, though sown late, is looking well.
Maldah ...	„	There has been some rain during the week in a few localities. Generally it has been dry and cool. The winter crop of rice has turned out well; the other crops are promising. The late rains have done some damage in a few places. The kalai pulse is turning out well.
Rajshahye ...	„	Clear and fine weather. No rains during the week. The condition of the cold weather crops continues to be most promising. The kalai pulse harvest is nearly completed; and there is a fine mustard crop on the higher lands, almost ready for cutting.
Rungpore ...	„	Weather cold and somewhat cloudy, with fogs in the morning. Reaping of the amun or late rice crop is nearly finished. Cold-weather crops are doing well.
Bogra ...	„	Weather fair. Cold in the morning and evening. State and prospects of crops excellent. Reaping of the amun or late rice not finished as yet.
Pubna ...	„	Weather fine and seasonable; occasionally cloudy and foggy. No rain; harvesting of kalai pulse nearly finished, and of sugarcane and turmeric commenced; the outturn does not appear as good as it was expected. Matore and khesari pulses and rye are in flower. Cheena millet is being sown.
Jalpáiguri ...	0·12	Weather cloudy and cold. Some rain has fallen. All crops promise well.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and fine. Clouds still hanging about. Crops very good, mustard crops especially.
Patna ...	„	Seasonable weather. Paddy nearly harvested; moosoor pulse slightly injured by the late heavy fog. Prospect of cold-weather crops otherwise excellent.
Gya ...	„	Weather cool. The rubbee or cold weather crops continue in flourishing condition.
Shahabad ...	„	Seasonable and cold. Prevailing wind west. Prospects of crops very promising. The late rain has done much good. As far as has been ascertained, the hail which fell last week has not caused any serious damage to the cold-weather and poppy crops.
West Tirhoot ...	„	Weather seasonable and cold. Prospect of rabi or cold weather crops very fair.
Sarun ...	„	Fine, cold, and seasonable weather. West wind prevailing. The prospects of the cold-weather crops are generally favourable. Wheat and barley in ears. Sugarcane is being cut and put into the mills. Poppy everywhere forward. Indigo fields are still being prepared for the next year's crops. The hailstorm of the 4th instant caused no serious injury, except in a portion of Mushruck Thana, in a tract from east to west, *i.e.*, from Moharajgunge to Ramcollah, where damage to the crops in 12 villages, to the extent of from 2 to 12 annas, has been reported. Prices (jowar and cheena excepted) stationary.
Chumparun ...	„	Cold and clear weather. Prospects of crops excellent.
Monghyr ...	„	Weather clear and cool. Rice crop harvested and being thrashed out. Outturn good. Cold-weather crops promise a full crop.
Bhágalpur ...	„	Light showers on the morning of the 18th instant. Crops on the ground could not be better.
Purneah ...	„	Cold with westerly wind. The state and prospects of the cold-weather crop, on the whole, are very satisfactory. Recent rain has done much good.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	„	Weather fine, and not very cold. Light winds. Crops good everywhere.
Cuttack ...	„	Colder than the previous week. Late rice harvest drawing to a close. Prospects of cold-weather crops very good.
Balasore ...	„	Weather warmer and occasionally cloudy. Harvesting of rice crop all but concluded. Outturn good. Sugarcane crop being cut. General prospects of crops good.
Lohardugga ...	„	Weather bright, clear, and cold. Cold-weather crops reported at 14 and 15 annas outturn. Palamow reports also very favourable.
Maunbhoom ...	„	Favourable weather. Cold-weather crops promise well.

Public Health.

Burdwan: fever and a little cholera. 24-Pergunnahs: a good deal of cholera still prevailing in thanas Bhangur, Devipore, Bankipore, Muthoorapore, Protapnagore, and Nyhatty. Fever decreasing in Barripore, Moorshedabad. Cholera has disappeared from the Sudder sub-division. Rajshahi: no sickness reported. Furreedpore: health good; a few cases of cholera reported from the south. Gya: health of the people good. West Tirhoot: public health good. Bhágalpur: general health very good. Cuttack: public health good. Hazáribagh: small-pox is hanging about Hazáribagh, and cattle disease also; otherwise the health of the district is good. Lohardugga: health good; small-pox still reported here and there, chiefly in Palamow.

General Remarks.—Rain fell in almost all the eastern districts during the week under review, and in parts of Tipperah and Hill Tipperah was accompanied by hail, which has done some slight injury to the standing crops. A light rainfall is also reported in certain districts of the Rajshahi and Cooch Behar Divisions, and in parts of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions. The harvesting of the late rice is still not completed, but is progressing rapidly, and the out-turn is excellent. Cold-weather crops are progressing satisfactorily. Early rice and cheena millet cultivation is proceeding in a few places. Sugarcane and some of the pulses are being harvested.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P.—		
Meerut (Jan. 20th)	...	Rain wanted for the crops.
Agra „	*Nil*	Prospects generally favourable; arhar somewhat injured by frost, and gram in some places said to be attacked by insects.
Allahabad „	...	Weather cloudy; slight rain since morning; prospects good.
Bareilly „	*Nil*	Rabi prospects unchanged.
Benares „	...	Some rain accompanied by hail; condition of crops continues favourable.
Jhansi „	...	Rabi prospects unaltered; prices standing.
Punjab— (Jan. 20th)	·2 in Rawalpindi.	Two-tenths of rain in Rawalpindi and a sprinkling in a few other places; rain very much wanted; crops favourable, considering drought; pleurisy and small-pox prevalent in Hissar, and slight fever in Peshâwar, otherwise health of province good.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Jan. 20th) ...	*Nil*	} Prospects continue to be good; weather cloudy; public health good.
Fyzabad „	Rainfall slight.	
C. Provinces—		
Sambalpur (Jan. 16th)	...	Weather clear: sugarcane cutting; fever less.
Upper Godavari ...	...	Prospects of crops good; fever less; small-pox disappeared.
Bilaspur ...	...	Weather clear; rabi crops good; outturn of rice average; prices steady; small-pox beginning.
Raipur (Jan. 17th) ...	...	Weather seasonable; prospects continue favourable; health good; prices easy.
Balaghât (Jan. 18th)	...	Weather clear; rice threshing continues; rabi crops promising; health good; prices steady.
Chhindwara ...	...	Weather cool; crops look promising; health good; prices slightly changed.
Bhandara (Jan. 19th) ...	...	Weather clear; rabi crops progressing; jowar cutting; small-pox abating; fever prevalent; prices easy.
Nagpur (Jan. 20th) ...	...	Weather cold; prospects good; prices stationary; cattle disease in places.
Wardha ...	...	Rabi crops favourable; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	...	Rabi crops good.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Rabi crops favourable; fever and small-pox prevailing; prices falling.
Betul ...	...	} Prospects good.
Hoshangabad ...	...	
Jubbulpore ...	...	Weather clear; prospects favourable; health good.
Nimar ...	...	Prices stationary; health good; small-pox reported.
Saugor ...	...	Weather clear; rain wanted; rabi prospects favourable; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Dumoh (Jan. 21st)...	} ...	Rain wanted; small-pox continues; prices slightly risen.
Mandla „ ...		*General Remarks.*—Prospects are good and prices are easy.
British Burma ...	...	Report not received.
Mysore and Coorg— (Jan. 21st)	*Nil*	Crops thriving; harvesting nigh completion; cattle disease prevalent in parts of two districts; public health generally good. *General Remarks.*—Agricultural prospects good.
Assam—		
Gauhâti ...	·32	Sky more or less overcast; cool and cloudy days; slight rain on two nights; the greatest part of the sali paddy has been gathered; prospects of winter crops favourable; public health good.
Sylhet ...	...	Cold weather crops doing well; cholera abating, small-pox still prevalent.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—(Jan. 21.)		
Umraoti ...	...	Rabi crops in good condition.
Rajpootana—		
Deolee (Jan. 16th)	*Nil*	Prospects and health good.
Ajmere ...	...	Harvest prospects good; weather seasonable.
Jeypore	...	Agricultural prospects continue favourable; public health good; weather seasonable.
Central India—		
Indore (Jan. 20th)	*Nil*	} Health and agricultural prospects continue good.
Gwalior „	„	
Rutlam „	„	
Neemuch „	„	
Nepal ...	...	Report not received.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XLVIII OF 1874.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 5th December 1874.	For week ending 6th December 1873.	Total from 1st January to 5th Dec. 1874.	Total from 1st January to 6th Dec. 1873.	Total increase in 1874.	Total decrease in 1874.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First 9 days of Jan. 1875 ...	East Indian, Main...	6,10,091	7,10,025	3,25,39,690	2,52,71,475	72,68,215	...
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpore	45,953	51,624	23,87,049	17,74,902	6,12,147	...
2nd Jan. 1875 ...	Eastern Bengal ...	51,297	61,748	33,41,311	28,60,934	4,80,377	...
12th Dec. 1874 ...	Oudh & Rohilkhund	45,424	33,193	18,35,211	10,16,733	8,18,478	...
Last 5 days of Dec. 1874.	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi ...	1,15,154	1,26,191	69,71,885	53,38,708	16,33,177	...
26th Dec. 1874 ...	Madras ...	1,11,906	1,20,620	53,10,976	62,40,979	...	9,30,003
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	15,213	15,737	8,72,010	10,28,448	...	1,56,438
9th Jan. 1875 ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	4,00,350	4,23,891	1,81,32,814	1,72,96,345	8,36,469	...
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda & Central India ...	96,109	1,06,969	51,49,633	50,64,142	85,491	...
	TOTAL ...	14,91,497	16,49,998	7,65,40,579	6,58,92,666	1,06,47,913	...
	State.						
9th Jan. 1875 ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,560	2,451	92,550	94,790	...	2,240
19th Dec. 1874 ...	Nulhatee ...	1,395	1,405	78,886	76,839	2,047	...
12th ditto ...	Rajpootana, Delhi District ...	6,250	4,808	2,47,225	95,838*a*	1,51,387	...
26th ditto ...	Rajpootana, Agra District ...	13,163	1,903	2,71,507	11,803*b*	2,59,704	...
12th ditto ...	Holkar ...	3,542	...	89,760*c*	...	89,760	...
Ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	569*d*	...	24,558*e*	15,324*f*	9,234	...
Ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	604*d*	284	26,910*g*	20,330*h*	6,580	...
5th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,010	...	19,360*k*	...	19,360	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	6,995	...	61,536*l*	...	61,536	...
	TOTAL ...	36,088	10,851	9,12,292	3,14,924	5,97,368	...
	GRAND TOTAL...	15,27,585	16,60,849	7,74,52,871	6,62,07,590	1,12,45,281	...

a Total receipts from 1st April to 6th December 1873.
b Total receipts from 20th October to 6th December 1873.
c Total receipts from 1st February to 5th December 1874.
d Receipts from 1st to 5th December 1874.
e Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June and from 1st to 5th December 1874.
f Total receipts from 1st January to 22nd June 1873.
g Total receipts from 1st January to 30th September and from 1st to 5th December 1874.
h Total receipts from 1st January to 23rd August and from 26th November to 6th December 1873.
k Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June and from 21st November to 5th December 1874.
l Total receipts from 9th October to 5th December 1874.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 23rd January 1875.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.																						AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.									DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.			Syce or Horse-keeper.			Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.				
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
	BENGAL.																																					
	Western Districts.																																					
1	Burdwan	S. Ch. 16 0 [A]	S. Ch. 16 0	S. Ch. 13 0	S. Ch. 13 0	S. Ch. 14 8	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 18 8	S. Ch. 18 0	S. Ch. 12 12	S. Ch. 19 8	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 13 8	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 18 4	S. Ch. 18 0	S. Ch. 15 0	S. Ch. 220 0	S. Ch. 240 0	S. Ch. 110 0	S. Ch. 8 8	S. Ch. 8 8	S. Ch. 9 6	Rs. As. 6 0	Rs. As. 6 0	Rs. As. 6 0	Rs. As. 5 0	Rs. As. 5 0	Rs. As. 5 0	Rs. As. 12to20	Rs. As. 12to20	Rs. As. 12to15	1 Burdwan.	
2	Bankoora	15 8 [B]	15 8	12 4	20 0	20 0	16 0	13 12	12 8	12 8	18 12	18 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 4	16 4	440 0	440 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	2 Bankoora.	
3	Beerbhoom	12 8 [C]	12 8	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 0	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 4	8 4	8 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	8 5	3 Beerbhoom.	
4	Midnapore ...	12 0	12 0	10 10	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	4 Midnapore.	
5	Hooghly	14 0 [D]	13 0	12 0	16 0 to 23 8 [E]	16 0 to 23 8	20 0 to 22 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 0 to 9 8	9 0 to 10 0	16 0 to 17 0	16 0 to 16 8	11 0 to 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 to 16 8	16 0 to 16 8	13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 0 to 12 0	5 Hooghly.	
6	Howrah	15 12	15 8	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	13 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	6 Howrah.	
	Central Districts.																																					
7	Calcutta.*																																					
8	24-Pergunnahs ...	14 4 to 16 0 [E]	14 8 to 16 12	10 8 to 11 10	16 0	16 0	16 0	7 4	6 12	8 4	15 4 [G]	13 5	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8 to 16 12	14 14 to 16 12	13 5 to 16 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0 to 12 0	11 0 to 12 0	11 to16 8 0 to 12 0	7 24-Pergunnahs.	
9	Nuddea	16 0	...	12 5	...	...	22 0	14 8	14 8	11 0	16 0	16 0	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0 to 20 0	20 0 to 20 0	15 4 to 16 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 10½	6 0	6 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	7 8 to 10 0	10 0 to 12 0	8 0 to 12 0	8 Nuddea.	
10	Jessore	13 5 [H]	13 5	11 6	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	14 0	18 4	18 4	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5 to 13 8	13 5 to 13 8	12 4 to 15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0 to 7 8	4 11 to 7 8	5 0 to 7 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 12 0	9 Jessore.	
11	Moorshedabad ...	18 0 [I]	16 0	12 0	25 0 [E]	23 0	18 0	12 0	11 0 to 13 0	9 0	18 8	18 0 to 20 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	16 0	...	19 0 to 19 0	18 to19	15 0 to 16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	3 0 to 4 0	4 0	4 0 to 5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0 to 7 8	7 8	7 to 10	10 Moorshedabad.	
12	Dinagepore	12 8	12 8	11 0	12 4	12 4	10 10	23 0	23 0	12 0	28 0	30 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 8	170 0	170 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	4 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	4 0	7 to 12	7-8to 8	5 to 10	11 Dinagepore.	
13	Maldah	20 0	19 0	12 0	30 0	35 0	20 0	22 0 to 23 0	22 0 to 23 0	11 0	28 0	24 0 to 27 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	28 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	12 8	240 0	240 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	4 12	4 12	5 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	6 0 to 12 0	6 0 to 12 0	6 0 to 12 0	12 Maldah.	
14	Rajshahye ...	16 0 to 16 8	15 0 to 16 0	11 4	...	...	...	18 12 to 19 11	18 12 to 19 11	11 4	21 9 to 22 8	20 4 to 22 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14 to 18 0	16 8 to 18 8	12 12	240 0	240 0	320 0	7 15½	7 15½	8 2½	4 0 to 5 0	2 8 to 3 12	3 12 to 7 8	4 8 to 5 0	5 0	4 to 5	10to12	4 to 12	4-8 to7	13 Rajshahye.	
15	Rungpore	12 12	13 13	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 14	22 8	23 15	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 2	11 4	10 2	107 0	107 0	133 0	7 8	7 8	7 6	5 8	5 8	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 4 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	14 Rungpore.	
16	Bogra	12 0	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	13 8	12 0	8 4	30 0	30 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 0	12 0	67 8	67 8	65 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 Bogra.	
17	Pubna	14 4	14 0	14 4	...	...	...	8 & 12	8 & 12	7 8	21 0	20 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	10 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	5 0	...	7 8	5 8	...	5 8	10 0	...	10 0 to 16 0	16 Pubna.	
18	Darjeeling ...	7 0	7 0	6 0	4 0	5 0	10 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	7 0	7 to 8	7 to 8	12 to14	12to15	12 to16	17 Darjeeling.	
19	Julpigoree ...	12 0 [J]	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	26 5	32 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 6	6 1	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 7 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 0 to 8 0	18 Julpigoree.	
	Eastern Districts.																																					
20	Dacca	14 8 [K]	15 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	17 0	18 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 15	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 to 6	5 to 7	4 to 6	10to25	7 to 20	10to20	19 Dacca.	
21	Fureedpore	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	7 0	10to12	8 to 12	10to12	20 Fureedpore.	
22	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	14 8	20 0	21 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	100 0	100 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 to 14	8 to 14	8 to 15	21 Backergunge.	
23	Mymensingh ...	12 8 [M]	12 8	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 8	19 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	11 4	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 0	5 8	5 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10to20	10to20	10to15	22 Mymensingh.	

* Return not received.

A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 19 seers, barley 13-8 to 20 seers, best rice 14 to 20-12 seers, common rice 15 to 22-8 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, barley 13 to 20 seers, best rice (of the present harvest at Sudder Station, 17-12 seers) 15 to 21-8 seers, common rice (of the present harvest at Sudder Station, 20 seers) 18-8 to 23-8 seers, maize 18 to 32 seers, and gram 12-8 to 17 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-8 to 15 seers, best rice 14 to 24 seers, common rice 17-4 to 26-4 seers, and gram 11 to 16 seers per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16-8 seers, best rice 8 to 11 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, and gram 13 to 18-8 seers per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 seers, common rice 12-5 to 20 seers, and gram 15 to 17-12 seers per rupee.

G Coarse rice at 18-5 seers per rupee.

H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 12 seers, best rice 12 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 25 seers, and gram 11 to 13-4 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 seers, best rice 12 to 21-8 seers, common rice 16 to 26-6 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers per rupee.

L In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, paddy 35 to 40 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers per rupee.

M In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, best rice 10 to 14-8½ seers, common rice 17-12½ to 24 seers, and gram 10 to 13 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 23rd January 1875.—(Continued.)

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.			LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHEENA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong*... ...	N 10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	O ...	14 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Tipperah	12 0	12 0	10 10	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 8	23 0	24 0	18 0 to 19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	11 6	12 5	16 0	12 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Hill Tipperah ...	8 0	8 0	8 4	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	12 3	22 8	22 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BEHAR.																					
26	Patna	P 19 0	19 0	16 4	28 0	30 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	17 0	...	...	...	E ...	...	...
27	Gya	17 8	17 8	10 8	25 0	20 0	14 8	11 0	11 0	8 4	22 8	22 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0 to 35 0	32 0 to 35 0	19 0 to 28 0
28	Shahabad	Q 18 0	19 0	14 0	21 0	22 4	19 0	13 12	13 8	12 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	26 0	24 0	...	E 21 0	21 0	16 8	...	...	...
29	Tirhoot	R 16 0	15 0	11 8	E 13 0 to 40 0	12 0 to 40 0	13 0 to 22 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	23 0	24 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 0	35 0	...
30	Sarun	17 0	17 0	13 8	25 0	E 25 0	17 8	9 0	9 0	8 4	24 0	24 0	12 8	26 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	17 0
31	Chumparun... ...	S 14 0	14 8	11 12	E 15 0 to 25 0	15 0 to 27 8	13 0 to 17 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	23 0	23 0	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	16 0
32	Monghyr	19 9	19 9	13 6	21 0	21 0	21 0	12 6	10 5	9 4	19 9	19 9	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Bhagulpore ...	18 15	18 15	13 5	...	22 11	20 3	20 3	20 3	11 6	23 5	22 11	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	E 45 0	45 0	17 8
34	Purneah	20 0	20 0	11 0	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	11 0	...	...	...	E ...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs	T 14 0	14 0	11 0	E 15 0 to 22 0	15 0 to 21 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	13 8	...	...	...	E 30 0 to 35 8	30 0 to 33 8	14 0 to 49 0	E 60 0	60 0	...
	ORISSA.																					
36	Cuttack*	19 11	19 11	13 2	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	17 1	26 4	26 4	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0
37	Pooree	15 12	14 7	10 8	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	18 6	26 4	27 9	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Balasore.†																					
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-West Frontier Agency.*																					
39	Hazareebagh ...	12 0	12 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	34 0	19 0
40	Lohardugga ...	9 0	10 8	10 0	...	16 0	15 0	17 0	20 0	14 0	22 0	22 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	45 0	45 0	31 0
41	Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Manbhoom	U 13 0	12 8	10 8	F 16 0 to 20 0	16 0 to 28 0	24 0 to 30 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	40 0	64 0	64 0	...

* Return for next preceding week.
† Return not received.
N In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 17 to 19 seers, and common rice 20 to 22 seers per rupee.
O In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 18 to 20 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers per rupee.
P In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15-8 to 17-8 seers, barley, 22 to 30 seers, best rice 20 seers, common rice 21-4 to 29-4 seers, maize 24 to 32 seers, and gram 18-12 to 23 seers per rupee.
Q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 19 seers, barley 23 to 28 seers, best rice 9 to 11 seers, common rice 18-8 to 21 seers, great millet 21 to 23 seers, maize 20 to 25 seers, and gram 19-8 to 28 seers per rupee.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABORER.			SYCE OR HOUSE-KEEPER.			COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.			DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		
22		12 0	13 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	9 to 12	10 to 11	10 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	9 to 12	8 to 10	8 to 10	Chittagong.*	
23		...	...	...	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Noakholly.	
24		13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	6 0	6 0	5 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	Tipperah.	
25		...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	6 10	6 10	7 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	
26		8 3	8 3	8 0	...	...	...	7 6	8 0	7 6	6 8	...	...	6 to 7	...	...	8 to 9	...	...	Hill Tipperah.	
																				BEHAR.	
24		24 0	24 0	18 0	150 0	150 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 0 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	5 0 to 7 8	Patna.	
20		20 0	19 0	12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	2 6 to 2 12	2 6 to 2 12	2 6 to 2 12	2 8 to 4 0	2 8 to 4 0	2 8 to 4 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	Gya.	
21		21 0	21 0	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	Shahabad.	
25		25 0	26 0	14 0	150 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	4 to 5-12	4 to 5-12	2-8 to 4	3 to 5-8	5 to 5-8	2-8 to 4	4 to 6	4 to 6	4 to 6	Tirhoot.	
20		20 0	20 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	2 8 to 3 12	2 8 to 3 12	2 8 to 3 12	4 0 to 4 8	4 0 to 4 8	4 0 to 4 8	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	Sarun.	
17		17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	3 12	3 12	2 13	4 0	4 0	4 0	6 0 to 6 0	5 12 to 6 0	5 0	Chumparun.	
23		23 1	23 1	16 2	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	Monghyr.	
21		21 7	20 11	19 0	151 8	157 13	176 12	8 3	8 3	8 3	2 5 to 3 12	1 14 to 3 12	3 12	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	Bhagulpore.	
17		17 0	18 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	4 0	3 12 to 4 12	4 0	4 8	5 0	5 0	10 0	6 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 11 0	Purneah.	
14		14 0	14 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 8	3 8	3 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	
																				ORISSA.	
17		17 1	17 1	24 15	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	9 2	5 10	5 10	5 10	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	Cuttack.*	
13		13 2	11 13	21 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	3 0	3 0	3 0	5 0	4 to 5	5 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	Pooree.	
																				Balasore.†	
																				CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-West Frontier Agency.*	
17		17 0	17 0	14 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	6 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazareebagh.	
12		12 0	12 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	3 0	2 8	2 8	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	5 0 to 12 0	5 0 to 12 0	5 10 to 9 6	Lohardugga.	
13		13 0	13 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	3 0	3 0	3 12	4-8 to 5	4-8 to 5	4-8 to 6	6-0 to 8	6-0 to 8	6-0 to 8	Singbhoom.	
13		13 0	13 0	13 0	260 0	240 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 0	3 0	3 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	Manbhoom.	

R In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 25 seers, best rice 9-8 to 38 seers, common rice 19 to 33 seers, lesser millet 22 to 50 seers, maize 26 to 50 seers, and gram 12 to 48 seers per rupee.
S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 18 seers, best rice 11 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 26 seers, lesser millet 15 to 55-8 seers, maize 20 to 40 seers, and gram 12-12 to 25 seers per rupee.
T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 24 seers, best rice 17 to 28 seers, common rice 20 to 29-12 seers, maize 32 to 37-8 seers, and gram 14 to 24 seers per rupee.
U In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 7-8 to 12 seers, best rice 16-8 to 24 seers, common rice 19-8 to 26 seers, lesser millet 45 seers, maize 24 to 64 seers, and gram 7-8 to 17 seers per rupee.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF DECEMBER 1874, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 130 AND 131 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED 23RD JANUARY 1875.

Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.																		AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.			
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
RAJPUTANA.																																	
Bikaneer ...	15 8	15 4	...	18 8	18 4	...	9 0	9 0	...	11 4	11 4	...	18 0	18 0	...	18 0	18 0	..	...	...	...	21 0	20 8	...	80 0	80 0	...	60 0	65 0	...	5 0	4 0	8 0

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF TRANSACTIONS ON THE INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS TO 31st DECEMBER 1873.

Railways.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
	Capital Outlay.				Mileage.				Revenue Account								Land.					
									For the year 1873.					From commencement to end of 1873.								
	On Construction Account.	On stores in stock.	On Suspense Accounts.	Total.	Open for traffic.	Mean length open during 1873.	Under construction on 31st December 1873.	Under survey on 31st December 1873.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Net profits.	Interest on Capital outlay at 4½ per cent.	Net earnings.	Net profits.	Interest on Capital outlay.	Value of land made over during 1873.	Value of land made over from commencement of operations to end of 1873.	Value of land restored to Government during 1873.	Value of land restored to Government from commencement to end of 1873.	Loss of land revenue on land made over during 1873, capitalized.	Loss of land revenue on land made over from commencement to end of 1873, capitalized.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agra District, Rajpootana ...	32,69,658	28,85,284	2,72,349	64,27,291	33½	33½	198¾	...	17,922	17,921	1	−2,796	2,04,536	1	−2,796	3,01,896	...	...	...	...	3,033	12,649
Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	73,21,968	...	...	73,21,968	28	28	...	...	1,02,074	1,04,687	−2,613	2,627	3,34,352	65,390	64,097	19,53,020	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi District, Rajpootana ...	39,92,514	5,52,585	2,94,744	48,39,843	58½	58½	83½	...	93,939	87,090	6,849	362	1,69,867	6,849	362	2,85,253	...	...	...	...	3,336	27,232
Hooblee and Carwar	5,26,755	...	...	5,26,755	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,158	...	...	51,146	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holkar	28,51,055	10,47,949	9,586	39,08,590	...	...	86	...	...	...	...	...	1,28,626	...	...	1,72,554	...	...	...	...	1,278	1,278
Indus Valley	45,63,768	14,14,374	7,26,587	67,04,729	...	...	498	...	...	...	...	...	2,06,096	...	...	3,22,667	39,651	53,082	...	...	20,065	42,520
Nagpoor and Chutteesgurh ...	83,800	...	614	84,414	...	...	...	123½	...	...	...	...	2,810	...	...	3,162	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neemuch	5,12,907	2,299	10,593	5,25,799	...	...	83	83½	...	...	...	...	21,100	...	...	54,812	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal ...	2,39,144	...	20,145	2,59,289	...	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	8,727	...	...	14,304	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nulhattee	3,00,000	...	...	3,00,000	27½	27½	...	...	84,453	50,724	33,729	33,213	13,500	57,924	57,013	23,625	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab Northern ...	1,11,15,527	14,22,655	4,66,056	1,30,04,238	...	...	103	219	...	...	...	...	5,32,774	...	...	12,53,190	...	...	...	...	...	5,750
Rangoon and Irrawaddie Valley ...	33,555	...	...	33,555	...	...	...	163½	...	...	...	...	1,510	...	...	4,790	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sindia	68,034	...	863	68,897	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	1,685	...	...	1,698	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Rajpootana ...	1,24,151	...	5252	1,29,403	...	...	...	251	...	...	...	...	2,980	...	...	2,980	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wurdah Valley ...	11,83,718	1,36,471	−788	13,19,406	...	...	18	26	...	...	...	...	52,303	...	...	71,002	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proposed branch to Great Indian Peninsula Railway	13,144	...	...	13,144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	591	...	...	739	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moradabad, Deobund and Roorkee ...	28,494	...	...	28,494	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	961	...	...	4,860	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	3,62,28,192	74,61,617	18,06,006	4,54,95,815	147¼	147¼	1,245¼	941⅛	2,98,388	2,60,422	37,966	33,406	17,04,576	1,30,164	1,18,676	45,21,698	39,651	53,082	...	...	27,712	89,429
NATIVE STATES.																						
Nizam's	60,85,554	7,55,672	6,83,994	74,75,220	...	...	121	...	...	...	...	...	2,79,103	...	...	3,81,782	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	1,12,279	...	...	1,12,279	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	...	3,789	...	...	13,918	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oomraotee	4,37,278	...	...	4,37,278	6	6	...	...	24,124	27,745	−3,621	...	19,678	3,328	...	57,232	...	...	...	...	...	2,337
Khamgaon	4,85,298	...	...	4,85,298	8	8	...	...	18,147	16,093	2,054	...	21,838	−588	...	82,530	...	...	...	...	...	367
TOTAL ...	70,79,409	7,55,672	6,83,994	85,19,075	14	14	121	88	42,271	43,838	−1,567	...	3,24,408	2,740	...	5,35,462	...	...	...	...	...	2,704

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 30th NOVEMBER 1874.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING NOVEMBER 1874. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption. C. ft. per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL. Principal Items of Traffic. Down.	Up.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATED). Zillah.	Acres.	RAINFALL. Average.	During month.	CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE). Name.	Area in Acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·90	3·48	3073·60	465·43	Nil.	Nil.	Gurdáspur...	9,886	...	...	Wheat ...	69,420	There is a considerable increase in the present season's crop compared with that of the corresponding period of the preceding year, and is mainly due to the early cessation and insufficiency of rainfall.
Main Branch, Lower	4·60	3·36	3073·60	977·65			Amritsar ...	46,915	0·022	...	Barley ...	1,031	
Lahore Branch	3·00	3·06		627·57			Lahore ...	41,835	...	...	Mixed Grain...	7,844	
2nd Divn.											Others ...	20,341	
Total B. D. Canal ...	...	...	3073·60	...	Nil.	Nil.	...	98,636	...	...	...	98,636	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	...	Nil.	Nil.	...	36,181	...	...	...	36,181	
Western Jamna Canals. Karnál Division	4·33	4·63	2546·00	9·57	1,15,333 kurries, logs, &c., and 6,113 maunds of firewood, &c.	Nil.	Ambálah ...	327	...	...	Wheat ...	62,686	The increase on the Western Jamna Canal during the present season in comparison with the corresponding period of the previous year, is likewise due to the same causes as on the Bari Doáb Canal.
Dehli ,,	4·40	4·62		484·68			Karnál ...	11,948	0·022	...	Barley ...	2,059	
Hansi ,,	8·80	8·80	2546·00	1003·00			Dehli ...	6,250	...	...	Mixed Grain	14,361	
Bulla Head ,,	8·00	8·00		260·00			Rohtuck ...	19,271	...	...	Others ...	4,816	
							Hissár ...	29,315	...	...			
							Jhind ...	15,901	...	...			
							Bikáner ...	173	...	...			
							Kaleia State	734	...	...			
Total W. J. Canals ...	...	...	2546·00	...	1,15,333	Nil.	...	83,922	...	...	...	83,922	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2546·00	...	76,222	Nil.	...	59,352	...	...	...	59,352	
Inundation Canals. Upper Satlaj Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	5,000	...	...	Details not obtainable for want of Establishment.		
Lower Satlaj and Chináb	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	25,000	...	...			
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Multán ...	105,666	...	...			
							Derah Gházi Khán ...	...	...	...			
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135,666	...	...	...	135,666	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224,000	...	...	...	224,000	
Delhi and Gurgáon Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	4,401	...	...	Wheat ...	4,209	There is a small decrease on the Delhi and Gurgáon Works as compared with the corresponding period of last year.
							Gurgáon ...	1,493	...	...	Barley ...	1,375	
							Bohtak ...	592	...	...	Mixed Grain	106	
											Others ...	796	
Total Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,486	...	...	...	6,486	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,860	...	...	...	7,860	
PERENNIAL CANALS— GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182,558	...	...	...	182,558	
Ditto—Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95,533	...	...	...	95,533	

LAHORE,
The 13th January 1875.

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrign. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING NOVEMBER 1874.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	B. Guiana.			Mauritius.			Trinidad.			Jamaica.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years ...	33	30	63	11	11	22	34	14	48	7	11	18	85	66	151	No emigration to Surinam, Nevis, St. Vincent, Natal and the French Colonies during this month.
From 2 to 10 years ...	89	65	154	18	11	29	68	46	114	31	15	46	206	137	343	
,, 10 ,, 20 ,, ...	106	35	141	18	9	27	68	36	104	75	22	97	267	102	369	
,, 20 ,, 30 ,, ...	350	236	586	102	44	146	175	138	313	152	79	231	779	497	1,276	
,, 30 ,, 40 ,, ...	56	18	74	59	19	78	42	11	53	34	11	45	191	59	250	
,, 40 ,, 50 ,, ...	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	4	
Above 50 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	634	384	1,018	209	96	305	388	245	633	299	138	437	1,530	863	2,393	

No. 2.—As to places whence emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	No emigration to Surinam, Nevis, St. Vincent, Natal and the French Colonies during this month.
Western Bengal ...	3	...	3	5	...	5	40	43	83	3	4	7	51	47	98	
Central ,, ...	1	1	2	4	6	10	13	13	26	...	2	2	18	22	40	
Eastern ,, ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	
Behar ...	226	156	382	107	43	150	64	33	97	160	73	233	557	305	862	
N.-W. Provinces ...	273	195	468	86	42	128	236	145	381	121	57	178	716	439	1,155	
Oudh ...	118	31	149	5	5	10	30	11	41	13	2	15	166	49	215	
Central India ...	3	...	3	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	5	
Punjab ...	6	1	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	7	1	8	
Nepal ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Miscellaneous, Madras, Bombay, &c. ...	2	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	..	...	5	...	5	
Grand Total ...	634	384	1,018	209	96	305	388	245	633	299	138	437	1,530	863	2,393	

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Hindus. Brahmins & High Castes.	68	25	93	38	10	48	44	20	64	29	19	48	179	74	253	No emigration to Surinam, Nevis, St. Vincent, Natal and the French Colonies during this month.
Agriculturists ...	169	71	240	59	20	79	78	45	123	77	30	107	383	166	549	
Artizans ...	74	35	109	27	18	45	35	23	58	42	21	63	178	97	275	
Low Castes ...	211	152	363	67	33	100	178	119	297	102	50	152	558	354	912	
Mussulmans ...	112	101	213	18	15	33	53	38	91	49	18	67	232	172	404	
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	634	304	1,018	209	96	305	388	245	633	299	138	437	1,530	863	2,393	

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindus ...	1,298	691	1,989
2. Mussulmans ...	232	172	404
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	1,530	863	2,393

CALCUTTA,
The 26th January 1875.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED.)

Year.	From 1st April to 31st December.							
	Bengal.		Inland Customs.		Madras.		Bombay.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1870-71 ...	220,991	1,958,784	138,201	1,037,263	171,201	908,868	86,619	428,173	617,012	4,333,088
1871-72 ...	222,693	1,973,874	130,470	979,071	173,173	924,028	73,560	363,623	599,896	4,240,596
1872-73 ...	227,987	2,020,792	132,068	987,129	164,539	877,999	80,565	398,250	605,159	4,284,170
1873-74 ...	226,043	2,003,561	139,542	1,033,827	165,811	891,222	88,767	438,791	620,163	4,367,401
1874-75 ...	231,791	2,019,903	141,890	1,013,058	162,627	890,308	93,772	463,227	630,080	4,386,496
Average ...	225,901	1,995,383	136,434	1,010,069	167,470	898,485	84,657	418,413	614,462	4,322,350

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 28th JANUARY 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Frosts have somewhat injured the rabi crops in parts of Bombay and Sindh, and some districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but prospects are generally favourable in all these provinces, except in the Deccan districts, where the accounts of the rabi are not encouraging. In the Punjab there has been no rain, and prospects are unfavourable owing to the continued drought. In the Hooghly district also drought is complained of, but rain has since fallen there. Rain has also fallen in most other parts of Bengal, and the prospects of the cold weather crops are on the whole favourable, while the rice harvest now nearly completed is generally excellent. In all other provinces the crops are reported to be in good condition. No report received from British Burma and Nepal.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Jan. 28th)	...	Rain at Masulipatam 96 cents; slight drizzling in some taluks; three feet water over anicut; some later dry crops suffering from grub and want of rain in parts; other crops good; castor, tobacco, and chillies harvested in Palnad; outturn three-fourths; markets well supplied locally; prices slightly falling in Bapetla and Bezwada, elsewhere steady; small-pox fatal only in Vessinapetta; fever virulent; cattle generally unhealthy; pasture diminishing.
Kurnool (27th)	...	Rain 0·036 inch at Kurnool on one day, none elsewhere; crops in good order; second crop paddy being sown; markets well supplied; prices steady; water and pasture abundant; fever and cattle disease in several taluks; no water over Sunkesala anicut.
Tanjore (28th)	...	Rain in Negapatam ·02 inch, elsewhere scanty; water in rivers very little; no supply to tanks; no water over anicuts; cultivation of wet crops over, that of a few dry crops continues in some parts; crops in good order; harvest of wet and some dry crops, yield satisfactory; markets well supplied; prices slightly falling; public health generally good; small-pox in some places; two deaths by cholera in Negapatam; cattle disease in Sheally, some loss; pasture sufficient.
Trichinopoly (27th)	...	Slight rain in parts of the district; no other change of importance.
Malabar (28th)	...	No rain; harvesting of second crop in progress; markets well supplied; prices steady; fever and small-pox slightly prevalent; cattle disease slight in Wallewanad; pasture withering.
Bombay— (Jan. 27th)		General prospects satisfactory.
Sindh.		
Kurrachee ...	...	Early rabi crops coming into ear; rain again expected; weather cold, with strong breeze from the north; fever continues.
Hyderabad ...	...	Rabi crops still looking well; public health generally good; weather fine; nights very cold; cattle disease continues in three talukas.
Shikarpur ...	...	Rain much required; rabi sowing still continues in several talukas, and every available piece of land is brought under cultivation; severe frosts experienced, but slight damage only to rape crops; cattle disease has disappeared, except among goats.
Upper Frontier ...	...	Weather continues cold; rain wanted; no decided change in state of crops.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Slight blight in Duskroee taluka, owing to heavy frost; no other change.
Surat ...	·03	Early crops harvested; rabi crops have slightly suffered in four talukas from cold; fever in Mandvee.
Broach ...	...	Picking of cotton progressing; til almost reaped; other rabi crops good; fever in Ahmood taluka.
Kaira ...	...	Rabi crops thriving well; cotton good; cold severe.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	No improvement in rabi crops; cotton unchanged; rate 46 to 50; public health improving.
Nasik ...	...	A thin crust of ice was found in water exposed in vessels on morning of 21st, which did considerable damage to rabi crops and fruit trees in several places; excepting a few cases of cold and fever, public health good.
Konkan.		
[illegible] ...	·15	Weather cool; public health good; rain 15 cents on 20th; fever in Wada, Shahpur, Mahim, Moorbaur, and Bhewndy talukas, and guinea-worm in Wada taluka; rabi crops especially good in Shahpur, middling in Dhanoo, Moorbaur, and Kallian talukas, and good in Mahim, Bhewndy, and Bassein talukas.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	·03	Slight fall of rain in Mawul and Khed; prospects of rabi crops generally same as before; climate and public health good.
A[illegible]dnuggur ...	...	Crops good where there is moisture; cotton-picking mostly finished; health good.
Sholapur ...	...	Rabi middling only in good soil; no disease.
Satara ...	...	State of rabi crops same as before; potatoe plantation on banks of the Yenna tank and Mahableshwar blighted; ague in Pahtun, and cough at Khandalla.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	State of rabi crops same as before; cotton indifferent; fever in some talukas.
Dharwar ...	...	Wheat and exotic cotton unhealthy in Nawalgoond; grain and other late crops promising; slight improvement in public health in Nawalgoond; cattle disease decreasing in Dharwar taluka.
Kanara ...	...	Prospects of second rice crop good; fever in Koompta, Honore, Sircky, and Yellapoor; cattle disease in Koompta, Honore, Sircky, and Hullial; small-pox slightly prevalent in Honore.
Kaladgi ...	...	Kharif all reaped except toor; rabi middling; rats damaging crops in Bagewaree and Shindgi.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rajkot ...	...	Rabi crops promising; picking of cotton in progress; weather cold; health good.
Wudwan ...	...	Frost has injured cotton and wheat in Chotila district, and wheat in Wudwan; weather not cold as before; health indifferent in Drangdla.
Baroda ...	...	Cotton-picking continues; rabi prospects and public health good. *General remarks.*—Prospects good, but the accounts of rabi from the Deccan are still discouraging.
Bengal— (Jan. 26th)		
Burdwan ...	0·91	Weather favourable, but slightly cloudy. Rainfall at Raneegunge ·15, Cutwa ·40, Culna 1·07, Bood-bood ·43, Jehanabad *nil*. Late rice harvested; prospects of winter crops fair. Telegraphed on the 27th January: a further rainfall of ·9 inch.
Bankura ...	0·01	Cloudy during the 18th, 19th, and 20th instant. Pretty heavy rain in the north and slight rain in the rest of the district. The state and prospects of the winter crops continue satisfactory; the rain has done good to them.
Beerbhoom ...	0·35	Weather uncertain. State and prospects of the crops continue good.
Midnapore ...	0·25	Cold and cloudy weather. Rice harvest almost all quite in. Cold-weather crops good, with slight exception.
Hooghly ...	0·61	The weather was rainy on one day; at present cool and dry. North wind. The cold-weather crops which are still in the ground are suffering from drought. The kalai (pulse) crop was a failure. The potato crop which has been got in was, however, a good one. Telegraphed on the 27th January: a further rainfall of ·27 inch.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil.*	Cloudy in the morning during the first four days of the week, and very cold during the last three days. Slight showers have fallen in several parts of the district. The harvest of amun, or late rice, is all but over. The light rain in parts has benefited the cold-weather crops, but slightly injured tobacco. A further rainfall of ·18 inch on the 26th January 1875.
Nuddea ...	0·25	Some rain has fallen; cold since the rain fell. The recent rain is said to have done some harm to gram and tobacco. Other crops, as a rule, have derived great advantage. The coarsest rice sells at from Re. 1-14 to Rs. 2-4 per maund.
Moorshedabad ...	0·08	The beginning of the week was cloudy and cold. A few drops of rain fell on Wednesday. The prospects of the cold weather crops continue good. In Jungipore the gram in one thana is said to have been damaged by insects, while the weather continued cloudy. Rice is rather dearer in the Sudder sub-division.
Dinagepore ...	0·04	There has been rain in parts of the interior. Weather cold and cloudy, with east wind. Reaping of the rice finished; cold-weather crops doing well. Mustard will be rather a short crop, having been sown late.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Slight rain; generally dry and cold weather. The late rice crop is being still harvested, and is everywhere good. Kalai pulse is also being harvested, and is good. The cold-weather crops generally are promising. Boro or spring rice is being sown.
Rajshahye ...	0·09	Cloudy weather, with very slight rain in parts on two days; otherwise fine and clear weather. No change in the favourable prospects of the crops. Prices of the last amun, or late paddy, are stationary, ranging from 22 to 28 seers for the rupee in different parts.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and fine. Rice harvest nearly finished. Cold-weather crops doing well.
Bogra ...	0·10	Cloudy in the morning for some days at the beginning of the week; afterwards fair. Cold in the morning and evening. Some rain has fallen. Reaping of the rice continues; a good outturn expected.
Pubna ...	0·22	Cloudy and rainy on the 19th and 20th instant; the rest of the week fair. Harvesting of arhur and kalai pulses nearly finished, and of mustard commenced. The rain has improved the barley and wheat crops. Prospects of the [illegible] and khesaree pulses and oil-seed crops good. Sowing of cheena millet going on.
Jalpiguri ...	0·07	Cloudy during the first part of the week. The mornings and evenings were cloudy. A little rain. No change in the prospects of the crops since last week.
Dacca ...	1·06	Heavy rain on Monday and a little on Tuesday; since then very cold. State of crops, very little damage done by rain; the good will outweigh the harm. Telegraphed on the 28th instant:—A further rainfall of ·06 inch.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Weather bright and seasonable; cold-weather crops continue to progress well.
Gya ...	·21	Weather cold, and at times cloudy; rain fell on the 20th instant. The prospects of the cold weather crops continue very favorable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Shahabad ...	0·10	Cloudy at the beginning of the week; slight rain fell on the morning of the 20th instant; since then the weather has cleared and become much colder. Prospects of crops very good. The slight rain has done some good. No reports from the sub-divisions of Bhubboah and Sasseram. The hail has caused damage, the amount of which is not yet fully ascertained.
West Tirhoot ...	0·7	Weather cold, with west wind; some rain has fallen. Prospects of the cold weather crops are excellent up to date. The harvest of the rice crop is now over, and the outturn is good, say 12 to 14 annas.
Sarun ...	0·34	Cloudy on the 20th and 21st instant. Slight showers on the 20th, within the jurisdiction of thanas Chupra, Manjhi, Pursa, Digwara, in the Sudder sub-division, and Burragaon and Sewan, in the Sewan sub-division. Very cold, with west wind prevailing. The prospects of the cold weather crops are generally favourable; wheat and barley in ear. In consequence of the cloudy state of the weather, slight injury to mustard from labi insects has been reported. Poppy doing well. Indigo fields are ready for sowing Prices stationary.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Cloudy and clear alternately. State and prospects of crops excellent.
Monghyr ...	„	Weather cold and fine. State and prospects of crops are as good as could be desired.
Bhágalpur ...	0·06	Slight rain. All crops very fine. Telegraphed on the 28th instant a fall of a few drops of rain on the night of the 24th idem.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather cold. Very slight rain reported from the two sub-divisions. The state and prospects of the cold weather crop remain very satisfactory, as mentioned in the previous reports. No change.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	„	Weather very much colder since Tuesday, when rain fell in other parts of the district. Outturn of late rice reported excellent everywhere. Wheat and barley doing well in Godda. Mustard excellent everywhere.
Cuttack ...	„	Weather in Cuttack hot and oppressive. Rain expected. Reported "moderately cold" at Kendraparah, and cold at Jajipore. Prospects of crops remain good.
Balasore ...	„	Slight showers of rain; weather windy. Rice crop harvested with good results. Cold weather crop ready for gathering. (A few cases of small-pox and cholera in the north of the district.)
Lohardugga ...	0·13	The weather has been cloudy at first, and clear afterwards. Crop reports continue favourable from all parts. Palamow report states:—"rabi crops are extremely good, although a good fall of rain is to be wished for."
Maunbhoom ...	0·26	Weather favourable. Some rain has fallen, and more is required for indigo and other crops.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Burdwan: health unaltered. 24-Pergunnahs: cholera prevailing in thanas Nyhatty, Bassirhat, Hosnabad, Bankipore, Devipore, Mathoorapore, and Diamond Harbour; it has abated in thanas Protapnagur and Bhangore; fever continues to decrease at Barripore. Moorshedabad: public health continues good. Rajshahye: public health good. Pubna: public health improved. Furreedpore: sickness abating everywhere. Patna: health good. Gya: health of the people good. Monghyr: general health very good. Cuttack: public health good generally; but fever is said to be somewhat prevalent in the Jajipore sub-division. Balasore: a few cases of cholera and small-pox in the north of the district; general health satisfactory. Hazaribagh: there are still some cases of small-pox about Hazaribagh. Lohardugga: reports of small-pox more frequent, otherwise health good. Singbhoom: district is very healthy.

General Remarks.—There was rain in almost every district of Bengal during the week under notice. The fall was heavy for this season of the year in some districts and was accompanied with hail in others, but little injury is reported, while the rain has benefited the cold-weather crops upon the whole. The harvesting of the rice crop is drawing to a close, and the outturn as a whole is excellent. Some of the pulses and sugarcane are being harvested. In a few places the early rice and cheena millet crops are being sown with advantage. Cold-weather crops are progressing favourably upon the whole, but Hooghly is suffering from drought.

N. W. P.—			
Meerut	(Jan. 27th)	...	Rain much wanted; prospects unchanged.
Agra	„	*Nil*	Injury from frost to arhar and pulse, otherwise prospects favourable.
Allahabad	(28th)	...	Rabi prospects unaltered.
Bareilly	(27th)	...	Rabi prospects good; a shower or two would do good to the crops.
Benares	„	...	Prospects continue favourable; no more rain.
Jhansi	„	...	Rabi prospects unchanged; arhar and gram have suffered from severe frost.
Punjab—			
Delhi	(Jan. 28th)	...	Crops healthy, but rain wanted; public health good.
Hissar	...	...	Crops progressing favourably; pleurisy, small-pox, and cattle disease prevalent.
Umballa	...	...	Crops suffering from want of rain; health good.
Jullundur	...	...	Rain much wanted; health good.
Lahore	...	...	Rain very much wanted; slight cattle disease.
Mooltan	...	...	Rain much wanted; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	Crops deteriorating for want of rain; health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—continued.		
Rawal Pindi ...	...	Harvest prospects doubtful; cattle disease in some parts.
Peshawar ...	...	Crops sown on unirrigated land suffering from drought; slight fever prevalent. *General Remarks.*—No rain during week ending 27th instant; harvest prospects unfavourable owing to continued drought; public health on the whole good.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Jan. 27th)	*Nil*	Prospects are on the whole favourable, but a fall of rain would do good to the crops; peas, grain, arhar, and masur partially injured by frost; cattle disease prevails in some parts; public health good.
Fyzabad „	Slight rain	
C. Provinces		
Bilaspur (Jan. 23rd)	...	Weather cloudy; rain required for rabi; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent.
Upper Godavari ...	...	Weather clear; prospects favourable; fever abating; prices easy.
Sambalpur ...	...	Weather clear; harvest over; health good.
Raipur (Jan. 24th)	...	Weather clear; prospects favourable; health good; prices easy.
Chanda ...	...	Weather cloudy; rabi doing well; cattle disease prevalent; prices rising.
Balaghât (Jan. 25th)	20	Weather cloudy; threshing rice completed; rabi promises well; health good; prices steady.
Chhindwara ...	·15	Weather clear; more rain wanted; standing crops healthy; health good; prices fallen.
Chanda (Jan. 26th)	·30	Weather cloudy; rabi excellent; jowar partial failure; small-pox and fever prevalent; prices easy.
Nagpur (Jan. 27th)	·34	Weather clear; threshing kharif commenced; rabi doing well; cattle disease spreading; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	...	Weather clear; prospects favourable; small-pox prevalent.
Saugor ...	...	Weather clear; rabi promises well; small-pox increasing; prices unchanged.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Weather cloudy; rabi promising; small-pox continues.
Nimar ...	...	Weather clear; prospects good; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Weather clear; prospects favourable.
Betul ...	...	Crops cut; yield average.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Weather clear; rabi prospects favourable; fever, small-pox prevailing; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	·75	Rabi crops thriving.
Mandla (Jan. 28th)	·04	Prices falling.
Dumoh ...	...	Weather clear; small-pox prevalent; prices risen. *General Remarks.*—In some districts the weather has been cloudy, and some rain has fallen during the week; prospects continue favourable, and prices are easy.
British Burma ...	...	No report received.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Mysore ...	*Nil*	Crops thriving; harvesting nearly completed; cattle disease prevalent in parts of five districts; public health generally good. *General Remarks.*—Agricultural prospects good.
Coorg ...	·03	
Assam—		
Gauhâti (Jan. 28th)	·04	Heavy mists in morning; cold nights; some days overcast and cold; reaping of salee crops almost finished; prospects of winter crops favourable; public health good.
Sylhet „	...	Transplanting of bura rice progressing; cold weather crops doing well; cholera abating; small-pox still prevalent.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti (Jan. 28th)	...	Rabi crops thriving; weather cloudy.
Rajpootana—		
Kota (Jan. 23rd)	*Nil*	Prospects and health good.
Bhurtpore (28th)	...	Great cold; health and prospects good.
Jeypore „	...	Agricultural prospects continue favourable; public health good; weather seasonable.
Ajmere „	...	Health good; crops hopeful; weather cold; mornings with frost.
Central India—		
Indore (Jan. 27th)	*Nil*	Health and agricultural prospects continue good.
Rutlam „		
Neemuch „		
Baghelkund (Satna) ...		
Nepal ...	...	No report received.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 19th January 1875.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding*.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble John Inglis, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.
The Hon'ble H. H. Sutherland.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith.
The Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth, K. C. S. I.

DISTRESSES (PRESIDENCY TOWNS) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate Distresses for Rents in the Presidency Towns be taken into consideration. He said that the Committee had made two separate reports, and he took the opportunity on one occasion of explaining to the Council what was the subject of the first report. The second report related to a new introduction into the Bill, in consequence of a valuable suggestion received from the Association of Attornies, of a clause to provide for the transfer to the High Court of cases in which the value of the property distrained exceeded one thousand rupees. They pointed out that under this Bill Small Cause Courts would have, or might have, to deal with large amounts of money; that the property distrained was sometimes very considerable; that we should in effect be enlarging the pecuniary jurisdiction of Small Cause Courts a good deal, and that it would be more satisfactory in such cases to enable them to be removed to the High Court. The Committee had therefore inserted a section to that effect, and that was the subject of their second report. He did not know, after what had been already said about the Bill, that he need do more now than give the Council a summary of the alterations it made in the present law. He had already explained that it swept away a great deal of antiquated law, and relieved the statute-book of several statutes which contained a great deal of matter that was of no use, as much as was useful in them being comprised in the Bill. The alterations made by the Bill were these: First, the Committee provided that no distraint should be made for rent due for more than twelve months. That suggestion had been received from the Government of Madras, who had sent in a very thoughtful and carefully considered letter on the subject of this Bill. There seemed to be no such thing as a distraint for rent in Madras, and the Government of Madras thought, and a great many excellent lawyers thought, that the whole system of distresses for rent was a mistake, and that it would be far better to abolish the system altogether. MR. HOBHOUSE was not prepared to do that. The system prevailed largely in Calcutta, and also existed in Bombay; and he thought the Council ought not to interfere with it. That it did not prevail in Madras was a subject of congratulation; but he was not prepared to bring the law in Calcutta and Bombay into conformity with the practice in Madras.

The next alteration made by the Committee was to make it clear that the property to be seized should be the property of the debtor. There were sometimes cases which gave rise to disputes and to much hardship, where the property seized was the property of some person wholly unconnected with

the rent for which the distress was issued. The Committee also provided that certain articles should be exempted from distress. Such articles were now exempted in cases of execution by law, and in practice they were usually exempted from distresses for rent. We did not take a coat off a man's back, and therefore the Committee had provided that things in actual use—a man's necessary wearing apparel and the like—which were protected from being seized in execution, should also be exempted in distresses for rent. That also had been suggested to them by the Government of Madras.

Then the Bill proceeded to deal with claims and disputes which arose out of distresses. The Committee had given to the Court which decided all other questions on the subject of the distress, namely, the Small Cause Court, power to adjudicate claims of third parties, and claims for damages or compensation where the distress was unlawful. Then there was the last alteration to which MR. HOBHOUSE had already referred, that when a distress exceeded a certain value, there should be power to transfer the case to the High Court.

These were the alterations in the law which the Bill proposed to make.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN LAW REPORTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to diminish the multitude and improve the quality of Law Reports, and to extend the area of their authority, be taken into consideration, and said:—"As it is now some ten months since this matter was before the Council, it will probably be necessary that I should remind them of what has taken place, and recapitulate very briefly the objects and scope of the measure now proposed. It is the more necessary to do so, because there has been an amount of controversy raised in the papers sent in to the Select Committee akin to the controversy raised at this table; controversies, as I shewed before, quite unwarranted by anything comprised in this Bill, and to a very great extent irrelevant to it, and relevant only to a plan contemplated by the Executive Government, or to other plans erroneously attributed to it.

"Before explaining what it was that the Council were asked to do, I told them that it was only a small portion of a larger plan contemplated by the Government of India for improving the condition of the Law Reports. I explained the function of a Law Report, and shewed how it passed into and became part of the general law of the land; how important, therefore, it was to exercise judgment in the selection of cases to be reported, and to issue them with some stamp of authenticity upon them, so that only that which is useful and accurate should be looked on by the lawyer as a necessary part of his library; but that in this country the matter had been left to private speculation with only some pecuniary assistance given by Government; that consequently the public interest, which is to have nothing but good reports of nothing but useful precedents, had become entirely subordinated to the commercial interest of the publishers, which is to have the largest price at the smallest expense and trouble to themselves: that owing to the fact that all reports are received as of equal authority, one man's publications must be bought just as much as another's; and that the consequence was that we have reports bulky, expensive, and to a great extent useless, which nevertheless the profession are compelled to buy. Such is the result of the combination of the two prevailing principles; first, that law reporting is a fit subject for commercial speculation, and next that Law Reports are to be treated as binding authorities from whatsoever source they emanate.

"All this I proved in detail by evidence and authorities of various kinds; and I stated that the Government would attempt to apply a remedy by taking the business of reporting in the High Courts under their own supervision. If that were done, and done with reasonable efficiency, there would at any rate be a set of reports bearing some stamp of authority upon them, and they would be published by those who might be trusted not to allow commercial motives

to outweigh their sense of the public interest. If, again, the Bar would use for the purpose of citation in Court, and the Bench would receive as authorities, only the authorized reports,—a thing entirely within their power,—the professional man, who did not desire to buy others, would not be compelled to do so.

"But such a scheme as that requires no legislation, and I explained that there were only two points on which the authority of the legislature was invoked, and that on one of those points I could hardly say that it was actually requisite.

"The point I have just referred to is that which is embodied in the third section of the Bill, which I will read to the Council.

'No Court shall be bound to hear cited, or shall receive or treat as an authority binding on it, the report of any case decided by any of the said High Courts on or after the said day, other than a report published under the authority of the Governor General in Council.'

"Now that is only what the Courts, or at least the superior Courts, may now do for themselves if so minded. It is what the Bombay High Court, who object to this measure, say is the right thing to be done as between better conducted and worse conducted reports; such publications, for instance, as the Bengal Law Reports and the Calcutta Weekly Reporter. It is what they tell us they are themselves prepared to do as between those two publications, if only the Calcutta High Court will lead the way. But such things have been said over and over again, and occasionally Judges have been found who have tried to work the experiment. But they have never succeeded. There has not been sufficient unanimity or persistence in the attempt, and there is no reason to suppose that there will be more now, if each Court or Judge is left to act entirely on his own motion. With a declaration of the legislature to support them, there will at least be a better chance. And we may by such a declaration free subordinate Courts from the terror and oppression of the numbers of obscurely reported cases with which it is said they are bombarded, so that they shall not be blamed if they refuse to receive those imperfect reports as binding authorities. Such a provision, therefore, as the one under consideration, may strengthen the hands of those who desire to have good reports and good ones alone to guide them. And if we should succeed in supplying that essential article, a good report, and I always say we shall fail unless we do supply it, we may possibly succeed in getting it received as the only authoritative exponent of judicial law, however much others may be used for other purposes. I repeat that we may easily fail; we certainly shall fail unless the Bench and the Bar are disposed to act in the spirit of this section; but I ask the Council to pass it as embodying a principle which even opponents admit to be sound, and as giving some aid to those who desire to improve the present condition of law reporting in India.

"The other object for which the action of this Council is invoked, is not necessarily mixed up with any particular system of reporting; for it would, at least in my opinion, be desirable even if we had no such scheme of reporting as that now contemplated; and again the scheme may work well enough without any such new law. But it is connected with some system of reporting, though not with any particular system, and it naturally falls to be considered when we are dealing with the subject. It relates only to the geographical area within which the decisions of the superior Courts are to be accepted as binding authorities. At present a High Court—say the Court of Madras—may place an interpretation on a general law—say the Penal Code—and that interpretation will have no binding force out of the province. A Bengal Magistrate may disregard it or know nothing whatever about it, and *vice versâ* the Madras Magistrate is a stranger to the Bengal decisions. The reason for that state of things is to be found in the history of the country. The different presidencies had originally a very loose connection with one another, and when Crown Courts were established for them, the law which those Courts administered in common with one another was confined to the presidency towns or to the British people. At the present day all parts of British India are bound up much more closely together: they are subject to a common authority in India, both executive and legislative, and there are great Codes of Law enacted for the whole community. It is now therefore a decided drawback that when a valuable exposition of a portion of that general law has been made by one of the superior Courts, the whole community should not have the full benefit of it.

"I will mention a case which happened soon after I came to India, and which first drew my attention to the existence of this anomaly. It did not arise in connection with law reporting, and it illustrates the remark I made just now, that this portion of the Bill may rest on its own merits, independently of any particular system, and in connection with any system of reporting.

"There are many actions committed by men, which, according to circumstances, may be crimes of a deep dye, or venial offences, or mere personal vices, hardly to be classed among crimes at all. Yet for the legislature to distinguish accurately between such cases is quite impossible. The law must use some general expressions which, if they are to be very rigidly and literally interpreted, might have the effect of subjecting to severe punishment actions which ought only to be punished very lightly, or ought not to be punished by the hand of any human ruler at all. Such is the case with portions of the Penal Code. One section of it in particular, if its language be construed quite literally, visits with the liability to fine and to ten years' imprisonment, an action which in its simplest form is extremely common, which rather bears the character of a vice than of a crime, and so has usually been left by all laws other than ecclesiastical laws to carry its own chastisement with it. But under some circumstances this same action may be a crime of a most odious character, and one affecting society in a vital point. Well, it happened that a person who had committed this action in one of its simpler forms was charged before a Madras Magistrate and sentenced to a severe punishment. On appeal the High Court of Madras reversed this sentence, pronouncing a most sensible judgment, cutting down the literal meaning of the section, putting a reasonable interpretation on it, and confining its operation to what would be really grave offences. Afterwards, a similar case occurred in another province; and again the Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to severe punishment. The Magistrate probably knew nothing of the Madras decision; but if he did know, he was entitled to disregard it, and he preferred the literal construction of the Code. Now, that is a serious matter. Draconian laws invariably bring the whole law into contempt, and set the sympathies of people to work against the law and in favour of offenders. The subject-matter is one on which accurate distinctions cannot be attained by the legislator, and on which I for one think that if we attempt to alter the Penal Code, we are quite as likely to mar it as to mend it. It is one, therefore, eminently fitted for judicial exposition, which can introduce a number of shades and qualifications unattainable in a statute. The thing wanted, therefore, is to bring the Madras decision home to the subordinate Courts in other Provinces, but that, as the law and practice at present stand, is impossible.

"Now I appeal confidently to all who hear me, and ask them whether it is not an inconvenient—not to say an absurd—thing, that a decision by the High Court of Madras on a very important Statute which affects the whole of British India alike, and which touches human actions of very frequent occurrence, should be received as law in Madras, and that, directly it reaches the boundaries of that province, its authority should cease? Is it not clearly right that the whole of British India should have the benefit of an interpretation placed by a Court of the highest rank on a law passed by this Council for the whole of British India? Surely such a decision should be co-extensive with the law, and should carry with it whatever authority its own intrinsic merits and the degree of its harmony with other decisions of co-ordinate Courts may entitle it to have.

"This object, then, is aimed at by section 2 of our Bill, which I will now read:—

'Every judgment delivered on or after such day by any of the said High Courts (whether by a Judge sitting alone, or by a Division Court, or by a Full Bench) and reported in the said Indian Authorized Law Reports, shall have the same authority in all subordinate Courts beyond the limits of the appellate jurisdiction of such High Court as independently of this Act it would have within such limits.'

"The Council will observe that, in this section and also in section 4, we carefully guard against giving to judicial decisions any more binding quality of

authority than they have now. All we seek to do is to extend the area of their authority, and we do it by connecting it with our scheme for reports, and so securing that the decision which is to have this extended authority shall not be one reported at haphazard, but shall be as accurately given and in as useful a shape as a responsible reporter can make it.

"Well, but it may be asked whether this object requires legislation. I will not say that in any strict legal sense it does. It would, I suppose, be competent for the Courts here to say that they would receive one another's decisions as binding equally with their own, and in process of time such a practice would be recognized law, just as much as it is now law that the decision of a superior Court shall bind the Courts subordinate to its jurisdiction. Just in the same way the Courts of the United States have ruled that English decisions are binding authorities there, and that practice has passed into the law of the country; while the English Courts only receive the United States' decisions for purposes of instruction and not as binding authorities. But having regard to the history that I have referred to, and the long course of practice resulting from it, I say that that which is legally possible is practically impossible, and that unless the legislature does it, the thing will not be done at all.

"The main objection raised to this proposal is one which was indicated by my hon'ble friend, Mr. Dalyell, when the Bill was introduced, and I answered it at the time. But as it has been brought forward again in some quarters entitled to the highest respect, I will again give an answer to it, and in somewhat more detail.

"It has been objected to this Bill that it provides no machinery to prevent contradictory rulings. But I never heard of anything that could prevent them. As long as we have independent minds giving decisions on the same subject, so long we shall have contradictory rulings. It does not seem to me desirable, if it were possible, to prevent such a result, nor, if it were desirable, would it be possible.

"It is quite true, then, that it is no part of our scheme to prevent contradictory rulings. It is also true that, when the ruling in one presidency may be quoted as binding authority in another, contradictory rulings are likely to be brought to a direct issue with one another more quickly than before. But that I look upon as one of the advantages to be gained. See the effect of the present system. You may now have two streams of decision at variance with one another, running on side by side in two contiguous territories nominally subject to the same Code of Law, and in which there is no reason why the same law should not prevail. Referring, for instance, to the cases under the Penal Code which I have just stated, we find a class of actions which may be committed with legal impunity in Madras, and just over the border may be the subject of severe punishment. And yet the Penal Code is the law in both places. Referring, again, to an instance I quoted on a former occasion, we find two adverse currents of decision going on in Bengal and in the North-Western Provinces under the same section of the Rent Act; going on for several years, until one of the High Courts alters its views and adopts the views of the other. I say that it is much more for the benefit of the public that when such differences arise, as arise they must, they should be brought face to face, and that each Court should be compelled to revise its work in the light and under the pressure of the other's decision. Of course, if the difference of opinion is found to be final and irreconcileable, it must be settled by some superior authority: either by the Privy Council, which may operate on some cases, or by the legislature, which can operate on all. But, as I have just been showing, there are many cases in which a judicial exposition, if it can be got, is far better than an utterance by the legislature, and in which, therefore, the legislature would only act when its action was found to be absolutely necessary. And in other cases the legislature is not wise enough to know in which direction to settle a dispute until it has been threshed out by a sufficient number of judicial controversies, a point which I illustrated on a former occasion by reference to the history of provisional committees in England. It is therefore in every respect better that the contradictory interpretations of a law common to all India should be brought into collision with one another in a direct, open, and

speedy way, than that they should exist in the more embarrassing form of conflicting laws for places intended and supposed to be under the same law.

"But then it is said; how is an inferior Judge to guide himself? how he is to act when he finds the decision of his own appellate superior conflicting with that of another High Court? I answer that Judges are appointed to settle doubts, and that he must act as other reasonable men act when they find themselves in the presence of a doubtful and debateable question. I know how I should act. The conflict of authority might come to me in many different shapes. It might come on a point on which I myself had a very clear opinion that my own Appellate Court was wrong, and that it would on reconsideration adopt the conflicting judgment. In that case I should follow my own opinion. It might come on a point on which I could form no very decided opinion. In that case I should follow my own Appellate Court. I might find that the opinion of one Court was that of a single Judge not assisted by Counsel, and very briefly delivered; while that of the other was given by a number of Judges, unanimous in opinion, assisted by careful arguments of Counsel, and delivered in a carefully reasoned judgment. In that case I should follow the weightier judgment. I might find that my own Appellate Court had delivered its opinion deliberately, and after full consideration of the conflicting decision. In that case I should follow my own Appellate Court. Many other cases might be put in which a man would be guided one way or another by various circumstances. But no serious practical difficulty that I see would arise: certainly none which English Judges are not in the habit of encountering, and which Indian Judges may not now have to encounter, when the Divisions of their own Appellate Courts have differed in opinion.

"There is another class of objections put forward, which, if I really have understood them aright, are somewhat surprising. We are told that there are different schools of law and different customs prevailing in different parts of the country, and that it will be very dangerous if a decision given with reference to one school and one set of customs is to be quoted as binding authority for another. No doubt it would be very dangerous: but I cannot make out how the danger is increased by this Bill. Nobody supposes that a decision about a promissory note will be quoted as an authority in a horse-cause, though the Court which pronounced it has equal authority in both cases: why then should we suppose that a decision relating only to Hindús will be applied to Muhammadans, or that one relating only to Sunnis will be applied to Shiás, or that one relating only to the Benares school will be applied to the Bengal school, or that one relating only to Bengal customs will be applied to Bombay customs? Local and personal laws and customs are not divided according to the local area of the jurisdiction of the High Courts. The Calcutta High Court, for instance, has Hindús and Muhammadans, Shiás and Sunnis, different schools of law and different local customs, within its jurisdiction. For each set of litigants it decides according to their own law. I have not heard that any confusion is thereby created because the Calcutta decision is authoritative throughout the whole of Bengal. Why then should any confusion be created by giving it precisely the same quality of authority in Bombay? The long and the short of the matter is, that if the law is the same for the two places, there must be conflicts of opinion about it, and then it is better to bring them to issue as quickly as may be; but if it is not the same, no conflict can occur.

"Such, then, is the Bill as the Select Committee presents it to the Council; and before I go on to speak of the plan with which it is connected, I will mention what alterations have been made in Committee. There are only two, and neither is important. One is, that instead of making it come into force on a given day, we say that it shall be brought into force by notification. The reason is that arrangements have to be made with the staffs of reporters. I am not aware of any difficulty in the way of such arrangements, but there has been some delay in making them, and we thought it would be more convenient not to bring the Act into operation until they were concluded. The other is that the Bill as introduced contained a definition of the expression 'Subordinate Court,' which affected the highest Courts of Appeal in the Panjáb and elsewhere. It was not necessary; it has been objected to, and it has

been struck out. The clause being gone, I do not argue about the soundness of the objections; for I have so much still to say that I avoid all unnecessary matter.

"Now, I have been very particular in explaining to the Council the precise extent and character of the contents of the Bill, because they will find that the somewhat emphatic opinions which have been expressed against it are really not directed to anything contained in it, but to a scheme that it is connected with, and to a very erroneous conception of that scheme. The main objection really is to any interference at all by Government with the present system of reporting; and that, under the notion that our object is, not the simple one of getting fewer and better reports, but the very ambitious one of getting a control over the substance of the law by means of reports. And though I have shown that the scheme may well go on without the Bill, and that the only piece of legislation in the Bill strictly so called is to be desired independently of the scheme, yet, connected as the two actually are together, I cannot be surprised if those who object to the scheme endeavour to tack their objections on to the provisions of the Bill.

"Now it might, perhaps, be sufficient on this part of the case to say that the Council have on two occasions accepted the principle of some legislation in connection with a scheme for the supervision of law reporting by Government. When I moved for leave to introduce the Bill, I detained the Council a long time, and I have no doubt they were very weary of me, while I proved in detail the case for interference by Government; and there was no opposition to the introduction of the Bill. When I introduced the Bill and moved to refer it to a committee, there was opposition, and if the Council then incurred any danger, it was not for lack of warning. My hon'ble friend, Sir George Campbell, then occupied that empty chair, and he set forth his objections with all the force of rhetoric of which he was so great a master. The Bill was a revolutionary Bill; it was an unconstitutional Bill; it set up an irresponsible judge over responsible judges; it placed an enormous power in his hands; and in short it would be a very wrong thing to send it into committee. Nevertheless, the Council did send it into committee. I conceive that, if any principle was decided on these two occasions, it was the principle that Government was right in attempting to take the supervision of law reporting into their own hands, and that assistance in some shape should be given to them. At the same time I always feel that in this assembly we discuss matters under great disadvantages, and that on many subjects the communications made to Select Committees have more of the essentials of a public discussion than anything which takes place at this table during the two first stages of a Bill. For this reason, though the previous decisions of the Council are certainly not to be disregarded, yet I am very reluctant to use them as preventing further debate when the ground-work of the measure is attacked from without. I therefore think it right to acquaint the Council with the principal objections made to the whole scheme of reporting under the supervision of Government. I will only ask you to bear in mind the arguments I adduced in its favour and the answer I made to objections advanced here—topics which I have no intention of discussing all over again.

"Neither will I detain the Council by reading the opinions of those who think the measure a right and good one. I will only say that the High Court of Calcutta and some eminent district officers in Bengal approve of its principle; and that the only body in India which has actual experience in the business of law reporting, namely, the Calcutta Council, has cordially acted with the Government from the outset of the scheme. I will now refer to the objections, and first I take those which come from Madras.

"The High Court of Madras have not sent in any collective opinion. But I hold in my hand a Minute written by Mr. Justice Innes, who first states the objection arising from the differences of local laws—an objection I have already dealt with. He then proceeds thus—

'Nor do I believe that the evil aimed at will in the least degree be diminished. The Government Reports will be so scanty that the Profession and the public will demand more, and the demand will certainly be followed by the supply. It is useless for the law to say that the High Court shall not be bound to receive anything as authoritative but what is

in the Government authorized Reports, if other Reports are still sold and consulted, and though not publicly quoted, still used as guides to a decision.

'The Government Reporters under a Central Editor, practically uncontrolled, will determine what to report and what to leave unreported. Important decisions adverse to and disapproved of by the Government may thus be excluded. Nor does there appear to be the smallest guarantee for the qualifications of the Reporters being equal to the delicate duties they will have to perform. I strongly disapprove of the Bill.'

"Mr. Justice Kindersley writes thus:—

'I object strongly to the third section, which places it in the power of the Government to exclude from the law any decision of which it disapproves. The matter is quite beyond the proper scope of legislation; and in my opinion the Act cannot fail to be mischievous.'

"And the Government of Madras say as follows:—

'His Excellency strongly deprecates the institution of the office of Central Editor with the powers of control and selection suggested for him. He is of opinion that, if a High Court interprets the law contrary to the intention of the legislature, the proper remedy is for the latter to pass a declaratory Act.'

"Now the Council will observe that Mr. Justice Innes makes two objections to the whole plan. The first is, that it will fail in checking the multitude of reports. I have already said that in my opinion it may easily do so, and certainly will, if treated hostilely by the Bench and the Bar; and I think that such a failure will be the worst that can come of the attempt we are about to make. The second objection is, that the scheme will not fail; it will not only not fail, but will be so terribly efficacious that no rival will exist in its presence; that the Government will become the sole mouth-piece of judicial law, and will be able to mould it as they please. And in this objection Mr. Justice Kindersley and the Government of Madras express their concurrence.

"Now, I wholly agree with Mr. Justice Kindersley in thinking that to place it in the power of the Government to exclude from the law any decision of which it disapproves is strongly objectionable, and is a matter quite beyond the scope of legislation; and with the Government of Madras in thinking that the proper remedy for inconvenient decisions (at least when they are final) is legislation. But I do not see how those opinions constitute any objection to the scheme of this Government, because it is absolutely certain that no such operations as they imply are contemplated, or will be attempted, or could succeed if they were attempted. But before I go further into the matter, I will read the opinion of the High Court of Bombay, who have enlarged somewhat more upon it—

'We agree in the opinion of the Government of India that it is desirable to diminish the quantity and improve the quality of the reports published for forensic use in British India; but while perfectly satisfied of the excellence of the intentions and single-mindedness of the Government of India in the matter, we think that the proposed legislation is unnecessary, objectionable in principle and unprecedented.

'Law reporting is, in a certain sense, a branch of legislation. Decisions in the Superior Courts of Justice in the United Kingdom and its Colonies, which endure the test of time and free discussion, no doubt become additions to the law; but it does not thence follow that law reporting should be, in any respect whatever, under the superintendence of the most frequent litigant in the Courts of this country, namely, the Government itself, or that the Reporters should be nominated or controlled by that litigant. A proposition more completely contrary to sound principle than that the Reporters should be either under the influence or control of Government, it is difficult to conceive. It is most undesirable to leave room for the belief that Government has secured to itself, or its nominees, the power of preparing or suppressing the reports of decisions which it may suppose to be hostile to its interests or policy. It may be said that it is not to be supposed that Government would stoop to make an improper use of such opportunities. We ardently hope that would be so; but if there be any part of the Brtish Empire in which such a power would be objectionable, it is in India, where the Government is more completely despotic than in any other country under British rule, and where it has not always the most favourable construction placed upon its acts. The legislators, in the case of what Bentham styles 'Judge-made law,' are the Courts, and if the circumstances of this country at present are such that law reporting cannot flourish as a private enterprise, and ought to be supported at the expense of the State, and, with a view to improvement in quality and diminution in quantity, to be placed under some control or superintendence, it manifestly should be placed under the control or superintendence of the Courts, and not of the Government. The tribunals which pronounce the decisions must know best whether or not they are correctly reported, and to what extent it is desirable that they should be reported.

'Honourable and pure as we are assured that the motives of the present Government of India must have been in introducing this Bill, and suggested, as legislation on the subject of law reporting very probably was, by persons not members of Government, yet it is manifest that, as regards law reporting, Government is in the position of Cæsar's wife,

and that no Government, present or future, ought to be subjected either to the temptation or the suspicion of being able to suppress the publication of decisions adverse to it or involving principles which it may deem likely, at some future time, to be inconvenient. The nomination and dismissal of the Reporters ought to rest, as does that of all other officers of the High Courts under the Charters, with the Chief Justice of each High Court, and should not be vested in Government, nor ought it to take any part in the preparation or selection of the cases to be reported. Those who are acquainted with the earlier or later history of British India are not unfamiliar with the exhibition, by executive officers of Government, of jealousy of the Courts of law of this country, and it is an untoward, although of course merely a fortuitous, coincidence, that while Government, at the suggestion of such officers, is, on the one hand, seeking, so far as may be, to exclude by legislation the jurisdiction of Courts of law in matters of revenue, it is, on the other hand, by legislation also, essaying the establishment of a monopoly of all authentic law reporting, whereby (although we cannot suppose its intention to have been so) it will be empowered to suppress at pleasure the publication of the decisions in such Government cases as may still remain within the cognizance of those Courts, and as may be obnoxious to Government. It is said that it is in its Legislative Department that the Government of India is to undertake this new charge; but it is not and could not be asserted that the Legislative Council itself will exercise any supervision in the matter; and it would be wholly unsuitable that it should take any part in it. Law-reporting under this Bill would in fact be in the hands of nominees of the Executive Government, and the circumstance that the chief of those nominees might also be named by that Government to assist the Legislative Council in the performance of its duties, would not remove any one of the objections which exist to the proposed scheme.'

"Then the Government of Bombay, in forwarding this opinion, say as follows:—

'I am to state that these Reports seem to His Excellency in Council to raise many weighty arguments against the measure, and that he is constrained to express his entire concurrence in the objections taken to the centralization in one series of Reports of the decisions given in all parts of India, and to the right of control over the acts of the Reporter, which it is proposed to vest in the Executive Government, instead of in the Courts of law.'

"From that last expression 'instead of in the Courts of law,' I gather that the Bombay Government are labouring under a mistake. There is no control vested in the Courts of law; it is proposed to vest it, though not by this Bill, in the Government instead of in nobody.

"But to go on with the main objection as stated by the learned Judges. I accept with all sincerity their disclaimer of imputing any sinister motive to the Government. But then, what is the meaning of all this that I have been reading? Spotless as we are, what is the danger to be feared from us? Either all this must mean nothing at all, or it must mean that we are going to do a very wrong thing; that, being the most frequent litigants in the country, we shall be tempted, and, in spite of all our purity and innocence, shall fall; that we shall garble reports; that we shall palm off our base coin upon the public as the true issue of the judicial mint.

"Now, if I were of a querulous disposition, I should complain a little of our friends in Madras and Bombay, that they have dealt us somewhat hard measure, for while they impute to us schemes of daring ambition, they do not credit us with as much common sense or worldly wisdom as would suffice to conduct the business of a retail haberdasher. I will not avail myself of the generosity of the Bombay High Court, but will suppose that, instead of being spotless as snow, we are very leopards or Ethiopians, and that we entertain nefarious designs of advancing our own interests through right and through wrong. What is it supposed that we shall do? First, it must happen that some evilly-disposed branch of Government finds that an inconvenient decision has been passed against it: the matter is of importance, but it is not advisable to appeal, nor to attempt any alteration of the law. But the bright idea occurs to them, that if they can only prevent the case from being reported, it will do them some good, though they must obey the decree, and though they must know that the same point, when it occurs again, will probably be determined the same way. So they apply to the Editor of the Reports, and the two conspire together to suppress the decision, though otherwise worthy to be reported and sent up by the Reporter as such. All this is done to gain what? Just the barest chance that the decision may be forgotten, and that when the same point happens to occur again, it will come before another Court who may decide it another way. But what is the risk run? If the decision is of the slightest importance, will the

Court, the Bar, the vakíls, and the public forget all about it? The chances are a hundred to one against it. And then, what will become of our scheme? It will immediately become known that we are using reports to give onesided views of the law; the character of our reports will be blown upon; nobody will be content with authorised reports, because they cannot be trusted to give the really important cases; and reporting on the commercial principle will, by our own folly, be fixed on a firmer basis than ever. In fact, it is a matter of the greatest surprise to me how such an objection can be made otherwise than in the heat of debate and on the spur of the moment; and I feel it difficult to address myself with due gravity to so chimerical an apprehension.

"Well then it is objected that the scheme of the Government is not embodied in the Bill; but that objection does not proceed from any one who is friendly to the scheme. Members of Council have in their hands copies of some rules intended to shadow forth the sort of way in which the Government proposed to start the work of supervision. They will observe that the whole thing depends very much on the relations between the Editor, the Reporters, and the Judges, which must be adjusted from time to time, perhaps at short intervals. At the present moment circumstances point to our learned Secretary as the fittest person to be Editor; but whether that can be a permanent arrangement cannot be told till after actual experiment. In fact it is a new thing, and there is no part of it which it may not be necessary to mould afresh according to circumstances. There is not the least reason why a process of pure administrative detail should be embodied in a law, and if I were asked how to ensure failure for the scheme, I should say that the best plan was to make it rigid and inflexible by law.

"Now I come to the only alternative scheme proposed by those who object so strongly to ours. It will be remembered that the Bombay High Court agree with us that it is desirable to diminish the quantity and improve the quality of the Law Reports. They only object to our method, and they say that the proper course is for the High Courts themselves to undertake the supervision of the reports. They write as follows:—

'We think that the statements of facts and of the arguments, and the head or marginal notes, should be submitted to and revised by the Judges who have presided in each reported case, as well as the judgments, which are, and for a long time past have been, so submitted and revised; and under this being done, we think that the reports should be stated on the title-page to be published under the authority of the Court. The first of the above alterations will subject the Judges to some additional labour, but it is a duty which we are perfectly willing to undertake. Looking to the position of the Editor of the Reports as an officer of the Court, we have no doubt that we have full power to make those alterations in the system at present existing here, and that the Reporter will be perfectly ready to carry our views into effect.'

"Well, that is a proposal often made and never, so far as I know, acted on with any persistency. We cannot make the Judges do this work. We have no such offer from any other High Court, and from what I learn from conversation with Judges here, I do not believe that they would, or properly could, undertake the business. And I must say that I feel a little sceptical about the time at the disposal of the Bombay High Court, with all their good-will. I hear of them sometimes in connection with other things besides Law Reports. I remember their making an application for an additional Judge on account of the arrears of business, which application was successful. I am not sure that there are no arrears now. I observe that their letter on this very subject concludes in these terms:—

'We must apologise for the delay in replying to your Excellency's communication as to the Bill, the subject of our letter. The pressure of our ordinary business is such that we have much difficulty in finding time to write upon new projects of legislation.'

"The letter is a very full and very able one, and it must have cost thought and time; but I fancy that it is a less laborious business than the supervision of a volume of reports. Therefore I cannot help feeling my doubts. At the same time, if the Judges of that Court will be so good as to give attention to the matter, and find that their more immediate business leaves them leisure for it, I most freely and frankly admit that it is sure to be better done than it could possibly be otherwise: their assistance will, I am sure, be most heartily welcomed; and the Editor will probably enjoy almost a sinecure as regards the Presidency of Bombay.

"Indeed, the Bombay Judges give us to understand that their reports are even now to a great extent supervised by them and are on a par with the best reports elsewhere. They may be very good, and if so, it is certain that there will be exceedingly little interference with them. But I still think they would be better for some amount of supervision, and will give an illustration of the way in which I conceive that supervision would work.

"I have not to consult Indian reports very often, and it so happens that, of the Bombay reports, I have only looked at one since I read the letter of the High Court. I wanted to ascertain the exact terms of the decisions on a particular point, and this case was mentioned in a text-book as bearing on it. Well, I read the head-note, which made the decision refer to quite a different point. On dipping into the report, however, I found that the head-note did not state as being decided the point which really was decided, but did mention as the decision that which was only a dictum not necessary for the decision: and I further found that the statements of fact by the Reporter and by the Judge were at variance. Now, those are matters in which supervision would be of use. We are told that unless the Editor has understanding of the special matter reported on, he cannot supervise a report. I think he can usefully do so if he is familiar with reports, and keeps before his eyes the points to be attended to in framing them. In the case in question, I had no special knowledge of the subject; but I could see that neither the head-note nor the statement of facts corresponded with the judgment. If I had been Editor, I should have sent the report back to have a proper head-note affixed, and to have the facts correctly ascertained and stated. How much of such supervision is desirable will be found out by experiment, and it will differ in different places and at different times.

"But I will not pursue the scheme into further detail. I have presented to the Council the main features of the case. I can see that there is dislike and suspicion of the Government plan in some quarters, but I cannot see that there are any valid grounds for it. And I trust that the Council will be of the same opinion."

The Hon'ble MR. DALYELL was prepared to admit that the hon'ble mover of the Bill had, in the observations which he had made, in a great measure met many of the objections which had been advanced against this Bill. But still, when we remembered the high quarters from which those objections emanated, and the very forcible manner in which they had been urged, he thought the Council were bound to exercise the very greatest caution before committing themselves to the measure, and to satisfy themselves that the advantages to be gained by passing this Bill would largely counterbalance the difficulties which, he could not help feeling, must inevitably occur if it became law in its present shape. His hon'ble friend was correct in telling us that most of the objections had been levelled rather at the Government plan of operations under the Bill, than at the provisions of the Bill itself. But he questioned whether his hon'ble friend was equally correct in the opinion which he apparently held that that plan could be carried out without this Bill. No doubt the Government could establish a system of law reporting under a central editor without any enactment on the subject, and it would possibly be within their competence to take under their immediate superintendence the present staff of reporters which was attached to the several High Courts; but the reports published under such a system would have no more authority than the present reports, and two out of the three objects of the Bill would fail to be secured. Under such a plan the reports might be improved in quality, but they would neither be diminished in quantity, nor would the area of their authority be extended. He very much questioned whether it would be worth while to carry out such an expensive plan for the purpose of securing so very partial and probably problematical a benefit. His hon'ble friend had reminded the Council that when the Bill was introduced their late colleague Sir George Campbell had spoken of it in no flattering terms. He had characterized it as a little Bill, but not an innocent Bill, and as one the importance and effect of which was in inverse ratio to its length. He and other members of the Council had also then expressed the opinion that

some indication of the mode in which the Bill was intended to be carried out should be given in the Bill itself. The Bill gave power to the Executive Government to authorize the publication of certain reports, which would then be placed in a superior position to all other reports, inasmuch as the subordinate Courts would not be obliged to permit the quotation of any reports other than these authorized reports. But nothing was said in the Bill as to the mode in which these reports would be authorized, or under what provisions or restrictions (or, as Sir George Campbell expressed it, "safe-guards") this power was to be exercised. It was evident that the effect of the Bill would depend entirely upon the mode in which these reports would be authorized, and MR. DALYELL still thought that the Bill was defective in leaving these matters to be determined in the rules which were to be drawn up by the Executive Government, instead of making distinct provision regarding them in the Bill itself. When we remembered this omission in the Bill, he thought the Council would agree with him that the objections which had been raised, although they did not apply to the Bill itself, but rather to the plan or rules under which the provisions of the Bill were to have effect, were deserving of careful consideration.

So far as he was concerned, however, he had some doubts whether even the Bill itself in its present form was altogether unobjectionable. He questioned whether the Government should take this power to which he had referred—whether, in fact, law reporting in this country should in any way be under the control of the Government? The days of personal Government had passed away, at any rate in the greater part of the country. The reign of law had commenced, and he for one was decidedly of opinion that anything which could possibly be interpreted as an interference with the decisions of the law Courts should be avoided. He submitted that, if this power of giving special authority to certain reports were taken, and was exercised, as it must be, by devolving the duty upon some official or set of officials in the ordinary employment of the Government, it would be quite possible, and not at all improbable, that the outside public might suppose that some sort of interference with the decisions of the Courts was to be attempted. The Council were aware that the subordinate Courts were bound by the decisions of the superior Courts. Now if the persons who reported these decisions of the superior Courts were under the control of the Executive Government and not under the orders of the Judges who pronounced the decisions, there was no safe-guard that some judgment which contained views adverse to those entertained by the Executive would not be omitted from the reports, and a control be thus exercised over the decisions of the subordinate Courts on the same subject. His hon'ble friend laughed at the idea of anything of the kind occurring, and MR. DALYELL did not suppose that it would occur; but still it would be possible, and some of the public might think that it did take place. At any rate, it might often happen that a decision would not be reported in such a manner as to give it that precise bearing which was intended by the officer pronouncing the judgment. When his hon'ble friend asked permission to introduce the Bill, he gave some instances of the power of the law reporter in England. He told us that we had not, in the reports of Lord Ellenborough's decisions, what that learned Judge had decided, but what his reporter, who afterwards became Lord Campbell, had selected. If our reporters were altogether independent of the Judges, we might find ourselves in the same position in India. We might find in our law reports, not what the High Courts decided, but what the reporters, aided by the central editor, selected. His hon'ble friend would no doubt reply that it would be very easy to provide in the rules that the Judge pronouncing the decision should have some control over the report. But MR. DALYELL's answer to that would be that the rules might at any time be altered without any legislative sanction being required.

As far as he could recollect, in the original scheme which had been proposed for the improvement of the law reports, it was intended that the Judges should take a much more active part than appeared in the plan which was now set forth; and in spite of what his hon'ble friend had said that day, MR. DALYELL still thought that the only way of getting over the whole difficulty would be to induce the High Courts to become responsible for their own law reports. He could not help thinking that they would do so if the

Bill were framed somewhat differently; if instead of giving the Executive Government the power of determining what should be authorized reports, the Bill merely declared that the reports issued by the authorized Reporter of each High Court, and no others, should be binding on the Courts below. A Bill in this shape would have the double advantage of clearing up the doubt, whether at present a law report had any binding authority at all, a point which section 4 of the present Bill expressly left untouched, and of putting an end altogether to the unauthorized reports, which at present were a bugbear equally to the judicial officers who administered the law and to the professional gentlemen who practised in the Courts. Such a measure, too, would secure most completely many of the objects of the Bill. The multitude of law reports would be most effectually diminished. Their quality in all probability would be more likely to be improved by placing them under the direct supervision of the highest judicial authorities in each quarter of the empire, who were well acquainted with the law and customs of the place, than by leaving the supervision to any single official, no matter how conspicuous might be his ability. Their authority would be strengthened in all respects save as regards local limits; and although he had carefully considered the arguments which had been advanced, he still thought that the difficulties which would be involved in extending the area within which each set of reports was now supposed to be binding were very great, and counterbalanced any advantages that might be gained by giving the lower Courts a larger range of authorities, or by bringing into prominence any differences of opinion between the superior Courts of different presidencies. He ventured to believe, too, that such a scheme would obtain the cordial co-operation of all the High Courts in carrying out its provisions; a co-operation which, as his hon'ble friend had told the Council that day, was essential to the successful working of any scheme of law reporting.

MR. DALYELL did not know that he need go further into the objections raised to the Bill and to the plan by which it was proposed to carry the Bill into effect, as those objections would be found fully detailed in the papers which had been printed in connection with the measure; but if he was not out of order, he would venture to ask His Excellency the President that the final discussion on the Bill might be deferred to the next meeting of Council, as he believed that further communications on the subject were likely to be received from the Governments of Bombay and the North-Western Provinces, and also as His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was not in his place that day to express in words the objections which he had taken to some of the provisions of the Bill in his Secretary's letter which had been circulated to the Council.

The Hon'ble MR. BAYLEY said that, after so full a statement as that made by the hon'ble mover of the Bill, he should ordinarily not have thought it necessary to add any remarks; but as he had personal experience of the evils of the present system of reporting both in a judicial capacity and as one of the original members of the Council of law reporting, he ventured to offer a few remarks upon the subject.

The crying evil of the existing system was that it ministered to the vicious practice of the members of the Mofussil Bar, who regarded law reports, not so much in the light of guides to show the real condition of the law, as stores from which they could cull precedents to support any view of the law which suited the position they were engaged to maintain—in short, their aim was, usually, not to assist, but to confuse, the Court.

The more numerous and imperfectly stated the decisions were, the better they suited the purpose of the lower class of Mofussil vakíls, and the result of the commercial system of reporting had no doubt favoured the growth of this evil. MR. BAYLEY had himself been often pressed with decisions which were apparently contradictory. Occasionally, by close examination of the reports, he had been able to find clues which shewed the real drift of the decisions quoted; sometimes, when cases happened to be among the records of his own Court, he had been able to send for the original file and ascertain how far the facts and issues of law were really on all-fours with the case before him, but he had not unfrequently also been compelled to abandon all attempt to draw

assistance from the precedents set before him and to decide without any reference to them. He thought that this was not a condition to which the Judges of our Courts, the least of whom held a most responsible position, should be exposed.

As regards the ability of the Courts themselves to issue and superintend the reports, MR. BAYLEY would point out that in fact this had always been within the competence of the Courts, who had indeed made occasional attempts to carry out such a system, but scarcely with success.

The reports of the old Sadr Courts were, he believed, prepared by the Judges themselves and were edited by the Registrar. Unquestionably many of the decisions were of very great value, and conveyed the matured opinions of gentlemen of great experience, some of them perhaps ranking among the ablest who ever came to India.

Nevertheless their reports could hardly be called on the whole successful; arguments of Counsel were rarely, if ever, given; the statements of fact were usually of a somewhat meagre description. A gentleman, whose friendship MR. BAYLEY had formerly the honour to enjoy, the late Mr. Morley, had endeavoured to make a Digest of these cases, but though he laboured at the work with much assiduity for many years, and although he was well known within and without the legal profession for his ability and his acquirements both as a scholar and as a lawyer, his Digest was certainly not received by any means as a satisfactory work. And this result was owing, MR. BAYLEY believed, not so much to any fault of the compiler of the Digest, as to the unsatisfactory character of the reports with which he had to deal.

It might, however, be said that these reports were the production of untrained men, and that it was not fair to accept them as examples of the existing style of law reporting.

But what was the case in the old Supreme Courts? The Judges of those Courts made no special effort to secure good reporting. He believed that almost from the earliest institution of the Supreme Courts the decisions of those Courts were left to the unassisted efforts of private reporters. Reports were no doubt published; some of them good, some of an inferior quality, and there were periods, MR. BAYLEY believed, for which no reports at all existed, and during which there could be no doubt many valuable decisions passed altogether unreported.

After the establishment of the High Court of Calcutta, a special Reporter was sanctioned for the appellate side of the High Court, who was salaried by Government; but it was not long before that arrangement broke down, and after various attempts to meet the desired object, the establishment of the Council of Law Reporting in Calcutta was encouraged, if it was not actually suggested, by the late learned and able Chief Justice, Sir B. Peacock. He did not wish in the least to disparage the Bengal Law Reports; on the contrary he believed that they had done a very useful work very well—quite as well, probably, as any law-reporting had been done in India before, and in a way most creditable to the gentlemen employed, and it was probable that the work of Government reports under the new law would be done much on the same lines and by the same Reporters. The Government reports would, however, have the further advantage of being subjected before publication to strict supervision and skilful professional criticism.

Still the Bengal Council for Law Reporting themselves admitted that the result was not what they aimed at. In a letter addressed to Government by that body they said: "The Bengal Law Reports have not yet attained the high standard of excellence which their originators hoped for;" and they attributed this in part to "the necessity of departing from the principle of selection," going on to explain that this necessity arose from the Council of Law Reporting being compelled to defer to the "commercial principle" to which the hon'ble mover of the Bill had more than once alluded, and which induced them to meet the vicious demand for numerous cases by reporting many which in themselves were such as should not have been reported. In fact the Council may almost be said in the same letter to have suggested the present measure, for they said "it is hardly a less important part of the duty of the Govern-

ment to publish that part of the law which is enunciated by its tribunals, than to promulgate its legislation."

So far, therefore, as past experience was any guide, there was not much to be looked for from the persistent action of the Courts themselves, even if the Government could be assured of the continued willingness and leisure of the learned Judges to superintend the reports of their judgments.

No doubt objections had been raised and urged with much force, both by his hon'ble friend who last spoke and by the High Court of Bombay, as to the danger of putting so much power into the hands of Government, and it might be conceded that a corrupt Government, aided by corrupt reporters, might attempt to misreport or suppress a case; but the answer to that objection was, no doubt, that the attempt would so certainly be futile, and the attendant danger and disgrace would be so great, that, practically, no such attempt ever would be made.

As regards the conflict of decisions, MR. BAYLEY would also wish to say a few words in further illustration of the argument used by his hon'ble friend the mover of the Bill. The effect of the provisions in the Bill would not be to aggravate such conflicts, but to accelerate their termination. It might be in the remembrance of some of those who heard him that for a long time a series of opposing decisions on the effect of the law of limitation had been passed by the Courts of Calcutta and of the North-Western Provinces. The legislature did not intervene, for it was not clear that any intervention was necessary. It was only after many years that the point arose in a case of sufficient importance to bring it before the cognizance of the Privy Council, who then upheld the view of the Calcutta Court as being in accordance with the wording of the law. The effect of that decision, authoritatively pronounced, was no doubt to settle the real state of the law, and the Government then stepped in and amended the law in the sense of the North-Western Provinces decision, as being most in accord with public convenience.

Again, not long ago, a question arose as to the construction of a law of a general application, by which certain officers of Government were guided in the performance of their duty. Some of these officers applied accordingly through their Local Government for instructions. On reference to the Government Law Officers it was found that the point raised had twice come before the High Court of Calcutta; had twice been fully argued, and in both cases the decision was the same, a decision moreover known to be in entire accordance with the intention with which the law was framed. The Government of India accordingly referred the officers to the decisions in question. But it then was found out that, in another High Court a single Judge, on a reference from a lower Court, and without any argument before him, had expressed a contrary opinion, which had been reported as a precedent, and which, therefore, Courts in his province were, as the law now stood, bound to respect; and thus, in a matter in which uniformity of action was not only desirable but important, no such uniformity was possible, until one Court or other on its own motion reviewed its existing decisions, for which no opportunity might arise for years.

But under the provisions of the present Bill, the Judge of any subordinate Court having the opportunity of following whatever precedent commended itself to his judgment, the conflict was sure at once to be brought under the attention of the Superior Courts, and to be fully argued. It was to be hoped that in the majority of these cases the law would settle itself; but if it should in any instance prove otherwise, the remedy of appeal to the Privy Council or of legislative interference would still be as available as before, only the necessity of one remedy or the other would be more promptly shown. MR. BAYLEY, in conclusion, requested the Council to excuse the length to which his expression of opinion had extended.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE had a few observations to make in answer to the remarks which had fallen from his hon'ble friend Mr. Dalyell. One point he mentioned was, that he considered the outside public would be suspicious of the correctness of the reports if they were conducted by the Government. We were told, too, elsewhere, that the Government must be like Cæsar's wife. above suspicion. But probably when Cæsar was speaking of his wife, he was

MEMO.

To be substituted for pages 165 and 166 of Supplement to the Gazette of India for Saturday, January 30, 1875.

thinking of the opinion of reasonable men who formed their judgment on reasonable grounds. Even Cæsar must have known that the tittle-tattle of the Roman boudoirs was beyond control. So MR. HOBHOUSE supposed that, by the outside public, his hon'ble friend meant those who paid attention to the subject and took an interest in Law Reports. To that, all that need be said was, that if an outside public of that kind were dissatisfied with the Law Reports, the remedy was in their own hands. All they would have to do was to get some painstaking person like Mr. Sutherland to publish the judgments of the High Courts.

The object of the Government in supervising reports would be completely frustrated if intelligent persons suspected the thoroughness of the product. As for any other outside public, MR. HOBHOUSE suspected that they would never know or care anything about the matter.

Then his hon'ble friend said there was no safeguard provided by the Bill. MR. HOBHOUSE had not heard what safeguard his hon'ble friend would propose. MR. HOBHOUSE could not think of any mechanical safeguard nor had any been suggested. The true safeguard was to get men of intelligence and honour to undertake the work, whose interest would be to frame good reports.

Then his hon'ble friend made some observations as to the power of the Law Reporter. But that power existed now, as MR. HOBHOUSE had been at pains to show, and it was one of the things which rendered it desirable to have Law Reporters under public and responsible supervision. Such supervision as was exercised by Lord Campbell over the decisions of Lord Ellenborough was doubtless very beneficial to the public. In that case a strong lawyer with a reputation of his own at stake made selections from judgments of which some were useful and some otherwise. In other hands the process might not be so useful. But the power of selection must be somewhere, and the object was to have it in a quarter where there was every motive to exercise it well. If it were not exercised well, he again said that the whole plan must fail, and the lawyers would continue to be burdened with a number of reports that were useless to them.

The hon'ble Mr. Dalyell had said, again, that our object should be to induce the High Courts to become responsible for the reports of their decisions. MR. HOBHOUSE did not know how we could induce them to do so. If they were ready to do it, he admitted that that would most completely meet the object in view. His hon'ble colleague, Mr. Bayley, had just shown by referring to instances how difficult it was for the High Courts to perform that duty with sufficient promptitude and persistency, and MR. HOBHOUSE had nothing more to add to what had already been said.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Bill as amended be passed. He would give two reasons against the proposal to postpone the passing of this Bill. It was true that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was not present in his place, but that was not of itself an objection to the passing of the Bill. The letter sent to the Committee on behalf of Sir Richard Temple dwelt a great deal on the mischiefs of the present system, and mentioned the objections to the plan of the Government in a very brief and cursory manner. There was nothing in the letter which led MR. HOBHOUSE to believe that the Lieutenant-Governor wished to oppose the passing of the Bill. He had not read the letter to the Council because it touched only very lightly on objections which he had to-day stated fully as they were put forward by others. It was true that an alternative suggestion was made, but that, as MR. HOBHOUSE understood it, amounted to something like a reconstitution of the business of the High Courts ; a very large and difficult arrangement, which would take long to effect, and was beyond the scope of the Council's business. Moreover, if Sir Richard Temple had wished to take part in this debate, he would have said so for himself. With regard to the Civil Appeals Bill he had expressed such a wish, and MR. HOBHOUSE had immediately acceded to it, and made arrangements not to bring on that measure until a time when Sir Richard Temple could conveniently be present. Otherwise he should have brought the Civil Appeals Bill before Council at an earlier date. But with regard to the present Bill Sir Richard Temple had been silent, and MR. HOBHOUSE declined to accept from his hon'ble friend Mr. Dalyell a suggestion about Sir Richard Temple which he had not made for himself.

The other consideration on which MR. HOBHOUSE objected to a postponement was personal to himself. These matters could not be taken up without a good deal of labour. He was responsible for the conduct of the business, and he was always liable to have questions asked him upon any point of difficulty that occurred. In order to be able to answer any question or objection with the requisite promptitude and accuracy, it was necessary that he should prepare himself, and the consequence was that, in every case in which he thought it possible that questions could arise, he always made it a rule to read through all the papers the day before the Council met. The result was this. It was the practice, when no amendment was made, to pass a Bill at the same sitting at which the Report was taken into consideration, there being opportunity then for full discussion. The practice was a very convenient one. To justify a departure from it, a good reason should be given, and MR. HOBHOUSE thought that none such had been given. He should, therefore, ask that the motion might be put.

The Hon'ble MR. DALYELL said that his hon'ble friend Mr. Hobhouse had omitted to mention two other grounds which had been advanced in favour of the postponement of this motion, namely, that communications were expected from Bombay and the North-Western Provinces. They had as yet had no representation of any kind from the North-Western Provinces. He believed that some of the Judges of the High Court of the North-Western Provinces were very strongly opposed to the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. BAYLEY explained that the rules to be framed under this Bill, which were circulated to hon'ble members, had been confidentially circulated some time since to the Judges of the High Courts: objections might be received regarding those rules, but he did not think that, after such a length of time, they might expect to receive further objections to the Bill itself.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I am sure the general feeling of the Council always is, that if any member wishes any particular measure to be postponed for a short time, in order to give further opportunity for discussing its details, such postponement should be acceded to. At the same time we must all feel that the manner in which business has to be transacted by my hon'ble friend, Mr. Hobhouse, deserves every possible consideration. Of course it would be a very great convenience to him that this Bill should be disposed of in order that his whole mind may be applied to the other Bill to which he has referred as standing for consideration at our next meeting. I should, therefore, be inclined to suggest to my hon'ble friend, Mr. Dalyell, that if he does not desire to propose any substantial amendment to the Bill, it would be more convenient that it should be passed to-day."

The Hon'ble MR. DALYELL said that, if the objections to delay were put upon the personal grounds to which His Excellency the President had adverted, he was willing to withdraw his proposal for the postponement of the motion before the Council.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the further amendment of Act I of 1859 (for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seamen), and for other purposes.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S LOAN BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS asked leave to postpone the motion for leave to introduce a Bill to secure the repayment of a loan by the Government of India to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet.

Leave was granted.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 2nd February 1875.

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

CALCUTTA;
The 19th January 1875.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 6. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1875. Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON CANAL PLANTATIONS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR 1873-74.

No. 1118 W., dated 17th October 1874.

RESOLUTION—By His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces.

Read—

Report of the Inspector of Canal Plantations, and reports of Superintending Engineers, 1st and 2nd Circles.

REMARKS.—Surgeon-Major Jameson has submitted his report on the plantations of the Ganges, Eastern Jumna, Dun, and Agra Canals. The condition of the majority of the plantations is said to be satisfactory; in certain divisions it is not so good as might be wished.

2. The total expenditure on maintenance, as shown in the appendix, deducting the amount for establishment in the Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals, was Rs. 69,261, against an allotment of Rs. 79,623, of which Rs. 32,223 was for the Agra Canal from Loan Funds.

	Rs.
1871-72	65,305
1872-73	83,037
1873-74	93,378

Omitting the Agra Canal, the net profits for the year were Rs. 33,592, showing a net increase of Rs. 14,472 over last year's returns, and a gross increase of Rs. 10,341. The gross income for the last three years is shown in the margin. The gradual increase is satisfactory.

GANGES CANAL.

3. The expenditure on maintenance was Rs. 42,642, against an allotment of Rs. 40,400; the excess being on the Anupshahr and Bulandshahr Divisions.

The total receipts were Rs. 62,347, and the total expenditure, including establishment, was Rs. 50,765, giving a net profit of Rs. 11,581, against Rs. 6,046 of last year's. The analysis of receipts in Superintending Engineer's report shows the increase to have been due principally to the sale of Sardhana mango garden in Meerut Division, which raised the receipts for this year, under the head of sales of fruit, to Rs. 11,648, against Rs. 2,511 of last year. There was also an increase of Rs. 6,000 on sales of grass, due to the receipts in Cawnpore and Etawah Divisions, for which no revenue was realised last year. The increase would have been larger had it not been for a considerable decrease under sales of timber and firewood in Meerut Division, which neutralised the increase derived under this head from Cawnpore and Etawah.

In addition to the actual receipts from sales should be taken into account the increasing value of the plantations themselves, which is now rated at Rs. 10,00,000.

It is noticed that there is a loss in the Bulandshahr Division this year; but it is understood that some wood sales were not credited within the financial year.

It is satisfactory to notice that the Northern and Aligarh Divisions have been this year worked at a profit.

The loss on the Anupshahr Division is still greater than last year, which means probably a large increase of young trees ; but there is no specific mention in the reports of Superintending Engineer or of Inspector of Canal Plantations.

The return from the Etawah Division has slightly improved.

The increase to the number of trees on the canal banks transplanted from the nurseries is most satisfactory in the Northern, Meerut, and Aligarh Divisions, and is creditable to the officers concerned. Care should be taken to supply the gaps made in the nurseries by the transplanting that has taken place : the decrease in seedlings which the Inspector of Plantations notices should be at once rectified.

Below is a statement showing the progress that has been made in fencing the plantations ; all this work has been carried out subsequently to 1872-73, and the best progress has been made in the Aligarh and Bulandshahr Divisions. The return shows that there is still much to be done. His Honor trusts that this subject will meet with the particular attention of canal officers, and directs that a return for each division may for future years be furnished with the report, showing the length to be fenced, length fenced last year, total completed, total remaining to be done. The Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, will report specially whether the ditch running along the entire length of the Eastern Jumna Canal plantations precludes the necessity of other kinds of fence. A return will also be made by Superintending Engineer of the entry which should be made under column ' balance to be fenced :'—

Division.	Length of plantation boundaries.	Length protected by distributary channels and cuts.	Miles fenced in		Balance to be fenced.	Remarks.
			During 1873-74.	Total fenced in.		
Ganges Canal.						
Northern	94	5	15	21	68	
Anupshahr	166	...	12	15	151	
Meerut	112	27	21	48	64	
Bulandshahr	162	12	27	39	123	
Aligarh	246	44	34	78	168	
Cawnpore	256	14	10	24	232	
Etawah	246	17	5	22	*224	
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	246	...	...	12	...	There is a ditch more or less along the entire length.
Dun Canals	...	...	...	...	...	None required.
Agra Canal, 1st Division ...	100	...	100	100	...	
Ditto, 2nd ditto ...	180	...	...	20	160	Fifty-five miles to be fenced by Customs Department : the rest will be done in 1874-75.

* Deducting úsar, 157.

EASTERN JUMNA CANAL.

4. The expenditure was Rs. 6,838, against an allotment of Rs. 7,000 ; the establishment charges were Rs. 1,805, the receipts were Rs. 30,552, and the net profits were Rs. 9,467 more than those of last year. This return is most satisfactory, and the large sum of Rs. 28,114 realised by the sale of timber, taken in combination with the excellent order in which the trees and banks are reported to be, reflects great credit on the officers of the Division. The Inspector appears to consider the enumeration of the trees not as complete as could be wished on his inspection : he could obtain from the foresters no account of the number of smaller trees in the nurseries. A report on this subject was subsequently received. Care should be taken to keep these registers accurately, and it may be laid down as a rule that the plants must not be allowed to fall below the numbers necessary to supply the place of felled trees.

DUN CANALS.

5. There is nothing special to notice this year.

AGRA CANAL.

6. *1st Division.*—Has the credit of being the first Division in the North-Western Provinces whose plantations are completely fenced.

2nd Division.—The mistake has been made of planting trees before a fence is made. Definite orders have been passed which will allow of the early completion of fences.

The orders prohibiting planting until land is fenced, published in the Resolutions of 1870-71 and 1871-72, are not carried out strictly, and a wasteful expenditure is the consequence. It is necessary that Superintending Engineers should pay special attention to the above orders.

7. The experiments upon the reclamation of úsar soil, of which the history has been detailed up to September 1873 in a resolution in this Department, have been continued in the Aligarh Division. In January 1874 an estimate was submitted for preparing and maintaining a plantation of a few acres in úsar soil for ten years. The anticipated net profits at the end of twenty years were stated at Rs. 3,862, and an estimate for Rs. 400 for preparing the ground and starting the plantation was sanctioned under the recommendation of the Inspector of Canal Plantations, and with the intimation that a yearly report of the proceedings and the accounts should be submitted with the plantation report.

No. 02476 I.-C., dated 9th September 1873.

In addition to this a report was submitted by Mr. McArthur, the Subdivisional Officer in charge of the agricultural experiments on úsar lands, of the results attained up to the end of last financial year. The accounts showed an expenditure of Rs. 891 (against receipts of Rs. 794, or a deficit of Rs. 97), and the forecast for the current year showed charges Rs. 110, income Rs. 306, or an anticipated net income of Rs. 196. The fields were divided into classes according to the number of years during which the process of reclamation had been going on, varying from one year to four, and the results tend to show that úsar land can be reclaimed thoroughly after four years' silting and manuring ; but the question whether the cost of reclaiming is less than the price of good land, remains to be determined. The experiment of treating the soil with *ák (Catatropis gigantea)* according to the practice of Utah, U. S., was tried, and the results show that there is no more virtue in *ák* than in any other fibrous plant, similar results being obtained from fields on which this plant had been ploughed in, and from others which had been manured with water grasses. These results establish the conclusion that for land near the canal the natural manure will be water grasses. It is clearly proved that where water is attainable rice can be grown upon úsar. Superintending Engineer has noticed that in calculating the results of these experiments no account was taken of the water-rate, which should be debited : this should doubtless be done. Superintending Engineer has been instructed to submit a report showing the account-current of each field, and instructions have been given to continue the experiments.

GENERAL.

8. The need of Mr. Jameson's manual is very urgent. The greater part of the work is in the Press, and its early publication is expected. Full and complete instructions are detailed in it as to planting and tending trees of all kinds suitable for the canal banks, and it is expected that it will prove of great service when put into the hands of canal officers.

Order.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the reports be forwarded to the Government of India and the Controller, Public Works Accounts, for information ; also to the Inspector of Canal Plantations and all Superintending and Executive Engineers for information and guidance.

By order, &c.,
W. H. GREATHED, *Col., R. E.,*
Joint Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

Nos. 26-28 I., dated Fort William, the 26th January 1875.

OBSERVATIONS—By the Govt. of India, Public Works Dept.

Read—

A letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, No. 1254 W., dated 23rd November 1874, forwarding copy of the report on canal plantations in the North-Western Provinces for the year 1873-74, and of the Resolution of that Government reviewing the same.

Observations.—The report is, on the whole, satisfactory and shows material progress, but does not call for any special remarks by the Government of India.

2. A copy of the report on the úsar experiments, alluded to in the second clause of paragraph 7 of the N. W. P. Government's Resolution, should be forwarded for the information of the Government of India.

3. The Resolution of the local Government should be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

Order.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information and guidance, and to the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, with a copy of the report, for information.

Also, that a copy of this Resolution and of that of the local Government be forwarded to the Home Department for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

G. T. SKIPWITH, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 30th January 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
	BENGAL.																															
	Western Districts.																															
1	Burdwan	S. Ch. 15 0 A	S. Ch. 16 0	S. Ch. 13 0	S. Ch. 16 0	S. Ch. 13 0	S. Ch. 17 0	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 18 8	S. Ch. 13 0	S. Ch. 19 8	S. Ch. 19 8	S. Ch. 14 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 20 0	S. Ch. 18 4	S. Ch. 14 8	S. Ch. 220 0	S. Ch. 220 0	S. Ch. 100 0	S. Ch. 8 8	S. Ch. 8 8	S. Ch. 9 4	Burdwan.	
2	Bankoora	15 12 B	15 8	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	13 12	13 12	12 0	18 12	18 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	15 12	15 12	480 0	440 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Bankoora.	
3	Beerbhoom	12 8 C	12 8	10 8	15 0	15 0	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 12	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Beerbhoom.	
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	10 10	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 8	8 0	8 4	Midnapore.	
5	Hooghly	14 0 D	14 0	12 0	16 0 to 23 8 E	16 0 to 23 8	20 0 to 22 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 0 to 10 0	16 0 to 17 0	16 0 to 17 0	11 0 to 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 to 16 8	16 0 to 16 8	13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	Hooghly.	
	Howrah	15 8	15 12	12 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	19 0	13 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Howrah.	
	Central Districts.																															
	Calcutta.*																															
6	24-Pergunnahs	14 0 to 16 4 E	14 4 to 16 0	10 8 to 11 10	14 0	16 0	16 0	8 0 F	7 4	8 4	15 12 G	15 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	14 8	13 5	100 0	120 0	120 0	8 4	8 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.	
7	Nuddea	16 0	16 0	12 5	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	11 0	16 0	16 0	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 10½	Nuddea.	
8	Jessore	13 0 H	13 5	11 8	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	13 0	18 12	18 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 4	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.	
9	Moorshedabad	18 8 I	18 0	13 0	25 0 E	25 0	22 0	12 to 13	12 0	9 8	19 8	18 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 to 19	19 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Moorshedabad.	
10	Dinagepore	12 8	12 8	11 0	12 4	12 4	10 10	21 0	23 0	12 0	27 8	28 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 8	160 0	170 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Dinagepore.	
11	Maldah	20 0	20 0	12 8	35 0	30 0	20 0	23 8	22 to 23	11 4	26 0	28 0	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 0	13 0	240 0	240 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Maldah.	
12	Rajshahye	16 8 to 18 0	16 0 to 16 8	11 4	...	...	...	18 12 to 20 10	18 12 to 19 11	11 4	21 0 to 22 8	21 9 to 22 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 to 18 8	16 14 to 18 0	13 8	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 2½	7 15½	8 2½	Rajshahye.	
13	Rungpore	14 0	12 12	10 2	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	8 14	22 8	22 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 1	12 2	11 4	107 0	107 0	133 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore.	
14	Bogra	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 8	9 0	29 8	30 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	12 0	67 8	67 8	65 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bogra.	
15	Pubna	15 0	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	8 & 12	8 & 12	7 8	21 0	20 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	10 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pubna.	
16	Darjeeling	7 0	7 0	6 0	4 0	5 0	10 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	Darjeeling.	
17	Julpigoree	13 3 J	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	26 5	26 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 1	6 6	6 0	Julpigoree.	
	Eastern Districts.																															
18	Dacca	16 0 K	14 8	12 0	17 0	20 0	22 0	19 0	17 0	14 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	14 8	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Dacca.	
19	Fureedpore	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	9 0	19 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	..	8 0	8 0	8 0	Fureedpore.	
20	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0 L	16 0	13 4	21 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	100 0	100 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Backergunge.	
21	Mymensingh	12 8 M	12 8	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 8	20 0	19 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 0	Mymensingh.	

* Not received.

A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 19 seers, barley 20 to 25 seers, best rice 14 to 20-12 seers, common rice 15 to 22-8 seers, and gram 16 to 21 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, barley 14 to 20 seers, best rice (of the present harvest at Sudder Station, 17-8 seers) 15 to 21-8 seers, common rice (of the present harvest at Sudder Station, 20-8 seers) 18 to 24 seers, maize 18 to 34 seers, and gram 12-8 to 17 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-8 to 16 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice 14 to 24 seers, common rice 18 to 27-8 seers, maize 30 seers, and gram 11 to 18 seers per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 13 seers, common rice 16 to 19-8 seers, and gram 14 to 18 seers per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 8-12 seers, common rice 13-4 to 20 seers, and gram 15 to 16 seers per rupee.

G Coarse rice at 18-5 seers per rupee.

H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 12 seers, best rice 12 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 25 seers, and gram 11 to 13-8 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 16 seers, best rice 12 to 22 seers, (difference of 10 seers between the reputed price in the east and west of the district) common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram 16-8 to 18 seers per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 10 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 17 to 23 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, and gram 12 to 15-8 seers per rupee.

L In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 19 seers, common rice 21 seers, paddy 35 to 40 seers, and gram 8 seers per rupee.

M In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 9 to 16 seers, common rice 17-12½ to 23 seers, and gram 10-8 to 15-8 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 30th January 1875.—(Continued.)

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Present return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Next preceding return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Corresponding return of last year.	Gram. Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.	Fire-wood. Present return.	Fire-wood. Next preceding return.	Fire-wood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS	REMARKS.
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)																															*Eastern Districts*—(Contdt.)	
22	Chittagong*	S. Ch. 10 0	S. Ch. 10 0	S. Ch. 9 0	...	...	...	S. Ch. 15 0	S. Ch. 15 0	S. Ch. 14 0	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 20 0	S. Ch. 18 0	...	...	...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 13 0	S. Ch. 12 0	S. Ch. 11 8	S. Ch. 120 0	S. Ch. 120 0	S. Ch. 160 0	S. Ch. 8 8	S. Ch. 8 8	S. Ch. 8 0	Chittagong.*	
23	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	...	9 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	Noakholly.	
24	Tipperah	12 0	12 0	10 10	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 8	23 0	23 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Tipperah.	
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 5	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	6 10	6 10	7 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	
	Hill Tipperah.†																															Hill Tipperah †	
	BEHAR.																															BEHAR.	
26	Patna	19 0	19 0	16 0	33 0	28 0	17 8	14 8	14 0	11 0	25 0	24 0	12 0	28 0	30 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	17 0	155 0	150 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.	
27	Gya	P 17 0	17 8	10 8	26 4	25 0	15 8	11 0	11 0	8 0	22 8	22 8	11 0	...	...	...	E 32 0 to 35 0	32 0 to 35 0	19 0 to 28 0	21 0	20 0	12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Gya.	
28	Shahabad	Q 17 0	18 0	14 0	22 0	21 0	19 0	14 0	13 12	12 0	18 0	19 0	14 0	24 0	26 0	...	23 0	23 0	17 0	25 0	26 0	...	21 0	19 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 8	8 0	Shahabad.	
29	East Tirhoot.†																															East Tirhoot.†	
30	West Tirhoot	R 13 0	14 0	12 0	13 0 to 30 0	13 0 to 30 0	13 0 to 22 8	9 0	10 0	9 0	19 0	23 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	33 0	...	24 0	25 0	12 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	West Tirhoot.	
31	Sarun	17 0	17 0	13 12	25 0	25 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	24 0	24 0	12 12	26 0	26 0	16 8	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sarun.	
32	Chumparun.†																															Chumparun †	
33	Monghyr	19 9	19 9	13 6	23 1	21 0	21 0	12 6	12 6	9 4	19 9	19 9	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 5	23 1	16 2	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Monghyr.	
34	Bhagulpore	22 11	18 15	13 5	22 11	...	20 3	20 3	20 3	11 6	22 11	23 5	12 10	...	...	...	E 35 0 to 45 0	35 0 to 45 0	13 0 to 14 0	21 7	21 7	19 0	157 0	151 8	176 12	8 8	8 8	8 8	Bhagulpore.	
35	Purneah	20 0	20 0	11 0	...	...	...	21 0	25 0	8 8	24 0	26 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Purneah.	
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	S 14 0	14 0	11 0	E 20 0 to 22 0	20 0 to 25 0	15 0 to 16 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	13 8	...	...	...	E 30 0 to 40 0	30 0 to 35 8	14 0 to 49 0	35 0 to 60 0	60 0	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	128 0 to 240 0	128 0 to 240 0	160 0 to 240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	
	ORISSA.																															ORISSA.	
37	Cuttack*	19 11	19 11	13 2	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	18 7	27 9	26 4	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	15 12	17 1	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	9 2	Cuttack.*	
38	Pooree	15 12	15 12	11 13	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	18 6	26 4	26 4	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 7	13 2	21 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree.	
39	Balasore*	12 8	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 8	280 0	240 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Balasore.†	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																															CHOTA NAGPORE.	
	South-West Frontier Agency.																															*South-West Frontier Agency.*	
40	Hazareebagh	12 0	12 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	22 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 0	32 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	13 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	6 12	7 0	7 0	Hazareebagh.	
41	Lohardugga	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	14 0	19 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 0	45 0	29 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Lohardugga.	
42	Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	24 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom.	
43	Manbhoom	T 13 0	13 0	10 8	E 16 0 to 20 0	16 0 to 20 0	24 0 to 30 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	15 8	...	...	...	E 17 0	17 0	40 0	64 0	64 0	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	260 0	260 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Manbhoom.	

* Return for next preceding week.
† Return not received.
N In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 19 seers, and common rice 19-8 to 22 seers per rupee.
O In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 20 seers, and common rice 18 to 22 seers per rupee.
P In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15-8 to 17-8 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 20 seers, common rice 21-4 to 29 seers, maize 24 to 32 seers, and gram 19 to 23 seers per rupee.
Q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 22 seers, barley 9 to 25 seers, best rice 10-8 to 19 seers, common rice 18-8 to 21 seers, great millet 21 seers, lesser millet 22 seers, maize 20 to 25 seers, and gram 19 to 21 seers per rupee.
R In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 25 seers, best rice 18 to 29-8 seers, common rice 20 to 35 seers, lesser millet 21 to 45 seers, maize 26 to 45 seers, and gram 12-8 to 30 seers per rupee.
S In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 21 seers, best rice 17 to 27-8 seers, common rice 20 to 29 seers, maize 22 to 40 seers, and gram 14-8 to 20 seers per rupee.
T In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 7-8 to 12 seers, best rice 16 to 24 seers, common rice 18 to 26 seers, lesser millet 45 seers, maize 27 to 50 seers, and gram 7-8 to 17 seers per rupee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of January 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugleel, *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugleel, *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugleel, *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.	Average wages per month. Syce or Horse-keeper.	Average wages per month. Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Madras.	Ganjam	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	19 4	24 4	26 1	21 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 1	40 0	36 6	388 8	388 8	323 7	13 4	13 4	16 8		
	Vizagapatam	14 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 3	13 4	12 3	15 8	14 7	15 8	25 9	25 9	25 9	31 7	29 7	27 7	35 3	36 3	35 2	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 2	14 2	14 2		
	Godavery	11 7	9 9	10 8	...	...	...	18 8	17 8	15 8	20 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 3	34 2	30 8	161 3	161 3	145 8	18 5	18 5	18 5		
	Kistna	11 8	11 8	8 8	...	...	...	19 4	18 6	17 0	20 4	19 6	17 9	29 6	27 3	20 3	...	...	...	33 3	34 2	32 2	129 3	129 3	129 3	18 1	18 1	18 1		
	Nellore	11 2	9 9	9 0	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	14 8	15 0	14 0	17 0	24 5	24 5	20 2	...	21 3	20 9	27 0	27 0	26 2	243 0	243 0	243 0	16 0	16 0	18 0		
	Cuddapah	11 8	11 8	12 5	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 7	14 9	14 9	12 4	20 5	28 4	20 5	29 0	29 0	25 4	33 9	33 9	33 0	97 2	97 2	97 2	11 8	13 1	17 0		
	Bellary	16 3	17 3	11 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 2	16 2	15 7	13 5	24 7	25 7	24 2	22 2	6 27	23 5	25 8	27 1	24 5	202 2	194 4	148 7	16 4	16 4	15 6		
	Kurnool	14 0	14 0	12 7	...	...	...	11 7	12 1	11 4	15 0	13 2	12 9	21 9	25 3	24 7	21 2	25 0	25 0	25 6	24 7	25 5	91 7	91 7	57 1	17 7	17 7	17 0		
	Madras	10 6	10 6	10 0	...	...	...	12 7	12 0	11 6	13 9	12 8	12 4	22 4	20 3	16 8	20 5	20 5	20 5	24 7	24 7	23 1	102 1	102 1	97 7	18 1	18 1	18 1		
	Chingleput	...	12 1	...	...	...	...	13 5	14 2	10 7	15 8	16 6	12 4	20 2	21 6	...	19 8	21 1	...	29 1	28 1	27 1	187 1	187 1	161 8	16 0	16 0	17 1		
	North Arcot	9 7	9 7	9 3	...	...	...	16 3	17 8	15 3	16 9	18 8	16 3	...	29 1	21 8	...	28 0	21 4	29 9	28 2	27 1	223 6	224 5	247 9	14 9	16 6	18 8		
	South Arcot	8 2	8 6	7 0	...	...	...	14 8	15 2	11 3	17 1	16 2	...	...	...	...	27 7	27 7	17 7	30 2	29 4	29 1	194 4	194 4	194 4	16 8	16 8	16 4		
	Tanjore	9 5	9 5	7 0	...	...	...	13 3	12 9	13 3	...	...	...	30 2	31 0	28 4	29 0	28 3	28 3	28 3	27 1	26 3	157 9	157 9	166 4	18 6	18 6	18 6		
	Trichinopoly	11 9	11 2	8 6	...	...	...	11 9	11 9	13 7	12 3	12 3	14 5	19 6	19 6	...	25 4	25 4	22 9	21 4	21 6	19 6	124 4	124 4	120 5	17 5	18 4	17 5		
	Madura	12 5	11 7	9 0	...	...	...	10 9	11 1	10 5	18 5	13 1	12 2	21 1	21 5	24 8	25 0	22 8	25 0	26 3	27 1	26 3	76 8	66 6	66 6	15 2	15 2	16 7		
	Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	6 6	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 1	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	13 1	1 13	1 14	17 8	17 8	19 2	121 5	121 5	121 5	15 6	15 6	15 6		
	Coimbatore	11 7	13 1	8 8	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	10 5	10 6	11 4	20 4	18 8	19 6	25 7	22 9	27 2	14 0	18 7	15 8	14 9	121 5	121 5	139 0	11 4	11 4	11 4		
	Nilgiris	10 6	9 9	8 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	9 6	9 6	20 0	21 6	18 5	18 2	18 0	30 0	26 0	25 0	140 9	150 7	121 5	17 9	17 9	16 9		
	Salem	14 1	13 3	8 9	...	...	...	15 7	14 8	12 4	18 3	16 6	13 3	25 4	25 4	17 5	29 0	29 0	23 2	28 4	28 2	25 5	85 0	85 0	72 9	16 0	16 0	16 0		
	South Canara	12 0	12 0	10 3	...	...	...	11 6	10 7	11 1	13 7	12 7	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	36 0	34 0	97 2	97 2	97 2	17 1	17 1	17 1		
	Malabar	11 5	11 5	10 1	...	...	...	13 8	13 4	13 6	14 6	14 2	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Bombay.	Bombay	11 12	11 6	11 4	21 1	20 6	23 5	7 9	7 15	7 12	11 9	11 12	16 11	24 13	24 3	21 4	20 3	21 4	20 12	14 15	14 1	10 10	68 13	61 6	68 4	14 4	14 2	14 7	9 8 0	11 0 0	27-8 to 45-0	
	Ahmadabad	16 8	16 0	16 2	32 0	32 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	30 0	26 4	26 0	25 0	24 10	24 8	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	
	Kaira	12 13	12 13	...	32 0	32 0	...	9 7	10 0	...	13 5	13 5	...	32 0	32 0	...	23 11	24 9	...	15 4	15 4	...	106 11	106 11	...	16 3	16 3	...	...	...	...	
	Surat	14 13	13 6	12 12	7 6	7 6	7 6	9 4	8 11	8 9	11 5	11 5	14 4	16 6	16 6	18 8	18 8	18 8	20 9	13 6	13 6	12 4	101 12	101 12	92 8	13 6	13 6	12 4	...	...	...	
	Broach	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	12 0	12 0	...	20 0	20 0	...	18 8	18 8	...	15 0	15 0	...	112 0	100 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	
	Tanna	12 0	12 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	8 8	9 0	...	12 8	12 8	...	19 0	18 0	...	18 8	17 0	...	15 0	15 0	...	70 0	70 0	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	
	Kolaba	11 6	11 6	9 9	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	7 2	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	...	13 10	13 10	10 13	112 0	112 0	...	15 3	15 3	13 2	...	...	...	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	19 8	18 9	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	10 14	10 14	...	30 6	32 1	...	24 8	24 8	...	19 4	19 4	...	150 0	150 0	...	13 9	13 2	...	...	...	...	
	Nasik	15 11	15 0	...	6 14	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	12 0	11 4	...	22 11	...	...	28 6	28 6	...	18 7	18 7	...	128 0	106 12	...	17 10	16 14	...	...	...	...	
	Ahmadnagar	16 13½	17 14	...	42 14	41 12½	...	9 6	9 6	...	11 4	10 2	...	37 13	37 2	...	31 10	28 14	...	20 10	20 10	...	106 10	106 10	...	14 7	14 1	...	...	...	...	
	Poona	14 5	14 5	14 5	8 14	8 14	...	12 8	12 8	11 6	13 10	13 10	12 8	36 0	36 0	28 13	26 6	26 6	22 0	18 0	18 0	15 12	80 0	80 0	...	16 1	16 1	16 1	...	...	...	
	Sholapur	21 0	16 12	...	...	...	...	14 12	14 12	...	16 12	16 13	...	35 0	36 12	...	36 12	38 8	...	17 8	19 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	
	Kaladgi	21 0	21 0	15 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	14 8	14 8	10 8	36 0	36 0	25 0	36 0	36 0	26 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	60 0	60 0	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	
	Satara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Belgaum	19 8	19 11	15 15	...	...	...	16 11	16 0	13 15	17 10	16 11	14 7	23 4	20 14	20 2	25 6	24 6	22 15	30 14	30 7	23 14	150 0	150 0	149 12	16 0	15 9	15 15	...	...	...	
	Dharwar	22 4	22 2	16 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 7	9 8	22 4	20 11	15 8	28 4	27 15	26 0	28 4	27 12	23 0	32 2	31 0	27 0	9 Bdls.	9 Bdls.	9 Bdls.	18 4	18 9	20 14	...	...	...	
	Ratnagiri	12 15	12 15	10 4	...	...	...	12 3	12 1	15 13	13 10	13 2	17 4	17 8	17 8	17 8	19 8	18 15	18 3	24 0	24 0	25 15	213 0	213 0	213 0	16 0	16 0	14 9	...	...	...	
	Kanara (Karwar)	14 0	13 0	12 15	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	15 15	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	19 15	36 0	36 0	38 4	200 0	200 0	225 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	10 0	10 0	11 4	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	14 1	35 0	35 0	31 8	27 0	27 0	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0 0	30-0 to 37-8	
	Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	12 0	12 0	...	7 8 0	9 0 0	18 12 0	
	Asirgarh	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	...	16 0½	16 0½	...	...	...	...	
	Baroda	12 8	12 5	...	10 11	11 14	...	8 12½	8 5	...	15 2	15 4½	...	22 9	22 9	9 ...	21 10	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Disa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	131 0	...	32 0	31 4	...	...	...	...	
	Nimach	14 8	14 4	...	17 0	18 6	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 5	...	19 0	19 6	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	42 0	42 0	45 0	...	...	...	
	Nasirabad	18 0	18 0	14 1	25 9	27 0	17 5½	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 8½	24 0	16 9½	21 0	20 11	13 15	...	...	...	42 8	40 0	...	36 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	
	Rajkot	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	26 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Upper Sind Frontier	No return received																		9 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	128 0	125 0	122 0	54 0	54 0	60 0	
	Karachi	13 10	13 10	12 2	22 0	24 0	21 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	20 8	20 0	20 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Haidarabad	No return received																		27 0	27 0	23 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	28 0	28 0	35 0	
	Shikarpur	16 0	17 12	15 0	22 0	22 0	22 15	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 8	14 8	16 0	17 8	19 0	23 0	21 0	24 12	26 10	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	
	Thur and Parkur	15 4	15 4	13 8	...	...	24 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	13 0	16 0	...	30 0	22 0	22 0	20 0													
	Western Districts.																															
Bengal.	Burdwan	16 0*a*	13 4	12 8	14 8	14 8	...	18 0	18 0	13 8	19 0	19 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 8	14 8	240 0	240 0	110 0	8 8	8 8	9 6	6 0 0	5 0 0	12-0 to 20-0	
	Bancoorah	15 8*b*	14 4	12 8	20 0	18 0	16 0	12 8	12 8	...	18 12	18 0	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	16 4	440 0	440 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	
	Beerbhoom	12 8*c*	12 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	16 0	10 8	11 0	21 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 0	220 0	220 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 12	4 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0*d*	12 0	15 0	22 0	20 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	4 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	
	Hooghly	13 0*e*	13 0	12 0	16 0 to 23 8	13 4 to 21 0	20 0 to 22 0	9 0 & 9 8	8 8 to 9 0	9 0 & 10 0	16 0 & 16 8	14 0 & 14 8	11 4 & 12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 and 16 8	15 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 4	8 0	9 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 12-0	
	Howrah	15 8	13 8	11 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	15 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	16 12	14 8	140 0	130 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0	
	Central Districts.																															
	Calcutta	15 0	13 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	14 0	13 0	...	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	
	24-Pergunnahs	14 8 to 16 12*f*	12 8	10 8 to 11 10	16 0*f*	16 0	16 0	6 12*g*	6 10	8 4	13 5	13 5	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	14 8	13 5	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	11 0 0	
	Nuddea	...	15 4	12 13	...	...	22 14	14 8	14 8	11 7	16 0*h*	16 0	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 4	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 10½	6 0 0	6 0 0	7-8 to 10-0	
	Jessore	13 5*i*	12 8	11 6	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 4	18 4	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 0	12 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 12-0	
	Moorshedabad	16 0*j*	15 0	12 0	14 0 to 23 0*f*	...	22 0	18 0	11 0 to 13 0	10 5	9 0	18 0 to 20 0	18 0 to 19 0	...	...	...	28 0*f*	...	16 0	18 0 to 19 0	15 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	3-0 to 4-0	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 7-8	

a In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 11 to 18 seers, barley from 13-8 to 20 seers, best rice from 14 to 20-12 seers, common rice from 15 to 22-8 seers, and gram from 13 to 22-8 seers, per rupee.
b In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 15 seers, barley from 13 to 20 seers, best rice (of the present harvest at Sudder Station, 17-8 seers) from 15 to 21-8 seers, common rice (of the present harvest at Sudder Station, 20 seers) from 19 to 23-8 seers, maize from 18 to 32 seers, and gram from 13 to 16 seers, per rupee.
c In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 10-8 to 16 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice from 14 to 22-8 seers, common rice from 17 to 25 seers, maize from 28 to 30 seers, and gram from 11 to 16 seers, per rupee.
d New rice, best sort, at 16 seers per rupee.
e In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 16-8 seers, best rice from 8 to 11 seers, common rice from 16 to 22 seers, and gram from 13-8 to 18-8 seers, per rupee.
f In the interior only.
g In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice from 8 to 8-12 seers, common rice from 12-4 to 20 seers, and gram from 16 to 16-12 seers, per rupee.
h Coarse rice at 20 seers per rupee.
i In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 seers, best rice from 12 to 16 seers, common rice from 13 to 21 seers, and grain from 12 to 13 seers, per rupee.
j In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 14 to 16 seers, best rice from 13 to 21 seers, common rice from 20 to 24 seers, and gram from 16 to 20 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of January 1875 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Bengal—continued.	*Central Districts*—contd.																																		
	Dinagepore	12 8	12 8	11 0	12 4	12 4	10 10	23 0 to 23 0	23 0	12 0	30 0 to 30 0	30 0 to 30 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170 0	170 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	7-0 to 12-0	
	Maldah	19 0	18 0	11 8	35 0	20 0	20 0	22 0 to 23 0	23 8	11 0	24 0 to 27 0	26 0 to 27 0	11 8	...	...	...	28 0	25 0	15 0	...	...	...	240 0	120 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	4 12 0	4 0 0	6-0 to 12-0	
	Rajshahye	15 0 to 16 0	15 0 to 15 12	10 8	...	12 0	...	18 12 to 19 11	8 0 to 21 0	11 4	20 4 to 22 8	23 4 to 24 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	320 0	400 0	7 15½ to 18 8	7 15½ to 18 0	8 2½ to 12 12	...	...	...	
	Rungpore	13 13	12 12½	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	7 7	8 14	23 15	25 9½	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	5 8 0	6 0 0	7-4 to 10-0	
	Bograh	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	9 0	8 4	30 0	32 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67 8	67 8	60 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	5 0 0	...	...	
	Pubna	14 4	13 8	14 4	...	...	...	8 & 12	8 0	7 8	21 0	19 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	5 0 0	5 8 0	10 0 0	
	Darjeeling	7 0	...	8 0	5 0	...	10 0	4 0	...	3 0	12 0	...	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	...	200 0	4 8	...	4 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	12-0 to 14-0	
	Jalpáiguri	10 0*k*	...	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	...	11 0	32 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	...	...	200 0	...	160 0	6 1	...	6 0	5 0 0	6-0 to 7-0	7-8 to 10-0	
	Eastern Districts.																			...	...	...	160 0	...	160 0	...	...	...				
	Dacca	15 0	...	10 10	20 0	...	...	18 0	...	13 0	21 0	...	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	...	80 0	8 8	...	8 15	6 0 0	5-0 to 6-0	10-0 to 25-0	
	Furreedpore	12 0*l*	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	6 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 4	8 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	10-0 to 12-0	
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...*m*	17 0	16 0	15 8	21 0	20 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	7 8 0	6 0 0	8-0 to 14-0	
	Mymensing	12 8	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...*n*	13 0	12 0	14 0	20 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 2	8 6	5 8 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 20-0	
	Chittagong*	10 0*o*	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	14 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	9-0 to 10-0	7 0 0	9-0 to 12-0	
	Noakhally	...	...	...	...	...	...*p*	14 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	
	Tipperah	12 0	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	13 0	24 0	23 0	18 0 to 20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 12	6 0 0	6 0 0	8-0 to 15-0	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	10 8	12 5	12 4	11 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	6 10	6 10	7 4	10 0 0	...	...	
	Hill Tipperah	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	12 3	22 8	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	...	8 0	6 8 0	6-0 to 7-0	8-0 to 9-0	
	Behar.																			...	...	...	...	...	...							
	Patna	19 0	19 0	16 8	30 0	28 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	27 0	13 0	30 0	32 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3-0 to 4-0	4-0 to 5-0	5-10 to 7-8	
	Gya	17 8*q*	18 0	11 0	20 0	20 8	17 0	11 0	11 8	9 0	22 8	23 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	2-6 to 2-12	2-8 to 4-0	4-0 to 5-0	
	Shahabad	19 0*r*	19 0	14 0	22 4	22 0	19 0	13 8	12 8	12 0	19 0	20 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	...	21 0	20 0	16 8	...	20 0	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	4 0 0	5-0 to 6-0	7-0 to 9-0	
	Tirhoot	15 0*s*	15 0	11 0	...	16 0	...	10 0	10 8	9 8	24 0	25 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	320 0	400 0	7 15½	7 15½	8 2½	...	...	...	
	Sarun	17 0	17 0	13 8	25 0	25 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	24 0	26 0	12 8	26 0	27 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	320 0	400 0	7 15½	7 15½	8 2½	...	...	...	
	Chumparun	14 8*t*	14 8	11 12	15 0 to 27 8*t*	15 0	13 0 to 17 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	23 0	26 0	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	320 0	400 0	7 15½	7 15½	8 2½	...	...	...	
	Monghyr	19 9	...	13 6	21 0	...	19 9	10 5	...	9 4	19 9	...	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	320 0	400 0	7 15½	7 15½	8 2½	...	...	...	
	Bhaugulpore	18 15	...	13 5	22 11	...	20 3	20 3	...	11 6	22 11	...	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	320 0	400 0	7 15½	7 15½	8 2½	...	...	...	
	Purneah	20 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	24 0	26 0	10 8	26 0	28 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	320 0	400 0	7 15½	7 15½	8 2½	...	...	...	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	14 0*u*	14 0	11 0	20 0 to 21 0*f*	15 0	15 0 to 17 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	21 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	30 0 to 33 0*f*	...	15 0 to 20 0	...	...	...	240 0	320 0	400 0	7 15½	7 15½	8 2½	...	...	...	
	Orissa.																			...	...	...	...	...	...							
	Cuttack*	19 11	18 6	13 2	...	...	...	18 6	17 1	17 1	26 4	28 14	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	6 10	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
	Pooree	14 7	15 12	11 13	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	18 6	27 9	27 9	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	6 12	6 12	3 0 0	3-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 12-0	
	Balasore	11 0	...	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	...	16 0	26 0	...	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	3 0 0	4-8 to 5-0	6-0 to 8-0	
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																			...	...	...	...	...	...							
	Hazáribágh	12 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	10 0	9 0	8 0	22 0	21 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8 0	7 8 0	12-0 to 14-0	
	Lohardugga	10 8	10 0	11 4	...	...	15 12	20 0	20 0	13 4	22 8	24 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8 0	7 8 0	12-0 to 14-0	
	Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8 0	7 8 0	12-0 to 14-0	
	Maunbhoom	12 8	11 0	11 0	16 0 to 28 0*f*	16 0 to 20 0	20 0 to 30 0	14 0	15 0	11 0	22 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	17 0*f*	17 0	40 0	...	...	...	240 0	200 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	3 12 0	3 0 0	9 6 0	
Assam.	Sylhet	11 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	15 12	14 0	15 12	22 12	22 12	20 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107 0	107 0	...	8 8	8 0	8 4	...	...	...	
	Cachar	10 10	10 0	8 6	...	...	...	16 0	14 8	14 8	20 0	17 12	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	7 13	7 9	...	...	...	
	Goálpárá	13 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	16 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	...	...	...	
	Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	10 0	5 4	5 4	8 0	...	...	...	
	Kámrúp	13 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
	Darrang	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 0	12 12	12 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	170 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	6 0	5 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 8	7 0	7 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	4 8	5 0	...	...	...	
								4 0	4 0	...	7 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	
																				...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	
																				...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	5 0	...	...	...	
																				...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	5 0	...	...	...	
																				...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	21 8	21 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	13 8	13 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	27 0	...	...	26 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	
	Saháranpur	22 2	23 11	22 10	32 5	31 7	34 6	10 11	10 11	10 11	15 1	14 0	14 0	26 15	30 0	27 0	31 4	30 0	24 13	...	...	...	129 0	104 0	129 0	8 10	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	
	Muzaffarnagar	24 8	25 5	19 13	38 8	39 10	27 8	6 1	6 1	6 1	14 5	14 5	13 12	27 8	27 8	26 6	26 6	27 8	24 8	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	110 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Meerut	22 11	23 4	19 5	29 1	31 4	25 0	7 0	7 4	7 8	15 0	15 8	13 8	28 0	28 0	24 12	24 5	24 8	22 8	...	...	...	95 0	111 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	
	Bulandshahr	23 8	23 8	19 8	29 0	29 0	27 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	24 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	22 8	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	140 0	10 4	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	
	Aligarh	21 0	21 0	18 8	26 8	25 8	24 8	7 0	7 8	8 0	16 8	16 8	14 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	24 8	24 0	21 8	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	...	...	...	
	Kumaun	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

* Return for next preceding week.

k In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 8 to 10 seers, best rice from 8 to 16 seers, common rice from 17 to 26 seers, and gram from 8 to 10 seers, per rupee.

l In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 seers, best rice 10 seers, common rice from 18 to 21 seers, and gram from 12 to 15 seers, per rupee.

m In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice from 15 to 18 seers, common rice from 16-8 to 20 seers, paddy from 30 to 40 seers, and gram from 9 to 12 seers, per rupee.

n In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 11 to 12 seers, best rice from 10 to 13-14½ seers, common rice from 16-13½ to 24 seers, and gram from 10 to 13-5 seers, per rupee.

o In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice from 17 to 19 seers, and common rice from 19 to 22 seers, per rupee.

p In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice from 18 to 21 seers, and common rice from 17 to 22 seers, per rupee.

q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 15-8 to 17-8 seers, barley from 19 to 30 seers, best rice 30 seers, common rice from 21-4 to 29 seers, lesser millet, 33 to 35 seers, maize from 24 to 32 seers, and gram from 18-10 to 23 seers, per rupee.

r In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 15-8 to 17 seers, barley from 22 to 28 seers, best rice from 9 to 11 seers, common rice from 19 to 20-8 seers, great millet 22 seers, maize from 20 to 25 seers, and gram from 18-8 to 20-8 seers, per rupee.

s In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 11 to 26 seers, best rice from 9-8 to 38 seers, common rice from 19 to 40 seers, lesser millet from 30 to 50 seers, maize from 20 to 50 seers, and gram from 12 to 48 seers, per rupee.

t In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12 to 18 seers, best rice from 11 to 19 seers, common rice from 20 to 25-8 seers, lesser millet from 15 to 56 seers, maize from 25 to 35 seers, and gram from 12-12 to 22 seers, per rupee.

u In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12 to 22 seers, best rice from 15 to 25 seers, common rice from 20 to 28 seers, maize from 32 to 35 seers, and gram from 16 to 20 seers, per rupee.

v In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 7-8 to 12 seers, best rice from 16 to 24 seers, common rice from 19 to 26 seers, lesser millet 45 seers, and gram from 7 to 17 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-Grains throughout

PROVINCES. | DISTRICTS. | QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
N. W. Provinces —*contd.*	Garhwál ...	22 0	22 0	13 0	22 8	22 8	13 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor ...	20 13	20 13	16 5	28 2	28 2	16 14	12 15	12 15	10 11	15 3	15 3	12 6	24 12	25 14	22 8	24 3	24 12	20 4
	Moradabad ...	19 8	19 6	16 9	26 14	26 14	23 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	16 14	16 14	13 12	22 0	22 8	21 4	22 3	23 2	20 10
	Budaun ...	18 4½	17 1½	15 0	22 12½	22 3	22 3	9 9½	9 9½	9 9½	18 0	17 1½	13 12½	21 0	19 3	21 9½	19 12½	18 9½	19 3
	Bareilly ...	17 5½	17 8	14 6	22 8	22 8	18 12	6 14	6 9	6 9	17 8	17 8	13 7	23 12	21 14	20 10	20 15	20 10	20 0
	Sháhjahánpur ...	21 0	20 8	15 8	27 8	26 10	20 10	8 4	8 4	8 0	18 8	18 8	16 2	24 8	24 8	22 1	24 0	24 8	22 8
	Taráí Pergunnahs ...	20 10	21 0	17 0	32 8	32 8	20 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	15 0	26 4	26 4	23 12	25 0	25 0	21 4
	Muttra ...	20 0	20 0	17 0	30 0	29 0	22 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	25 8	25 8	24 0	28 0	27 0	20 0
	Agra ...	17 13½	17 6	14 15½	27 4½	25 13	20 11	6 0	6 0	7 0	17 8	11 8	13 0	23 10½	23 0	20 13	21 7¼	20 12½	18 2
	Farukhabad ...	17 3	16 2	14 7	20 10	19 12	17 14	7 14	7 14	9 10	15 13	16 8	13 12	21 0	20 0	20 10	20 10	19 4	19 4
	Mainpuri ...	18 12	18 0	15 4	22 8	23 0	18 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	21 0	21 8	17 8	21 0	21 8	17 0
	Etáwah ...	17 8	17 8	15 0	23 8	22 8	20 8	6 8	6 8	5 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	23 0	22 8	19 8	22 8	22 0	19 8
	Etah ...	19 12	20 0	17 0	23 0	22 12	21 8	8 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	23 0	21 0	19 0	23 8	21 8	18 0
	Jalaun ...	20 0	20 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	25 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	17 0
	Jhánsi ...	20 5	20 6	13 12	27 4	30 0	18 0	9 8	9 8	10 1	14 0	14 0	14 13	24 13	26 3	18 4	24 0	25 0	17 13
	Lalitpur ...	21 12	21 14	14 0	32 0	32 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	26 0	28 0	18 8	...	...	...
	Cawnpore ...	19 8	20 0	16 0	24 8	24 0	21 0	10 8	9 0	9 8	15 0	17 0	13 8	24 0	25 0	19 0	24 0	25 0	19 8
	Fatehpur ...	18 12	18 12	15 0	22 8	23 8	18 0	9 8	9 8	11 8	21 8	21 8	15 0	25 8	27 8	18 4	24 0	25 0	18 0
	Bánda ...	19 0	19 8	13 0	23 0	23 4	15 8	11 0	11 0	13 0	17 8	18 0	14 12	27 0	28 0	17 4	24 8	25 8	16 4
	Allahabad ...	16 0	16 0	14 0	24 8	23 8	19 0	8 8	8 8	9 4	20 0	16 8	14 8	26 0	26 8	20 8	25 8	25 0	19 0
	Hamírpur ...	19 8	18 0	13 12	18 0	20 4	16 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	18 0	13 0	23 10	25 12	18 12	23 4	24 12	18 0
	Jaunpur ...	20 13	19 6	13 12	28 4	26 2	18 0	7 12	7 12	12 0	20 7	19 12	13 12	26 13	25 6	16 15	19 12	19 12	17 10
	Gorakhpur ...	19 4	19 4	13 2	22 12	22 12	16 10	15 12	15 12	10 8	21 14	21 14	13 2	26 4	26 4	16 10	22 12	22 12	15 12
	Basti ...	19 11	20 0	14 6	21 14	22 8	...	11 4	11 4	10 0	20 0	21 4	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh ...	17 11	17 11	13 10	24 6	24 6	16 3	11 1	10 5	10 5	20 10	21 0	12 9	25 1	25 1	17 11	...	25 13	...
	Mirzapur ...	16 0	16 0	15 0	23 0	22 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0
	Benares ...	16 4	16 4	14 4	22 0	21 8	17 0	8 6	8 6	8 0	14 11	14 11	12 0	19 15	19 15	17 0	21 8	21 8	15 0
	Ghazipur ...	18 0	18 0	15 7¼	21 14½	23 3	18 0	7 1½	7 1½	9 0	18 0	19 5	12 14	20 9½	28 5	18 0	21 14	23 3	16 12
	Delhi ...	22 0	22 0	19 0	31 0	31 0	25 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	22 0
	Gurgáon ...	22 0	22 0	17 8	34 0	35 0	27 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	32 0	31 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	23 8
	Karnál ...	24 8	24 8	21 0	35 0	36 8	31 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	27 0	28 0	31 0	27 0	26 0	26 0
	Hissár ...	23 8	22 8	21 0	34 0	34 0	25 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	27 0	25 0
	Rohtak ...	21 0	21 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	29 0	...	...	...	12 0	7 0	11 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	24 0
	Sirsa ...	24 0	24 0	22 12	38 0	41 0	41 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 4	13 0	34 4	36 0	36 0	30 8	34 0	28 0
	Umballa ...	26 8	27 8	22 8	36 0	36 0	31 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	32 0	35 0	32 0	26 0	25 0	24 0
	Ludhiána ...	27 0	26 8	24 8	41 6	39 0	37 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 0	37 0	36 0	36 8	29 0	30 0	26 8
	Simlá ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur ...	28 0	28 0	24 0	50 0	50 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	41 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	28 0
	Hushiárpur ...	28 0	30 0	24 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	37 0	40 0	30 0	20 0	23 0	24 0
	Kángra ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar ...	26 0	26 0	24 0	37 0	37 0	33 0	...	...	...	14 4	14 8	16 0	35 0	35 0	31 0	24 0	22 4	24 0
	Siálkot ...	24 0	24 0	18 8	35 0	34 8	29 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	27 0	29 0	28 8	21 0
	Gurdáspúr ...	28 0	30 0	24 8	40 0	42 0	31 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	35 0	40 0	28 0	20 0	22 0	20 0
	Lahore ...	24 0	25 0	22 0	40 0	41 0	36 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	15 0	34 0	35 0	35 0	29 0	24 0	36 0
	Ferozepore ...	26 8	25 8	25 0	42 0	41 0	38 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	35 0	34 0	32 0	35 0	34 0	30 0
	Gujránwála ...	23 12	23 8	21 0	38 0	40 0	34 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	29 0	30 0	20 0
	Ráwalpindi ...	29 8	32 0	17 8	40 0	41 0	24 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 8	40 0	40 0	27 0	41 0	42 0	26 8
	Jhelum ...	28 0	29 0	16 0	42 0	44 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	40 0	40 0	21 0	37 0	38 0	21 0
	Gujrát ...	27 0	27 0	18 8	44 0	43 0	25 8	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	12 11	34 0	32 0	25 0	36 0	35 0	24 0
	Shahpúr ...	29 0	29 0	19 8	51 0	51 0	29 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	12 0	39 0	40 0	30 0	41 0	40 0	24 0
	Mooltan ...	20 0	20 0	16 8	29 0	29 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 0	28 0	26 0	25 0	28 0	24 0	21 0
	Jhang ...	25 0	25 0	18 8	38 0	39 0	27 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	32 0	30 0	21 0	32 0	32 0	26 0
	Montgomery ...	21 0	20 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh ...	22 0	22 0	18 0	32 0	30 0	22 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	27 12	27 0	21 0	27 0	28 0	21 0
	Dera Ismail Khán ...	31 4	30 0	23 12	50 0	50 0	37 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	50 0	45 0	40 0	42 8	40 0	35 0
	Dera Ghazi Khán ...	21 14	21 4	16 14	32 8	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	33 12	32 8	29 0	30 0	30 0	24 14
	Bannú ...	45 10	13 0	28 12	81 4	81 4	50 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 8	75 0	62 8	50 0	55 0	55 0	37 8
	Peshawar ...	23 1	24 6	17 14	36 6	34 6	34 7	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	12 6	28 9	29 14	30 9	31 3	33 2	24 11
	Kohát ...	31 4	30 10	21 1	63 12	61 3	44 10	...	...	...	19 2	19 2	15 5	35 0	35 11	33 2	45 15	45 15	35 11
	Hazárá ...	26 0	38 8	17 12	40 0	42 0	27 8	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	13 0	...	...	...	35 0	36 0	19 12
Oudh.	Lucknow ...	20 8	20 8	14 8	24 0	25 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	18 8	19 0	14 12	26 0	25 0	20 0	24 0	24 8	20 0
	Unáo ...	18 8	18 8	15 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	14 7	23 0	22 0	19 0	24 0	23 0	19 0
	Bára Banki ...	19 12	19 12	13 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	11 13	25 0	26 0	15 12	23 0	24 0	15 13
	Sítápur ...	22 8	22 8	16 0	31 0	31 0	24 0	8 0	8 12	8 0	19 8	19 8	17 0	29 0	30 0	22 0	28 0	27 0	22 0
	Hardui ...	18 8	18 8	14 13	24 6	23 7	21 13	6 9	6 9	6 2	15 0	15 0	13 2	22 8	23 0	22 8	22 8	23 0	21 13
	Kheri ...	23 0	23 8	17 10	32 0	34 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 12	24 0	16 8	33 0	36 0	28 8	31 8	32 0	28 8
	Fyzabad ...	19 2	19 15	14 9	28 12	28 13	...	14 3	11 5	9 2	20 12	26 7	13 4	28 3	29 6	19 14	19 0	18 8	18 0
	Bharaich ...	20 0	22 0	13 0	27 0	27 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	23 0	13 0	30 0	35 0	19 0	...	...	...
	Gonda ...	21 14	22 4	14 8	28 0	28 0	16 10	22 0	22 0	13 9	22 8	22 12	14 0	32 0	33 0	21 12	22 6	21 6	17 0
	Rái Barelí ...	21 4	21 0	15 8	25 0	25 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	15 0	21 4	21 0	17 0	27 8	27 4	19 12	27 8	26 8	19 8
	Sultánpur ...	20 0	20 0	14 0	30 0	29 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	23 8	23 8	15 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	16 0
	Pratábgarh ...	20 0	20 0	13 13	29 9	29 8	19 0	18 1	22 4	12 1	23 4	24 9	12 15	32 13	32 14	20 1	29 7	29 3	19 4

a. Stationary. b. Nearly stationary. c. Barley and jowár rising; bájra falling. d. Rice falling and jowár rising. e. Barley, jowár, and gram rising.
f. Wheat, jowár, and gram rising; bájra falling. g. Barley and jowár falling, and bájra and gram rising. h. Jowár and gram rising.
i. Wheat, bájra, jowár and gram rising. j. Prices rising. k. Wheat, barley, jowár, and bájra rising; bájra falling. l. Prices falling. m. Barley and bájra rising.

India for the 1st half of January 1875 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Corakoo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.			REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	5 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 9	6 9	6 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	24 12	26 7	21 6	112 8	112 8	112 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	23 0	25 15	22 9	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	9 6	9 2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	24 0	22 12½	22 3	192 0	192 0	240 0	8 11	8 6½	8 11	...	...	...	
...	...	...	20 15	20 15	18 12	125 0	125 0	125 0	9 6	9 11	8 12	...	...	...	
...	...	...	21 8	21 0	20 8	160 0	160 0	162 8	8 8	8 8	8 4	...	...	...	
...	...	...	22 0	22 8	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 14	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	
...	...	...	31 0	31 0	23 0	70 0	70 0	80 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	27 10	26 4	20 9½	70 0	70 0	80 0	9 12	9 8	8 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	20 10	19 10	19 15	158 2	158 2	158 2	8 6	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	
...	...	...	24 12	24 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	23 8	23 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	24 8	23 8	20 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	25 0	26 0	16 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	23 10	22 15	16 7	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	26 0	25 0	16 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 12	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	25 8	25 12	18 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	26 4	26 0	17 0	171 4	171 4	163 0	11 4	11 4	10 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	24 8	23 0	19 0	160 0	110 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	
...	...	...	23 0	23 10	18 0	130 0	130 0	140 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	25 8	22 9	18 5	197 12	197 12	169 8	8 1	8 1	7 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	14 14	150 0	130 0	130 0	7 2	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	18 12	19 1	15 15	200 0	175 0	160 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	
...	...	...	19 3	19 3	17 0	177 0	177 0	206 8	6 14	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	
...	...	...	22 0	21 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	19 15	19 15	16 0	100 0	100 0	130 0	6 12	6 4	6 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	21 14½	23 3	18 0	154 8	154 8	207 8	7 6	7 6	7 14	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	40 0	42 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 8	9 8	4 8 0	5 0 0	9 8 0	*h*
...	...	...	38 0	39 8	28 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 8	9 4	7 8	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	*i*
...	...	...	26 0	25 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	*b*
...	...	...	36 0	37 0	35 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	5 13 0	5 8 0	11 5 0	*b*
...	...	...	32 4	32 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 2	5 8 0	5 8 0	10 0 0	*b*
...	...	...	40 0	42 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	9 4	9 8	9 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	*j*
...	...	...	36 0	38 0	31 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	5 12 0	5 0 0	13 0 0	*k*
...	...	...	41 0	39 0	36 0	150 0	160 0	115 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	5 2 0	5 8 0	12 3 0	*l*
...	...	...	36 0	36 0	27 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 4	10 8	10 4	3 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	*m*
...	...	...	41 0	46 0	27 8	100 0	100 0	140 0	11 0	11 4	12 12	5 8 0	5 0 0	10 8 0	*n*
...	...	...	34 0	35 0	23 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	11 0 0	*n*
...	...	...	36 0	37 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	10 8	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	*o*
...	...	...	49 0	49 0	26 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	13 8 0	*b*
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	23 8	100 0	100 0	...	10 8	10 2	10 12	5 8 0	5 8 0	16 0 0	*p*
...	...	...	35 0	34 8	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 12	10 12	10 8	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	*b*
...	...	...	30 0	31 0	30 0	220 0	220 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	*q*
...	...	...	29 0	28 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	17 0 0	*r*
...	...	...	51 4	47 8	34 6	112 0	112 0	112 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	*s*
...	...	...	32 8	30 0	22 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	37 8	32 8	30 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	14 5 0	*t*
...	...	...	62 8	56 0	17 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	15 5 0	*u*
...	...	...	33 2	39 10	25 6	91 0	91 0	104 0	53 5	53 5	57 3	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	*v*
...	...	...	44 4	44 4	33 2	153 0	127 0	178 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	15 0 0	*w*
...	...	...	30 8	30 8	26 0	120 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	*j*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28 0	28 0	...	24 0	23 0	17 12	115 0	115 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	...	...	...	Jowár (smal
...	26 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	129 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	
34 0	34 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	15 12	160 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	6 9	3 8 to 4 0	3 8 to 4 0	8 0 to 10 0	Kodon.
40 0	40 0	...	25 0	26 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	183 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	Paddy.
30 0	30 0	28 2	19 0	18 14	19 8	192 8	192 8	192 8	7 8	7 8	7 1	3 12 0	5 0 0	5 10 0	Ditto.
53 0	53 0	40 0	24 2	24 12	22 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 2	8 0	7 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	Kodon.
28 11	30 0	21 0	21 9	21 6	20 5	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 0 to 4 0	4 0 to 5 0	7 8 to 8 0	Madua.
32 0	32 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	3 0 to 4 0	3 8 to 4 0	5 8 to 7 8	Ditto.
42 15	50 0	28 5	23 14	22 8	17 10	170 0	170 0	...	8 0	8 0	7 12	...	...	...	
40 0	40 0	22 8	28 8	28 8	17 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	Kodon.
40 0	40 0	22 8	28 8	28 8	17 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	...	...	...	Sawán.
42 0	42 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
40 0	40 0	22 11	25 12	25 1	16 1	200 0	200 0	183 0	6 9	6 14	6 2	...	...	...	Madua.

a. Wheat, barley, bájra, and gram rising. o. Barley, bájra, and jowár falling; gram and rice rising. p. Bájra and jowár falling.
q. Wheat falling; rice and gram rising. r. Barley and gram falling; bájra rising. s. Wheat, bájra, jowár, and gram falling.
t. Barley, jowár, gram, and salt falling. u. Wheat, jowár, and gram falling. v. Wheat, bájra, jowár, and gram rising; barley falling. w. Wheat and barley falling.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of January 1875 —concluded.

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.																												AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.			Remarks.
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheenu, Coraloo, Muthwa, Nuchee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RUBBEE SEASON 1874-75, COMMENCING ON THE 1st DECEMBER 1874.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of December 1874.

CIRCLE.	DISTRICT.	CANAL.	Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	DALWA RICE IRRIGATION. Area Issued up to the 1st of the month.	DALWA RICE IRRIGATION. Area Issued during the month.	DALWA RICE IRRIGATION. Total area Issued up to the end of the month.	TOBACCO, COTTON, HULDEE, GINGER, WHEAT AND GRAIDEN PRODUCE. Area Issued up to the 1st of the month.	TOBACCO, COTTON, HULDEE, GINGER, WHEAT AND GRAIDEN PRODUCE. Area Issued during the month.	TOBACCO, COTTON, HULDEE, GINGER, WHEAT AND GRAIDEN PRODUCE. Total area Issued up to the end of the month.	OIL-SEEDS AND PULSES. Area Issued up to the 1st of the month.	OIL-SEEDS AND PULSES. Area Issued during the month.	OIL-SEEDS AND PULSES. Total area Issued up to the end of the month.	SUGARCANE AND OTHER CROPS. Area Issued up to the 1st of the month.	SUGARCANE AND OTHER CROPS. Area Issued during the month.	SUGARCANE AND OTHER CROPS. Total area Issued up to the end of the month.	(Grand total of area Issued up to the end of the month (columns 8, 11, 14, & 17).	(Grand total of corresponding date of last year.	RAINFALL. Inches during month.	RAINFALL. Inches during Rubbee Season.	RAINFALL. Average of ten previous years for the same period.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Orissa...	Cuttack	Kendrapara High Level, Section I.	1,200	213	...	...	...	...	795	795	...	45	45	...	1	1	853	1,193	0·09	...	0·08	a. The details of column 18 are— Acres. Dalwa ... 9 Cotton ... 922 Huldee ... 10 Wheat ... 1 Garden produce ... 81 Pulses ... 5 Sugarcane ... 5 TOTAL ... 1,045
		Taldanda ... Matchgong ...	1,300	51·25					15	15		6	6				21	29				
		Total of the month ...			...	...	...	...	795	795	...	45	45	...	1	1	853	1,193	0·09	...	0·08	
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...			...	...	...	...	62	62	...	4	4	...	...	...	21	31				
South-Western	Midnapore ... Howrah ...	Midnapore Panchkoorah	277	25·25	...	...	...	...	79	79	...	22	22	...	2	2	66	31				b. Details not given.
		Total of the month ...			...	...	...	...	954	954	...	77	77	...	5	5	1,045	1,254				
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...			...	...	...	...	25	25	...	14	14	...	1	1	221	221				
		Grand Total of the month ...			...	...	9	365	954	1,319	14	91	105	1	6	7	1,266	1,485				
		Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...			...	...	178	365	684	1,227	14	66	80	...	2	2	1,505	...				

G. A. SEARLE, *Lieut.-Colonel, S. C.,*
Offg. Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

The 22nd January 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4th FEBRUARY 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen in the northern districts of Madras, parts of Sindh, and generally though in small quantity throughout Bengal. There have been slight scattered falls in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and the Central Provinces. In the Punjab, where its want is most felt, slight showers are reported only from Jullundur and Lahore. Damage from frosts continues to be reported from Sindh, parts of Nasik, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In the latter provinces the gram and arhar have suffered. With the exception of the Deccan districts of Bombay and parts of the Punjab and North-Western Provinces prospects appear generally to be satisfactory. The winter rice harvest in Bengal has closed with excellent results.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(Feb. 4th)	·64 at Masulipatam. 2·0 at Guntoor.	Rainfall slight elsewhere; two feet four inches water over anicut; canal supply sufficient; little improvement in dry crops; varagu and cotton harvested in Vinnukonda; outturn half; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; mild small-pox continues; fever abating; cattle generally unhealthy; pasture getting scarce.
Kurnool	(3rd)	*Nil*	Season favourable; second crop paddy still being sown; crops good order; markets well supplied; prices steady; water and pasture abundant; fever and cattle disease in several taluks; no water over Sunkesala anicut.
Trichinopoly	,,	,,	Water-supply generally sufficient; crops good order; prices steady; public health good; pasture on the whole sufficient.
Malabar	(4th)	,,	Harvesting of second crop in progress; markets well supplied; prices steady; fever in some parts; small-pox slightly prevalent; cattle disease slight in Palliswanad; pasture withering.
Tanjore	...	·03 at Negapatam	Rainfall elsewhere scarce; water in rivers and tanks scarcity; water over anicut none; no wet cultivation, that of a few dry crops continues in some parts; crops good order; harvest wet and some dry crops yield satisfactory; markets well supplied; prices steady; small-pox in some places; cattle disease in Sheally taluk; some loss; pasture sufficient. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay—	**(Feb. 3rd)**		
Sindh.			
Kurrachee	...	...	Fever continues; late rabi crops damaged by frost in Sakra, Bela, and Kotree, and sugarcane in Sakra and Bela; good shower of rain in Sakra on 23rd January, and a little in Khetty on 30th; cattle in Jerruck and camels in Sadatupa suffering from disease.
Shikarpur	...	...	Very slight damage generally from frosts; weather warmer and cloudy with hopes of rain, which is much wanted.
Hyderabad	...	...	Rape and oil-seeds injured to some extent by frost; no other change.
Upper Frontier	...	·41	Wheat, barley, and pulse slightly injured by frost, early oil-seed crops more so; prospect of season improved.
Gujarat.			
Ahmedabad	...	...	Crops doing well, except cotton in Sanund, a small portion of which has suffered from frost.
Surat	...	...	Rabi crops progressing; fever and injury to crops in Pardee.
Broach	...	...	Wheat and jowar ready for harvest; cotton-picking progressing; weather good, except in Ahmod, where fever continues.
Kaira	...	...	Rabi crops and public health good; weather continues cold.
Khandesh and Nasik.			
Khandesh	...	...	Rabi crops unchanged; cotton market dull; rate 47.
Nasik	...	...	Further damage to rabi crops and fruit trees from frost; ice an inch thick found on morning of 31st ultimo; no change in public health.
Konkan.			
Tanna	...	...	Nights and days cool; public health good; fever and ague in some talukas; rabi crops good in Mahim, Shahpur, Bhewndy, Bassein, and Kurjut talukas, and middling elsewhere.
Deccan.			
Poona	...	...	Prospects of rabi crops same as before; in some places it is being reaped; climate and public health good.
Ahmednuggur	...	...	Harvesting of rabi commenced; health good.
Sholapur	...	...	State of crops same as before; weather good.
Satara	...	...	State of crops same as before; jowari in Kurar blighted; reaping commenced in Maun.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Rabi and cotton crops good, except in Uthid taluka, where rats are damaging them; weather fine; public health good.
Dharwar ...	...	Wheat, grain, cotton, &c., same as before; health improving, particularly in Dharwar and Nawalgoond; cattle disease in Hangul and Kod talukas.
Kanara ...	...	Prospects of sugarcane crop good in Karwar, Ankola, and Yellapoor; fever in Sirci, Yellapoor, and Hullial; small-pox in Sirci; slight cattle disease in Carwas, Sirci, and Hultial.
Kaladgi ...	...	Rabi middling, cotton indifferent; fever prevalent, except in Bagulkot and Bagwadi.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rajkot ...	...	Crops generally good; weather cold; public health good.
Wudwan ...	...	Weather cloudy; state of crops and health same as before.
Baroda ...	...	Cotton-picking continues; rabi prospects and public health good.
		General Remarks.—No change of importance; rabi in Sindh a little damaged by frost.
Bengal—		
Burdwan ...	·27	Rainfall at Cutwa ·49, Raneegunge ·21, Culna and Jehanabad *nil;* week cold and cloudy; west wind, and clear on the 1st February; crops flourishing.
Bankura ...	0·25	Slight rain on the 26th January, rest of the week was dry. Winter crops doing very well. The rain has allowed preliminary ploughings for next season's rice crop to commence.
Beerbhoom ...	0·50	Some rain has fallen. Weather uncertain. Cold weather crops, &c., doing well. Ploughing for oilseeds in progress.
Midnapore ...	0·23	Weather cold and cloudy. Harvest all in. Prospects of cold weather crops are good.
Hooghly ...	0·28	Cloudy on one day and some rain has fallen, remainder of the week clear. Wind from north and north-east. The rain has been good for potatoes, but may injure the peas. Onions and other vegetables doing well.
24-Pergunnahs ...	0·18	Cloudy in the mornings during the early part of the week. Slight showers have fallen during the week all over the district. The harvest of late rice has been nearly completed. Cold weather crops generally doing well.
Nuddea ...	0·15	Seasonable weather. Little rain. The cold weather crops generally are getting on well. The Collector has received several petitions from the villages in the Chupra and Teyhuttee thannas, informing him that their rice crops were destroyed by inundation, and that their cold weather crops have been destroyed by hail, and that consequently they will require help, as they have had no means of recovering from the late famine. An assistant has been deputed to inquire into the matter for special report.
Moorshedabad ...	0·14	Slight rain fell. Weather bright and seasonable, mornings occasionally foggy. No change to report on the state of the crops. The prospects of the cold weather crops continue good. There is a difference of 10 seers between the reported prices of best rice in the east and west of the district. Common rice averages 18 to 12 seers the rupee.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Cloudy and foggy during the early part of the week, afterwards the weather has become cold and bright. The mustard crop will be below the average. Other cold-weather crops looking well. Land in some places begun to be broken up for the bhadoi or early crops. Telegraphed on the 4th February: ·13 inch of rainfall since the date of report.
Maldah ...	,,	Weather cold but occasionally cloudy and foggy. Boro or spring rice is now being grown. Prospects of all cold-weather crops are good.
Rajshahye ...	...	Return not received.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather very cold; some days cloudy and thick. Reaping of late rice is finished. Cold-weather crops doing pretty well. Mustard is being gathered here and there, and its outturn is not favourable. Sugarcane looks well.
Bogra ...	,,	Weather very cold in the morning and evening. The reaping of the late rice crop is not yet finished.
Pubna ...	0·06	Little rain has fallen. Weather cold, fine, and seasonable. The chaitali or April crop seedlings are well above the ground, and promise well. Some of them are in flower. Harvesting of sugarcane and turmeric going on rapidly. The jally and boro, or spring rice crops, are being sown.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	Weather cold; mornings foggy. All crops doing well.
Dacca ...	0·11	Weather cold and cloudy. Little rain has fallen. Crops very good.
Patna ...	0·37	Very little change since last report; some light showers of rain fell, but not sufficient to make any appreciable difference either for good or bad. The weather is bright and clear again and exceedingly cold. Health of the district good.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Cold and cloudy towards the end of the week; a very slight shower of rain fell on the 30th January. The prospects of the cold-weather crops continue excellent. Health of the people good.
Shahabad ...	,,	Weather cloudy with east wind. There is reason to fear blight and caterpillars injuring the standing crops, if the weather does not clear up soon. The subdivisional reports show that the damage done by the hail was very trifling. Rainfall since reported: Arrah 0·3, Buxar 0·25, Sasseram 0·2.
East Tirhoot ...	...	Return not received.
West Tirhoot ...	*Nil*	Cold and cloudy weather. Prospects of the cold-weather crops continue good; harvest of rice is over. Telegraphed on the 4th February: ·16 inch of rainfall, 30th January to 3rd February.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Clear and seasonable up to 29th January; cloudy and very cold on the 30th, west wind prevailing. The prospects of the cold-weather crops are generally favourable. Wheat, barley, rahur (pulse), and peas doing well; poppy everywhere forward; mustard is being gathered; very slight injury to rahur and peas from frost has been reported, within the jurisdiction of Baneapara outpost, thannas Mushruck and Goothni of thanna Durrowli. Indigo fields are ready for sowing. Prices stationary. General health good.
Chumparun ...	,,	Weather cloudy and clear alternately; mornings generally foggy. The cold-weather crops are excellent; late rice has been harvested.
Monghyr ...	,,	Cloudy weather. The crops are looking well all over the district. Telegraphed on the 4th February: rainfall of 0·39 inch to evening of 3rd February.
Bhágalpur ...	0·38	Rain general on the south of the Ganges, on the night of the 30th January, and cloudy on the 1st instant. Weather very cold. No report from the north. Rain of great benefit to all standing crops.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Cloudy weather; the state and prospects of the cold-weather crops are excellent. There will be a sixteen-anna return from them.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	0·40	Cloudy with drizzling rain from 2 P. M. of the 29th January; bright morning; clouds over about noon; a little fear expressed that continued rain may damage mustard and what rice is lying on the threshing floor. Wheat and barley doing very well in the north.
Cuttack ...	0·5	A very slight shower of rain on the 19th January. Weather cold at the Sudder station. A fall of 0·2 of rain is reported from Jajepore, where the weather is also cold. Late rice harvest almost over. Winter crops ripening; in some places the harvest has already begun. Cotton and tobacco crops doing well. Telegraphed on the 4th February: rainfall of 0·10 inch on the 31st January.
Balasore ...	0·23	Weather variable with a slight fall of rain in some parts of the sub-division. Harvesting of rice crop satisfactorily completed. Crushing of sugarcane going on. Cold-weather crops good.
Lohardugga ...	0·41	Weather fair and cold; was raining hard at the time of report. Crops still reported as excellent. Slight damage done to rahur pulse by frost. Rain will do good.
Maunbhoom ...	0·23	Weather favourable; some rain has fallen. The little rain that fell has done a great deal of good.
		PUBLIC HEALTH.
		Burdwan: fever less; cholera in places. 24-Pergunnahs: cholera prevailing in several parts of the Sudder, Diamond Harbour, Barripore, and Baraset subdivisions; fever decreasing in the sub-division of Barripore. Moorshedabad: public health good. Furreedpore: general health good. Chittagong: there has been a slight outbreak of cholera in the village of Ghoramara, thanna Koomeria; nine cases are reported. Patna: health of the district good. Gya: health of the people good. West Tirhoot: public health good. Sarun: general health good. Bhagulpore: general health very good. Cuttack: public health good. Balasore: general health satisfactory. Hazareebagh: small-pox appears slightly on the increase in Hazareebagh.
		General Remarks.—The weather has been cold and cloudy generally throughout the week, and rain has fallen in more than half the districts. The damage caused by the hailstorms of previous weeks was slight, and the harvesting of the late rice has been completed in most of the districts with very satisfactory results. The cold-weather crops are still progressing favourably, but in a few limited tracts have suffered a little from frost. Spring rice is progressing with fair prospects. Lands are being broken up for the ensuing crops.
N. W. P—		
Meerut (Feb. 3rd)	*Nil.*	
Agra ,,	·3	Rainfall three-tenths in one pargana; arhar and gram considerably damaged by frost, the latter also attacked by insects.
Allahabad ...	...	Not received.
Bareilly (Feb. 3rd)	·1	Arhar, gram, and sarsun injured by frost, the first considerably; more rain wanted.
Benares ,,	...	Enough rain for rabi; no damage from frost and little from hail; every prospect of a really good crop, especially wheat, peas, and barley.
Jhansi ,,	*Nil*	Weather cloudy.
		General remarks.—Arhar and gram considerably injured by frost; damage by frost is also reported from Mirzapore.
Punjab—		
Hissar (Feb. 3rd)	*Nil*	Weather cool and cloudy; crops still doing well, but little or no rabi cultivation on irrigated lands.
Delhi ,,	,,	Crops healthy but likely to suffer if rain keeps off longer; weather cloudy.
Umballa ,,	,,	No rain; crops suffering in consequence.
Jullundur ,,	...	Rain much wanted; a slight fall on 3rd instant.
Lahore ,,	...	Slight rain on 3rd instant; crops good.
Rawul Pindi ,,	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; prices rising.
Peshawar ,,	,,	Crops on barani lands suffering.
Mooltan ,,	,,	Weather cloudy; rabi crops suffering from want of rain.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*continued.*		
Dera Ismail Khan (Feb. 3rd)	...	Rain wanted. *General Remarks.*—Rain wanted throughout the province; health generally good; a few cases of measles and small-pox in Lahore district, and small-pox in Hissar; a few cases of rinderpest in Rohtak, but in Rawul Pindi district cattle disease in fatal form prevails exclusively.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Feb. 3rd)	Rainfall slight.	Gram, peas, and arhar have suffered from frost, but the rain has somewhat repaired the damage; hail is reported to have fallen in a village in Lucknow district; prospects on the whole favourable; public health good; cattle disease still prevails in some parts.
Fyzabad ...	·3	
C. Provinces—		
Bilaspur (Jan. 30th)	...	Weather cloudy; slight showers of rain; prospects of rabi good; few cases of small-pox; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	·75	Crops harvested; health good.
Upper Godavari ...	·29	Weather cloudy; prospects good; fever prevalent; prices easy.
Chanda (Jan. 31st)	·06	Ditto; rabi progressing favourably; fever and cattle disease prevalent.
Raipur ...	·25	Rabi prospects good; health good; prices easy.
Balaghât (Feb. 1st)	...	Weather cloudy; prospects good; health good; prices steady.
Chhindwara ...	...	Ditto; rabi promising; health good; prices falling.
Bhandara (Feb. 2nd)	...	Ditto; threshing of finer rice completed; rabi favourable; fever and small-pox prevalent; prices easy.
Nagpur („ 3rd)	...	Ditto; rabi doing well; health good; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	...	Weather clear; rabi favourable; cattle disease continues.
Jubbulpore ...	·20	Fears of blight entertained; small-pox prevalent.
Saugor ..	...	Weather clear; rabi promises well; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	...	Weather clear; rabi thriving; sickness decreasing.
Nimar ...	...	Weather clear; prospects of rabi favourable; small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices falling.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Rabi crops good; fever and small-pox prevailing; prices falling.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Prospects continue good.
Betul ...	...	
Mandla (Feb. 4th)	·05	Prices fallen.
Dumoh ...	...	Small-pox prevalent; prices risen.
		General Remarks.—Prospects generally continue good and prices all easy. In the Jubbulpore district alone are fears of blight entertained.
British Burma ...	...	Report not received.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Mysore (Feb. 4th)	*Nil* ...	Harvesting of early crops nearly completed; later crops sown in some districts; cattle disease prevalent in parts of four districts; public health generally good.
Coorg „		*General Remarks.*—Agricultural prospects good.
Assam—		
Gauhâti (Feb. 4th)	*Nil* ...	Weather settled, cool overcast mornings, cool dewy nights, days clear, becoming hot; reaping of sali finished, outturn is good; pulses, oilseed, and other winter crops progressing; public health good.
Sylhet „	...	Spring crops progressing; small-pox still prevalent.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti (Feb. 4th)	...	Rabi crops ripening, expected outturn good.
Rajpootana—		
Deolee (Jan. 30th)	*Nil*	Prospects and health good.
Jeypore (Feb. 4th)	...	Agricultural prospects not discouraging; rain wanted; public health good.
Ajmere ...	...	Health good; crops hopeful; weather pleasant.
Central India—		
Indore (Feb. 4th)	*Nil*	Health and agricultural prospects continue good.
Rutlam „		
Neemuch „		
Nepal ...	...	Report not received.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 2nd February 1875.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble John Inglis, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.
The Hon'ble H. H. Sutherland.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith.
The Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C. S. I.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble Mr. Eden took his seat as an Additional Member.

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the further amendment of Act I of 1859 (*for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seamen*) and for other purposes, be taken into consideration.

When he had introduced the Bill he stated that it had three objects. It was then entirely confined to the one subject of tribunals for enquiry into marine casualties, and into the misconduct of masters and officers of ships; and the objects of the Bill were, first, to improve these tribunals in their composition; secondly, to arm them with larger powers for obtaining evidence; and thirdly, to explain some ambiguous passages in Act XV of 1863 which related to the same subject of enquiry as to shipwreck or other casualties at sea. The Bill was still mainly occupied with the same three objects, but had assumed a somewhat different shape, and also embraced one or two other matters owing to the circumstance that it was found desirable wholly to repeal Act XV of 1863, and that it therefore became necessary to re-enact one or two sections of that Act which related to different matters.

The Council were aware that Act I of 1859 was the Act which contained the body of the Indian Merchant Shipping Law, and that there had been pending for some time a Bill for the consolidation and amendment of the whole of that law. He thought that Bill was some eight or ten years old, but it had not come before the Council for a long time for this reason, that the Indian law of merchant shipping was so interlaced with the English law, that it was desirable to have them as much in accord with one another as was possible, even with regard to the very expressions used. And it so happened that about the time we proposed to consolidate our law, the authorities in England proposed to consolidate the English law on the subject: a great Bill was prepared for the consideration of Parliament, and the Secretary of State for India thought it wiser that we should postpone the consideration of our Bill until Parliament had passed a consolidated measure. That Bill had been before Parliament for six or seven years, and so the Bill pending in this Council had been put off for some time. The consequence was that we had had no large amendment of the merchant shipping law, but from time to time small amendments had, as occasion required, been made.

Now this interlacing of the English and the Indian law was sometimes rather embarrassing. He would mention a case which occurred a short time ago, which showed the expediency of endeavouring to make the law on the subject clear. He spoke from memory, but the case to which he was about to refer was well known to the Hon'ble Mr. Eden, who would be able to correct him if he stated it incorrectly. There was a certain person named Horatio Walters, who was the master of a British ship which put into Rangoon. When at Rangoon, a charge was brought against him of cruelty to the crew. The charge was enquired into and some evidence was taken; and when the evidence had proceeded a little way, a compromise was effected, as was often done in cases of personal injury, and the matter was settled out of Court. Shortly afterwards some fresh information came before the Magistrate, which convinced him that the case had a much wider range and was very much worse in its bearings than he had at first been led to suppose, and he thought that proceedings ought to be taken to punish the Captain and deprive him of his certificate. Accordingly the Magistrate took such proceedings as he thought the law prescribed, but here he got entangled in the meshes of the law, and the proceedings that were taken proved ineffectual. The result was that the Captain took the ship back to England with a lascar crew, and was guilty of horrible and shocking brutalities on the voyage, for which he was tried in London and sentenced to penal servitude for life. MR. HOBHOUSE threw not the slightest blame on the person before whom the Captain was brought up in Rangoon: the failure of justice clearly arose from the complications existing between the English and Indian Acts. So far from blaming any body who tripped in this matter, he sympathized with him, for he had been very much puzzled himself. He probably would not have understood the law even now if he had not had before him a very valuable paper sent up by the Madras Government, containing criticisms on the earlier form of our draft, and a paper written by Mr. Norton, the then Advocate General of Madras, in which he worked out with the greatest clearness and ability the state of the law as it existed in the year 1865, when it was in the same state as now. If, therefore, we had been so lucky as to avoid flaws and to make our Bill exactly square with the English Acts, it was very much owing to the assistance received by the Council from the Madras Government.

The law relating to these enquiries into accidents and misconduct had its origin in the English Merchant Shipping Act of 1854. That Act gave power to the Board of Trade to cancel the certificates issued by it on adverse reports made by various Courts and tribunals, and amongst others, by any Court or tribunal established by a legislature such as ours, for the purpose of enquiring, either into marine casualties, or into cases of misconduct.

The Indian Act I of 1859 followed the English Act of 1854. By that Act the Local Governments were empowered to embody a special Court or tribunal for the purpose of enquiring into marine casualties. They had nothing to do with questions of misconduct, but only with cases of damage and loss arising at sea; and their function was to report to the Local Government. They had no power of their own to cancel a certificate granted by the Board of Trade. This legislature could not give them that power: so it was left to the Board of Trade to exercise their power of cancellation on the footing of the report submitted to them by the Local Government.

In 1862 an important amendment was made in the English law. By the Act which was passed in that year, the power of cancelling a certificate was taken away from the Board of Trade, and given to the local Court which had the function cast upon it of making enquiries. And at the same time some particular methods of procedure were prescribed for the local Courts, such as these: they were to state their decision in open Court, and were never to cancel the certificate unless a copy of the statement or case on which the investigation was founded had been furnished to the holder of the certificate before the commencement of the investigation. That latter provision was extremely embarrassing, and it was that provision which was the cause of the failure of the proceedings at Rangoon. Of course it was obvious that in many cases an investigation might commence without knowledge of any misconduct. All you knew in the first instance might be that some disaster had happened. It was impossible to tell at the outset of an enquiry to what extent it might go or whom it might affect.

After the English Act of 1862 was passed, we passed our Act XV of 1863. By that Act power was given to all Courts of Admiralty, and, where there was no Court of Admiralty, to the principal Court of criminal jurisdiction on the spot, to enquire both into marine casualties and into charges of misconduct in merchant-vessels; and they were also empowered to cancel certificates given by the Board of Trade if their report was confirmed by the Local Government. Again by the same Act the Local Government might direct any Board or officer to enquire into cases of misconduct not arising out of any casualty, and to report thereon to the executive, and then the Local Government might cancel any certificate given by it. Where the Board of Trade had given a certificate, the enquiry was to be made, either by a special tribunal appointed under Act I of 1859, who had only power, as far as that Act went, to report, or by an Admiralty Court or a Court of criminal jurisdiction, which was empowered by Act XV of 1863 both to enquire into the case and to cancel the certificate. If the certificate was an Indian certificate, then the Local Government might appoint a tribunal constituted under Act I of 1859 in case of some disaster having happened, or any Board or officer in case only of a charge of misconduct, and, on a report being made by either of such tribunals that there had been misconduct, might cancel the certificate.

Now this law was rather intricate, and when the Council set about making an alteration in the constitution of the special tribunal, which was desired by two or three of the maritime Local Governments—he thought by all—it was desirable to attempt a simplification of the processes, and some elucidation of the parts where people were likely to go astray. The principal alterations proposed would be found in chapter II of our Bill. Sections 3 and 4 of that part of the Bill dealt with the special tribunals of enquiry. Under Act I of 1859 it was provided that that tribunal was to consist of only two persons, of whom one was to be a Magistrate and the other a person conversant with maritime affairs. That tribunal, however, did not in all cases carry sufficient weight. Besides a person conversant with maritime affairs, a person conversant with mercantile affairs was sometimes wanted. It was desired to have the number larger and the elements of the Court more varied. Now it was proposed that the tribunal should be constituted of numbers varying from two or four. One was to be a Magistrate, one was to be a person conversant with maritime affairs, and the other two were to be persons conversant with either maritime or mercantile affairs. Then, section 9 extended to that special tribunal the power of enquiry into cases of misconduct as well as into cases of disaster. So that if either they or the Local Government thought that there was misconduct, they might then extend their enquiry to that. Then, section 5 re-enacted the provisions of Act XV of 1863, which gave power to the Courts of Admiralty jurisdiction and Courts of ordinary criminal jurisdiction to investigate charges of incompetency or misconduct or disaster. Then sections 6, 7 and 9, dealt with that part of the English Act of 1862 which required a statement of the charge to be made to the holder of the certificate. This Council could not repeal or affect the English Act passed in 1862; therefore, what we had to try to do was to make our Act fit into the English Act, and give directions as clear as we could devise under the circumstances. What the Bill provided was that if, in the commencement of the case, the Local Government had reason to think that a charge of incompetency or misconduct should be made, it should state the grounds of that charge, and a copy of these grounds would be given to the person charged. If it appeared in the course of the investigation that such a charge ought to be made, the Court would prepare a statement of the grounds of such charge, and proceed with the enquiry as if it were a new investigation. By that means we hoped to avoid the difficulties which might arise in any case, and which had actually arisen in the case which had occurred at Rangoon; the difficulty that occurred when it appeared for the first time in the course of an investigation that an enquiry into the misconduct of the master or officers ought to be made. Then sections 10 to 16 of the Bill dealt with other questions of procedure, and conferred

extended powers for the taking of evidence. And section 17 provided that all the provisions of this part should be applicable, not only to proceedings where the certificate was held from the Board of Trade, but also where the certificate was held from the Local Government.

Chapter III dealt entirely with the question of Indian certificates, and was principally a re-enactment of Act XV of 1863. The main difference was this—that whereas now the Local Government might set in action either the special tribunal MR. HOBHOUSE had described under Act I of 1859, or a Court of Admiralty, or a Court of criminal jurisdiction, or any Board or officer, we proposed to leave out the investigation by the Board or officer. The extended range of enquiry given to the special tribunal and their extended power to cancel certificates would answer all purposes. He believed that in point of fact the Board or officer was not resorted to for the purposes of these investigations, but that the Local Government conducted the enquiry through either the machinery of a Court of Admiralty or a Court of criminal jurisdiction or by the special tribunal under Act I of 1859.

There were some other amendments made by the Bill which it was not necessary to state at length to the Council. Part IV introduced a new subject into the Bill, but it was one that was introduced merely because Act XV of 1863 was repealed, and therefore it was necessary to re-enact what we wished to retain. It related to agreements with seamen and was only a re-enactment with some small amendments. Such was also the case with Part V.

His HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said there was just one question he would wish to ask the hon'ble and learned member with reference to sections eight and nine of the Bill. Suppose a master or other marine officer was summoned before a Court, either as a defendant or as a witness, and the Court saw *primâ facie* reason for considering him blameworthy, could the Court impound his certificate?

The HON'BLE MR. HOBHOUSE did not think there was any special power to impound a certificate. There was a provision that the certificate could be suspended or cancelled.

His HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said if that was so, he would venture to observe that it was very important that the Court should have the power of impounding a certificate. A case had occurred recently in Calcutta which shewed the necessity of the Court having such power. It sometimes happened that a man appeared before the Court, and on the next day appointed for his attendance he was not present, but had disappeared and taken his certificate with him. He might proceed to distant ports in other countries and practise his profession under cover of the certificate notwithstanding that enquiry in India might shew him unfit to hold that certificate in regard to the safety of life and property entrusted to his care. That might prove a serious difficulty. Should not the Court have the power of compelling a man to produce his certificate and of detaining it pending the enquiry? In a case sent up to HIS HONOUR, difficulty threatened to arise from want of this power, but fortunately the Magistrate did ask the man for his certificate and had managed to retain it.

The HON'BLE MR. BAYLEY thought section 8 met the difficulty referred to by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. It gave the Court power to enforce the attendance of any person during the enquiry. It gave, in fact, to the magistrate the same power as to compelling the attendance of accused persons and witnesses and for the regulation of the proceedings as he had in any other case that came before him: while the magistrate possessed this power, the power to impound a certificate seemed little needed.

His HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR did not think that that section gave the magistrate power to impound the certificate. He believed there was a paper on the subject sent up by the Bengal Government, with a memorandum which was given by one of the Magistrates of Calcutta.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE would suggest that the Council should go on to take the Report of the Select Committee into consideration, but that they

should not pass the Bill on that day. He did not think any such paper as that referred to by the Lieutenant-Governor had been received by the Committee; but in the meantime His Honour might consider the question, and prepare an amendment upon it. The matter might prove to be of importance, and was at all events worth considering.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT observed that it seemed to him very desirable that the point should be considered, and that the Lieutenant-Governor should have an opportunity of having such a letter addressed to the Legislative Department: it appeared at the present moment that such a letter had not been received.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE asked leave to postpone the motion that the Bill as amended be passed.

Leave was granted.

PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Probates and Letters of Administration.

CIVIL APPEALS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also presented a further Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Civil Appeals in the Lower Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William.

PORT-DUES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE asked leave to postpone the presentation of the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Ports and Port-dues.

Leave was granted.

NATIVE SOLDIERS' RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES BILL.

Major-General the Hon'ble SIR H. W. NORMAN presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to remove doubts as to the rights and liabilities of certain Native Soldiers.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S LOAN BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS moved for leave to introduce a Bill to secure the re-payment of a loan by the Government of India to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet. The history of the case was this. In 1858, in recognition of the worth, liberality and loyalty of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Her Majesty was pleased to confer upon him a Baronetcy, the first hereditary title ever bestowed upon a native of India. Sir Jamsetjee was then very wealthy, but saw the possibility of a reverse of fortune, and to provide against it, and anxious to secure a suitable maintenance for the future Baronets, he desired to settle a sufficient sum on the Baronetcy, a wish which was readily responded to by the Government. He accordingly entered into an engagement, but died before legal effect could be given to his wishes. Subsequently, Act XX of 1860 was passed to carry out the arrangement. The purport of this Act was to create a trust, and to vest in the trustees a certain property known as Mazagon Castle, and also an amount of Government promissory notes calculated to produce an interest of £10,000 a year. This sum was vested in the trustees, and was made inalienable by the possessors of the property and title. The wisdom and foresight of these arrangements too soon became apparent. In 1863-64 Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's family became mixed up in those speculative transactions which ruined so many of the leading families of Bombay. The share of the present Baronet in these transactions was comparatively small, but he was called upon to meet heavy demands on account of other members of the family, and this led to pecuniary embarrassments. He had cleared off much of the debt then incurred, but there remained some four-and-a-half lákhs which he was unable to meet. Anxious to bear the burden himself and free his successors

from the liability, he applied to the Government for a loan, offering to give up a large portion of his income for a certain term of years to pay off that loan if advanced by the Government. This application was strongly supported by the Government of Bombay, and similar considerations to those which induced the original grant to the Baronetcy induced the Government to agree to afford this relief to a much respected and highly influential family. But there was one condition which it was essential to observe, and that was, that in granting the relief applied for, there should be no risk whatever of any loss to the public. The loan could, of course, be granted by the Executive Government without any application to this Council, but it was in order to secure the public against loss that legislation became necessary. As MR. ELLIS stated above, the property was inalienable under Act XX of 1860, and in order to furnish adequate security for the repayment of the sum which the Government were asked to advance, it became necessary to resort to legislation in order to make alienable the funds which had been vested in the trustees. The sum required was a loan of four-and-a-half lákhs of rupees. To provide this it was proposed to set aside 40,000 rupees annually for a period of seventeen years, which would pay off the whole of the principal with interest at five per cent. There would thus be no loss to the public, and ample security would be afforded by the Bill which he was now asking leave to introduce, inasmuch as the Bill would give the Government legal power to deduct annually from the sum vested in the trustees the 40,000 rupees required to pay off the interest and principal.

There was another matter which had to be attended to. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy might have been willing to consent to this alienation for his own life, but in case of his death, there would have been legal difficulty if his heirs had not previously consented. To secure this the Government had obtained the assent of the three next heirs, two of whom had signified their assent by their own hands, they being of legal age, and the third, a minor, was represented by a guardian appointed formally by the High Court. There was thus no difficulty likely to occur in the realization of the loan which Government had decided to give.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MADRAS SALT LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to Salt in the Presidency of Fort Saint George. In doing so, he would explain briefly the circumstances which had given rise to the proposed legislation. In all India, excepting Madras, the salt-revenue was raised by an excise or customs-duty. In Madras, however, in lieu of the excise, there was a different system. The Government had a monopoly, and sold the salt at a price fixed by law. This price was at present two rupees per maund, and the theory upon which this particular price had been based was that Re. 1-13-0 would represent the duty which in Madras, as in Bombay, was leviable on each maund of salt, and the balance, three annas, would represent the charges incurred by the Government in producing that salt and bringing it for sale. This theory corresponded with the actual practice in the Eastern Districts, for there the salt could be manufactured and brought for sale at a cost which averaged three annas per maund. The duty levied, therefore, in the Eastern Districts was, as it ought to be, Re. 1-13-0 out of Rs. 2, the selling price. On the Western Coast, however, the case was different. On that coast of the Madras Presidency but a small portion of the salt could be produced by manufacture on the spot, and that salt was of a very inferior quality; consequently the Madras Government resorted to a system of importation by means of contractors, and the salt was brought from Goa, Bombay, and other places in order to be sold by Government to the people. In carrying out these transactions the cost to the Government, independently of the duty, was not three annas as on the Eastern Coast, but a sum estimated at from seven annas ten pies to seven annas eleven pies per maund. The result, therefore, was that when salt was sold at two rupees per maund, the full duty of Re. 1-13-0 was not realized, and so Government lost on each maund of salt the sum of four annas and ten or eleven pies as the case might be. Thus the people in those districts not only shared in the lighter salt-taxation which was sanctioned by law for western

and southern India, but enjoyed an exceptionally light rate of duty as compared with their brethren in the same Presidency. For this favourable rate there was no ground whatever on the score of the people being unable to pay, for the fact was that they were exceedingly well off, and very much better off than the people in most other parts of India. It was hardly fair, therefore, to the rest of the community, that these people should enjoy an exceptionally light taxation in the matter of the salt-duties. Another reason why a change in the present system was expedient was, that so long as it continued, all private trade, all private enterprise, was absolutely impossible. The question with which we had now to deal had been mixed up with a discussion on the merits of the system of monopoly as compared with the system of excise in Malabar and on South Canara, but on this discussion it was not necessary for him to enter, because the present measure would in no way affect it. It was true that so long as the present law existed it was not possible to have a system of excise, but the carrying out of the change that was now proposed would in no way commit the Government to adopt the system of excise. The present law prevented any importation by private parties from Bombay, Cheshire, or other parts, and restricted the sale of salt to the Government monopoly. Thus while under the present system private trade was impossible, under the other system of a fixed excise-duty, which this Bill would empower the Government to carry out, it would be open to the Government to adopt either the system of excise or to maintain the present system of monopoly, just as might seem best.

He had only one other point to mention at this stage of the proceedings. The proposed change had been for a long time contemplated, and it was for some years strongly advocated by the Madras authorities. The Government of Madras indeed applied for the change, and in June 1873, a draft Bill was forwarded to them for their concurrence. In the reply of the Madras Government, however, it was stated that the Government had changed their opinion, and that a majority at least of that Government had decided that it was inexpedient to make any change in the present state of things. Still, for the reasons which had been previously given by the Madras Government and in which the Government of India had concurred, and which might briefly be stated as being three in number,—*first*, that the salt-revenue would be increased; *secondly*, that taxation would be equalized, and *thirdly*, that the door would be opened to private enterprise—for these reasons, the Government of India resolved that it was expedient to go on with the Bill, and he proposed accordingly with the permission of the Council to bring it in. It was only an enabling Bill, and would not make it imperative on the Government to substitute a fixed duty for the selling price now prevailing, but would enable the Government to carry out that measure if it saw fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

REPEALING ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to correct a clerical error in the Repealing Act, 1874. The error which this Bill was intended to correct was of the simplest description. It had occurred to an Act which was for the purpose of settling matters of jurisdiction in Kulu, and it consisted in having written the word "two" for the word "one." A glance at the schedule of the Act would show exactly how the error happened. In several Acts the repealing clause and the schedule referred to in it had been struck out. That clause happened to be clause two in both the next-door neighbours to this unlucky Kulu Act; so either in the copying or in setting up the type the word "two" got written for "one". However, there the error was, and the effect of it was that, instead of repealing the non-effective part of Act V of 1874, we repealed the effective part; and we proposed now to substitute "one" for "two".

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT observed that the President under the Rules for the Conduct of Business had the power for sufficient reason of suspending the Rules. It appeared to him that the reasons given by the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse were sufficient and that no inconvenience could result from the suspension of the Rules on the present occasion.

He therefore suspended the Rules.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE then moved that the Bill be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA COURTS ACT AMENDMENT AND BURMA FISHERIES BILLS.

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

For the further amendment of the Burma Courts Act, 1872.

To regulate Fisheries in British Burma.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 9th February 1875.

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

CALCUTTA;
The 2nd February 1875.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 7. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1875. Register No. 75.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the Month of October 1874.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West. Via Teheran. No.	Via Teheran. Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Via Turkey. Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Persian Gulf. Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Via Suez. Indian Value.	East. Via Amoy. No.	Via Amoy. Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Via Madras. Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Native Burma. Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	TOTAL. Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	1,017	6,798 2	50	234 15	50	343 0	1,338	7,839 11	8	34 5	159	900 9	98	180 12	2,720	16,331 6
Received ...	974	5,319 10	38	157 1	107	619 8	1,272	6,441 10	14	65 2	165	887 7	83	155 8	2,653	13,645 14
TOTAL ...	1,991	12,117 12	88	392 0	157	962 8	2,610	14,281 5	22	99 7	324	1,788 0	181	336 4	5,373	29,977 4
TRANSIT.																
East to West	76	441 3	5	21 0	...	...	1,004	6,500 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,085	6,962 12
West to East	170	937 15	39	179 9	...	...	823	5,123 8	1	4 3	...	...	...	...	1,033	6,245 3
West to West	...	...	...	...	1a	4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4 3
TOTAL ...	246	1,379 2	44	200 9	1	4 3	1,827	11,624 1	1	4 3	...	...	...	...	2,119	13,212 2
GRAND TOTAL ...															7,492	43,189 5

(a) From Salém to Muscat.

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea routes for the Month of October 1874.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Numbers. To India.	From India.	Total.
INDO-EUROPEAN	*Vid* Teheran	974	1,017	1,991	40·74	41·42	41·09
	,, Turkey	38	50	88	1·59	2·04	1·82
	Persian Gulf *vid* Kurrachee	107	50	157	4·47	2·04	3·24
RED SEA ...	*Vid* Suez	1,272	1,338	2,610	53·20	54·50	53·86
	TOTAL ...	2,391	2,455	4,846	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 6th February 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts.															
1	Burdwan	S. Ch. 15 0 [A]	S. Ch. 15 0	S. Ch. 12 8	S. Ch. 16 0	S. Ch. 16 0	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 19 8	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 12 12	S. Ch. 20 0	S. Ch. 19 8	S. Ch. 13 8	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...
2	Bankoora	15 12 [B]	15 12	12 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	13 12	13 12	12 8	18 12	18 12	13 12	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	12 8 [C]	12 8	10 8	15 0	15 0	...	16 0	16 0	10 8	21 8	21 0	12 0	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 8	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	14 0 [D]	14 0	12 8	14 0 to 24 0 [E]	16 0 to 28 8	20 0 to 22 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	8 8 to 9 8	17 0 to 17 8	16 0 to 17 0	10 8 to 11 8	...	...	...
	Howrah	15 0	15 8	12 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	13 4	...	...	...
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta.*															
6	24-Pergunnahs	13 10 to 18 0 [E]	14 0 to 16 4	10 8 to 10 10	18 0 [E]	14 0	16 0	7 4 [F]	8 0	8 4	16 0 [G]	15 12	11 0	16 0 [E]	...	...
7	Nuddea	16 0	16 0	12 5	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	11 0	16 0	16 0	11 7	...		
8	Jessore	12 12 [H]	13 5	9 4	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	12 0	18 4	18 12	13 4	...	...	
9	Moorshedabad	18 0 to 19 0	18 8	13 0	...	...	...	12 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 13 0	10 0	19 0 to 20 0	19 8 to 20 0	11 12	...	...	...
10	Dinagepore	13 0	12 8	10 8	12 4	12 4	10 10	22 0	21 0	12 0	28 0	27 8	18 0	...	...	...
11	Maldah	20 0	20 0	12 8	35 0	35 0	20 0	25 0	23 8	11 4	25 0	26 0	11 12	...	...	...
12	Rajshahye	18 0 to 18 12	16 8 to 18 0	11 4	...	...	...	19 8	18 12 to 20 10	10 8 to 11 4	21 12 to 24 0	21 9 to 22 8	12 0 to 14 4	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	14 0	14 0	9 7	...	...	...	7 7	8 8	9 0	22 8	22 8	11 8	...	...	...
14	Bogra	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 4	29 8	29 8	12 12	...	...	...
15	Pubna	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 & 12	8 & 12	8 0	21 0	21 0	14 4	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	7 0	7 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	5 0	4 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	13 3 [I]	13 3	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	26 5	26 5	12 0	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.															
18	Dacca	14 0 [J]	16 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...
19	Furreedpore	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	... [K]	8 0	6 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	...	...	...
20	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	11 8	21 0	21 0	13 8	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	13 0 [L]	12 8	10 0	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	17 8	21 4	20 0	20 0	...	...	...

* Not received.

A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 18-12 seers, barley 20 to 25 seers, best rice 14 to 20-12 seers, common rice 15 to 22-8 seers, and gram 16 to 21 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 16 seers, barley 14 to 20 seers, best rice (of the present harvest at the Sudder Station 17-8 seers) 15 to 21-8 seers, common rice (of the present harvest at the Suddar Station, 20-8 seers) 18-8 to 24 seers, maize 17 to 24 seers, and gram 12-8 to 17 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-8 to 16 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice 14 to 28 seers, common rice 18 to 26-4 seers, and gram 11 to 18 seers per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 15-12 seers, best rice 8 to 12 seers, common rice 13 to 20 seers, and gram 13-8 to 18-8 seers per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 8-12 seers, common rice 13-4 to 20 seers, and gram 14-8 to 18 seers per rupee.

G Coarse rice at 18-5 seers per rupee.

H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 12 seers, best rice 12 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 24 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-8 seers, best rice 8-8 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17-8 to 18 seers, common rice 19-8 to 20 seers, paddy 35 to 41-4 seers, and gram 7 seers per rupee.

L In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 13 seers, best rice 9 to 17-12½ seers, common rice 19 to 23 seers, and gram 10-10 to 15-8 seers per rupee.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Present return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Next preceding return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Corresponding return of last year.	Gram. Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.	Fire-wood. Present return.	Fire-wood. Next preceding return.	Fire-wood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
	BENGAL.																	
	Western Districts.																	
1	Burdwan	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 20 0	S. Ch. 20 0	S. Ch. 13 8	S. Ch. 220 0	S. Ch. 220 0	S. Ch. 110 0	S. Ch. 8 8	S. Ch. 8 8	S. Ch. 9 0	Burdwan.	
2	Bankoora	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	14 8	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Bankoora.	
3	Beerbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 0	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Beerbhoom.	
4	Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 4	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Midnapore.	
5	Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 to 16 8	16 0 to 16 8	13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	Hooghly.	
	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	13 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Howrah.	
	Central Districts.																	
	Calcutta.*																	
6	24-Pergunnahs	13 5 [E]	...	...	...	...	...	16 7	17 12	12 5	115 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 4	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.	
7	Nuddea	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 10½	Nuddea.	
8	Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 4	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.	
9	Moorshedabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 to19	18to19	16 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Moorshedabad.	
10	Dinagepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Dinagepore.	
11	Maldah	30 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	13 0	240 0	240 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Maldah.	
12	Rajshahye	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8 to 18 0	16 0 to 18 8	13 8 to 14 4	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 2½	8 2½	8 0	Rajshahye.	
13	Rungpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 1	11 2	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore.	
14	Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	67 8	67 8	65 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bogra.	
15	Pubna	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pubna.	
16	Darjeeling	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 8	4 0	Darjeeling.	
17	Julpigoree	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 1	6 1	6 0	Julpigoree.	
	Eastern Districts.																	
18	Dacca	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	16 0	14 8	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Dacca.	
19	Furreedpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 6	Furreedpore.	
20	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	100 0	100 0	140 0	8 8	8 0	8 8	Backergunge.	
21	Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	8 6	8 4	8 0	Mymensingh.	

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 6th February 1875.—(Continued.)

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT. Present return.	WHEAT. Next preceding return.	WHEAT. Corresponding return of last year.	BARLEY. Present return.	BARLEY. Next preceding return.	BARLEY. Corresponding return of last year.	RICE, BEST SORT. Present return.	RICE, BEST SORT. Next preceding return.	RICE, BEST SORT. Corresponding return of last year.	RICE, COMMON. Present return.	RICE, COMMON. Next preceding return.	RICE, COMMON. Corresponding return of last year.	GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR. Present return.	GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR. Next preceding return.	GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR. Corresponding return of last year.	BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA. Present return.	BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA. Next preceding return.	BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA. Corresponding return of last year.	LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHEENA. Present return.	LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHEENA. Next preceding return.	LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHEENA. Corresponding return of last year.	GRAM. Present return.	GRAM. Next preceding return.	GRAM. Corresponding return of last year.	FIRE-WOOD. Present return.	FIRE-WOOD. Next preceding return.	FIRE-WOOD. Corresponding return of last year.	SALT. Present return.	SALT. Next preceding return.	SALT. Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
	***Eastern Districts*—(Contd.)**	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	***Eastern Districts*—(Contd.**
23	Chittagong*	M 10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	18 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Chittagong.*
33	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	N 15 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	9 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	Noakholly.
24	Tipperah	12 0	12 0	9 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	{16 0 to 17 0}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Tipperah.
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 5	13 5	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	6 10	6 10	7 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
	Hill Tipperah.†																																Hill Tipperah.†
	BEHAR.																																**BEHAR.**
26	Patna	19 0	19 0	15 0	28 0	33 0	16 8	14 0	14 8	11 0	23 0	25 0	13 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	16 0	160 0	155 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
27	Gya	O 16 0	17 0	10 8	25 8	26 0	14 8	11 0	11 0	8 0	22 8	22 8	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	E {26 8 to 33 0}	{27 8 to 35 0}	{13 8 to 25 0}	20 8	21 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Gya.
28	Shahabad	P 16 8	16 0	14 8	20 0	E 22 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	18 0	21 0	11 4	24 0	24 0	...	E 21 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	23 0	21 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	Shahabad.
29	West Tirhoot	Q 14 0	13 0	12 0	{16 0 to 27 0}	{15 0 to 27 0}	{15 12 to 17 0}	9 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	25 0	24 0	24 0	140 0	150 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	West Tirhoot.
30	Sarun	16 0	17 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	23 8	24 0	12 12	26 0	26 0	16 8	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sarun.
31	Chumparun*	R 14 0	14 0	11 12	E {15 0 to 20 0}	{15 0 to 25 0}	{15 0 to 17 0}	8 0	8 0	9 8	23 0	23 0	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	Chumparun.*
32	Monghyr.†																																Monghyr.†
33	Bhagulpore	18 15	22 11	12 10	22 11	22 11	17 11	21 7	20 3	9 7	24 0	22 11	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 11	21 7	16 7	151 8	157 0	176 12	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhagulpore.
34	Purneah	20 0	20 0	11 0	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	8 8	24 0	24 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 12	7 8	7 0	Purneah.
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs	S 14 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	E {35 0 to 60 0}	{35 0 to 60 0}	...	E {15 0 to 20 0}	{15 0 to 20 0}	{13 0 to 16 0}	320 0	...	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
	ORISSA.																																**ORISSA.**
36	Cuttack*	21 0	19 11	13 2	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	21 0	28 14	27 9	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	19 11	15 12	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	9 2	Cuttack.*
37	Pooree	17 1	15 12	11 13	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	18 6	26 4	26 4	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	15 7	23 10	100 0	100 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree.
38	Balasore*	12 8	12 8	10 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Balasore.*
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																																**CHOTA NAGPORE.**
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																																***South-Western Frontier Agency.***
39	Hazareebagh	11 8	12 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	33 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	12 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	6 8	6 12	7 0	Hazareebagh.
40	Lohardugga	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	14 0	22 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	44 0	42 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Lohardugga.
41	Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom.
42	Manbhoom	T 12 8	13 0	10 8	E 16 0	16 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	14 8	...	...	...	E 17 0	17 0	40 0	64 0	64 0	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	260 0	260 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Manbhoom.

* Return for next preceding week.
† Return not received.
M In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 18 to 19 seers, and common rice 19 to 22 seers per rupee.
N In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 21 seers, and common rice 17 to 23 seers per rupee.
O In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 17 seers, barley 20 to 28 seers, best rice 18-8 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 29 seers, maize 24 to 32 seers, and gram 18-12 to 23 seers per rupee.
P In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16-8 to 17 seers, barley 22 to 25 seers, best rice 9 to 11 seers, common rice 19 to 20-8 seers, great millet 22 to 22-8 seers, maize 20 to 25 seers, and gram 19 to 21 seers per rupee.
Q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14-8 to 17-8 seers, best rice 18-8 to 21 seers, common rice 20-8 to 28 seers, lesser millet 21 to 31 seers, maize 26 to 29 seers, and gram 21 to 23 seers per rupee.
R In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 18 seers, barley 15 to 20 seers, best rice 10 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 25 seers, lesser millet 16-4 to 55 seers, maize 15 to 35 seers, and gram 13 to 25 seers per rupee.
S In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 22 to 27-8 seers, common rice 24 to 32-8 seers, maize 32 to 35 seers, and gram 15 to 20 seers per rupee.
T In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 7-8 to 12 seers, best rice 16 to 24 seers, common rice 18 to 26 seers, lesser millet 45 seers, maize 24 to 45 seers, and gram 7-8 to 16 seers per rupee.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1875, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 174 AND 175 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED 6TH FEBRUARY 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	
	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	
BOMBAY. Upper Sind Frontier ...	18	18	18	0 18	0 26	0 10	0 11	0 10	0 10	0 13	0 16	0 16	0 25	0 22	0 32	0 16	0 16	0 32	0 16	0 19	0 20	0 17	0 17	0 17	0 120	0 120	0 120	0 29	0 28	0 32	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XLIX OF 1874.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 12th December 1874.	For week ending 13th December 1873.	Total from 1st January to 12th Dec. 1874.	Total from 1st January to 13th Dec. 1873.	Total increase in 1874.	Total decrease in 1874.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
23rd Jan. 1875 ...	East Indian, Main...	6,03,538	7,16,793	3,31,43,227	2,59,88,268	71,54,959	...
23rd ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpore	46,131	39,665	24,33,180	18,14,568	6,18,612	...
23rd ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	51,084	66,783	33,92,394	29,27,716	4,64,678	...
Last 5 days of Dec. 1874.	Oudh & Rohilkhund	46,973	30,702	18,82,184	10,47,435	8,34,749	...
16th Jan. 1875 ...	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi ...	1,26,668	1,58,887	70,98,553	54,97,596	16,00,957	...
9th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,00,433	1,08,701	54,11,698	63,49,680	...	9,37,982
16th ditto ...	South Indian ...	17,552	17,703	8,89,562	10,46,151	...	1,56,589
23rd ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	4,66,948	3,66,147	1,85,99,763	1,76,62,492	9,37,271	...
23rd ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda & Central India ...	93,864	93,230	52,43,497	51,57,372	86,125	...
	TOTAL ...	15,53,191	15,98,611	7,80,94,058	6,74,91,278	1,06,02,780	...
	State.						
23rd Jan. 1875...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,531	1,573	94,081	96,363	...	2,282
19th Dec. 1874 ...	Nulhatee ...	1,612	2,097	80,498	78,935	1,563	...
26th ditto ...	Rajpootana, Delhi District ...	7,479	5,806	2,54,704	1,01,644*a*	1,53,060	...
26th ditto ...	Rajpootana, Agra District ...	14,332	1,827	2,85,839	13,630*b*	2,72,209	...
26th ditto ...	Holkar ...	3,580	...	93,340*c*	...	93,340	...
Last 5 days of Dec. 1874.	Khamgaon ...	615	153*d*	25,173*e*	15,477*f*	9,696	...
Ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	822	292	27,732*g*	20,622*h*	7,110	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	392	...	19,752*k*	...	19,752	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	7,687	...	69,223*l*	...	69,223	...
	TOTAL ...	38,050	11,748	9,50,342	3,26,671	6,23,671	...
	GRAND TOTAL...	15,91,241	16,10,359	7,90,44,400	6,78,17,949	1,12,26,451	...

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st April to 13th December 1873.
(*b*) Total receipts from 20th October to 13th December 1873.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st February to 12th December 1874.
(*d*) Receipts for 4 days ending 13th December 1873.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June, and from 1st to 12th December 1874.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st January to 22nd June, and from 10th to 13th December 1873.
(*g*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th September, and from 1st to 12th December 1874.
(*h*) Total receipts from 1st January to 23rd August, and from 26th November to 13th December 1873.
(*k*) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June, and from 21st November to 12th December 1874.
(*l*) Total receipts from 9th October to 12th December 1874.

No. L OF 1874.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 19th Dec. 1874.	For week ending 20th Dec. 1873.	Total from 1st January to 19th Dec. 1874.	Total from 1st January to 20th Dec. 1873.	Total increase in 1874.	Total decrease in 1874.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
23rd Jan. 1875 ...	East Indian, Main...	6,00,137	7,32,000	3,37,43,364	2,67,20,268	70,23,069	...
23rd ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpore...	42,982	33,386	24,76,161	18,47,953	6,28,208	...
23rd ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	51,496	63,016	34,43,891	29,90,733	4,53,158	...
Last 5 days of Dec. 1874 ...	Oudh & Rohilkhund	45,583	27,114	19,27,767	10,74,549	8,53,218	...
16th Jan. 1875 ...	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	1,16,190	1,20,548	72,14,742	56,18,144	15,96,598	...
9th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,26,816	1,28,569	55,38,514	64,78,248	...	9,39,734
16th ditto ...	South Indian ...	35,081	18,638	9,24,642	10,64,789	...	1,40,147
23rd ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	4,42,104	3,63,493	1,90,41,866	1,80,25,986	10,15,880	...
23rd ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda, & Central India ...	1,11,690	91,502	53,55,187	52,48,874	1,06,313	...
	TOTAL ...	15,72,079	15,78,266	7,96,66,134	6,90,69,544	1,05,96,590	...
	State.						
23rd Jan. 1875 ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,550	1,496	95,681	97,859	...	2,228
19th Dec. 1874 ...	Nulhattee ...	1,459	1,616	81,957	80,551	1,406	...
26th ditto ...	Rajpootana, Delhi District ...	6,716	5,524	2,61,420	1,07,168*a*	1,54,252	...
26th ditto ...	Rajpootana, Agra District ...	18,344	1,415	3,04,183	15,045*b*	2,89,138	...
26th ditto ...	Holkar ...	4,586	...	97,926*c*	...	97,926	...
Last 5 days of Dec. 1874 ...	Khamgaon ...	526	241	25,699*d*	15,717*e*	9,982	...
Ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	1,080	334	28,812*f*	20,956*g*	7,856	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	393	...	20,145*h*	...	20,145	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	8,493	...	77,716*k*	...	77,716	...
	TOTAL ...	43,147	10,626	9,93,489	8,37,296	6,56,193	...
	GRAND TOTAL...	16,15,226	15,88,892	8,06,59,623	6,94,06,840	1,12,52,783	...

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st April to 20th December 1873.
(*b*) Total receipts from 20th October to 20th December 1873.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st February to 19th December 1874.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, and from 1st to 16th December 16.4.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st January to 22nd June, and from 10th to 20th December 1873.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th September, and from 1st to 19th December 1874.
(*g*) Total receipts from 1st January to 23rd August, and from 26th November to 20th December 1873.
(*h*) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June, and from 21st November to 19th December 1874.
(*k*) Total receipts from 9th October to 19th December 1874.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 31st DECEMBER 1874.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING DECEMBER 1874.			NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL.		LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).		RAINFALL.	CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).		REMARKS.
	DEPTH IN CANAL AT REGULATING GAUGE.		GROSS CONSUMPTION C. FT. PER SECOND.	PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.		ZILLAH.	ACRES.	AVERAGE. DURING MONTH.	NAME.	AREA IN ACRES.	
	Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Estimated full supply.	Up.	Down.						
BARI DOAB CANAL. 1st Division	4·90	3·10	3073·60	Nil	Nil	Gurdáspur...	13,522	... ...	Wheat ...	117,904	There is an increase of 60,727 acres in the irrigation of the present season, as compared with that of the corresponding period of last year.
2nd Divn. Main Branch, Lower	4·60	3·05				Amritsar ...	71,934	... ...	Barley ...	2,083	
Lahore Branch ...	3·00	2·32				Lahore ...	73,235	... ...	Mixed Grain...	10,604	
									Others ...	28,100	
TOTAL B. D. CANAL ...	...	...	3073·60	Nil	Nil	...	158,691	... ...	...	158,691	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	3073·60	Nil	Nil	...	97,964	... ...	...	97,964	381·08 cubic feet per second passed out from the Budha Khera escape.
WESTERN JAMNA CANALS. Karnál Division	4·33	4·25	2546·00	Nil	1,74,620 kurries, logs, &c., and 1,691 maunds of firewood, &c.	Ambálah ...	755	... 0·51	Wheat ...	106,488	On the Western Jamná Canal also there is a considerable increase on the area irrigated, as compared with that of the same period of the preceding year.
Delhi ,,	4·40	4·60				Karnál ...	27,669	0·51	Barley ...	3,758	
Hansi ,,	8·80	8·20				Delhi ...	19,586	... 0·12	Mixed Grain	17,077	
,, Bulla Head ...	8·00	8·00				Rohtuck ...	33,446	... ...	Others ...	20,870	
						Hissár ...	39,252	... ...			
						Jhind ...	26,329	... ...			
						Bikáner ...	304	... ...			
						Kalsia State	852	... ...			
TOTAL W. J. CANALS ...	...	...	2546·00	...	1,74,620	...	148,193	... ...	...	148,193	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	2546·00	...	1,07,274	...	91,565	... ...	...	91,565	
INUNDATION CANALS. Upper Satlaj Division	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	5,000	... ...	[Details not obtainable for want of Establishment.]		
Lower Satlaj and Chináb	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	25,000	... ...			
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	Mulián ...	105,000	... ...			
						Derah Gházi Khán ...	50,000	... ...			
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185,666	... ...	...	185,666	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224,500	... ...	...	224,500	
DELHI AND GURGÁON WORKS	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	4,974	... ...	Wheat ...	5,057	The total increase in the area irrigated by the Perennial Canals as compared with that of the previous year, amount to 117,356 acres.
						Gurgáon ...	3,400	... ...	Barley ...	2,400	
						Rohtak ...	835	... ...	Mixed Grain	400	
									Others ...	1,292	
TOTAL DELHI AND GURGÁON WORKS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,209	... ...	...	9,209	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,828	... ...	...	12,828	
PERENNIAL CANALS— GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306,884	... ...	...	306,884	
DITTO—CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189,529	... ...	...	189,529	

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrign. Branch.

LAHORE,
The 29th January 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING DECEMBER 1874.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	French Colonies.			Trinidad.			Natal.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years ...	5	11	16	17	14	31	15	16	31	37	41	78	No emigration took place to Mauritius, Demerara, Jamaica, Surinam, Nevis, and St. Vincent, during this month.
From 2 to 10 years ...	19	9	28	43	28	71	48	21	69	110	58	168	
,, 10 ,, 20 ,, ...	77	18	95	53	10	63	86	24	110	216	52	268	
,, 20 ,, 30 ,, ...	151	45	196	181	123	304	240	110	350	572	278	850	
,, 30 ,, 40 ,, ...	13	3	16	34	10	44	34	6	40	81	19	100	
,, 40 ,, 50 ,, ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	
Above 50 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	265	86	351	330	185	515	423	177	600	1,018	448	1,466	

No. 2.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa ...	...	...	...	3	3	6	3	...	3	6	3	9	No emigration took place to Mauritius, Demerara, Jamaica, Surinam, Nevis, and St. Vincent, during this month.
Western Bengal ...	2	...	2	20	21	41	3	2	5	25	23	48	
Central ,, ...	1	...	1	13	14	27	2	4	6	16	18	34	
Eastern ,, ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Behar ...	127	65	192	68	33	101	107	45	152	302	143	445	
N. W. Provinces ...	76	15	91	186	100	286	208	111	319	470	226	696	
Oudh ...	59	6	65	31	14	45	90	15	105	180	35	215	
Central India ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	4	5	...	5	
Punjab ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	5	...	5	7	...	7	
Nepal ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	
Miscellaneous, Madras, Bombay, &c. ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	
GRAND TOTAL ...	265	86	351	330	185	515	423	177	600	1,018	448	1,466	

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins and High Castes ...	31	5	36	41	6	47	58	13	71	130	24	154	No emigration took place to Mauritius, Demerara, Jamaica, Surinam, Nevis, and St. Vincent, during this month.
Agriculturists ...	70	20	90	87	58	145	130	32	162	287	110	397	
Artizans ...	23	14	37	31	22	53	39	26	65	93	62	155	
Low Castes ...	78	23	101	101	66	167	136	63	199	315	152	467	
Mussulmans ...	63	24	87	70	33	103	60	43	103	193	100	293	
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	265	86	351	330	185	515	423	177	600	1,018	448	1,466	

MEMO.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindus ...	825	348	1,173
2. Mussulmans ...	193	100	293
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,018	448	1,466

CALCUTTA,
The 9th February 1875.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11th FEBRUARY 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been slight rain during the week in Sindh, most districts of Bengal, and Bundelkhand and Allahabad in the North-Western Provinces. Some has also fallen in Assam and two districts of the Central Provinces. In the Punjab, where its want continues to be most felt, there have been good falls in Rawal Pindi and Peshawar, insufficient showers in Hissar and Umballa, and a fall in Dera Ismail Khan: none elsewhere. Prospects, however, continue to be fairly satisfactory. In Bombay the *rabi* harvest has commenced and a fair outturn is expected. In Bengal the rice harvest has closed and the *rabi* is in good condition. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the pulses have suffered much from frost, but except in the Meerut and Agra divisions, where rain is much required, the wheat crop is reported to be good. Elsewhere reports are generally favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Feb. 11th)	...	No rain; navigation canals closed; two feet water over anicut; gram and castor still being sown; growing crops fair; varagu outturn three-fourths; markets well supplied locally; prices slightly fallen in Guntur and Nandegama; stationary elsewhere; fever abating; mild small-pox continues; cattle generally unhealthy; pasture getting scarce.
Kurnool (10th)	...	Season favourable; no rain; crops good order; sowing of second crop paddy still in progress; oil-seeds and pulse being harvested; outturn pretty fair; markets well supplied; prices slightly rising in Ramalkota and Sirwell, falling in Puttikonda, and stationary elsewhere; fever prevalent in several taluks; water and pasture abundant; no water over Sunkesala anicut.
Tanjore (11th)	...	No rain; rivers almost dry; water in tanks scanty; water over anicuts none; no wet cultivation; that of a few dry crops continues in some parts; crops in good order; harvest wet and some dry crops yield satisfactory; markets well supplied; prices steady; small-pox in four taluks; cattle disease in Sheally; some loss; pasture sufficient.
Trichinopoly (10th)	...	No rain; water for irrigation somewhat deficient; crops good order; prices steady; public health good; pasture generally sufficient.
Malabar (11th)	„	No rain; harvesting of second crop almost completed; markets well supplied; prices steady; fever in some parts; small-pox slightly prevalent; cattle disease slight in Walluvanand; pasture withering.
		General Remarks.—Prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (Feb. 10th)		
Sindh.		
Kurrachee ...	...	Fever continues; rabi crops damaged by frost in most talukas and cotton in Dadoo taluka; slight rain, general on 22nd and 23rd; cattle disease more or less prevalent; camels in Kohistan suffering from disease.
Shikarpur ...	...	Weather continues cloudy; slight fall of rain on 2nd and 6th; no other change.
Upper Frontier ...	·05	More rain wanted; oil-seed, wheat, barley, and grain failed in Jacobabad taluka; in Thul taluka wheat good, oil-seed slightly injured by frost; in Kusmore taluka wheat, gram, and mutter good, oil-seed fair.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	All rabi doing very well.
Surat ...	...	Picking operations commenced in three talukas; no other change.
Broach ...	...	Wheat and jowar being harvested; cotton-picking progressing; weather good.
Kaira ...	...	Crops thriving well; weather and health good.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	Reaping of rabi crops commenced; cotton unchanged; rate 48; fever and ague and cattle disease continue in some places.
Nasik ...	...	Wheat, gram, sugarcane, chillies, plantains, and grape vines have suffered greatly from frost in some villages; rabi crops being harvested; no change in public health.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	Weather cool and pleasant; public health good; fever in Wada, Shahpur, and Bhewndy; ague in Dhanoo and Moorbaur talukas; and guinea-worm in Wada taluka; rabi crop good in Shahpur, Bhewndy, Bassein, and Panwell talukas; middling in Dhanoo, Wada, Moorbaur, and Callian talukas, but have suffered slightly in Mahim taluka from fall of rain.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	Rabi crops now being generally reaped; prospects continue as before; climate and public health good.
Ahmednuggur ...	...	Harvesting of rabi in progress; health good.
Sholapur ...	...	Reaping of rabi begun in some places; public health good.
Satara ...	...	Crops same as before; ague in Pahtun.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Southern Maharatta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Rabi and cotton crops continue well; public health generally good.
Dharwar ...	...	Wheat harvest in Hubli, Ranibednur, and Karazghi not promising; other crops, cotton, and public health same as before; cattle disease in Petta Nargund.
Kanara ...	...	Second crops good; fever general, small-pox and cattle disease prevail to a slight extent.
Kaladgi ...	...	Rabi middling; cattle disease in Bagewaree.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rajkot ...	...	Rabi prospects good; harvesting in progress; weather cold; public health good.
Wudwan ...	...	Weather warm; no other change.
Baroda ...	...	Rabi crops and public health good.
		General Remarks.—Rabi harvest commenced in the Presidency proper; a fair outturn on the whole may be expected.
Bengal—		
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Rainfall at Raneegunge ·23, elsewhere *nil*. Weather cloudy, then fine and hot, and threatening rain at the time of report. Crops promising. Telegraphed on the 10th February: a fall of ·22 inch of rain.
Bankura ...	0·22	Slight rain on the 31st January; rest of the week dry. The crops continue to flourish.
Beerbhoom ...	0·32	Slight rain fell. Cold during the first half of the week; growing hot during the latter. State and prospects of crops continue good.
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and clear, with keen wind from the north-west. What little cold weather crops there are, are very good. Rain is wanted for further sowings. Prices of rice show a tendency to rise in the east of the district. Telegraphed on the 11th February: a fall of 0·11 inch of rain.
Hooghly ...	„	Weather clear; wind from north and north-east. Onions and vegetables on the ground; prospects good; prospects of peas fair; potato crop almost all gathered in.
24-Pergunnahs ...	„	Weather getting warmer. The harvest of the late rice is complete in all parts of the district, with the exception of a portion of the Sunderbuns. Cold weather crops progressing favourably. Reported on the 11th February: a fall of ·26 inch of rain.
Nuddea ...	0·04	Slight rain. Weather somewhat warmer during the last day or two. The rabi or cold weather crops promise well everywhere. Sugarcane is giving a large yield and has been sown over a larger area than usual.
Moorshedabad ...	0·23	Weather warmer. State and prospects of the crops are very promising.
Dinagepore ...	·13	Weather cloudy, with slight rain in places. Mustard being gathered; a not very good crop. Other cold weather crops looking well.
Maldah ...	0·28	Cloudy and rainy in the beginning; fair and cold afterwards. The harvesting of the mustard crop is going on. The prospects of the cold weather crops continue good. The sowing of boro dhan, or spring rice, has begun.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Clear and fair weather. No rain during the week except a very slight drizzle on the night of the 29th January at the Sudder station. No change in the favourable prospects of crops. Boro dhan, or spring rice, is being sown.
Rungpore ...	0·06	Sun becoming more powerful, but still cold in the morning and evening. Very slight rain a few days ago. Reaping operations nearly over, and very good crops.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Fair weather. Reaping of the late rice crop not yet completed.
Pubna ...	0·03	Weather fair; dry and warmer. Harvesting of sugarcane and turmeric going on; the yield is not good. Cheena millet, jally, and bora dhan, or spring rice, are being sown. The prospects of the motor and khesari pulses and of rye oil-seed are good. Mango is in blossom.
Jalpáiguri ...	0·02	Little rain has fallen. Cold in the beginning of the week; last two days warmer. State and prospects of the crops are excellent. Ploughing going on for the ensuing early rice crop.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Seasonable weather; clouds hanging over. State of crops very good. Telegraphed on the 11th February: a fall of 0·03 inch of rain.
Patna ...	·11	Weather cloudy and occasional rain. Rice crop all reaped, and prospects of the cold weather crops are at present excellent, but cloudy weather bringing blight; poppy beginning to suffer.
Gya ...	·68	Seasonable weather; some rain has fallen. The prospects of the cold weather crops continue excellent.
Shahabad ...	0·37	Rain fell on the night of the 30th January and on the 5th February; weather clear; wind variable. Prospects of the crops excellent; the late rains have done much good. Damage from hailstone very slight.
East Tirhoot ...	*Nil*	Pleasant weather. Prospects of crops favourable.
West Tirhoot ...	0·16	Some rain has fallen; weather fair afterwards. The prospects of the cold weather crops continue good.
Sarun ...	·34	Weather cloudy and clear alternately, east wind prevailing. A little rain on the 30th January and on the 4th and 5th February. The prospects of the cold weather crops are generally favourable. Wheat, barley, rabar (pulse), and peas are doing well. Poppy beginning to flower; mustard is being gathered. The late rain has on the whole benefited the crops, but very slight injury to rahar, peas, and barley from frost and blight has been reported within the jurisdiction of Barreapore, outpost of thana Mushruk in the Sudder sub-division, and thanas Baragaon, Darowlee, and Sewan in the Sewan sub-division. Indigo fields are ready for sowing; prices (common rice and wheat excepted) stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Chumparun ...	·22	Weather cloudy and cold, with easterly wind and showers. Crops excellent, and improved, if possible, by recent rain. Opium magnificent; indigo prospects good.
Monghyr ...	0·39	Slight rain followed by intense cold. State and prospects of crops excellent. Telegraphed on the 11th February: a fall of ·11 inch of rain.
Bhágalpur ...	·13	Rain on the night of the 6th February, and sky very cloudy up to the time of report. The cold weather crops throughout the district, unless damaged by hail or too much rain before ripening, must be bumper ones—full 16 annas. Telegraphed on the 11th February: a fall of ·07 inch of rain on Monday night.
Purneah ...	0·07	Slight rain fell. Weather warmer during the last two days. State and prospects of crops, as before reported, are very good.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	·59	Some rain has fallen. Weather variable. In some places cool and fine: in others cloudy and warm, with threatening rain. State and prospects of crops are very good.
Cuttack ...	·88	Rain has fallen. Weather cold and cloudy. More rain is expected. Cold weather crops coming on vigorously. Harvest of earlier kinds has begun.
Balasore ...	1·43	Sky dark and threatening on the 30th January. Rain with gusts of wind on the night of the 30th and on the 31st; afterwards fine weather. All crops off the grounds, except a few pulses, &c., on banks of large rivers.
Lohardugga ...	0·90	There has been rain throughout the district during the week. Cloudy at the time of report.
Maunbhoom ...	0·52	Some rain fell during the week. The weather has turned suddenly warm; sky clouded, and there are indications of rain. State and prospects of crops are satisfactory in all respects.
		PUBLIC HEALTH.
		Burdwan: fever less, more cholera and some small-pox. Furreedpore: cholera is very severe on the coast. 24-Pergunnahs: cholera prevailing extensively in thannas Mothoorapore, Bankipore, and Devipore of the Diamond Harbour sub-division; also to a less extent in thannas Tallygunge, Joynagore, Protabnagore, Bestopore, and Acheepore; it has abated in Bhangore and in sub-division Baraset; fever decreasing at Barripore. Nuddea: public health good. Rajshahye: very few cases of cholera reported from Nattore station. Pubna: little or no sickness reported. Furreedpore: general health of the district good. Patna: health good. Gya: health of the people good. West Tirhoot: public health good. Sarun: general health good. Bhágulpur: general health very good. Balasore: cholera reported from tracts affected by cyclone of the 15th October last. Lohardugga: small-pox; reports during the week fewer. Singbhoom: a few cases of cholera have been reported from the most eastern part of the district.
		General Remarks.—More or less rain has fallen in two-thirds of the districts. The harvest of the late rice crop is completed, except in a very few places. Cold-weather crops are still progressing satisfactorily, and in some places harvesting has commenced: spring rice cultivation is progressing with fair prospects. Lands are being broken up for the early rice crops.
N. W. P.—		
Meerut (Feb. 10th)	...	Rain much wanted for all unirrigated crops. Frost destroyed arhar; gram also suffered; weather cloudy.
Agra „	*Nil*	Arhar much injured by frost, gram not seriously; general prospects favourable, but rain would do good.
Allahabad „	...	Slight rain all over district; barring accidents, every promise of an excellent harvest.
Bareilly „	*Nil*	Rabi prospects unchanged.
Banda (9th)	...	Weather cloudy and showery; no other change; some new grain selling at thirty-two seers and peas at twenty-two.
Hamirpur (11th)	...	Rabi prospects are bad. The later rain at the end of September was only of partial extent, hence the rabi in some places germinated badly. Winter rain has not come, and would now be too late for real good. Frost has greatly damaged arhar and gram in many parts; some hail doing no great harm; cloudy weather of late injuring gram.
Mirzapur (10th)	...	Arhar, peas, gram, and masúr injured by frost and insects; sarsou much injured by insects. Cloudy weather threatening blight, but general prospects still good.
Benares „	...	Good sunshine; no other change.
Jhansi „	...	Weather cloudy, with slight rain. Arhar, masúr, and early-sown grain damaged by frost in Jhansi; in Jalaun frost less mischievous, and an average crop is expected.
Punjab—		
Delhi (Feb. 10th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; crops continue healthy; public health good.
Hissar „	...	Slight rain; weather cloudy; crops progressing favourably; health generally good.
Umballa „	...	Very little rain; crops suffering; health good.
Jullundur „	...	Rain much wanted; health good.
Lahore ...	...	Rain greatly needed; crops fair; health good.
Mooltan ...	...	Crops suffering for want of rain; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	A fall of rain, quantity not given; harvest prospects and health good.
Rawul Pindi ...	·75	Prospects improved; health good; cattle disease continues.
Peshawar ...	·8	Crops benefited by the rain; slight fever prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Rain urgently wanted, except in northern districts; harvest prospects so far fair; public health generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Feb. 10th)	*Nil*	Arhar, peas, gram, massúr, and mustard injured by frost; wheat crop good; public health good.
Fyzabad „		
C. Provinces—		
Sambalpur (Feb. 6th)	·95	Sugarcane cutting commenced; health good.
Upper Godavari ...	...	Weather clear; prospects and health good; prices easy.
Bilaspur ...	...	Weather clear; prospects good; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent; prices steady.
Chanda (Feb. 7th)	...	Weather clear and warm; rabi fair; fever and cattle disease prevalent; prices rising.
Raipur ...	...	Weather clear; prospects unchanged; health good; prices rising.
Chhindwara (Feb. 8th)	...	Weather cloudy; slight rain; rabi promising; health good; prices rising.
Balaghát ...	...	Weather clear; threshing rice completed; rabi promising; health good; prices steady.
Bhandara (Feb. 9th)	...	Weather clear; bumper rabi harvest expected; fever and small-pox prevalent; prices easy.
Nagpur (10th)	...	Weather clear; oilseeds reaped; health good; prices rising.
Wardha ...	...	Rabi favourable; small-pox prevalent.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Weather warm; slight showers of rain; prospects fair; blight anticipations unrealized; small-pox continues.
Seoni ...	...	Weather clear; prospects good.
Saugor ..	...	Wheat stunted from want of rain; gram promising; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Nimar ...	...	Weather cloudy; prospects fair; small-pox and cattle disease decreasing.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Rabi good; small-pox prevailing; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Prospects continue good.
Betul ...	...	
Damoh (Feb. 11th)	·05	Small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	...	Weather clear; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Prospects continue good, and prices are easy, though in the districts of Nagpore, Chhindwara, Raipur, and Chanda they have risen.
British Burma ...	...	Report not received.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Mysore (Feb. 11th)	...	Harvesting of early crops completed; later crops sown; in some districts thriving; cattle disease prevalent in parts of four districts; public health good.
Coorg „		
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects good.
Assam—		
Sylhet (Feb. 11th)	...	State of cold weather crops good; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent.
Gauháti „	·2	Settled clear hot days; cold dewy nights; hot north-east winds on Wednesday.
		General Remarks.—Prospects of all crops favourable; small-pox has made its appearance at the station of Burpetta.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti (Feb. 11th)	...	Rabi nearly ready for reaping.
Rajpootana—		
Jeypore (Feb. 11th)	...	Agricultural prospects unchanged; rain still needed, but no apprehension; public health good.
Ajmere „	...	No change since last report.
Bhurtpore „	...	Crops somewhat damaged by late frost.
Deolee (Feb. 6th)	*Nil*	Prospects and health unchanged.
Serohi (Feb. 1st)	...	Wells well supplied with water; health very good; prospects good.
Meywar (Jan. 29th)	...	Plenty of water; health and prospects good.
Marwar (Jan. 20th)	...	Water in wells sinking rapidly; health good; prospects favourable.
Central India—		
Indore (Feb. 10th)	*Nil*	Health and agricultural prospects continue good.
Rutlam „		
Neemuch „		
Nepal ...	...	Report not received.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

Addition to Supplement to the Gazette of India for Saturday, February 13, 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 9th February 1875.

PRESENT :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble John Inglis, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.
The Hon'ble H. H. Sutherland.
His Highness the Mahárájá of Vizianagram, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith.
The Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C. S. I.

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Bill for the further amendment of Act I of 1859 (*for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seamen*) and for other purposes, as amended, be passed. This motion was before the Council on the last occasion when it met, and was postponed on account of a suggestion which fell from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that it would be desirable to amend one of the sections of the Bill, and also because a further paper of importance was to be expected from the Government of Bengal. No notice of amendment had been given by his hon'ble friend, but a paper which he held in his hand had been sent in by that Government. In point of form, he supposed that the matter was no longer in the hands of the Select Committee, because their final report was taken into consideration by the Council, and their fleeting existence was thereby terminated. But the gentlemen composing the Committee had been good enough to meet yesterday for the purpose of considering the paper sent in by the Government of Bengal, and the result of their consideration was that, with one exceedingly trifling exception, the Committee thought on the whole it was not desirable to make any alteration in the Bill. MR. HOBHOUSE therefore hoped the matter might be disposed of in the course of that day.

MR. HOBHOUSE trusted his hon'ble friend would not consider that he was hard upon him when he entered a mild protest against the practice of sending in a number of miscellaneous suggestions for the alteration of a Bill after it had been very frequently before the Select Committee and many months before the public, and was in what ought to be its final stage. All the world knew that his hon'ble friend had been personally engaged in a public business of as much magnitude and importance as had ever been undertaken by an Indian Government, and all the world knew how that work had been performed, and might guess without his saying so that that work, coupled with the other weighty work of the Government of Bengal, had prevented the Lieutenant-Governor giving personal attention to a minute corner of legislative territory, such as this was. But it had recently happened several times that, just when the Council were prepared to pass a Bill, sometimes after the Bill was put into the paper to be passed, fresh papers containing a number of miscellaneous suggestions had come in, as to which there was no apparent reason why they should not have come in

long before. That was a matter of considerable inconvenience; he need not enlarge on the reasons why it was inconvenient. Every man of business knew the reasons why a business had better be finished when it had been prepared to be finished, even when it was all in one hand. These reasons were strengthened when the business was conducted by a number of other persons, and still more so when it was conducted by a fluctuating body such as a Select Committee or as this Council. Sometimes of course the thing could not be helped, and we must make the best of it; at other times the new matter was of such importance that it ought to be dealt with even if the Bill was on the very verge of passing into an Act. All MR. HOBHOUSE wished to say was that there was an inconvenience about it, and that as a general rule, and only as a general rule subject to exceptions, it was better to pass our Bills when they reached the final stage in which the Committee had put them, than to re-consider them again with a view to small alterations, and not to alter them unless the changes proposed were matters of considerable importance. When there was a matter of importance in question, it was always competent to any member to have the proposal put into the form of an amendment, and to move it, either upon the consideration of the Report of the Select Committee, or when the Bill was to be passed. Indeed on consideration of the Report he might raise a discussion upon it without moving an amendment. That brought the point to a definite issue; but when such proposed alterations related to a considerable number of small points, a re-consideration at that stage was likely to result in the introduction of some incongruous matter and not to improve the Bill.

Now, with regard to the matter before the Council, this Bill was introduced in July 1873; it was altered by the Select Committee in July 1874, and was sent to the Local Governments on the 13th July 1874; and the letter from the Government of Bengal came in some three days ago. Besides the point mentioned by the Lieutenant-Governor, the letter contained some suggestions for objects which were contained in a former letter of theirs and which were considered but not adopted by the Select Committee, and it contained some suggestions for objects which, on examining the Bill, were found to be already provided for by the Bill, with the exception of one administrative matter which he thought was essentially provided for in the present law.

The letter ushered in an appendix which consisted of sixteen folios of print, and he found, after a careful perusal, that fully fourteen of these pages had nothing whatever to do with the Bill. They referred to proposals for the general amendment and consolidation of the Merchant Shipping Law, which would have been most fittingly sent in if we had undertaken consolidation. But, as he had already explained to the Council, the general consolidation and amendment of this law were not under the consideration of the Council; they had been expressly removed from our consideration, and we were dealing only with the limited subject of courts of enquiry.

The point which was specially mentioned at the last meeting of Council was not the subject of an amendment; but it would be convenient to state what that point was. It was contained in a letter or memorandum of Mr. Marsden sent in to the Bengal Government. Mr. Marsden was speaking of Act I of 1859 and Act XV of 1863: and he said:—

"Neither of the Acts above cited gives any power to the Local Government to detain any person pending the result of an inquiry held under section C, Act I of 1859, or pending the decision of the Local Government on the report furnished by the officers appointed to hold such inquiry; neither is any power given to the officers holding such inquiry to impound the certificates of persons giving evidence before them till the orders of the Local Government be made known. The result of this is obvious; it enables any witness against whom the evidence in the case may be taking an unfavourable turn, to simply leave India and go outside the local jurisdiction, taking his certificate with him. It will be seen that this might occasion serious failure of justice, as a master whose negligence had caused the total loss of a vessel may simply obtain a certificate of clearance for his vessel on the production of his certificate before the Shipping Master, and leave this port; but in the event of his not being able to produce such certificate, he is precluded from obtaining such clearance. What I would suggest is, that power should be given to the President of Courts of enquiry held under section C of Act I of 1859, to demand the certificate of any certificated witness produced before him, and to impound such certificate until the orders of the Local Government be known in the case, or until such time as it may seem expedient to the President to return the same to its owner. This would in no way preclude the vessels being sent away in charge of a competent master, but would, I think, effectually preclude guilty persons leaving the jurisdiction pending an investigation.'

The Bengal Government enclosed a copy of Mr. Marsden's memorandum, and recommended that a marine Court of enquiry should be distinctly empowered to impound the certificate of any certificated witness in a case until the orders of the Local Government be known, or until such time as it may seem expedient to the Court to return the certificate to its owner.

MR. HOBHOUSE must confess that that was a proposal he could not support: on the contrary, if it were made to the Council, he should think it his duty to oppose it. It might be that a guilty person would be precluded from leaving the port under the proposed rule; but then an innocent person might be also precluded. He could not think it right that a person charged with no sort of crime should have his property taken away from him, merely because he happened to be a witness, and merely because he happened to be the holder of a certificate, until the Local Government thought fit to give orders on the subject, and the Court thought fit to restore the certificate. MR. HOBHOUSE thought that such a rule would be of tyrannical character, and he could conceive its being used heedlessly and in a very oppressive way. He did not think that such a power ought to be conferred unless material grounds were shown to prove it necessary for the public good. If, indeed, the proposal were confined to a person actually charged with misconduct, that would be different; and when his hon'ble friend mentioned the matter, MR. HOBHOUSE did not understand that he was contemplating that every person who appeared as a witness should be subjected to the chance of having his certificate taken away. MR. HOBHOUSE supposed that the Lieutenant-Governor was contemplating only those persons who were charged with misconduct. It seemed to MR. HOBHOUSE that there was no necessity, and on the whole that it was not desirable, to introduce a special power such as this. He thought the law as it would now be amended by this Bill would give sufficient power for detaining anybody really wanted. If a man was wanted as a witness—and it was impossible to conceive a person so implicated in the proceedings as to be the subject of a charge of misconduct who would not be wanted as a witness—then he could be detained under section 15. That power was a new and a stringent one; therefore the Committee had thought fit to guard it by some reasonable limit of time, and had provided that "no person should be detained by virtue of this section for more than forty-eight hours." It would be very inconsistent if, with that proviso, that no person should be detained for more than forty-eight hours, we were to give the power of indirect detention by indefinitely detaining a document without which the man could not go about his business. Still, when a person was wanted as a witness he might be detained for forty-eight hours. If you wanted to charge him, nothing was easier than to state the grounds, which could probably be done in half an hour, and then he could be summoned under section 10, which provided that the Court might summon any master, mate or engineer to appear, and should give him a full opportunity of making a defence. The Bill had not said that the master, mate or engineer should be bound to attend. The matter was not a criminal proceeding: it was one in which he was charged with misconduct and of course he ought to be able to defend himself: but if he chose he might let judgment go by default; there was no reason why he should be kept to be tried as criminals were tried. Under section 8, the Court had the same power for compelling the attendance and examination of witnesses and for the regulation of the proceedings as if the investigation were a proceeding relating to an offence or cause of complaint upon which the Magistrate had power to convict summarily. It was important to consider what was the practical difficulty we had to deal with or were supposed to be dealing with. He had shown that there were new and stringent powers for the detention of a person for the purpose of evidence, and he might then be charged and the enquiry might go on either in his presence or in his absence. But MR. HOBHOUSE wished to know whether any person charged with misconduct before Courts of enquiry of this

kind had ever run away. If a person had run away, depend upon it, it was because the case was of so exceedingly serious a nature that no mere detention of his certificate would suffice to detain the man, but to lose the certificate would be a trifle, compared to the other consequences of the proceeding. It was true that it was stated, in the letter from the Government of Bengal, that recent cases had come under notice in which the imperfect state of the present law had had a bad effect; but he had not found the circumstances of any case stated; and seeing that all the suggestions of Mr. Marsden, which were endorsed by the Local Government, referred to witnesses and to witnesses only, MR. HOBHOUSE could not help thinking that the meaning of the passage was that some cases might happen in which the inability of the Court to detain witnesses would have a bad effect. That was one of the original reasons for this measure, and the Bill was so framed as to amend the law in that respect. He believed that the difficulty which was apprehended, of a man holding a certificate and running away in order to avoid being present on a charge, was entirely imaginary. He could not conceive that a person who held a certificate and hoped to retain it would do an act which must be his ruin; for if he ran away the case would certainly go against him by default, and by the act either of the Courts here or of those in England he would lose his certificate.

The result was that in MR. HOBHOUSE's opinion we ought not to give these large indirect powers of detention; they would not be a valuable addition to the Bill. If we wanted more detaining power, we ought to give it directly and not indirectly. But before we gave more power, we ought to be very certain that it was wanted. MR. HOBHOUSE could not say that such powers were wanted, and therefore his own judgment was against the alteration suggested.

The only change which occurred to the Committee which sat yesterday was one of a purely verbal nature—so purely verbal, that it was almost of a clerical nature, and the Committee did not think it necessary to make a report or prepare an amendment on the subject. Section 8 provided that for the purpose of the investigation, the Court, so far as related to compelling the attendance and examination of witnesses and the regulation of the proceedings, should have the same powers as a Magistrate in criminal cases. The Committee proposed to introduce, after the words "examination of witnesses," the words "and the production of documents." In his opinion the clause as it stood would mean the same thing, whether these words were put in or not. But he was told that it was customary to insert them. If His Excellency the President would take this as merely a clerical alteration, perhaps the Council might take it as covered by the Report of the Committee. If it was thought that it was taking too great a liberty to do so, he would prefer that the words should be left out, rather than that the passing of the Bill should be delayed.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT observed, in regard to the point of form, that the omission to introduce the words "and the production of documents" did not appear to him to be a mere clerical error. They were inserted for the sake of making the meaning clearer. He would therefore put the question that those words be inserted in section 8 after the words "examination of witnesses."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR asked whether sections 8 and 15 of the Bill would certainly enable the Magistrate or the investigating officer to detain a defendant pending an enquiry.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE said he conceived that section 15 gave an absolute power of detention of any person who was wanted as a witness—any person from whom information was wanted. Enquiries under this Bill were not criminal proceedings, and every person who came before the Court was a witness: it was a public enquiry, and the power of detention of witnesses would include the person charged. Section 8 gave to the Court of enquiry the same power as a Magistrate sitting in a criminal case, whatever that power might be: you could hardly give it more power.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said that, from the explanation just given by his hon'ble friend, it appeared that the Magistrate certainly had the power which HIS HONOUR was anxious he should possess. Then, as regards the remarks of the hon'ble member, he entirely agreed to waive any objections that he might have made at the last sitting of the Council, because he now found on consideration that the power he asked for of impounding a certificate was not only fully granted in effect, but more than granted by section 15; because, if you might arrest a witness and detain him for forty-eight hours, it followed that that detention would necessarily detain the certificate: if you could catch the man, you could catch his certificate; if you had the person of the man, we did not very much care about his certificate. Therefore, as he found, and as his hon'ble friend had said, that this stringent power was given to us, HIS HONOUR refrained from asking for what appeared to him the very small power he ventured to ask for at the last meeting of the Council. But when his hon'ble friend went on to style HIS HONOUR's proposition as tyrannical and oppressive, he must simply reply by expressing surprise that his hon'ble friend failed to perceive that, in using those expressions, he had strained at a gnat, while by section 15 he had swallowed a camel. If to detain a person who was before the Court be tyrannical and oppressive, how much more tyrannical and objectionable was it to enter a ship and detain him forty-eight hours. Therefore, he really must emphatically demur against the application of these phrases to the very harmless proposition he had made. But his hon'ble friend further proceeded to say that this danger was an imaginary one. HIS HONOUR could show his hon'ble friend that the danger was not so imaginary a one as was supposed; because, although it was true that a certificated man who was charged, or a witness who absconded, in the face of a tribunal of enquiry, would sooner or later lose his certificate—if he were certificated by the Local Government, his certificate would be cancelled, and if he was certificated by the Board of Trade, we should hope that they would act upon the report submitted to them—yet there were two uncertainties in favour of the man. In the first place, there was always a doubt as to how far the Board of Trade would act upon a report of a Court of enquiry in India; for there had been at least one unfortunate case in which the Board of Trade did not do so. But the main uncertainty in the man's favour was that he might abscond from this port carrying his certificate with him, and proceed to other ports, and under cover of that certificate obtain ships, and if he were a bad man might cause the loss of life and property. The Board of Trade could not ascertain where a man was; how many ports were there to which such a man might resort, and how long would it take before he was found out, and in the meantime how many ships might have been lost through his fault on the high seas. So the danger was not really imaginary, although HIS HONOUR admitted that his hon'ble friend was correct in one respect, that sooner or later the man would be caught. It was therefore a real danger, but was obviated by the stringent power given by section 15 of the Bill; because, if a Magistrate had reason to think that a witness was involved in a charge and was likely to abscond, he might arrest him under section 15, send immediate notice to the Government, and the Local Government might frame a charge against him.

[The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE—The Court could do it itself.]

Then the power was quite sufficient; so that taking one thing with another, after the explanation given by his hon'ble friend, he begged entirely on behalf of the Local Government to accept the provisions of the Bill. He could assure the Council that these stringent powers were very necessary to ensure the safety of life and property in this port and in the rivers leading to this port, and upon the high seas. For although in cases of emergency the officers and men of the mercantile marine still showed the fine qualities for which their service was famous, yet, nevertheless, the cases in which ships were lost in a manner quite unaccountable occurred a great deal too frequently, and the most stringent provisions acted up to to the letter by the Executive Government, would be necessary to rigidly and promptly investigate the causes of such losses, and so to ensure the safety of life and property in this port. So, being moved

by these considerations, he very cordially and thankfully accepted the very stringent powers conferred by the Bill.

His Honour had only one more remark in reference to the observation by his hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Hobhouse regarding the conduct pursued by the Government of Bengal in this case. Though he was very much obliged for the kind manner in which those observations were conveyed, yet he did regret that the proceedings of any Local Government should be commented upon publicly in this Council; because it was obvious that though he might have something to say on behalf of his own proceedings, yet he did not think that this was the proper place, or that it was at all proper, to enter upon a colloquial discussion on the subject. For all the proceedings he had found it necessary to take, he could assign valid reasons; and if he had occasion to cause inconvenience to his hon'ble friend, he was sorry. He could not promise that he might not still have occasion to cause further inconvenience, but if he had, he should do so as little as he possibly could. He ventured to say that if he had caused any trouble, the trouble was small in comparison to the magnitude of the interests which were involved in the proceedings before this Council. But he was certain that he should have the Council with him when he said that in matters of great importance, certain obstacles raised at the final stages of a Bill—certain delays of a week or a month—were of no importance whatever as compared with the great importance of having our laws framed, not only on sound principles, but also in good practical detail, so that they could be worked thoroughly well. Further, it would appear from the tenor of his hon'ble friend's remarks, that once a Bill was referred to a Select Committee, examined and sent out, all further proceedings were to be stayed; and if, the other members, who had not the good fortune to be on the Committee, had any amendments to make after the report of the Committee had been made, they would be regarded as dealing hardly with the Legislative Department if they should undertake to make exceptions or propose any amendments. His Honour was sure that that could hardly be his hon'ble friend's intention, but so it appeared from the tenor of his remarks, and His Honour must, on behalf of the Bengal authorities, claim that when they had any objections in detail to proposals of the Select Committee, they should be at liberty still to propose for the consideration of His Lordship in Council such amendments as they might think necessary. He was certain it would be found that he had never done so except in the case of a Bill relating solely to Bengal, or in which Bengal had a preponderating interest. They had done what they thought to be their duty, and they did so in a manner calculated to give as little trouble as possible, and certainly insignificant, as compared with the importance of the issues at stake.

His Excellency the President said:—"I am sure that the Council are aware, from the whole course of our proceedings, that no point of form is ever made use of for the purpose of preventing the full discussion of any amendment that may be proposed at any stage of the progress of a Bill.

"If an instance was required, it would be supplied by the course the Council has taken with regard to this Bill, for, in consequence of a suggestion made by my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, although no official communication had been received from the Government of Bengal on the subject, we at once postponed the passing of the Bill, in order that we might fully discuss the amendment proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor. At the same time I think that my hon'ble friend, Mr. Hobhouse, was justified in the remarks which he made to the effect that it is very desirable that suggestions with regard to Bills under consideration should, if possible, be made during the early stages of their progress. Our forms and proceedings are well known and exceedingly deliberate, and it cannot but be inconvenient that suggestions and objections which might have been made and taken at the proper time should be deferred till the last stage of a Bill.

"In this particular instance, I must say that there seems to have been very considerable delay in the official communications of the Government of Bengal, and I am sure that my hon'ble friend, the Lieutenant-Governor, will excuse me

for suggesting that such delay might, with advantage, be avoided on future occasions. I gather from the paper last circulated, that a circular on the subject of this Bill was issued by the Government of Bengal on the 24th of August last, and communications appear to have been received by the Bengal Government in reply, some time about the middle of December, and yet the Legislative Council were not put in possession of these papers until within the last few days.

"As regards the particular point under discussion, I am glad that my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor has expressed himself satisfied with the Bill as it stands. It has, I know, been most carefully considered by the Select Committee."

The Motion that the Bill as amended be passed was then put and agreed to.

PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse asked leave to postpone the motions that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Probates and Letters of Administration, be taken into consideration and that the Bill be passed.

Leave was granted.

PORT DUES BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse also asked leave to postpone the presentation of the Final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Ports and Port-dues.

Leave was granted.

NATIVE SOLDIERS RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES BILL.

Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to remove doubts as to the rights and liabilities of certain Native Soldiers, be taken into consideration. When he moved for leave to bring in this Bill, he had stated that certain Native Soldiers had not been attested as required by Act V of 1869. It was believed that that omission did not really interfere with the legal obligations of the Soldiers; but to remove all doubt it was determined to introduce this Bill. The Bill had been considered by the Select Committee who had no amendments to suggest and recommended that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman also moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S LOAN BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis introduced the Bill to secure the repayment of a loan by the Government of India to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet. He said that the Bill, although it appeared to be a long one, was lengthy only owing to its having been deemed advisable to make certain recitals to show the course of previous proceedings. The operative part of the Bill was exceedingly short; it merely provided that the interest of the promissory notes which had been vested in trustees for the benefit of the holder of the title for the time being, should be withheld by the Government in discharge of the loan advanced for the payment of the debts of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy. The trust consisted not only of a sum of money, but also of an estate. It was not necessary to provide for the mortgage of the estate, because the sum receivable as interest on the promissory notes more than provided for the repayment of the principal and interest within a reasonable period. Accordingly, the Bill simply gave power to take for interest and principal the sum of Rs. 40,000 for seventeen years, unless the sum advanced with interest at five per cent. were sooner repaid. As there was nothing in the Bill which demanded consideration by a Select Committee, Mr. Ellis did not propose to refer it to a Committee, but should on a future occasion proceed with the Bill.

MADRAS SALT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis also introduced the Bill to amend the law relating to Salt in the Presidency of Fort St. George, and moved that it be referred to

a Select Committee, with instructions to report in three weeks. He said that he had at present little to add to what he had said on a former occasion. The Bill, as he had then explained, did not render it imperative on the Government of India to carry out at once the measure which it empowered the Government to take, but merely enabled the Government, if on further consideration it should deem fit, to substitute for the present selling-price, an excise-duty at the fixed rate of Re. 1-13-0 per maund or less. The Bill was a short one. It provided that the Governor General in Council should have power to impose a duty not exceeding that amount, and also directed that, if it should be so determined, the selling-price for all salt which the Government of Madras might sell should be so fixed as to produce that duty plus all the charges incurred in the manufacture, storage and transit of salt and from wastage. In the Committee we should have the advantage of the experience of his hon'ble friend Mr. Dalyell in the matter, and we should also give time to the Government of Madras for any suggestions which it might see fit to make in regard to the measure.

The Hon'ble MR. DALYELL said that, as only one week had elapsed since his hon'ble friend had obtained permission to introduce this Bill, he (MR. DALYELL) had not had time to receive a reply to a communication which he had thought it his duty to make to the Madras Government, nor had he had an opportunity of consulting the papers in connection with the Bill, which he understood were now in course of printing for circulation to the Council. Consequently, he must defer any comments on the general policy of the Bill, and any explanation of the change of opinion in regard to the Bill on the part of the Madras Government, to which his hon'ble friend (Mr. Ellis) had adverted, to some future stage of the measure. MR. DALYELL would therefore confine himself that day to a few brief observations which had been suggested to him by the remarks which fell from his hon'ble friend last week. His hon'ble friend had then said that the main advantages which he expected to derive from the Bill were three—first, an increase to the salt-revenue; secondly, the equalization of the salt-duty in southern India; thirdly, the opening out of the salt-trade to private enterprise. As far as MR. DALYELL had been able to make out from the consideration he had been able to give to the Bill during the past week, he questioned very much whether his hon'ble friend's expectations would be altogether realized if the Bill was passed in its present shape and if the powers taken under its provisions were put into operation. As to the anticipated increase of revenue, the Bill, if put into force, would require that a duty of Re. 1-13-0 be charged on all salt sold in the Madras Presidency, and that the price should be fixed by adding to that sum such an amount as the Madras Government might determine to be the proper cost of manufacture, sale, storage and wastage of salt. His hon'ble friend last week had told the Council that, of the present price of two rupees charged on salt sold, three annas were taken to represent the cost of transit, manufacture, and sale, and Re. 1-13-0 the duty; but that practically, this assumption was only correct in regard to salt manufactured and sold on the Eastern Coast, as the salt sold on the Western Coast actually cost the Government something over seven annas the maund. The actual fact was, that this theory of three annas representing the cost of manufacture and sale was not strictly correct as regards salt sold either on the Eastern or the Western Coast. On the Western Coast salt certainly cost considerably more than double this theoretical price; but his hon'ble friend was not perhaps aware that in no district of the Eastern Coast did the cost amount to quite so much as three annas per maund, and in some districts the cost was very much less. He would probably, however, remember when the Salt Act of last year was passed, it was explained that the actual cost of the manufacture of salt in the Ganjam District was not in excess of two annas per maund; and MR. DALYELL quite believed that if a careful investigation were made into all the items of charge in the Eastern Districts, as must be done if the Bill were passed into law and put in force, it would be found that the actual average cost of the manufacture and sale of salt in the Eastern Districts, if only charges properly debitable were included, was not in excess of two and a half annas per maund. The result, then, of passing the Bill in its present shape would be this, as far as the revenue was concerned—that on the Western Coast there would be an increase of four annas on every maund of salt consumed, but on the Eastern Coast there would be a decrease of half an anna upon every maund sold. Now, speaking roughly, he thought he might say that the sales of salt on the East Coast were just about eight times the sales on the Western Coast; consequently, the increase of revenue obtained on the Western Coast by adding four annas to the cost, would be lost on the Eastern Coast by the deficit of half an anna; and he very much feared that his hon'ble friend's anticipated addition to the imperial exchequer would altogether disappear.

Then, as to the opening out of the salt-trade to private enterprise, no doubt if the Bill were passed the Bombay salt-traders would be able to export salt from Bombay to the West Coast of the Madras Presidency, on their own account, instead of on behalf of Government as they did at present. But he questioned whether the Government salt on the East Coast would not be able to undersell them, being carried over by railway, if the full duty of Re. 1-13-0 were charged on all shipments of Bombay salt. Then his hon'ble friend seemed to suppose that this Bill would facilitate the introduction of Cheshire salt into Madras. There was nothing to prevent the introduction of any quantity of that salt at present, except the high price of the article itself; and so long as Cheshire salt cost from twelve to thirteen annas a maund without duty, it was quite futile to suppose that it would ever be able to compete with Madras salt which cost something like three annas, or Bombay salt which cost about seven annas. It was quite fallacious to suppose that, because the salt-tax in Madras was collected under a system of monopoly that therefore the Government was in any way opposed to the introduction of foreign salt. It made no possible difference to the Government whether the duty was collected under a monopoly or by an import-duty; and so far from throwing difficulties in the way of importers, on a recent occasion within MR. DALYELL's knowledge, when a firm in Madras desired to introduce a shipment of Cheshire salt, they were given peculiar and special advantages, which of course would not be continued if the trade became general. In spite, however, of these special concessions being allowed, and every advantage obtained, the experiment proved a complete failure. The greater quantity of the cargo had to be re-shipped and sent to the Calcutta market, and what remained was sold by auction in Madras, at, he believed, something less than the duty which had been paid on it.

The third result which his hon'ble friend predicted for his Bill was that the salt-tax throughout the southern Presidency would be equalized, and this MR. DALYELL admitted his hon'ble friend might reasonably expect to obtain. If the Bill had gone further than it did—if it had equalized the salt-duty all over India—it would certainly have obtained his (MR. DALYELL's) unqualified support. But he questioned whether there was any practical advantage in insisting upon this equality throughout the different localities in a small section of the empire, so long as differential rates of duty were permitted to exist in other Provinces. At the same time, he must confess that there was great force in this part of his hon'ble friend's argument, and MR. DALYELL wished, therefore, to defer giving any decided opinion either for or against the Bill, until he had an opportunity of going more fully into the question than he had yet been able to do, until he had considered the papers in connection with it, and until he had heard the other arguments in its favour, which he had no doubt would be brought forward by his hon'ble friend with his usual vivacity in Select Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MAJORITY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Hon'ble Messrs. Inglis, Dalyell and Eden be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to establish a uniform age of majority for persons domiciled in British India.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named:—

On the Bill to amend the law relating to Salt in the Presidency of Fort St. George ——. The Hon'ble Messrs. Hobhouse, Inglis and Dalyell and the Mover.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 16th February 1875.

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

CALCUTTA;
The 9th February 1875.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 16th February 1875.

No. 570*P.*—The following Itinerary furnished by Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Pekin is published for general information :—

ITINERARY FROM CH'ÊNG-TU FU (THE PROVINCIAL CAPITAL OF SRE CH'NAN) TO TASHILUMBU (ULTERIOR TIBET.)

	li.	
1. Ch'êng-tu Fu to—		
2. To'u Ch'iao (bridge)	20	
3. Shuang Lieu Hsien	20	See Note 1.
4. Hsin Chin Hsien	50	
5. Hsia Chiang Ho	50	See Note 2.
6. Ch'iung Chou	60	
7. Ta T'ang P'u	40	See Note 3.
8. Pai Chang Yi	50	See Note 4.
9. Ming Shan Hsien	50	
10. Ya Chou Fu	40	
11. Kuan Yin P'u	45	
12. Jung Chin Hsien	45	
13. Hsiao Knan Shan	60	
14. Ch'ing Hsi Hsien	70	
15. Fu T'sun	30	See Note 5.
16. Ni T'ou Yi	50	
17. Lin K'ou	35	See Note 6.
18. Fei Yüeh Ling	25	See Note 7.
19. Hua Lin P'ing	15	See Note 8.
20. L'êng Chi	30	
21. Lu Ting Ch'iao (bridge)	45	
22. Ta P'êng Pa	35	See Note 9.
23. T'ou Tao Shui	40	See Note 10.
24. Lui Yang	35	
25. Ta C'hien Lu	30	See Note 11.
Total distance from Ch'êng-tu Fu to Ta C'hien Lu...	970	

	TA-CH'IEN-LU.	li.	
26.	'Kung Chu Chia	10	See Note 12.
27.	Chê-to	40	
28.	Ti-Ju t'ang	50	
29.	A-niang pa	35	
30.	Wa Ch'ieh	30	
31.	Tung E lo	25	
32.	Kao Jih Ssŭ (temple)	30	See Note 13.
33.	Wo Lung Shih	45	See Note 14.
34.	Pa Chio Lou	60	See Note 15.
35.	Chung Tu	60	See Note 16.
36.	Ma Kai Chung	35	
37.	Chun-tzu Wan	40	
38.	Hsi-ngê-lo	60	
39.	Tsa-ma-la-tung	45	
40.	Huo-chu-chia	70	
41.	Huo-shao-p'o	25	
42.	Li t'ang	25	See Note 17.
	Total distance from Ta-ch'ien-lu to Li t'ang ...	685	
	LI T'ANG.	li.	
43.	T'ou t'ang	50	
44.	Kau-hai-tzu...	40	
45.	Lama Ya	65	
46.	Eoh-lang-wan	55	
47.	San-pa-t'ang	55	
48.	Sung-lin-k'on	50	
49.	Ta-shuo-t'ang	50	
50.	Pêng-ch'a-mu	90	
51.	Hsiao-pa-ch'ung	40	
52.	Bat'ang	50	
	Total distance from Li t'ang to Bat'ang ...	545	
	BAT'ANG.	li.	
53.	Nin-ku	40	
54.	Chu-pa-lung	50	
55.	Kung la	40	
56.	K'ung tzŭ ting	50	
57.	Mang li	40	
58.	Pang mu	30	
59.	Nan tien	50	
60.	Ku shu	40	
61.	P'u la	40	
62.	Chiang Chia	60	See Note 18.
63.	Shan Kên	50	See Note 19.
64.	Li shu t'ang	70	See Note 20.
65.	A-la-t'ang	50	
66.	Shih-pan-kon	60	See Note 21.
67.	A-tzŭ t'ang	80	
68.	Ko-êoh	50	
69.	Lo-Chia toung	50	
70.	Ê-lun to	40	
	OR OLUNDO, OR ORUNDO.		
71.	Cha-ya hsün	40	See Note 22.
72.	Yŭ-sa	50	
73.	Ang-ti	60	
74.	Kaka	30	
75.	Wang-Chia	60	
76.	San tao Ch'iao (bridge)	25	
77.	Pa-kung	30	
78.	K'u-nung	60	
79.	Yu-t'ang-p'u	40	
80.	Mêng-pu	70	
81.	Hsiao-ên-to	20	
82.	Chamdo	60	
	Total distance from Bat'ang to Chamdo ...	1,435	

	CHAMDO.	li.	
83.	Ê-lo-Chiao (bridge)	40	
84.	Lang-tang-kon	35	
85.	Kuo-chio-t'ang	30	
86.	La Kung	80	
87.	Sung lo Chiao (bridge)	20	
88.	Êu-ta-chai	40	
89.	Êu-ta-t'ang	20	
90.	Niu-fên-kon	40	
91.	Wa-ho-shan...	20	
92.	Wa-ho-t'ang	50	
93.	Wa-ho-chai	20	
94.	Ma-li	40	
95.	Chia-yu-ch'iao (bridge)	40	
96.	Pi-pên shan kên	30	See Note 23.
97.	Lo-lung-toung	50	
98.	Tich-yao-t'ang	90	
99.	Ch'ü ch'ih	20	
100.	Shuo-pan-to	50	
101.	Chung-yi-kou	50	
102.	Pa-li-lang	50	
103.	So-ma-lang	55	
104.	Na-tzŭ	45	
105.	Pieu-pa	50	
106.	Tan-ta	60	
107.	Chá-lo-sung-to	50	
108.	Lang-chi-tsung	50	
109.	Ta-wo	40	
110.	A-nan-to	55	
111.	P'o chai-tzŭ	30	
112.	Chia kung	40	
113.	Ta-pan-ch'iao (bridge)	40	See Note 24.
114.	To-tung t'ang	40	
115.	Ts'a-chu-ch'ia	80	
116.	Lari	60	
	Total distance from Chamdo to Lari ...	1,510	
	LARI.	li.	
117.	A' tsan	50	
118.	Hai-tzŭ	30	
119.	Shan-wan-t'ang	80	
120.	Ch'ang to	70	
121.	Ning to	60	
122.	Sung-to	50	
123.	Ch'iang-ta	60	
124.	Shun-ta	60	
125.	Lu-ma-ling	100	
126.	Tui to	120	
127.	Wu-su-chiang	60	
128.	Jên chin li	60	
129.	Mo-chu-kung	70	
130.	La-mu	40	
131.	Chau ta t'ang	50	
132.	Tê ch'ing	30	
133.	Ts'ai li t'ang	50	
134.	Lassa	30	
	Total distance from Lari to Lassa ...	1,070	
	LASSA.	li.	
135.	Têng-lung-kang	40	
136.	Yeh-tang	40	
137.	Chiang li	40	
138.	Ch'u-shui	50	See Note 25.
139.	T'ieh-so-chiao (iron suspension bridge) ...	20	
140.	Kang-pa-tsê	35	
141.	Ma-lung	40	See Note 26.
142.	Pai-ti	60	See Note 27.
143.	Yeh sai	35	

LASSA —*continued.*

		Li.
144.	Tá lu	15
145.	Lang-ka tzŭ	50
146.	Wêng-ku	55
147.	Jê lung	70
148.	Ku-hoi	70
149.	Chiang tsê	70
150.	Jên-chin-kang	55
151.	Pai-lang	60
152	Ch'un tui	70
153.	Hon ts'ang (or Tashilumbu)	40
	Total distance from Lassa to Tashilumbu ...	915
	Total distance from Ch'êng-tu to Tashilumbu ...	7,125

Three *li* equal about one English mile.

NOTES.

1. Hsien, or Hien. A province is divided into *fu*, *chou*, and hien.
2. *Ho* is one term for a river, *chiang*, also pronounced *Kiang* and *Kong*, another term. See below No. 18.
3. *P'u*, properly a shop, is used of market towns or large trading villages.
4. *Yi*, a government postal station.
5. *T'sun*, a village.
6. *K'ou*, a mouth, a mountain pass.
7. *Ling*, a mountain peak.
8. *P'ing*, a mound, bank.
9. *Pa*, a sluice, lock.
10. *Shui*, water.
11. *Ta Ts'ien* (or *ch'ien*) *Lu*, the arrow, forge.
12. *Ch'ia*, pronounced *K'a*, being short for *K'alun*, a customs barrier.
13. *Ssŭ*, monastery or temple.
14. *Wo-lung Shih*, the rock of the recumbent dragon.
15. *Pa chia lou*, the octagonal-storied building.
16. *Chung-tu*, literally signifying mid-ferry.
17. *Li t'ang*, the *t'ang*, or station, within.
18. *Chiang, Kiang, Kong*, river. See No. 2.
19. *Shan kén*, the foot of the mountain.
20. *Li-shu T'ang*, pear tree station.
21. *Kon*, ditch; *Shih-pan-kon*, stone-slab ditch.
22. *Hsün*, military station; technically, a minor division of *Yêng*, a cantonment.
23. *Shan kên*. See No. 19.
24. *Ta pan ch'iao*, bridge of large planks or slabs.
25. *Chü Shui*, winding water.
26. *Ma-lung*, horse dyke.
27. *Pai-ti*, white ground.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Return shewing the Quantities of Cotton exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries during the month of January 1875.

Names of Ports in India where Cotton is exported.		Great Britain and Ireland.	France.	Germany.	Russia.	Mediterranean Ports.	Other Countries in Europe.	Sommanee and Mekran.	Total.
		Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.
Bengal.	Calcutta ...	18,947 0	536 0	...	...	6,261 0	1,071 0	...	37,197 0
	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuttack ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras.	Coconada, Godavery Dist.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports of Kistna do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuticorin, Tinnevelly do.	11,762 16	...	...	...	4,419 72	...	...	16,182 34
	Beypore, Malabar do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports of Tanjore do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports of Madura do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports of Vizagapatam do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports of South Arcot do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras ...	19,361 0	...	...	...	...	268 0	...	19,629 0
	Ganjam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay & Sindh.	Bombay ...	138,672 56	46,144 56	...	3,937 56	55,419 0	11,200 0	6 0	255,918 56
	Kurrachee ...	2,215 0	...	...	...	875 0	...	...	3,096 0
	Carwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	22,621 84	...	22,621 84
	Vingorla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Viziadroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burmah.	Akyab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rangoon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moulmein ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyouk Phyoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports in the Ramree Dist.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	190,957 72	46,680 56	...	3,937 56	66,973 72	35,160 84	6 0	354,644 62

Names of Ports in India where Cotton is exported.		Quantities of Cotton exported to: Suez.	Red Sea and Arabian Gulf.	Other Countries in Africa.	Aden.	Persian Gulf.	Mauritius.	Ceylon.	Straits Settlements.	China.	Australia.
		Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.
Bengal.	Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	...	...	10,355 0	...
	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuttack ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras.	Coconada, Godavery Dist.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports of Kistna do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuticorin, Tinnevelly do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 58	...	...	...
	Beypore, Malabar do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports of Tanjore do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports of Madura do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports of Vizagapatam do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports of South Arcot do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay & Sindh.	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119 0	...
	Kurrachee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vingorla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Viziadroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burmah.	Akyab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rangoon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moulmein ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyouk Phyoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports in the Ramree Dist.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	16 0	265 0	146 0	...	27 0	0 58	...	10,474 0	...

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 13th February 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Present return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Next preceding return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Corresponding return of last year.	Gram. Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.	Fire-wood. Present return.	Fire-wood. Next preceding return.	Fire-wood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
	BENGAL.																																
	Western Districts.																																
1	Burdwan	14 0 A	15 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 8	19 8	11 12	21 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	220 0	220 0	110 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Burdwan.	
2	Bankoora	15 8 B	15 12	12 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	13 12	12 4	19 0	18 12	13 4	...	...	...	15 8	17 8	14 4	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Bankoora.	
3	Beerbhoom	16 0 C	12 8	10 8	15 0	...	...	16 0 D	16 0	10 0	21 8	21 8	12 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 12	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Beerbhoom.	
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0 and 14 0	12 0 and 15 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Midnapore.	
5	Hooghly	14 0 E	14 0	12 0	16 0 to 23 8 F	14 0 to 24 0	18 0 to 22 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	8 0 to 8 8	17 0 to 17 8	17 0 to 17 8	10 0 to 10 8	...	...	...	16 0 to 16 8	16 0 to 16 8	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	Hooghly.	
	Howrah	13 4	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	11 4	...	...	...	16 8	18 8	13 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Howrah.	
	Central Districts.																																
	Calcutta.*																																
6	24-Pergunnahs	13 8 to 18 0 F	13 10 to 18 0	10 8 to 11 10	18 0 F	18 0	16 0	7 4 G	7 4	8 4	16 0 H	16 0	11 0	16 0 F	16 0	...	13 5	13 5	...	115 0	115 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.	
7	Nuddea	16 0	16 0	12 5	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	11 0	16 0	16 0	11 7	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 9	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 7	Nuddea.	
8	Jessore	12 0 I	12 12	9 4	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	12 0	18 12	18 4	13 4	...	...	...	12 4	13 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.	
9	Moorshedabad	19 0 to 20 0 J	18 0 to 19 0	12 8	25 0 F	25 0	22 0	12 0 to 12 8	12 0 to 13 0	9 8	20 0 to 21 0	19 0 to 20 0	11 8	...	...	...	18 to20	18 to19	15 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Moorshedabad.	
10	Dinagepore	13 0	13 0	10 0	12 4	12 4	10 8	22 0	22 0	12 8	28 0	28 0	18 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 8	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Dinagepore.	
11	Maldah	18 0	20 0	12 0	35 0	35 0	20 0	23 8	23 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	12 8	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	12 8	240 0	240 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Maldah.	
12	Rajshahye	18 0 to 18 12	18 0 to 18 12	12 0	...	...	...	18 12 to 21 0	19 8	10 14 to 11 4	22 8 to 24 6	21 12 to 24 0	12 0 to 13 8	...	...	...	16 8 to 18 8	16 8 to 18 0	13 8 to 14 4	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 2½	8 2½	7 4	Rajshahye.	
13	Rungpore	14 0	14 1	11 4	...	...	...	7 6	7 7	9 0	22 8	22 8	11 4	...	...	...	12 12	12 0	11 4	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore.	
14	Bogra	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 8	12 0	8 4	28 8	20 8	12 12	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 12	67 8	67 8	65 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bogra.	
15	Pubna	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 & 12	8 & 12	8 0	21 0	21 0	14 4	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pubna.	
16	Darjeeling	6 0 K	7 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	12 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.	
17	Julpigoree	13 0	13 3	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	25 0	26 5	13 3	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 1	6 0	Julpigoree.	
	Eastern Districts.																																
18	Dacca	14 8	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	15 0	15 0	...	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Dacca.	
19	Furreedpore	12 0 L	12 0	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	19 8	19 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Furreedpore.	
20	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 8	100 0	100 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Backergunge.	
21	Mymensingh	13 0 N	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	16 0	21 4	21 4	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 12	13 0	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	8 0	Mymensingh.	

* Not received.

A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 20 seers, barley 22 to 25 seers, best rice 14 to 20-12 seers, common rice 15 to 24 seers, and gram 16 to 21 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 16 seers, barley 14 to 20 seers, best rice (of the present harvest at the Sudder Station 18-8 seers) 15 to 21-8 seers, common rice (of the present harvest at the Sudder Station, 20-8 seers) 18-8 to 24 seers, maize 17 to 34 seers, and gram 12-8 to 17 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-8 to 16 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice 14-4 to 23 seers, common rice 18 to 26-4 seers, maize 30 seers, and gram 10 to 16 seers per rupee.

D Old and new.

E In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, best rice 8 to 13 seers, common rice 13 to 20 seers. and gram 13 to 18-8 seers per rupee.

F In the interior only.

G In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 8-12 seers, common rice 13-4 to 20 seers, and gram 14-8 to 18 seers per rupee.

H Coarse rice at 18-5 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 12 seers, best rice 14-8 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, and gram 11 to 13-8 seers per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 16 seers, best rice 13 to 21 seers, common rice 20 to 24 seers, and gram 16 to 18 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 30 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

L In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 8-8 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

M In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 18 seers, common rice 20 seers, paddy 35 to 40 seers, and gram 7 seers per rupee.

N In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, best rice 10 to 17-12½ seers, common rice 19 to 23 seers, and gram 10-10 to 15-8 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 13th February 1875.—(Continued.)

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajea. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajea. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajea. Corresponding return of last year.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Present return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Next preceding return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Corresponding return of last year.	Gram. Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.	Fire-wood. Present return.	Fire-wood. Next preceding return.	Fire-wood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
	***Eastern Districts*—(Contd.)**																															***Eastern Districts*—(Contd.)**	
22	Chittagong*	9 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	15 0	18 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	11 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Chittagong.*	
23	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	Noakholly.	
24	Tipperah	12 0	12 0	9 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	15 0 to 16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	Tipperah.	
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 5	13 5	13 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	6 10	6 10	7 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	
	Hill Tipperah.†																												Hill Tipperah.†	
	BEHAR.																												**BEHAR.**	
26	Patna	19 0	19 0	16 0	30 0	28 0	19 0	14 8	14 0	12 0	25 0	23 0	13 0	30 0	28 0	19 0	...	...	18 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.	
27	Gya	16 0 [Q]	16 0	11 8	26 0	25 8	14 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	22 0	22 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	[F] 26 0 to 33 0	26 0 to 33 0	13 0 to 28 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Gya.	
28	Shahabad	16 8 [R]	16 8	14 8	19 0	20 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	18 0	18 0	12 8	23 0	24 0	17 0	[F] 21 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Shahabad.	
29	West Tirhoot	14 0 [S]	14 0	12 0	[F] 17 0 to 27 0	16 0 to 27 0	15 0 to 16 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	19 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	30 0	...	25 0	24 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	West Tirhoot.	
30	Sarun	15 8	16 0	14 0	24 0	25 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	23 0	23 8	12 12	25 0	26 0	16 8	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	15 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sarun.	
31	Chumparun	14 0 [T]	14 0	11 12	[F] 15 0 to 25 0	15 0 to 25 0	13 0 to 17 0	10 0	11 0	9 8	21 8	21 0	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 0	38 0	15 8	17 0	17 0	12 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Chumparun.	
32	Monghyr	19 9	19 9	13 6	21 0	23 1	19 9	12 6	12 6	8 4	19 0	19 0	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 5	22 5	15 7	168 0	147 0	147 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Monghyr.	
33	Bhagulpore	18 5	18 15	12 10	20 3	22 11	17 11	21 7	21 7	9 7	22 12	24 0	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 7	22 11	16 7	151 8	151 8	176 12	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhagulpore.	
34	Purneah	16 0 [U]	20 0	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	7 0	22 0	24 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 8	7 12	7 0	Purneah.	
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs	16 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 8	21 0	21 0	12 0	...	...	...	40 0	...	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	480 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	
	ORISSA.																												**ORISSA.**	
36	Cuttack*	21 0	21 0	13 2	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	21 0	24 15	28 14	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	9 2	Cuttack.*	
37	Pooree	17 1	17 1	13 2	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	18 6	24 15	26 4	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	23 10	100 0	100 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree.	
38	Balasore	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 8	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Balasore.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																												**CHOTA NAGPORE.**	
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																												***South-Western Frontier Agency.***	
39	Hazareebagh	12 0	11 8	10 8	15 0	15 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 0	30 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	6 8	7 4	Hazareebagh.	
40	Lohardugga	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	16 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44 0	44 0	32 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Lohardugga.	
41	Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	28 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom.	
42	Manbhoom	12 0 [V]	12 8	10 0	[F] 16 0	16 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	22 8	22 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Manbhoom.	

* Return for next preceding week.
† Return not received.
O In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 18 seers, and common rice 18 to 21 seers per rupee.
P In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 21 seers, and common rice 17 to 25 seers per rupee.
Q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 17 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 18-4 to 20 seers, common rice 20-4 to 29 seers, maize 24 to 32 seers, and gram 17-8 to 23 seers per rupee.
R In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 16-8 seers, barley 22 to 25 seers, best rice 9 to 14 seers, common rice 18-8 to 19-8 seers, great millet 21 to 22-8 seers, maize 22 to 25 seers, and gram 19 to 20 seers per rupee.
S In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 17 seers, best rice 18 to 20 seers, common rice 21 to 27 seers, lesser millet 21 to 30 seers, maize 26 to 28 seers, and gram 21 to 22 seers per rupee.
T In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 22 seers, barley 15 to 25 seers, best rice 10-8 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, lesser millet 16-4 to 54-12 seers, maize 12-8 to 31-4 seers, and gram 13 to 20 seers per rupee.
U In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 16 seers, best rice 21 to 26-4 seers, common rice 24 to 29 seers, maize 31 to 37-8 seers, and gram 14 to 19 seers per rupee.
V In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 7-8 to 12 seers, best rice 16 to 24 seers, common rice 18-8 to 26 seers, maize 24 to 45 seers, and gram 7-8 to 16 seers per rupee.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1875, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 180 AND 181 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED 6TH FEBRUARY 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	
	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	
Rajpootana. (Meywar).	20 0 21 4	18 12 19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bundi	...	20 8	13 0 13 0	...	...	0 24	...	...	0 15	...	...	0 15	...	...	0 16	...	...	0 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kota	...	21 0 21 0	11 8 13 4	...	...	31 22	...	...	15 15	...	...	8 0	...	...	15 15	...	...	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tonk	...	16 8 17 8	13 4 13 12	...	20 0 14 18	4 ... 22 8	12 9 7 8	12 9 7 8	7 0 7 8	10 0 9 8	10 0 9 8	9 0 8 8	15 0 14 15	14 15 14 15	17 0 17 0	8 14 8 14	8 18 8 18	0 16 8 20	155 0 155 0	90 0 90 0	160 0 160 0	160 0 160 0	160 0 160 0	160 0 160 0	120 0 120 0	100 0 100 0	160 0 160 0	36 0 36 0	27 0 27 0	38 8 38 8	
Jhallawar	...	16 8 16 8	13 12 13 4	...	18 0 18 0	22 8 22 8	10 8 10 8	10 8 10 8	8 0 8 0	10 0 10 0	10 0 10 0	8 8 8 8	15 0 15 0	14 15 14 15	18 0 18 0	8 14 8 14	8 18 8 18	0 16 8 20	155 0 155 0	90 0 90 0	160 0 160 0	160 0 160 0	160 0 160 0	160 0 160 0	120 0 120 0	100 0 100 0	160 0 160 0	36 0 36 0	27 0 27 0	38 8 38 8	
Shahpoora	...	16 8 16 8	13 12 13 4	...	18 0 18 0	22 8 22 8	10 8 10 8	10 8 10 8	8 0 8 0	10 0 10 0	10 0 10 0	8 8 8 8	15 0 15 0	14 15 14 15	18 0 18 0	8 14 8 14	8 18 8 18	0 16 8 20	155 0 155 0	90 0 90 0	160 0 160 0	160 0 160 0	160 0 160 0	160 0 160 0	120 0 120 0	100 0 100 0	160 0 160 0	36 0 36 0	27 0 27 0	38 8 38 8	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18th FEBRUARY 1875.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in greater or less quantity throughout India north of a line drawn from Bombay across the continent to Cuttack. In Sindh the fall is said to have been of great benefit: in Gujarat some damage to the *rabi* is reported. In Bengal the fall was generally slight, but heavy in Chota Nagpore. In the North-Western Provinces rain is reported from all stations except Benares, Jhansi and Hamirpur: it has been of great use. Good and abundant rain has much improved the prospects of the spring crops in the Punjab. The fall appears to have been general throughout Central India: hail fell at Gwalior, and heavy rain at Bhurtpore and Ajmere. Agricultural prospects are generally excellent.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(Feb. 18th)	*Nil*	One foot two inches water over anicut; later dry crops not doing well; other crops good; outturn of red gram half, horse gram one-fourth; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; mild small-pox continues; fever abating; cattle healthy in four taluks, unhealthy in others; pasture scarce.
Kurnool	(17th)	,,	Crops in good order; harvest of oil-seeds and pulse still in progress; outturn pretty fair; markets well supplied; prices steady; water and pasture abundant; fever and cattle disease in several taluks; no water over Sunkesala anicut.
Tanjore	(18th)	,,	Rivers almost dry; water in tanks scanty; no water over anicuts; no wet cultivation, that of a few dry crops continues in some parts; standing crops good; yield satisfactory of harvest of wet and some dry crops; markets well supplied; prices almost steady; public health generally good; small-pox slight in some parts; two deaths by cholera in Negapatam; cattle healthy.
Trichinopoly	(17th)	,,	Water-supply limited; condition of crops generally good; outturn up to average; public health good; pasture becoming difficult.
Malabar	(18th)	,,	Harvesting of second crop almost completed; markets well supplied; prices steady; fever in some parts; small-pox slightly prevalent; cattle disease slight in Walluvanad; pasture scanty. *General Remarks.*—Prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (Feb. 17th)			
	Sindh.		
Kurrachee	...	...	Fever and colds continue; early rabi being reaped in some places, and rice lands broken up for next kharif cultivation; weather very threatening for some days past; on the 16th squally, with winds from north and north-west; rain heavy and likely to last; cattle disease continues, but not very serious.
Shikarpur	...	...	Rain general on 13th and 14th; very beneficial to rabi crops; weather cooler.
Hyderabad	...	·5 on 13th and 14th	No other change.
Upper Frontier	...	·33	Weather now bright and prospects fair.
	Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad	...	·94	Rain has fallen almost throughout the district; rabi crops injured, but to what extent not yet ascertainable; price of wheat and gram already risen inconsequence.
Surat	...	·45	Picking operations continue; weather and crops good; fever and injury to crops in Pardee.
Broach	...	·27	Rain has damaged wheat and jowar lying in the fields; cloudy weather has also damaged tuwar and cotton; fever continues in Ahmod.
Kaira	...	2·02	Rain has fallen throughout the collectorate on 14th and 15th, and caused some damage to tobacco and cumin; other crops and public health good.
	Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh	...	...	State of crops and public health same as before; cotton market slightly changed; rate 49.
Nasik	...	...	Damage by frost to crops estimated in several talukas from one to four annas in the rupee; in Kulwan it is estimated at 8 annas; except a few cases of fever, public health good.
	Konkan.		
Tanna	...	·10 on 16th	Weather cool and public health good; ague in Dhanoo and Moorbaur talukas; fever in Mahim, Wada, Shahpur, and Bhewndy talukas, and chicken-pox in Shahpur taluka; rabi crops stated to be good in Mahim, Shahpur, Bhewndy, and Kurjut talukas, and middling in Dhanoo, Wada, Moorbaur, Cullian, and Bassein talukas.
	Deccan.		
Poona	...	...	The outturn of rabi in talukas Haveli, Jooner, and Poorundher is estimated at full rupee; in Khed and Mawal at fourteen annas; in Siroor twelve annas; and in Indapoor and Bhimthadi ten annas; climate and public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*	...	
Ahmednuggur ...	...	No change.
Sholapur ...	...	Cotton being picked; yield moderate; cattle disease slightly in Sholapur and Sangola.
Satara ...	...	State of crops same as before; reaping commenced in some talukas; ague in Pahtun.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Rabi crops are being reaped; cotton continues well; weather fine; public health good.
Dharwar ...	...	Wheat harvest commenced; estimated yield in Ranibednur and Garajgi two-sixteenths; slightly better in Hangul and Kod; and encouraging in other talukas; as regards cotton no material change; health improving, especially in Karghatgi and Bankapur; cattle-disease continues in Hangul.
Kanara ...	...	Second crop prospects generally good; fever prevalent everywhere; cattle disease on the coast and in the ghât villages.
Kaladgi ...	...	Wheat and gram good; cotton and jowari middling; fever in all talukas, except Bagulkot.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rajkot ...	·62	Rain has slightly damaged grain lying in grain-yards; rabi crops and public health good.
Wudwan ...	...	Rain on 14th in different parts of Jallawar, varying from a few cents to nearly half an inch; cotton and wheat suffered; health indifferent.
Baroda ...	...	Cotton-picking continues; cotton and rabi crops have suffered from cloudy weather; public health good. *General Remarks.*—No change of importance since last report.
Bengal—		
Burdwan (Feby. 15th)	0·22	Rainfall at Raneegunge 0·65; Culna 0·17; Bood-Bood 0·43. Beginning of the week was rainy and cold; afterwards sunny and hot. Prospects of the winter crops fair.
Bankura ...	0·30	Weather cloudy during the first three days; slight rain on the 9th and dry during the rest of the week. Sugarcane is being reaped; other crops are doing well.
Beerbhoom ...	0·96	Some rain has fallen; state and prospects of the crops continue favourable.
Midnapore ...	0·11	Getting warmer, with occasional cloudy weather; a short storm and slight showers of rain on Monday. Prospects of crops continue the same; there is very insignificant area under crops.
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Cloudy weather on three days, and the remaining days of the week clear. Wind chiefly from north and south; prospects of crops good.
24-Pergunnahs ...	0·26	Cloudy in the beginning of the week; some rain has fallen; weather getting warmer. Harvest of the late rice completed. The light rain during the week has been beneficial to cold-weather crops.
Nuddea ...	0·16	A little rain has fallen in most parts of the district. The cold-weather crops are generally doing well, but linseed has been lately somewhat injured by insects. Sugarcane is abundant and good. Ploughing for the coming season is going on.
Moorshedabad ...	0·51	Drizzling rain on the 8th and 9th instant; weather getting warmer. Wheat and linseed very promising; gram slightly injured by the drizzling rain of the 8th and 9th; mustard and rye harvested; outturn good; prices steady.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Rain has probably fallen in some parts, from the changes to hot and cold. With regard to the crops there is nothing to add to last report. Cold-weather crops looking well.
Maldah ...	0·10	The first three days were foggy and cloudy, with slight rain; the rest fair, with gradual rise in temperature. The prospects of the cold-weather crops are good. The sowings of the boro or spring rice is going on.
Rajshahye ...	0·42	There has been good rain in parts of the district on two days during the week. The prospects of the cold-weather crops continue favourable, having been improved by the late rainfall.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	*Mornings and evenings are still cold, but the middle of the day is hot;* there has been a strong breeze from north-west, west, between 12 and 3 P. M. of the last two days. Reaping operations finished. The winter crops are very good, and there seems to be no want of rain.
Bogra ...	0·11	Weather fine, but a little rain on several nights. The amun, or late rice crop, is nearly all in, and a good one. Cold weather crops also promise to be very abundant; mulberry is doing well.
Pubna ...	0·40	Fine and seasonable weather; rain on the 9th instant; mator, khesari, &c., pulses are in flower and promise well. The harvesting of mustard is nearly finished. The cheena millet, jally, and borodhan, or spring rice crops, are being sown.
Jalpáiguri ...	A few drops.	Weather much warmer than during previous week. No change in the prospects of crops, which are excellent. Ploughing going on for the ensuing early rice crop.
Dacca ...	0·05	Weather very seasonable; slight rain has fallen and is getting hot; crops particularly good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Patna ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warm. Prospects of the cold weather crops are excellent.
Gya ...	0·57	Seasonable weather; some rain has fallen. The prospects of the cold weather crops continue very favourable; a full out-turn is anticipated.
Shahabad ...	0·30	Cloudy weather at the commencement of the week, and some rain has fallen; since then clear, and strong west-wind. Cold weather crops are promising. Peas being reaped, slight damage to mustard. Opium crop looks healthy.
East Tirhoot ...	*Nil*	Seasonable weather; prospects of crops everywhere excellent, save on the Nepal frontier, where the prospects are not so good as elsewhere.
West Tirhoot ...	*Nil*	Fair weather and getting warm. There is no material change in the prospects of the crops.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Cloudy and clear alternately; a little rain on the 8th instant is reported from most thannas; west wind prevailing. The prospects of the cold weather crops are generally favourable; wheat, barley, and ruhur pulse are doing well. Poppy in flower; peas and mustard are being gathered; sugarcane cuttings are being put into the ground. Indigo fields are ready for sowing. Very slight injury to ruhur, peas, and mustard from frost and blight has been reported from most thannas. Prices on the whole have slightly risen.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Clear nights with heavy dew; wind westerly; cold weather crops coming into ear. Poppy promises well. Moisture for indigo plentiful.
Monghyr ...	0·11	Weather fair; slight rain fell; prospects of crops are good all over the district.
Bhágalpur ...	0·07	Slight rain fell. Cold-weather crops first class.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair. No change on last week's report as regards the crops, which are good.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	0·57	Clouds and light showers in Deoghur and Doomka. Wind with heat in Godda. State and prospects of crops continue excellent.
Cuttack ...	0·10	Weather cold; some rain has fallen. Rainfall at Jajepore 0·5, and at Kendrapara 0·2. The late rice has all been harvested. The cold-weather crops are doing well; the earlier kinds are being cut.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and decidedly warmer. Rice crop all gathered in. Some of the minor crops, as pulse and sugarcane, are being harvested. Cases of cholera in north of the district are more numerous.
Lohardugga ...	1·51	Heavy rain in the early part of the week. The cold-weather crops throughout the district, but especially in Palamow, are very fine.
Maunbhoom ...	0·82	Alternately fair and cloudy during the week; days getting warm. Rain reported all over the district. Nothing to add to report of preceding week. Nearly all crops now off the ground, and the outturn has been generally good.
N. W. P—		
Mirzapur (Feb. 17th)	...	Prospects little altered; some rain on 16th; loss from frost to peas, gram, and masur 25 per cent.; mustard quite destroyed in some places; sugar-cane fine.
Benares ,,	...	No change; heavy clouds gathered and cleared away without rain; crops doing well.
Allahabad ,,	...	Showers on 16th and 17th doing much good; bright weather with west wind; prospects very favourable.
Banda (16th)	...	Rain south of Jumna on 16th doing much good; sky still cloudy with east wind; arhar, peas, and linseed damaged by frost, but not generally; sarson in pargana Chibu attacked by insects.
Hamirpur (17th)	...	No change; signs of rain, but none has fallen, and it would now do harm.
Jhansi ,,	...	Rabi prospects unchanged; easterly winds with clouds; temperature high.
Agra ,,	1·4 to 2·1	Rainfall doing much good, especially to unirrigated crops.
Meerut (16th)	1·4	More rain expected.
Bareilly (17th)	1·9	Rainfall doing much good.

Public Health.

Burdwan: fever decreasing; cholera increasing. Midnapore: cholera is still severe in the coast. 24-Pergunnahs: cholera still prevalent in thannas Mathoorapore, Bankipore, Devipore, Sultanpore, and Basseerhat; it has abated elsewhere; fever decreasing at Barripore. Moorshedabad: no cholera or small-pox reported. Rajshahye: a few cases of cholera and small-pox have been reported. Pubna: no sickness is reported. Furreedpore: general health of the district good. Patna: health good. Gya: health of the people good. West Tirhoot: public health good. Sarun: general health good. Bhágalpur: general health very good. Cuttack: public health good. Balasore: cases of cholera in the north of the district are more numerous. Hazareebaugh: small-pox has decreased. Lohardugga: general health good; a few reports of small-pox. Singhboom: the season is feverish. Purneah: disease has appeared among the cattle, and is carrying off a great number.

General Remarks.—More or less rain fell in the great majority of the districts throughout the week under notice; and in the Chota Nagpore division was heavier than elsewhere. The showers have benefited the cold-weather crops, and enabled the ryot to break up the land for the early or *aus* crop, and the sowing of the spring rice, which latter is progressing favourably. The *aumun* harvest is complete, and the outturn, except in very limited tracts, has proved excellent. Some of the pulses and sugarcane are being reaped.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—		
Delhi (Feb. 17th)	·8	*General Remarks.*—A general fall of rain all over the province has much improved the rabi prospects; health of province continues generally good; small-pox in Delhi and Hissar; cattle disease in mild form in Hissar and Rawul Pindi.
Hissar „	1·3	
Umballa „	2·9	
Jullundur „	1·5	
Lahore „	1·1	
Mooltan „	A slight shower only.	
Rawul Pindi „	1·75	
Peshawar ...	·3	
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Feb. 17th)	·4	Prospects of crops on the whole good; they have benefited by the recent showers; gram, peas, and arhar injured by frost; public health good.
Fyzabad „	·4	
C. Provinces—		
U. Godavari (Feb. 13th)	...	Jowar being gathered; health good; prices easy.
Sambalpur ...	...	Weather cloudy; ploughing continues; health good.
Bilaspur ...	...	Prospects and health continue good; prices steady.
Chanda (14th)	...	Prospects fair; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent; prices rising.
Raipur ...	...	Rabi prospects excellent; health good; prices easy.
Balaghât (15th)	...	Threshing rice; completing rabi cutting; health good; prices steady.
Chhindwara ...	...	Rabi doing well; frost damaged sugarcane; health good; prices steady.
Nagpur (17th)	...	Crops doing well; cattle disease abating; prices stationary.
Nimar ...	...	Weather cool; health good; prices stationary.
Saugor ..	·34	Weather cloudy; rain beneficial to crops; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	...	Prospects of crops and health good.
Wardha ...	...	Reaping of rabi commenced; small-pox prevalent; prices rising.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Prospects good; prices steady.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Crops good; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Weather warm; prospects good. *General Remarks.*—Prospects generally continue good.
British Burma ...	...	Report not received.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Mysore (Feb. 18th)	...	Crops generally thriving; coffee and cardamum being picked; cattle disease prevalent in parts of three districts; public health generally good. *General Remarks.*—Agricultural prospects good.
Coorg „		
Assam—		
Sylhet (Feb. 18th)	...	Ploughing for aous crop has commenced.
Gauháti „	·09	Weather settled; becoming hot; morning fog less dense; nights clear, cool heavy dews. *General Remarks.*—Prospects of winter crops favourable; public health good, but small-pox at Burpetta.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti (Feb. 18th)	...	Rabi reaping commenced in some places.
Rajpootana—		
Bhurtpore (Feb. 18th)	1·5 at Bhurtpore.	Heavy rain to-day here; smart showers last two days in district; health good.
Ajmere „	...	Steady rain on 14th and 15th; health good; crops hopeful; weather pleasant.
Jeypore „	...	Agricultural prospects favourable; public health good.
Deolee (19th)	...	Agricultural prospects and health unchanged.
Central India—		
Indore (Feb. 17th)	*Nil*	Health and agricultural prospects continue good.
Gwalior „	3·30	Violent hail-storm; crops in places injured; health good.
Rutlam „	·27	Rain favourable for grain crops; slight damage to opium; public health good.
Neemuch „	·85	Health good.
Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	1	Health and agricultural prospects good.
Nepal ...	...	Report not received.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 16th February 1875.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble John Inglis, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.
The Hon'ble H. H. Sutherland.
His Highness the Mahárájá of Vizianagram, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C. S. I.

CIVIL APPEALS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE asked leave to postpone the motion that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Civil Appeals in the Lower Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William be taken into consideration. The reason for the postponement was this. The Council would recollect that, of the objections which were insisted upon by those who opposed to this measure, by far the most substantial was that the state of the Courts in the Mofussil was such that it was hopeless to expect the looked-for results. It was said that those Courts were too weak to bear the extra strain which it was said would be thrown upon them, and that it would be better not to attempt to alter any portion of the system of appeal until they were first strengthened. The answer to that was, that whatever amount of truth there might be in the assertion, it was no sufficient objection to this Bill; that there was no speedy prospect of the improvement of the Mofussil Courts; that it was better to take the partial reform which could be got and which was aimed at by the Bill; and that the principle upon which it was sought to classify appealable cases was a sounder one than the existing principle, and would work in better with any conceivable plan of reform.

Now the position of affairs was very much altered. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal had been giving his attention to this difficult subject of strengthening the Mofussil Courts, and he informed us that he was prepared to propound some definite plan upon the subject, and asked us to stay our hand in passing this measure, lest we should do something which should mar or hinder his operations. MR. HOBHOUSE conceived that, under those circumstances, the Council had nothing to do but to accede to His Honour's wishes; to delay the consideration of the Reports of the Select Committee, and thereby to leave the matter yet awhile in the hands of the Committee. But MR. HOBHOUSE must ask his hon'ble friend if he would not join them on that Committee. His Honour thought that the Bill could be amended in such a manner as to introduce the alterations he deemed to be necessary and feasible. How that might prove to be, MR. HOBHOUSE could not yet be quite sure. Perhaps it might be so if all the Council were asked to do was to re-adjust some of the details of the Bengal Civil Courts' Act. But if there was any substantial increase to the judicial staff, or if there was to be any substantial addition of new officers, then he conceived that this Council could not discuss such matters with any advantage, perhaps not with propriety, until the necessary executive decision had been arrived

at. They could best consider in Select Committee what were the exact kind and quantity of the alterations proposed; whether such alterations could be properly embodied in the measure now pending before the Council; and if it turned out that they could not be so embodied, whether it would not still be better to pass the Bill as being a step in the direction of improvement in which all wished to advance, and a step which would not interfere with, but would help and aid, further steps in the same direction. The presence of the Lieutenant-Governor would be of great assistance, indeed under the circumstances almost necessary, for the proper discussion of these proposals: therefore, if MR. HOBHOUSE were allowed to postpone the motion, he would ask His Excellency the President's permission to allow him to move that the Lieutenant-Governor be added to the Select Committee on the Bill.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR had only one word to say, which was to express his satisfaction at the announcement which his hon'ble friend had made, and to convey his thanks to him and His Lordship the President for the consideration shown to the opinions and wishes of the Local Government. HIS HONOUR should of course be most happy to attend the Select Committee at any time they might desire; but he hoped it would be understood that he did so on the condition that it should not prejudice the submission of such executive proposals as he might have to make to the Government of India. He certainly apprehended that the improvements it was desired to introduce into the Bill might so materially alter it as virtually to make it a new Bill, and that there would be involved in the proposition a variety of details and matters which could hardly be considered with advantage in the Legislative Council until some decision had been arrived at by the Government of India in the Executive Department. And HIS HONOUR must say that he could not share his hon'ble and learned friend's opinion that this Bill, if passed as it was, would at all help the progress of the improvements which the Bengal authorities desired to see carried out. On the contrary, he believed that, if the Council should upon this occasion pass this Bill, and thereby fail to adopt the proposals which the Local Government were so anxious to press upon the consideration of the Council—if sanction should not be obtained now to these proposals, he believed that their progress must be indefinitely postponed. He could not too earnestly impress upon the Council that now was the time to take up the whole question of the improvement of the Appellate Law in Bengal. That work should be done deliberately and considerately, with ample time for the Local Government and its officers to submit all they had to say; and after full deliberation, a reform complete, radical and comprehensive should be made—such a reform as would be approved of by the judicial authorities, and, above all, give satisfaction to the Natives of Bengal, whose interests were so deeply concerned in the matter. And HIS HONOUR earnestly submitted that, unless a reform of that kind could be undertaken, it might be better to leave the law alone for the present and not to attempt a measure of this kind, which might do good in some respects, but could not be satisfactory as a whole. Therefore, although he was most willing to attend the Select Committee, and he thought that by that means some advantage would be obtained, that was to say, he would be better acquainted with his hon'ble friend's views, and his hon'ble friend would know the exact propositions which were made by the Bengal Government and its officers, he could hardly hope that such a course would really solve the very grave questions involved in the consideration of the present Bill.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I am sure Members of Council will feel with me that it will be a great advantage that my hon'ble friend, the Lieutenant-Governor, shall join the Committee. The subject of the alteration of the Law of Civil Appeals is of great importance. It has already been long considered, but it is one of those questions upon which, I fear, we can hardly hope to find any great unanimity of opinion. In fact, the interests involved are so different and conflicting, that even when the subject has been thoroughly threshed out—and we shall be very glad, either in the Legislative or the

Executive Council, to take into consideration any views which my hon'ble friend, the Lieutenant-Governor, may, after mature deliberation, express, or any changes which he may advocate in the constitution of the Lower Courts—if any reform is to be made, we shall in the end be compelled, after due consideration of all the arguments that have been adduced, to come to a conclusion as to what should be done, and to carry that conclusion into effect, even though we may find opposition to it in some quarters. I cannot think it would be right for the Government to allow the present unsatisfactory state of the law, which has long existed, and which my hon'ble friend, the Lieutenant-Governor, fully admits, to prevail much longer without applying a remedy, simply because the remedy which it is proposed to apply may not be in accordance with the views entertained by some among those who will be affected, in one way or another, by a change in the law.

"It would be premature now to remark upon any of the proposals which my hon'ble friend may bring forward, because they have not as yet I believe come officially to the knowledge of the Executive Government in a mature form. I can, however, assure my hon'ble friend, that we shall treat his suggestions with all the respect to which they are entitled, both from his own position as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and from the importance of the subject itself."

Leave was granted.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE then moved that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor be added to the Select Committee on the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PRESIDENCY POLICE MAGISTRATES' BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to extend certain parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Courts of the Police Magistrates in the Presidency Towns and to increase the jurisdiction of such Courts.

PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also presented a further Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Probates and Letters of Administration.

BURMA FISHERIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. EDEN presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate Fisheries in British Burma. On the introduction of this Bill it was explained by the hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse that its object was to give legal effect to the system long in force in British Burma of raising a revenue from fisheries, which was regulated by rules which had not the force of law, and which it was necessary to revise from time to time. As a thorough revision of the rules had recently taken place, it was considered advisable to pass a Bill to give them legal effect. The changes made three years ago in the mode of working the fisheries were chiefly in consequence of a report by Dr. Day, Inspector General of Fisheries, to the Government of India, after careful investigation on the spot. He pointed out the great evils and abuses which existed under the old system. The terms which had hitherto regulated the leasing of fisheries had been practically made by private contract between the Native officers of Government on the one part, and the persons who desired to work the fisheries on the other. The fisheries were until recently let by annual leases, and very frequently different persons were selected each year. The selection of the lessees was unfortunately, and perhaps unavoidably, left very much in the hands of the subordinate Native officials, and consequently a system of bribery and corruption had sprung up which had led to a most unsatisfactory state of things. But recently, after consultation with the district officials, a new system was introduced, by which the fisheries were let for periods of five years, and the leases were put up to public competition, the bidders being only persons holding certificates of qualification from the district officer. This

qualification was based on the residence of the bidder within a certain distance of the village in the vicinity of which the fishery was situated, the object being to ensure the interests of the villagers in the working of the fishery, and to exclude men from distant parts of the country, who might work it to the detriment of the villagers as a matter of speculation. This system had worked remarkably well, not a single complaint having been made and the revenue having considerably increased. As the people themselves explained, they were now able to pay larger sums for their leases, the money which formerly went in litigation and in bribing the petty officials and intriguing to upset leases, being now paid for their leases at the auction-sales. It might be said that if the rules were working so well, why was it necessary to pass a law to give them legal effect? The reason for passing a law was that there were certain matters—such as the recovery of arrears from defaulters, the enforcement of the responsibility of sureties, the protection of the public rights as to the use of water; the construction of weirs and breaches of fishery rules—which required to be regulated by law.

On the last occasion on which this Bill was before the Council, doubts were expressed by two hon'ble members as to the right of the Government, as defined by the recitals in the preamble, to the fisheries in British Burma. MR. EDEN thought that those doubts arose under some mistaken idea that the Government were now for the first time about to raise a revenue from fisheries in Burma. He could assure the Council that such was not the case: so far from resuming fisheries which had not hitherto been under assessment, the tendency was to release a large number of fisheries to provide water for agricultural and other purposes. All, or nearly all, the fisheries upon which revenue was now raised had been liable to the payment of revenue from the first occupation of the country by the British, and scarcely any fisheries had been brought under assessment within the last ten or fifteen years. On the annexation of Pegu it was found that the Native Government were raising a revenue in this way, and we simply took up their practice. MR. EDEN had, however, with reference to the question which had been raised in the Council, called for a report as to whether any objections had been made as to the right of the Government to raise this revenue, and the result was that not one single individual consulted could call to mind any occasion on which any objection or claim adverse to the right of Government had been made. He had in addition taken the opinion of the old ex-officials of the Native Government, and they stated that the Government had from time immemorial raised a revenue from fisheries, although they said many years ago some rights had accrued to certain hereditary officials—local governors and so forth—but at the time of the Emperor Alomprah, the whole of the fisheries were resumed. The Bill moreover had been published more than a year ago, and every invitation had been publicly made without a single objection having been raised. Therefore, he thought we might assume that the recital contained in the preamble of the Bill was incontestible, and that there was no objection to the Bill.

BURMA COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. EDEN also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the further amendment of the Burma Courts Act, 1872. The Bill had been very considerably altered in Select Committee, but mainly in this respect, that in consequence of a number of small verbal alterations made in the existing Acts on the subject, it had been determined to consolidate the law and to re-enact the whole in one Bill. Such amendments in detail as were made in the Bill he proposed to notice when the Report of the Select Committee came under the consideration of the Council.

BURMA LAND REVENUE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. EDEN also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to declare he law relating to interests in land and to regulate the assessment and collection of land-revenue, capitation-tax and other taxes in British Burma. The ystem under which the revenue in British Burma had hitherto been raised

had been regulated by certain rules which originally had the force of law, but of which many had become obsolete, and which had been altered and amended from time to time as the altered condition of the Province required: the alterations and amendments made had not, however, the same force of law as the original rules had. Consequently, four years ago the Government directed the preparation of a draft Bill to regulate the assessment and collection of the land-revenue, the salt-tax and other taxes. The whole subject had been under consideration with the most experienced revenue officers since that period, and lately the Government of India had definitely declared the general principles upon which the Bill should proceed.

As the revenue-system of British Burma was different from the systems in force in other parts of India, he should briefly explain the principles upon which that system was based. Perhaps the land-revenue system of Burma more nearly resembled the system in the Bombay Presidency than in any other part of India. It was a ryotwári system pure and simple, there being no intermediate holders between the State and the cultivator: all contracts for the cultivation of the land were adjusted between the Government and the cultivators of the soil. The land was held to be the property of the State, subject to such interests as were allowed to accrue thereon from time to time. When we first occupied the country we found that the Native system of land-revenue took the form of a tax on ploughs and bullocks, the theory of which was that each plough and pair of bullocks cultivated a certain quantity of land. For convenience we at first adopted that system, but it was soon found that that rough assessment affected different classes of cultivation very differently, according to the nature of the soil. When, therefore, Mr. John Colvin was Commissioner of Tenasserim, he, with the assistance of Lieut. Phayre, first attempted to introduce the system of a rate upon land, and the scheme then introduced remained in force until the annexation of Pegu. When Pegu was annexed, the same system was adopted by Sir Arthur Phayre, and the rules he drew up then were the Code which existed up to the present time, subject to certain alterations and amendments. The country was divided into Divisions, each Division being under a Revenue Commissioner; the Division was divided into Districts analogous to the Districts under the administration of Collectors; the District was divided into townships, which might be compared to the tahsíldárships in the North-Western Provinces, and each township was sub-divided into revenue-circles, each of which was in charge of a Thoogyee or collector of taxes, who was responsible for the details of the revenue-assessment and the collection of the revenue in the circle. He again was assisted by an officer who was a volunteer worker, who was the head of ten houses, and who attended to the details of collection. The Thoogyee's duty was to prepare a rent-roll showing the rental of each cultivator, and the quantity of land cultivated by him; this rent-roll was filed in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner, who prepared a receipt or ticket for the rent for which each cultivator was liable; the Thoogyee then went to the tenants, collected the money, and paid it into Court, giving to the cultivator by whom the money was paid his ticket duly endorsed. Where there was default in payment, the Thoogyee presented a petition to the Deputy Collector, who proceeded against the defaulter in the manner prescribed for the recovery of arrears of revenue. But MR. EDEN was happy to say that cases of default very seldom occurred. The measurement and assessment of lands had hitherto been made annually, and although great inconvenience was caused thereby, the cultivators had for a long time preferred that practice to the system of leases; but now that the Settlement Department had been established, the people were taking gradually to a settlement for five or ten years; and preferred it to the annual measurement which formerly prevailed.

The only right in the land possessed by the people was the right of occupancy which accrued by twelve years' continuous occupation of the same land: this gave a complete transferable and heritable right, subject to the payment of the rates and revenue assessed from time to time on the land. In point of fact, the cultivators were perfectly protected by the fixity of the tenure they enjoyed, and this with the very low assessment placed upon the

land had caused a great increase of cultivation within the last twenty years; no doubt the extraordinary prosperity of the cultivating classes was owing to the fact that, except the small proportion which went to the Government, the profits went entirely to the cultivators, and none to any description of middlemen.

Though some alterations were proposed in the details of the revenue-system just described, the general principles of that system would continue as heretofore. The only considerable change which was proposed was with regard to a cultivator having a right of occupancy who abandoned his land and returned to it after the lapse of several years. This it was proposed to provide against in consequence of the mischief done by a person who went away, and after several years returned and claimed the land with all the improvements which were made during his absence by some unsuspecting person who settled upon the land believing it to be waste-land. The right to recover was proposed to be limited to twelve years after the abandonment of the land; and to be subject to the payment of compensation for improvements made by the new comer.

The Bill provided for the levy of a cess of five per cent in addition to the ordinary assessment of the land-revenue. This was no new assessment; it had been levied for many years, in addition to the ordinary assessment, for local purposes; the proceeds of this cess were devoted to particular purposes, such as the maintenance of the Post, the establishment of Schools, and for Police. The Bill also regulated the collection of the capitation-tax, which was a very old tax in force for many years, and which it was not proposed to alter in any way. The salt-tax would be continued to be collected as now. In consequence of the capitation-tax, a very low duty was levied upon salt, and it was collected by a system of excise on the outturn of each boiling apparatus, the local excise-duty being kept as nearly as possible at the minimum rate of the customs-duty: they were both liable to be varied from time to time. The only other tax provided for by the Bill was a miscellaneous tax, or license for the preparation of particular sorts of forest-produce, such as cutch, bees-wax, honey, and the like—all of which were now in force. In no part of the Bill was there any proposal for new taxation.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 23rd February 1875.

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

CALCUTTA;
The 16th February 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE PROCEEDINGS GENERALLY OF THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND SPECIAL COMMISSIONER AT BARODA SINCE THE ASSUMPTION OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE UNDER THE ORDERS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Baroda, 5th February 1875.

From—COLONEL SIR L. PELLY, K.C.S.I., Agent, Govr.-Genl. & Special Commr., Baroda,
To—C. U. AITCHISON, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

I AM sensible that from the hour when, on the evening of the 13th ultimo, I was called to the Telegraph Office to receive the Viceroy's proclamation and the instructions consequent thereon, regarding the contemplated arrest of His Highness Mulhar Rao Gaekwar, and the temporary change in the administration of the Baroda State which that proclamation announced, I may have appeared to the Government of India to have been somewhat remiss in reporting proceedings by letter.

2. But the duties which then immediately devolved on me and my Assistants became so numerous and detailed in character, that time did not permit of even my fully noting down consecutively what occurred from day to day, far less of reporting in ordinary official form for the information of my superiors.

3. All I could do was to telegraph in a concise manner proceedings and results.

4. It so happened, however, that Reporters from the public Press had arrived at Baroda prior to the crisis, and these gentlemen have by their summaries aided and assisted my memory in regard to many points of detail. I am not prepared to say that their accounts of what occurred have been entirely accurate. But at the same time any member of Government, who may have troubled himself to read these reports, will have received a more or less generally correct impression of the principal events that have transpired here during the past three weeks.

5. I felt that on an occasion like the present, wherein neither His Excellency in Council nor I had any object in view other than to perform a delicate, complicated, and very painful duty in a manner conformable with courtesy, honor, and the necessities of the case, there could not be too much publicity. Therefore the course I have followed has been to act in public as much as possible, to afford every reasonable opportunity for counsel and guidance on the part of those immediately concerned, and to prove both by word and deed that while the paramount power was compelled, as towards the Gaekwar and his evil advisers, to assert its rights and fulfil its obligations, yet that in so doing that power would never for an instant lose sight of the interests of the Baroda State, nor deviate from the policy pre-resolved on, under mutual consent, as between the Gaekwar and the Government of India, for reforming the Baroda administration.

6. Accordingly, I have held almost daily Durbars or interviews or consultations with the leading members of all sections of society, and have everywhere permitted the Reporters from the Press to be present and publish what passed. Down to date I have little or no occasion to regret having given this permission, while, on the other hand, I have found that by explaining my actions and intentions I have carried those concerned with me, and have left no room for reasonable cavil or misapprehension.

7. The more important of the proceedings thus dealt with have already been submitted by me to your Office in the form of *résumés* drawn up by my small staff, accompanied by brief transmitting letters from myself.

8. In now, however, forwarding an account of my recent visit to the leading Bankers and merchants of Baroda, I hope to conclude my *résumés* of the series of interviews and special Durbars which have consecutively devolved on me; and I desire therefore, in transmitting this account, to dwell at somewhat greater length than I have hitherto done on the character of the measures which I have taken with respect to the general administration of the State.

9. But in so doing I would premise that these measures by no means pretend to include all those that have suggested themselves to me or have been placed before me as beneficial in the abstract. My measures have been limited to those which appeared to me to be at once emergent, conformable to instructions, agreeable with what had been previously discussed and arranged for as between myself and the Gaekwar and his Minister, and expedient in themselves, having regard to the abnormal and peculiar circumstances of the time and place.

10. Among the graver questions which on assuming charge I had instantly to consider, as being not only pressing in themselves, but which would have speedily involved danger to the peace had I staved them off, were those of the grievances and complaints of,—1*st*, the nobility and military classes, and, 2*nd*, those of the agricultural classes.

11. It will be in the recollection of the Government, that prior to the date of my assuming the powers delegated to me by the Viceroy in regard to the administration of the Baroda State, I had, in communication with the late Government of His Highness, continued to submit to His Excellency in Council my opinions as to the political combination which existed on the part of the nobles and the military, and the passive resistance almost amounting to rebellion which existed on the part of the agricultural classes as towards the Government and person of Mulhar Rao Gaekwar. I had further submitted my opinion as to the unsoundness of the Baroda financial budget; and these representations, grave though they were, were yet far less emphatic than have been those of my predecessor in office.

12. For I considered that however dangerous and emergent these questions might be, my instructions were to afford the Gaekwar one last opportunity for reforming his departments of State under my advice, and that, in so far as I was aware, His Highness was fully cognizant of the situation, and sincerely desirous of redeeming the past, by carrying into effect a thorough reform of his administration.

13. Nevertheless, when alleged facts were discovered, tending to show that His Highness had, prior to my arrival, instigated an attempt to poison the representative of the British power, I felt that reorganization was for the moment in great part paralyzed, and thus reforms for some days hung in suspense, pending the receipt of instructions from Calcutta.

14. Therefore, when the change came, and the power and authority of the Gaekwar were temporarily vested in me, not a day was to be lost in assuring the community that what had been promised would be fulfilled; that a land revenue settlement and a reasonable and liberal treatment of the cultivators would be introduced; that the grievances and complaints and debts of the Sirdars, Silledars, &c., would be enquired into, and if practicable be arranged; that the lavish expenditure of the past would be reduced; and that income would be made to balance outlay.

15. I acted accordingly, but always with and in communion with those concerned. And two important practical facts have thus ensued. First, the agricultural classes who had previously harassed my premises and the roads in thousands, went away satisfied with my simple assurance, and I have never since seen a complainant of this class. Second, the Sirdars have become quite amenable, and down to date patiently await the results of the Committee of Enquiry recently appointed.

16. In the foregoing and in all other cases I have carefully borne in mind that the task before me was not to form a theoretically perfect administration

regardless of circumstances: but rather to reform an administration already in being, and to do this so far as possible in harmony with the prejudices, usages, and institutions of the State, and so far as practicable to utilize in these reforms the *personnel* and *materiel* which the State itself afforded.

17. I trust that the reports already submitted by me may have convinced His Excellency in Council that I have been consistent in carrying out this policy. As a matter of fact, I have scarcely introduced a single Native officer beyond those who were to be introduced under arrangements previously made with the Gaekwar, or such as have been temporarily introduced for the purpose of investigating the alleged delinquencies of previous *employés*.

18. The only Europeans introduced are the gentlemen who form a portion of my personal staff, and whose aid was rendered essential by the duties confided to me in connection with my conduct of the proceedings about to come before the special Commission of Enquiry into the attempt at poisoning.

19. In regard to judicial reform I had done no more than collect information; confirm the *personnel* already accepted by the Gaekwar, and rule that, where, as in cases of caste dispute, the Baroda Code differed from ours, or, where on points such as that of various descriptions of imprisonment the Baroda Code was silent, we should for the present deal with the former classes by arbitration, and with the latter in a manner conformable with the spirit of our own Code and with the merits of each particular case.

20. As regards waste lands, I issued a proclamation confirmatory of that issued a few weeks previously by the Gaekwar. This confirmation was necessary, because the cultivating classes had lost confidence in the assurances of the late Government.

21. In respect to the mint and coinage, I have received an able report from my subordinates, but have taken, and intend to take, no action unless compelled thereto by deficiency of metallic currency.

22. As regard the enquiries into the tangled mass of complaints of tyranny and so forth which immediately pressed on me, I appointed a Committee, and whenever clear *primâ facie* cases arise they will be referred to the ordinary Courts of Law.

23. I have already reported some of the circumstances which compelled me (much against my wish) to cause treasure concealed in the palace to be disinterred and credited to the State. In conducting this search great care and precaution have been observed; and I closed the search Committee so soon as I felt I could do so without incurring extraordinary risk of a repetition of those proceedings.

24. The examination of suspected goods about to be removed was necessitated by frequent alleged attempts to carry off State valuables. I believe that cash and valuables to an immense amount have been removed, and that a large proportion of the above is *bonâ fide* State property or money fraudulently or irregularly abstracted from the State Funds. Many sums have been recovered. The restriction on the removal of suspected property was not continued a day longer than was absolutely essential for the immediate protection of State interests; and on the 29th ultimo I was enabled to inform the commercial community that all restrictions had been removed, and that trade might resume its natural course without fear of molestation.

25. In respect to charities and religious outlays, I have been careful to refrain from all direct interference. At the Durbars, where the Sirdars and the leading bankers were present, I drew attention to the fact that expenditure under the above heading had increased from 10 to more than 20 lakhs of rupees annually; but having said this I paused and left the matter wholly in the discretion of the Baroda community itself, adding that whatever the community decided on this question I would accept.

26. The question of the Contingent will require minute consideration, but it would be premature to enter on it at present. I am therefore doing no more in this matter than collect information.

27. As to the military strictly so-called, that is to say, the organized regiments and batteries, these have conducted themselves with perfect order, and I have not received a complaint against them. Their Commander-in-Chief visits me every morning and reports. Any necessary orders are then issued direct.

28. I am calling a trustworthy Native Officer of the Public Works Department to scrutinize and settle the claims of contractors and others heretofore employed under the Durbar in constructing bridges, palaces, &c.

29. The adjustment of the accounts as between the Baroda State and its Banks or shops at Bombay I have confided to the Presidency New Bank of Bombay, with a request that in the event of their needing legal advice they will consult Messrs. Hearne and Cleveland. It seemed fitting that matters of the above description should be entrusted to a State Bank in communication with the Solicitors to Government.

30. I fear I may still have omitted mention of some items of interest. But time presses.

31. I am requesting my Private Secretary, Mr. Jeffreys, to draw up in connected form a concise narrative of the events which have taken place since I assumed charge of this State, and the narrative will be submitted to your Office so soon as it shall be completed.

32. If I have not as yet mentioned particularly the names of the officers and officials who have aided me in my administration and other duties, this silence is in no degree consequent on forgetfulness or want of recognition. But I think that my acknowledgments to them and recommendations to Government on their behalf will be most appropriately made when the approaching Commission shall close.

33. I respectfully solicit permission to avail myself of this opportunity for acknowledging the prompt and cordial support I have received from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council in respect to the movement of troops, and placing at my disposal officials subordinate to His Excellency's Government.

No. 635P., dated Fort William, 19th February 1875.

From—C. U. AITCHISON, Esq., C.S.I., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.,

To—COLONEL SIR LEWIS PELLY, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General and Special Commissioner at Baroda.

I AM directed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 9, dated 10th February 1875, reporting generally on your proceedings since you assumed the administration of the State under the orders of the Governor-General in Council.

2. Your proceedings have been in complete accordance with the policy of the Government of India and with the instructions issued by the Governor-General in Council for your guidance, and I have the pleasure to inform you, by the direction of His Excellency in Council, that you have fully justified the confidence reposed in you, and that your proceedings have the entire approval of the Government of India.

3. The resignation of the late Minister rendered it unavoidable that, on assuming the Government, you should personally take on yourself much administrative detail. But the measures which you have initiated have all been in accordance with the recommendations made by the Baroda Commission in their report of last year, and with the advice given by His Excellency the Viceroy to His Highness Mulhar Rao Gaekwar, which His Highness expressed his intention to follow. His Excellency in Council is satisfied that, considering the attitude assumed by the ryots, Sirdars and Military classes, the initiation of judicious reforms could not have been postponed without danger to the public peace.

CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT OF THE SCALE OF CHARGES FOR THE DEFENCE OF HIS HIGHNESS MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR.

No. 616 P.

FROM

C. U. AITCHISON, C. S. I.,

Secretary to the Government of India,

To

COLONEL SIR L. PELLY, K. C. S. I.,

Agent to the Governor General and Special Commissioner at Baroda.

FOREIGN DEPT.
Political.

Dated FORT WILLIAM, *the* 19*th February* 1875.

SIR,

WITH reference to my telegram of the 16th, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council desires me to address you for the purpose of placing on record the communications that have passed up to the present time on the subject of the costs to be paid from the Baroda Treasury in order to provide His Highness Mulhar Rao Gaekwar with every reasonable facility for clearing himself from the charges made against him.

2. On 19th January last you telegraphed that the Gaekwar had retained Shanteram Narayen, who was to return to Bombay for further counsel; and on 23rd January you telegraphed that Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, the Solicitors for the defence, had proposed to procure counsel from England with a retainer of 5,000 guineas, and that they requested permission to spend up to five lakhs of rupees. You recommended that the Commission should assemble as soon as practicable, not later than 10th February, and asked for an early reply, as the Solicitors were urgent to telegraph for counsel, and wished by the following morning to be informed that the expenses of engaging a Barrister from England would, under any circumstances, be provided. Appendix 1. Appendices 2 & 3

3. In reply, you were on the same date requested by telegraph to inform the Gaekwar's Solicitors that the Commission would proceed on the 18th February (the date originally fixed), and could not be postponed for counsel from England. You were also instructed to allow liberally all proper legal expenses; but you were informed that some explanation must be required before authorizing such an expenditure as five lakhs of rupees, and you were requested, in case of doubt, to refer for instructions. Appendix 4.

4. On 25th of January you telegraphed that His Highness the Gaekwar lamented the apparently unanticipated protraction of his confinement and suspense, and expressed his regret that his trial could not be more speedily brought to an end. Appendix 5.

5. On 27th January you telegraphed that you had advanced Rs. 75,000 to Mr. Jefferson, who demanded an immediate further payment of Rs. 2,89,000 as a portion of the costs, and that the Government Solicitor objected to Appendix 6.

this as extravagant, unnecessary, and unprecedented. On the 28th you were Appendix 7. informed by telegraph, in reply, that Rs. 75,000 were considered ample at present, and that, with every desire to afford the Gaekwar full means of defence, Government could not consider any application for more without full reasons for the application stated in writing.

Appendix 8. 6. On the 29th of January, Messrs. Jefferson and Payne telegraphed to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, complaining that their case was delayed for want of funds, and intimating that the Gaekwar, who had no funds of his own, was anxious that an advance should be made, and that they required Rs. 2,90,000 in addition to the Rs. 75,000 already spent. They also requested postponement of the opening of the Commission till 22nd February. On Appendix 9. the 31st of January you telegraphed that His Highness the Gaekwar, after consulting his legal advisers, desired the sitting of the Commission to be postponed, Appendix 10. rather than hastened. On 1st February, you telegraphed that the Gaekwar had written to you to say that he was much pained to learn that a further payment had not been granted, that any delay in securing counsel, which could only be done by an immediate payment of money, must imperil his defence, and urging that the money asked for should be at once paid.

7. These communications, which were afterwards received in written detail, were disposed of in my letter No. 335 P., dated 2nd February, from which an extract is given in the margin for convenience of reference; and on 4th February Messrs. Jefferson and Payne were informed that you had received the instructions of Government, and would doubtless make the necessary communication to the Government Solicitor. On 4th February, a telegram was received by the Viceroy from His Highness Mulhar Rao, in which an advance of two lakhs of rupees was asked for. A Appendix 13. copy of the telegram was submitted in your letter No. 1, dated 5th February, together with a letter from the Gaekwar to yourself, dated 4th February, in which the Gaekwar stated that he was particularly desirous to retain the services of Mr. Woodroffe, who would not act unless his fees were paid at once. Appendix 14. On the 5th February I telegraphed to you the Gaekwar's message, and requested you to inform His Highness of the orders already passed on the subject of expenses.

Appendix 11. "5. With respect to the costs of the defence, you were informed in my "telegram of the 28th January that the sum of Rs. 75,000 was sufficient for the present, and that, with every desire to afford the Gaekwar "full means of defence, the Governor General in Council could not consider "any application for more without full reasons for the application stated in "writing. No reasons have yet been given for the very extravagant demand "of an immediate payment of Rs. 2,90,000 and permission to spend up to "Rs. 5,00,000. The Governor General in Council does not think that the "Baroda Treasury should be burdened with extravagant charges, but he will "leave it to Mr. Cleveland to say what would be a fair amount to allow on a "liberal scale for a defence conducted in an ordinary and reasonable way. "The Governor General in Council, however, cannot but consider the sum of "Rs. 5,00,000 as greatly in excess of what would be required under any "circumstances.

"6. Messrs. Jefferson and Payne have applied for a postponement of the "assembling of the Commission till the 22nd February. In your telegram of the "25th January you reported that His Highness the Gaekwar was anxious that Appendix 12. "the assembling of the Commission should be hastened, but in your later telegram "of the 31st you state that His Highness now wishes for a postponement. Under "these circumstances the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix the 23rd of "February as the date for the opening of the Commission at Baroda."

8. The Government Solicitor, after reviewing the case, and on the assumption that Serjeant Ballantyne was to be employed, advised a further advance of Rs. 50,000, and that, if the enquiry should last more than ten days, additional advances should from time to time be made on the same estimates. On the 5th February, you informed Mr. Cleveland that you were prepared to make the advance of Rs. 50,000.

Appendix 15. 9. From your telegram of the 7th February it appears that the sum of Rs. 50,000, making in all $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, was paid on the 6th. But you added that the defence was still dissatisfied, and that Government would either have to accede to unlimited demands, or else draw a line and adhere to it. On the 8th

you telegraphed that Messrs. Jefferson and Payne had returned the Rs. 50,000 Appendix 16. which they had previously accepted, intimating that they could not accept it on the conditions named by Mr. Cleveland,* and that they would at once intimate to the Gaekwar that they could take no further steps for his defence. Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, however, offered to receive the Rs. 50,000 and other moneys, subject to the costs and charges being sanctioned by the Court,—a proposal which you understood to mean that they wished the sum of Rs. 2,89,000 formerly asked for to be advanced to them. While the matter was still under the consideration of Government, you telegraphed on the 9th, requesting that a decision as to the costs of defence should be deferred, and intimating that the demands were exorbitant. The Government of India, however, thought it advisable to communicate to you their views, and the instructions quoted in the margin† were accordingly sent you by telegraph on the 11th.

* These were—

"It was to be distinctly understood that it was not to be considered in any way "as an acknowledgment on part of Government that the fees to counsel and "other payments which Jefferson stated should be made were such as ought pro- "perly to be made, or such as would be sanctioned by Government,—that the "question as to what allowance would be made out of Baroda Treasury for ex- "penses must be left to decision of Viceroy, and that the Rs. 50,000, as well as the "Rs. 75,000 previously paid, must be accepted as a payment on account of expenses "of conducting proceedings in an ordinary and reasonable manner,—that both sums "would have to be accounted for by Jefferson on the basis of the scale of fees, "charges, and expenses which might afterwards be sanctioned."

Appendix 17. † "Inform Mr. Cleveland that we cannot discuss with Mr. Jefferson the pro- "priety of particular items of his proposed expenses. Mr. Jefferson's statement "shows both that he has not contemplated any ordinary or reasonable mode of "conducting the real business to be done for the Gaekwar, and that he has con- "templated business which has nothing whatever to do with the enquiry. We have "endeavoured to form an estimate of the expense of representing the Gaekwar on "the proposed enquiry, and have consulted Mr. Sanderson on the subject. Our "opinion is that one and half lakh is a liberal amount to allow for such expense, and "that two lakhs is an extreme and lavish amount. We are prepared to allow the "latter sum. We reckon that it is about four times the amount which the "machinery employed by us is calculated to cost. If Mr. Jefferson flings away the "money in retaining an extravagant staff of counsel, in taking opinions on points "which cannot be raised, and in other useless ways, that is for him and the "Gaekwar to see to. All that he has done he has done without consulting us, and "we have had neither the opportunity nor the right to object to it. The Gaekwar "should be informed of the position of affairs, and should be asked whether he "wishes the remaining money to be paid to Mr. Jefferson. If he does, Mr. "Jefferson should be asked whether he will undertake to carry the defence through. "If he assents, the money may be paid him by such advances as he requires. If "the answers are different from what is here anticipated, further instructions must "be given. The above amount is calculated on the footing that the proceedings will "not last more than a month. Communicate with our legal advisers. If from "their point of view they are of opinion that the course here prescribed is clearly "wrong, give their reasons. The responsibility of delay must rest with Jefferson "on account of his extravagant mode of proceeding."

Appendix 18. 10. In reply, you telegraphed on the 12th that Mr. Jefferson had been informed accordingly, but had made as yet no reply. You added that your legal advisers were of opinion that, if the terms should be rejected, you should be authorized to guarantee Serjeant Ballantyne's fees and reasonable further expenses to be determined by the Taxing Master of the Bombay High Court,—that Government were committed to the payment of Serjeant Ballantyne's fees,—and that in this view two lakhs might not be sufficient. The following instructions were sent to you by telegraph on the 13th in reply:—

"Unless something has been said to Jefferson, which has not been "communicated to us, we are not committed to fees or to any other "item of expense. Principles of taxation cannot apply to such a case "as this. The proposal of the lawyers is tantamount to a complete conces- "sion of whatever Jefferson demands. If Cleveland has done anything to "commit us to Ballantyne's fees, we must abide by it. In that case the "maximum allowance should be a lakh and a half, besides the charges for "Ballantyne. If Jefferson declines terms offered to him in my telegram of "the 11th, and if legal advisers think we are committed to Ballantyne's fees, "and Jefferson declines the further terms contained in this telegram, inform "the Gaekwar that Government will provide for his defence, and telegraph at "once for instructions."

11. Your telegram of the 15th communicated the substance of the reply of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne to the message of the 11th, in which they stated that "they have given his (Mr. Cleveland's) letter of

"11th their most anxious consideration, and reply to this effect—that "Government must have overlooked important points in making their "estimate of two lakhs,—that they themselves cannot state with any "approach to accuracy the amount that will be expended for defence. All "that they can at present say is that two lakhs will be largely exceeded "if proceedings last as long as a month. They say they do not see why they "should be asked to take up the case on contract for a certain sum, such course "being unprofessional. Say they are unable to give the undertaking asked "for,—that they will do what they can to keep the expenditure down, but will "not imperil the interests of their client, if they can help it, by foregoing one "item of expenditure which they think necessary in his behalf. They say "they will, therefore, carry on the defence up to the last day, to which the sum "named by Cleveland in his letter will permit, and when that sum is expended, "they will, unless further funds are provided, instruct counsel to withdraw "from the case and retire themselves,—that on them who have deprived the "Gaekwar of the means of defending himself, and not on themselves, will "rest the odium of this result. They go on to complain that Government "did not from the first fix a limit within which they could advance. They "say they have been obliged to dispense with Woodroffe's services. They "conclude by saying that Gaekwar will send a *vaid*, asking for Rs. 75,000 "to be paid to them for defence."

You added that your legal advisers adhered to their opinion expressed in your telegram of the 12th, and considered Government committed to Serjeant Ballantyne being retained on the facts already before Government, and not from anything Mr. Cleveland had since done.

12. In reply, the following instructions were telegraphed to you on the 16th:—

"Your telegram of 15th. On reiterated opinion of legal advisers, "guarantee Ballantyne's fees. Supply defence with advances for reasonable "further costs on advice of Cleveland and Scoble. We look to them to pro- "tect Baroda revenues from improper charges. The number of counsel pro- "posed and other items of Jefferson's estimate seem to us to be extravagant "and founded on mistaken view of limits of enquiry. But we give you full "liberty to act as you may be advised by Scoble and Cleveland without further "reference to us."

13. Thus the matter at present stands. His Excellency in Council, however, thinks it necessary now to add his opinion that the estimate quoted in the margin, on which Messrs. Jefferson and Payne based their application for Rs, 2,89,700 as a portion of the cost, exclusive of further large payments to Counsel, Solicitor's fees, and other charges, is extravagant, both in respect to the number of Counsel it was proposed to entertain, the fees allowed, and the charges generally.

		Rs.
Fee to Serjeant Ballantyne for 65 days, the time he will be absent from England, calculating the trial to last 20 days, at Rs. 1,000 per diem		65,000
Fee to Mr. Woodroffe, of the Calcutta Bar, for one month		45,000
Junior Counsel from Bombay, 1st fee on Brief	Rs. 2,500	
Refresher for 25 days, including journeys and one day for consultation	„ 16,200	
		18,700
2nd fee on Brief	„ 2,000	
Refresher for 25 days	„ 12,500	
		14,500
Mr. Shanteram Narayen for two months		30,000
For Mr. Jugonath for two months		25,000
Agent's charges in England and fees to counsel for opinions on cases submitted on International Law		20,000
Other Agent's charges elsewhere		5,000
Short-hand Writer from England		5,000
Travelling expenses of Serjeant Ballantyne and Short-hand Writer to and from England		4,000
Sundry charges, such as railway and suites of tents, carriages, horses, servants, and purveyor's charges		30,000
Telegrams		2,500
Contingencies, say		25,000
Total Rs. ...		2,89,700

N. B.—This estimate is based on the supposition that the trial will last only 20 days, and is exclusive of Solicitors' charges; expenses of Office and of Establishment.

You are aware from the correspondence that has taken place between the

Government of India and the Bombay Government that the fees which have been sanctioned at the recommendation of that Government for the Advocate-General are only Rs. 600 a day, and for Mr. Inverarity Rs. 400 a day. Moreover, Messrs. Jefferson's estimate appeared to us to be framed upon an erroneous conception of the scope of the enquiry to be made by the Commission. While the whole matter is left in the hands of yourself and the legal advisers of Government under the terms of my telegram of the 16th instant, and while it is the desire of the Governor General in Council to supply on the most liberal calculation everything that is really required for the defence of His Highness Mulhar Rao, the Governor General in Council thinks it necessary to point out that it will be the duty of Messrs. Scoble and Cleveland to protect the Baroda revenues from charges of a kind so manifestly extravagant and uncalled for as some of those in the estimate of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne.

14. In some of the telegrams which form the appendices to this letter, allusion is made to other matters than the scale of charges to be allowed for the defence of His Highness the Gaekwar, such as the alleged seizure of jewels and the production of documents. These subjects have been separately disposed of, and, therefore, no reference has been made to them in this letter.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. U. AITCHISON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX 1.

Telegram dated 19th January 1875.

From—SIR LEWIS PELLY, *Baroda.*

To—FOREIGN SECRETARY, *Calcutta.*

GAEKWAR has retained Shanteram Narayen, who returns to Bombay to-morrow for further Counsel.

APPENDIX 2.

Telegram dated 23rd January 1875.

From—SIR LEWIS PELLY, *Baroda.*

To—FOREIGN SECRETARY, *Calcutta.*

JUST had an interview with Jefferson and Payne. They propose Counsel from England with retainer of 5,000 guineas, and request permission to expend up to five lakhs of rupees. Commissioner of Police and myself strongly recommend that Commission assemble as soon as practicable; say not later than 10th February. As yet I have not communicated to Gaekwar any date for assembling. Please reply quickly, as Solicitors are urgent to telegraph for Counsel

---

APPENDIX 3.

Telegram dated 23rd January 1875.

From—SIR LEWIS PELLY, *Baroda.*

To—FOREIGN SECRETARY, *Calcutta.*

GAEKWAR'S Solicitors have again addressed me as follows:—We wish to be informed by to-morrow morning that the expenses of engaging the services of a Barrister from England would, under any circumstances, be provided, as in this case we require to remit retainer fee £5,000 by telegram on Monday.

APPENDIX 4.

Telegram dated 23rd January 1875.

From—FOREIGN SECRETARY, *Calcutta.*

To—SIR LEWIS PELLY, *Baroda.*

ANSWER Gaekwar's Solicitors that the Commission will proceed on 18th of February, and cannot be postponed for Counsel from England. All proper legal expenses may be liberally allowed by you, but some explanation must be required before authorizing such an expenditure as five lakhs of rupees. If you have doubts, refer for instructions.

APPENDIX 5.

Telegram dated 25th January 1875.

From—SIR LEWIS PELLY, *Baroda.*

To—FOREIGN SECRETARY, *Calcutta.*

DR. SEWARD reports that Gaekwar, on hearing of statement in *Bombay Gazette*, that Commission would assemble on 18th of February, lamented apparently unanticipated protraction of his confinement and suspense, and expressed his regret that his trial could not be more speedily brought to an end.

APPENDIX 6.

Telegram dated 27th January 1875.

From—SIR LEWIS PELLY, *Baroda.*

To—FOREIGN SECRETARY, *Calcutta.*

ADVANCE of Rs. 75,000 already made to defence Solicitor Jefferson. Jefferson now demands immediate further payment of Rs. 2,89,000 as a portion of the cost. Cleveland objects to this demand as being extravagant, unnecessary, and unprecedented.

APPENDIX 7.

Telegram dated 28th January 1875.

From—FOREIGN SECRETARY, *Calcutta.*

To—SIR LEWIS PELLY, *Baroda.*

Rs. 75,000 ample at present. With every desire to afford Gaekwar full means of defence, Government cannot consider application for more without full reasons for application stated in writing.

APPENDIX 8.

Telegram dated 29th January 1875.

From—MESSRS. JEFFERSON & PAYNE, *Solicitors to Gaekwar, Bombay,*

To—PRIVATE SECRETARY TO VICEROY, *Calcutta.*

WE beg respectfully to appeal to His Excellency in behalf of Gaekwar in relation to the conduct of the prosecution against His Highness. We have been unable to obtain yet inspection of letters and documents intended to be used against the Gaekwar and said to be found in house of Yeshwantrao and Salim. Denied copies of Baroda Commission, and report and inspection of khureeta and Gaekwar's own records, correspondence, and books, copy of Colonel Phayre's narrative in regard to alleged poisoning and Chemical Examiner's report, also some depositions not yet furnished, nor proceedings of Colonel Phayre's enquiry as to poisoning manifest. All papers submitted to His Excellency on which His Excellency proceeded not furnished to us. Sir Lewis Pelly declined to hold communication direct with us. Refers to Cleveland, who has left Baroda. Great delay in consequence. Our application for further advance not yet complied with. Undertake to account for all moneys received, and that same spent in legitimate legal expenses. Require Rs. 2,00,000 and Rs. 90,000 for out of pocket estimate already furnished. Rs. 75,000 paid to us expended, and large liabilities incurred. Gaekwar is anxious to make advance; but, as he has been deprived of every resource and stripped of every rupee, cannot do so. His Excellency graciously proclaimed that every opportunity will be offered Gaekwar of freeing himself from grave suspicion, but respectfully submit if documents withheld, delay be made and funds not supplied, Gaekwar practically undefended. Respectfully protest in his behalf. Postponement absolutely necessary to the 22nd on account of delay as above, and for properly instructing Counsel expected from England on 18th. Copy this telegram furnished to Crown Solicitor here with explanatory letter.

APPENDIX 9.

Telegram dated 31st January 1875.

From—SIR LEWIS PELLY, *Baroda.*

To—FOREIGN SECRETARY, *Calcutta.*

GAEKWAR has politely answered my *yad*, stating Viceroy's wish to afford him every opportunity for clearing his character; but he says that, after consulting his legal advisers, he now wishes the sitting of the Commission to be postponed rather than hastened. I propose merely replying that the 18th February is fixed.

APPENDIX 10.

Telegram dated 1st February 1875.

From—SIR LEWIS PELLY, *Baroda*,

To—FOREIGN SECRETARY, *Calcutta*.

GAEKWAR'S *yad* contains following paragraphs:—

I am much pained to learn from my Solicitor that his request for a further payment out of the Treasury on account of the costs of my defence has not been granted by you.

It cannot but occur to you that any delay in the securing of Counsel, which can only be done by an immediate payment of money, must imperil my defence, and I must entreat of you to urge upon His Excellency the Viceroy my earnest desire that the money asked for should be at once paid.

APPENDIX 11.

Dated 4th February 1875.

From—C. U. AITCHISON, ESQ., C. S. I., *Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.*

To—MESSRS. JEFFERSON, PAYNE, & CO., *Solicitors to His Highness the Gaekwar.*

YOUR letter of 30th January to the Viceroy's Private Secretary having been transferred to this Office for disposal, I am directed by the Governor General in Council to inform you that the Agent to the Governor General and Special Commissioner at Baroda has received the instructions of Government on the matters therein referred to, and he will doubtless make the necessary communication to the Government Solicitor.

APPENDIX 12.

Telegram dated 4th February 1875.

From—HIS HIGHNESS THE GAEKWAR, *Baroda*.

To—HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, *Calcutta*.

DEEPLY pained to learn from my Solicitors that preparations for my defence at a standstill for want of funds. Their requirements for legitimate expenses not granted. Promises of ample opportunity for vindicating my innocence thus practically ignored; private purse attached; my Ranees' marriage ornaments and moneys seized; my ryots and relations greatly alarmed, and fear to give my Solicitors aid, pecuniary or otherwise. My late Karbharies, from whom alone valuable information can be obtained, under restraint, on matters connected with old charges, and access to them not granted to my Solicitors. My character, liberty, and kingdom at stake. I entreat your Excellency to direct immediate advance to be made out of the Baroda State funds of two lakhs of rupees, Solicitors undertaking to account.

APPENDIX 13.

No. 1, dated Baroda, 5th February 1875.

From—COL. SIR LEWIS PELLY, K. C. S. I., *Agent, Govr.-Genl., & Special Commr., Baroda*,

To—C. U. AITCHISON, Esq., C. S. I., *Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.*

I HAVE the honor to forward copy of a letter from His Highness the Gaekwar, dated 4th instant, also a copy of the telegram therein alluded to, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council.

Dated Baroda, 4th February 1875.

From—HIS HIGHNESS MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR,

To—COL. SIR LEWIS PELLY, K. C. S. I., *Agent, Govr.-Genl., & Special Commr., Baroda.*

I AM greatly distressed by what my Solicitors tell me relative to the withholding of funds for my defence.

They inform me Mr. Woodroffe will not act for me unless his fees be remitted at once.

I am specially desirous that his services should be secured on my behalf.

After the repeated promises made by His Excellency the Governor General to afford me every opportunity of clearing my character, I am at a loss to understand why the money necessary for my defence should not be paid.

I have proposed a telegram to His Excellency, which I send herewith, and I beg the favor of your causing it to be forwarded to him without delay. You will see from it what my wishes are.

APPENDIX 14.

Telegram dated 5th February 1875.

From—FOREIGN SECRETARY, *Calcutta*.

TO—SIR LEWIS PELLY, *Baroda*.

FOLLOWING telegram from Gaekwar to Viceroy,—(*vide* Appendix 12).

Acquaint Gaekwar with orders already given on subject of expenses. The general instructions as to affording all proper facilities for defence will be sufficient to enable you to deal with rest of telegram.

APPENDIX 15.

Telegram dated 7th February 1875.

From—SIR LEWIS PELLY, *Baroda*.

To—FOREIGN SECRETARY, *Calcutta*.

Rs. 50,000 paid yesterday to Mr. Jefferson. This makes total advance of one lakh and one quarter. Defence still dissatisfied with amount. Government will either have to accede to unlimited demands or else draw a line and adhere to it.

APPENDIX 16.

Telegram dated 8th February 1875.

From—SIR LEWIS PELLY, *Baroda*.

To—FOREIGN SECRETARY, *Calcutta*.

ON Friday, 5th February, Cleveland wrote Jefferson that Agent authorised payment of Rs. 50,000, because Gaekwar considered an immediate advance urgently required; but, in making it, it was to be distinctly understood that it was not to be considered in any way as an acknowledgment on part of Government that the fees to Counsel and other payments which Jefferson stated should be made were such as ought properly to be made, or such as would be sanctioned by Government,—that the question as to what allowance would be made out of Baroda Treasury for expenses must be left to decision of Viceroy, and that the Rs. 50,000, as well as the Rs 75,000 previously paid, must be accepted as a payment on account of expenses of conducting proceedings in an ordinary and reasonable manner,—that both sums would have to be accounted for by Jefferson on the basis of the scale of fees, charges, and expenses which might afterwards be sanctioned. On 5th February, Jefferson acknowledged receipt of Cleveland's letter, and asked for immediate payment of the Rs. 50,000. On 6th, Baroda rupees, value 50,000 Government rupees, were paid Jefferson, and he gave receipt, stating that money received on terms mentioned in Cleveland's letter. On Sunday 7th, Jefferson wrote that, on re-considering Cleveland's letter, he would not accept the Rs. 50,000 on terms mentioned, as they could not take upon themselves the responsibility. He encloses hoondies on Bombay, which he had purchased with Rs. 50,000, and says they will at once intimate to Gaekwar that they can take no further steps for his defence. He concludes by offering to receive the Rs. 50,000 and other moneys on account of the costs and charges of the defence, subject to their being sanctioned by the Court. I take this to mean that he wants at once the Rs. 2,89,000 before demanded as advance. I understand also that he wants to pay his second Counsel at the rate of Rs. 1,500 per diem. Cleveland has asked defence if it would accept advances to meet expenses on following basis:—Retainer for Ballantyne 5,000 guineas. Fee on brief, 500 guineas. Refreshers Rs. 1,000 a day from 26th January till date of arrival in London on return. Ballantyne's expenses in addition. Second Counsel Rs. 700 a day, commencing on day he leaves, and ending on his return to Calcutta. Third Counsel Rs. 400 a day. First pleader Rs. 200 a day. Second pleader Rs. 100 a day. Expenses of Counsel and pleaders extra. Also an immediate payment of Rs. 10,000 to meet establishment, &c. Government side have two Counsels and a Solicitor only, and are going to pay leading Counsel Rs. 600 a day, and junior Counsel Rs. 500 a day.

APPENDIX 17.

Telegram dated 9th February 1875.

From—SIR LEWIS PELLY, *Baroda.*

To—FOREIGN SECRETARY, *Calcutta.*

DEFER decision on costs of defence until I telegraph again. Defence Solicitors' demands exorbitant.

APPENDIX 18.

Telegram dated 12th February 1875.

From—SIR LEWIS PELLY, *Baroda.*

To—FOREIGN SECRETARY, *Calcutta.*

SUBSTANCE of your telegram of 11th has been communicated to Jefferson after consultation with Scoble and Cleveland. No reply hitherto. If they reject terms, legal advisers think I should be authorised to guarantee Ballantyne's fees and reasonable further costs. Such expenses to be determined by Taxing Master of High Court, Bombay. Legal advisers think Government committed to payment of Ballantyne's fees. In this view Rs. 2,00,000 may not be sufficient.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 9. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1875. Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

No. 5716, dated Calcutta, 23rd December 1874.

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

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

I proceed to submit the annual report on the administration of the Post Office of India for the year 1873-74.

2. In the internal administration of the department, the most important events have been—(1) the introduction of the new Post Office Manual described in the report for 1871-72; (2) a radical alteration in the system of accounts; and (3) the application of the revision of inland postage rates and conditions, both as respects official and private correspondence, explained in the report for 1872-73. Changes of so extensive and important a character, affecting the work of the department in almost every detail of its various branches, necessarily entail close application both on the part of those charged with the practical execution of the alterations and on the supervising staff. The year under review has thus been one of real hard work throughout the department.

COMMUNICATIONS WITH PLACES ABROAD.

3. A new mail packet service, plying once in four weeks, has been established between Singapore and Brisbane by way of the Torres Straits: the contract was arranged by the Government of Queensland, and all correspondence for that colony, instead of travelling by Point de Galle and Melbourne, is now conveyed by the newly opened route. The rates of postage on all letters for the Australian Colonies were also reduced from 8 annas 8 pie to 6 annas per half ounce, the rule of compulsory prepayment being still retained.

4. The route to countries in Foreign Europe through Italy and France was abandoned and another route substituted *vid* Bombay, per French packet, through the Mediterranean and thence through France; and coupled with this alteration a reduction in the rates of letter postage was effected.

LOCAL STEAM SERVICES.

5. In anticipation of the new contract, the provisions of which were described in my last annual report, the British India Steam Navigation Company consented to establish the two following lines both deemed important for postal ends, *viz.*:—

(1) Direct weekly communication between Calcutta, Rangoon and Moulmein, with effect from October 1873.

(2) Communication twice a week (instead of once a week only) between Bombay and Kurrachee, with effect from June 1873.

6. This last-mentioned line was temporarily discontinued in January 1874, so as to release a steamer required for relief purposes in connection with the famine; and steam communication with Kurrachee for the time being reverted to single trips in the week.

Thus the lines worked under contract with this Company stood on the 31st March last as follows, *viz.*—

(1) Direct weekly communication between Calcutta, Rangoon and Moulmein, with an extension to the Straits once every four weeks: fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Rangoon, *vid* Akyab: fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Akyab *vid* Chittagong.
(2) Communication once a week between Bombay and Kurrachee, with a continuation once a fortnight to the Persian Gulf.
(3) Four-weekly communication between Madras, Rangoon and intermediate ports on the East Coast.
(4) Fortnightly communication between Calcutta, Bombay and intermediate ports on the East and West Coasts.
(5) Monthly communication between Calcutta, Port Blair and Camorta.
(6) Fortnightly communication between Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, with a four-weekly extension, except in the monsoon, to Sandoway.

7. A yearly subsidy of Rs. 7,25,000 is paid for the maintenance of all these lines except the Port Blair and Camorta line, for which special contract arrangements exist in respect to the transmission of Government stores.

8. Turning now to steam services performed by companies other than the British India Steam Navigation Company, the only change on record is one under which fortnightly communication has been substituted for monthly communication between Moulmein, Tavoy and Mergui, the contract having been given for three years on a subsidy of Rs. 18,000 per annum. I append a list of these additional services, and would explain that the first two are managed by the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, the third by this department, and the last by Her Majesty's Government, though paid for out of the Indian revenues.

(1) By the Irawaddy Flotilla and Burmese Steam Navigation Company, for weekly communication between Rangoon, Mandalay and intermediate ports, with a monthly extension to Bhamo, the subsidy being Rs. 5,000 per mensem.
(2) By the Burmese Steam Tug Company, for fortnightly communication with Moulmein, Tavoy and Mergui, on a yearly subsidy of Rs. 18,000.
(3) By Jardine, Matheson and Company (of Hong-Kong) and Apcar and Company (of Calcutta), for the conveyance of mails monthly between Calcutta, the Straits and Hong-Kong, the dates of departure being regulated primarily with reference to the Calcutta opium sales (no subsidy).
(4) By the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, for fortnightly communication between Busreh and Bagdad, the subsidy being Rs. 4,000 per mensem.

9. The "Ethiopia," a contract packet belonging to the fleet of the British India Steam Navigation Company, was wrecked on reef, Cape Negrais, in August 1873, during her voyage from Calcutta to Rangoon, and a large portion of the mail on board lost.

EMBOSSED ENVELOPES.

10. One of the gravest evils with which the Indian Post Office has to contend consists in the deep-rooted native habit of using for purposes of the post the flimsiest of paper and of folding it so minutely as to leave no room for the direction: these directions, which generally contain much superfluous matter, are often spread over the whole space available on both sides of the cover, and the confusion is enhanced by the post marks which, for want of space, have to be impressed on the address itself. It was hoped that the enlargement in 1869 of the unit of letter weight from one quarter to one half of a tola would work good; but the measure was not followed by any marked improvement in the description of paper or size of envelope used by the native public. As a remedy therefore envelopes embossed with half-anna and with one-anna stamps were offered for sale at the value of the stamps they bore, no charge being made for the paper. This change commenced from July 1873 and at once became very popular. The demand for embossed envelopes far exceeded the most sanguine estimate, so much so, that in four months the Superintendent of Stamps at Calcutta exhausted a supply which would otherwise have lasted over a quarter of a century. Since then Messrs. De la Rue and Company have been busy in making envelopes for India, and though for many months they have been turning out this class of stationery at the rate of 57 reams a day, the required quantities have not yet been stored in the several local stamp depôts. It is encouraging to find that the demand for these envelopes springs largely from the principal up-country centres of native commerce, a fact which tends to shew that the envelopes are being used by the class for whose benefit this concession was introduced.

REVISION OF RULES FOR SALE, &c., OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

11. Coupled with the above, the rules for the custody, distribution and sale of postage stamp labels were revised, the principal features of change consisting in the abolition of discount previously granted to the public on the larger purchases of postage stamps made from the Treasury, and in the case of Post Masters and other retail vendors, a reduction from one anna in the rupee, or 6¼ per cent., to half an anna in the rupee, or 3⅛ per cent.

LOSS OF POSTAGE STAMPS EX WRECK "DHOOLIA."

12. In September 1873 the "Dhoolia," a canal steamer, was wrecked in the Red Sea near Suez. She had on board several cases containing Indian postage stamps and embossed envelopes bearing a gross representative value of nearly £ 2,000, together with Indian one-anna receipt stamps, aggregating in representative value about £ 5,000. Some of these stamps recovered from the wreck fell into the hands of Arab hawkers who retailed them at largely depreciated rates to Indian passengers and other persons. In communication with Government, the British Consulate Authorities in Egypt were telegraphed to, the Custom House Officers in Bombay authorised to recover at cost price purchases made by the public

and no efforts spared to lessen the effect of the mischief wrought. The extent of loss to which the Indian revenues were subjected by this unfortunate accident can never accurately be learnt, but I do not think that it could have been great. So far as I have been able to learn, none of the receipt stamps have been offered for sale, and of the postage stamps some were so injured by exposure to sea water that they never could have been used, and many were either recovered in Egypt or obtained by the exertions of the Government of Bombay.

NEW POSTAL CIRCLE FOR ASSAM.

13. Experience having shown the Bengal Postal Circle to be so unwieldly in size that its more remote limits were with difficulty supervised from distant Calcutta, the sanction of Government was obtained to the creation of a separate postal jurisdiction for the province of Assam; the adjoining States of Cooch Behar with the districts of Sylhet and Cachar were added to this charge and the whole constituted into a new postal circle under the control of one Chief Inspector. This measure, while providing a superior postal administration for the states thus detached, has relieved the Post Master General of Bengal of an extensive tract of country beyond the reach of his personal control.

REMOVAL OF POST MASTER GENERAL'S HEAD-QUARTERS TO ALLAHABAD.

14. The head-quarters of the Post Master General of the North-Western Provinces were transferred from Agra to Allahabad, the seat of the Government of those provinces.

CAMP POST OFFICES.

15. Postal services were organised in connection with the temporary camps of exercise established at Bangalore, Chinchwud (near Poona) and Roorkee; and this work was discharged to the full satisfaction of the military authorities for whom the arrangements were made. In Madras the Post Master General introduced a novel measure, having for its object the extension of postal facilities to pilgrims. This class assemble in large masses at fairs and holy places in various parts of Southern India, and Major Bourke has arranged for the attendance at such localities of a special agency whose duty it is, not only to collect and deliver correspondence, to provide and sell postage stamps, but also to furnish cheap stationery and writing materials, for which a trifling additional fee is levied sufficient to cover the cost of original outlay. A correspondence was thus created which Major Bourke thinks will soon develop into large proportions.

OVERLAND MONEY ORDER BRANCH.

16. Arrangements were concluded for the extension to Canada of the means of exchanging money orders with India. Under the orders of Government the overland money order business has been transferred from the management of the Post Office to that of the Civil Account Department, to whom the Indian Inland Money Order Offices are subordinate.

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

17. A statement shewing the number of post offices and letter-boxes opened during the years 1872-73, 1873-74, and the total number existing at the close of those official years, will be found in Appendix I: the marginal abstract contrasts the newly established postal receptacles of the year under report with those of the preceding year. Bengal and Madras exhibit the largest extensions, those being the only postal circles where the transfer of the district post to the Post Master General's management is still in progress: in Bengal however some of the new post offices were only started as temporary establishments to meet the exigencies of famine operations. On the 31st March last the number of postal receptacles in India stood at 6,805, as compared with 6,305 on the corresponding date of the previous year, giving a net increase of 500. During the year under report 169 rural messengers were newly entertained and 69 dispensed with, the total number of [illegible] under this class retained on the 31st March 1874 being 1,253.

	Opened in 1872-73.	Opened in 1873-74.
Post Offices	200	234
Letter-boxes	300	514
TOTAL ...	500	748

SECTION II.—POSTAL LINES.

18. Appendix II is a statement shewing the distance over which the mails were carried in each circle by the various methods of conveyance during the years 1872-73 and 1873-74: the general results are given in an abstract form on the margin. The increase under the head "railway" and the decrease under "runners and boats" are mainly due to extensions on the Oudh and Rohilcund and the Rajputana State Railways. The large increase under the head "sea" is attributable to extensions of the local steam services under contract with the British India Steam Navigation Company which have already formed the subject of comment.

Year.	Railway.	Mail cart Horse and Camel dak.	Runners and boats.	Sea.	Total.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
1872-73 ...	5,368½	3,915	33,406	6,367	49,056½
1873-74 ...	5,738½	4,003	32,947	11,928	54,616½
Increase ...	370	88	...	5,561	5,560
Decrease ...	...	...	459	...	...

SECTION III.—CORRESPONDENCE.

19. A recent alteration in the method of preparing the statistical returns of the department and in the headings under which this information is classified, has necessarily interfered with the usual detailed contrast of the correspondence in 1873-74 with that of the previous year: the entries in Appendix III have thus been confined to the figures of the year under report. A comparison has however been exhibited on the margin in an abstract form. The most striking features are (1) the unusually large expansion of letters and (2) the fall under the head of books and patterns (now called packets), a class of correspondence which for many years has been steadily augmenting. Although the increase in the estimated number of letters received for delivery is largely attributable to natural growth of correspondence, it can also to a great extent be explained by the operation of the new official correspondence rules which practically caused the transmission by letter post of all service covers not exceeding ten tolas in weight and their consequent transfer from the head of banghy post to that of letter post. The decline in the number of packets is entirely due to this cause. Notwithstanding the accession of overland parcels and the reduction in the rate of charge on inland parcels, the number of parcels transmitted through the post still continues, as in past years, to fall. Signs of a reaction are however already apparent, and I think it probable that the next annual report will shew a substantial expansion in this class of business.

Year.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Books, patterns and packets.	Total.
1872-73	83,127,099	7,928,092	653,401	1,448,723	93,157,314
1873-74	98,531,628	8,762,200	605,312	1,336,363	109,235,503
Increase ...	15,404,530	834,108	...	...	16,078,189
Decrease ...	...	...	48,089	112,360	...
Increase percentage ...	18·5	1·05	...	...	17·2
Decrease percentage ...	...	...	7·3	7·7	...

20. Last year I alluded to the commencement with effect from the 1st March 1874 of the *overland parcel post*, a system under which parcels can be exchanged between Great Britain and India through the agency of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company on the one side and the Indian Post Office on the other. The British Post Office have no concern with the arrangement. The extent of business done during the year under review is shewn on the margin. The number of parcels received by each mail have averaged 256 against 165 despatched, India having thus sent about two parcels for every three received. The revenue derived by the Indian Post Office from this source has averaged Rs. 3,609 per mensem.

	Total number of parcels despatched in the year.	Average weight of each parcel.	Net revenue derived by the Indian Post Office after deduction of Customs duty, and sums due to the P. and O. Company.
		lbs. oz.	Rs. A. P.
To India ...	13,334	5 8·8	32,946 7 4
From India ..	8,589	2 5·8	10,366 13 0
Total ...	21,923	7 14·6	43,313 4 4

21. A more detailed analysis of the letter returns is given on the margin, and it is satisfactory to find that the ratio of increase of paid letters is greater than that of unpaid: this view will further be confirmed by the appendices which yet remain to be dealt with. It will be found that the sales of ordinary postage stamps have increased in value by 4·27 per cent., while the cash collections have only progressed to the extent of 1·02 per cent.

	Paid and service.	Unpaid.	Registered.	Total.
1872-73 ...	53,060,653	29,205,298	1,841,152	83,127,098
1873-74 ...	66,327,551	29,963,356	2,230,819	98,531,628
Increase ...	14,256,898	757,965	389,667	15,404,530
Increase percentage ...	27·8	2·5	21·1	18·5

22. On the 31st March 1873, the number of registered newspapers existing in India amounted to 478: during the year under review 131 fresh papers were registered, 59 discontinued, and eight publications included in last years list have been omitted this year as not being newspapers, thus leaving on the 31st March 1874 a net total of 542, the distribution of which among the several postal circles is given below, *viz.*:—

Postal Circle.	English.		Vernacular.		English and Vernacular.		Total.	
	On 31st March 1873.	On 31st March 1874.	On 31st March 1873.	On 31st March 1874.	On 31st March 1873.	On 31st March 1874.	On 31st March 1873.	On 31st March 1874.
Bengal (including Assam) ...	35	49	59	89	5	14	99	152
Madras	26	32	26	26	22	32	84	90
Bombay	34	36	62	66	22	20	118	122
North-Western Provinces ...	10	13	58	58	5	7	73	78
Punjab	10	7	30	31	1	1	41	39
Central Provinces... ...	3	3	4	3	2	3	9	9
British Burma	14	14	5	2	...	...	19	16
Sind	9	8	3	3	1	1	13	12
Oudh	5	3	6	14	8	4	19	21
Rajputana	...	...	2	2	1	1	3	3
Total ...	156	165	255	294	67	83	478	542

23. The correspondence received was disposed of as detailed in the following abstract:—

Given to post office peons or delivered from the window ...	85,230,483
Sent for delivery to branch post offices	17,065,864
Ditto ditto the district post	3,651,176
Given for delivery to rural messengers	3,287,980
Total ...	109,235,503

24. The following statement shews the estimated number of letters and newspapers sent to and received from the United Kingdom both by the Southampton and Brindisi routes: it includes not merely correspondence with England itself, but also transit correspondence, *i. e.*, the correspondence between India and other countries the route for which lies through England:—

	Detail of correspondence with the United Kingdom.		
	Route.	Estimated aggregate number of letters.	Estimated aggregate number of newspapers.
Despatched from India to the United Kingdom ...	*Vid* Southampton	508,240	78,868
	Vid Brindisi ...	1,495,176	295,740
Received in India from the United Kingdom ...	*Vid* Southampton	419,634	508,292
	Vid Brindisi ...	1,196,082	1,102,120
Total ...	1873-74 ...	3,619,132	1,985,020
	1872-73 ...	3,458,056	1,974,830

As compared with the previous year, there has been an increase of letters to the extent of 3·1 per cent., together with a small increase of half per cent. under the head of newspapers. Great Britain sent 69 per cent. of its Indian letters and newspapers *vid* Brindisi, while India forwarded three-fourths of these classes of correspondence by that route.

		Sent and received in India.
By British packet.	Letters exchanged *vid* Italy	115,110
	Letters exchanged *vid* France	76,162
	Letters exchanged *vid* Trieste	19,604
	Letters exchanged with Gibraltar, Malta, and Ports east of Suez	365,517
Letters exchanged by French packets of the Indo-China Line		12,896
Total ...		589,289

25. An abstract is given on the margin containing the total number of letters during the year under report which travelled by each of the main routes employed in exchanging foreign mails with India. The ports described as "east of Suez" include Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Japan, Shanghai, Australia, New-Zealand, and other places in the East.

26. A statement shewing the sales of the various classes of postage stamps will be found in Appendix V, from which the following comparative abstract has been compiled, *viz.*:—

	8-pie labels.	½-anna labels.	1-anna labels.	2-anna labels.	4-anna labels.	8-anna labels.	½-anna envelopes.	1-anna envelopes.
	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Decrease per cent.
1871-72 as compared with 1870-71 ...	14·21	13·58	19·64	6·92	2·78	14·35	11·59	35·26
1872-73 as compared with 1871-72 ...	17·78 Increase.	12·66	24·33	3·07	0·22	5·34	7·04 Increase.	20·[illegible] Increase.
1873-74 as compared with 1872-73 ...	2·65	1·21	0·67	2·05	2·74	5·75	3·20	[illegible]

The gross value of stamps sold in 1873-74 has increased by 4·27 per cent. as compared with a corresponding increase of 2·82 per cent. in the previous year. I have already explained the cause of the enormous sales of embossed envelopes, and it is a noteworthy fact that, notwithstanding these sales, the disposal of half-anna labels still exhibits some advancement.

27. Appendix VI contains the sales of service postage stamps which have fallen from Rs. 10,63,847 in 1872-73 to Rs. 10,54,294 in 1873-74. This loss is explained by the operation of the new official correspondence rules, a subject which will, in its financial aspect, be treated at greater length hereafter.

28. Dead letter offices exist at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Agra, Lahore, Nagpur, Kurrachee, and Lucknow. Owing to change of system and alteration in the method of classifying the statistical returns, introduced with effect from the 1st April 1873, the results in this branch cannot be properly contrasted with the returns of previous years. The former classification, in many respects faulty, has now been improved, but this reform, as already stated,

renders any fair comparison of results quite impossible. Appendix No. IV has therefore been confined to the figures of the year under report: the general results are given in the following abstract, *viz.* :—

	Number.	Percentage.
Covers received in the several dead letter offices during the year 1873-74 ...	2,472,216	
Covers transferred by one dead letter office to another ...	459,308	
Balance ...	2,012,908	
Disposed of by redirection to addressees and by issue for return to senders ...	977,459	48·56
Deduct covers returned to the dead letter office as undeliverable ...	103,304	10·56
Balance actually disposed of ...	874,155	43·42
Undisposable ...	1,035,449	51·44

29. After the money spent and pains bestowed on this branch of postal work, it is the reverse of encouraging to find that more than half of the covers which reach the dead letter office have to be destroyed. In India, however, the difficulties which beset dead letter office work are exceedingly great, if not almost insurmountable. Not only have we a European population constantly on the move, but an enormous native population speaking many languages, writing divers characters and for the most part ill-educated. Many native letters bear no signature at all, others are only initialled: the town of origin is frequently omitted, and the more detailed particulars of the writer's address are but rarely given. The similarity of native names is another serious obstacle to the disposal of a dead cover. For instance the name "Chuni Lall," written in Shikast Urdu, might also be read as "Jhunee Lall" or as "Jainee Lall," as "Jaintee Lall" or as "Jaithee Lall." Again the attempt to trace a "Verasamy" in Bangalore or a "Mahomed Bux" in Delhi would be almost a hopeless task. Add to this that India does not, like European countries, possess a post office directory or other similar work of reference by which the addresses of the bulk of the native population can be learnt, and some notion may be formed of the difficulties with which the dead letter office in this country has to contend. Yet this work is of such moment to the public that neither expense nor trouble ought to be spared towards its proper performance: these are the views which I have endeavoured to impress on those charged with the working of the department, but it is right that the Government should know how hard it is to obtain the desired efficiency.

SECTION IV.—DISTRICT POST.

30. As explained in previous reports, the district post consists of lines of communication connecting the head-quarters of each district with the revenue and police stations in the interior and is maintained principally for the conveyance of official correspondence. In Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Oude, it is worked entirely by officers of this department, acting under the orders of the local Government. In Madras and Bengal the management is gradually being transferred to the Post Master General. During the year under report a great deal of attention has been bestowed on the district post by the Post Master General of Madras, where rural delivery arrangements are extremely backward: the management of four additional districts has been taken over, a personal visit has been made by Major Bourke to each district under his control, and in communication with the local officials a thorough re-organisation has in each instance been effected. Credit is due to Major Bourke for the labor bestowed on this important branch of postal work. The Post Master General of Madras now manages the district dâk in ten districts out of a total of twenty-one. In Bengal the zemindari dâk of three more districts has during the year passed into the hands of the Post Master General, who now controls this branch of the post office in 30 out of 42 districts.

31. The general results of district post operations, so far as concerns correspondence sent to or received from the imperial post, are given in Appendix VII, from which the following abstract has been prepared, *viz.* :—

Letters and Newspapers.	Number.	Percentage.
Sent to district post for delivery	3,803,869	Being 3·54 per cent. of the total number of covers received for delivery.
Portion of the above received back ...	321,484	Being 8·45 per cent. on the number sent to district post.
Received from district post	2,905,877	Being 2·70 per cent. on the total number received by the General Post Office for delivery.

The proportion of covers received back undelivered continues to improve.

SECTION V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

32. I give below the receipts and charges of the *pro formâ* account kept under the new rules introduced with effect from the 1st April 1873, for taking security from post office servants. Out of some 9,500 subscribers there have been but five defaulters: and the sums decreed against a subscription income amounting to Rs 19,334 have aggregated only Rs. 302-5-3. Should the fund continue thus to prosper, a reduction in the rate of subscription for non-pensionable grades will soon have to be made, but the experience of one year only would not warrant an immediate change:—

Receipts.	Number of employees.		Amount of subscription.			Charges.	
	First half-year.	Second half-year.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Total.		
A.—Pensionable.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Imperial ...	4,659	4,772	4,659 0 0	4,772 0 0	9,431 0 0	Sums decreed against the fund	302 5 3
District ...	192	175	192 0 0	175 0 0	367 0 0	Establishment ...	1,746 0 0
Total ...	4,851	4,947	4,851 0 0	4,947 0 0	9,798 0 0	Total ...	2,048 5 3
B.—Non-Pensionable.						Balance at credit	17,285 10 9
Imperial ...	7,271	7,290	3,635 8 0	3,645 0 0	7,280 8 0		
District ...	2,313	2,198	1,156 8 0	1,099 0 0	2,255 8 0		
Total ...	9,584	9,488	4,792 0 0	4,744 0 0	9,536 0 0		
Grand Total ...	14,435	14,435	9,643 0 0	9,691 0 0	19,334 0 0	Grand Total ...	19,334 0 0

33. Under the head of complaints from the public the principal point for remark consists in an increase from 989 to 1,318 in the number of well-grounded complaints against the department; this increase has for the most part occurred in the mofussil of Madras and Bengal, those being the two postal circles in which postal expansion has mainly taken place. As the department extends, irregularities will occur, and the encouragement of complaints from the public, by courteous notice and prompt attention, is an important duty on the part of the supervising officers of the post office. An increase in the number of such complaints is not to my mind a bad sign, the more so when, as in the year under notice, they have originated in those very localities where new post offices were called into existence.

Postal Circles.	1872-73.			1873-74.		
	British Territory.	Foreign Territory.	Total.	British Territory.	Foreign Territory.	Total.
Bengal	2	0	2	5	1	6
Madras	2	0	2	1	0	1
Bombay	1	7	8	0	4	4
North-Western Provinces ...	6	1	7	13	1	14
Punjab	1	0	1	2	1	3
Central Provinces	0	1	1	0	2	2
Rajputana	1	3	4	0	2	2
Total ...	13	12	25	21	11	32

34. The number of highway robberies of the mail, which last year fell from 36 to 25, has, as will be seen from the marginal abstract, again risen in the year under review to 32, the increase being restricted to British territory. Twelve of these cases were punished by convictions; the mails were wholly recovered on fourteen occasions, and partially recovered nine times.

The following statement indicates the localities in which the robberies took place, *viz.* :—

Names of Postal Circles.	British Territory.			Foreign Territory.		
	Names of Districts.	Number of Robberies.	Number of attacks.	Names of Native States.	Number of Robberies.	Number of attacks.
Bengal	Chumparun ...	3	1			
	Midnapore ...	1	...	Nepal ...	1	
	Sarun ...	1	...			
	Hazaribagh ...	1	1			
		5	2			
Madras	Nellore ...	1	...			
	Coconada ...	...	1			
	Palamcottah ...	...	1			
	Cuddalore ...	...				
		1	3			
	Carried over ...	6	5	Carried over ...	1	

Names of Postal Circles.	British Territory.			Foreign Territory.		
	Names of Districts.	Number of Robberies.	Number of attacks.	Names of Native States.	Number of Robberies.	Number of attacks.
	Brought forward	6	5	Brought forward...	1	
Bombay	......	...	...	Joonaghur ...	1	4
				Nowanuggur ...	1	...
				Buntwa ...	1	...
				Pahlunpore ...	1	...
				Porebunder ...	...	1
				Chamardee ...	...	1
					4	6
North-Western Provinces	Jhansi ...	3		Holkar's ...	1	1
	Benares ...	2				
	Etah ...	1				
	Bulandshahr ...	1				
	Shajahanpore ...	1				
	Azamgarh ...	1				
	Meerut ...	1				
	Muttra ...	1				
	Budaun ...	1				
	Agra ...	1				
		13				
Punjab	Dera Ismail Khan	1				
	Hissár ...	1		Shahzadpore ...	1	
		2				
Central Provinces ...	.....	...	...	Nizam's Territory	2	
Rajputana	.....	...	...	Jeypore ...	1	...
				Serohi ...	1	...
				Laharoo ...	...	1
				Marwar ...	...	2
					2	3
Total ...	.....	21	5		11	10

Grand Total 32, besides 15 attacks.

Postal Officials.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Inspectors	154	153
Post Masters, Deputy and Sub-Deputy Post Masters	2,376	2,784
Clerks	2,069	2,358
Peons, &c.	6,220	6,329
Road Establishment	14,401	13,822
Total ...	25,220	25,846

35. There are 25,362 persons permanently employed in the post office: the marginal abstract includes all those of a grade below that of Post Master General.

SECTION VI.—NON-POSTAL BRANCHES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

36. Four Bullock Train Offices have been closed during the year under report, thus reducing the total number from 52 to 48. The lines remain the same as those mentioned last year, *viz.*:—

A main line from Calcutta to Peshawar with branches to Jubbulpore, Futtehgurh, Gwalior, Landour, Simla, Ferozepore, Bhawalpur (through Mooltan), Sialkot, and Murree.

37. No alteration has been made in the Punjab Military Van Dâk, the lines of which remain as before, *viz.*:—

Meean Meer to Peshawar.
Wazeerabad to Sialkot.
Rawal Pindi to Murree (during the summer months only).
Umritsur to Pathankote (during the summer months only).

38. Owing to railway extension the passenger service ceased to work between Khandwa and Mortucca; travellers are however still conveyed by the post office between Indore and Mortucca; they are also conveyed between Umballa and Kalka on the Simla line, Caragola and Silligoree on the Darjeeling line, Moradabad and Kaladoongee on the Naini Tal line, and between Mooltan and Bhawalpur.

SECTION VII.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

39. The new rules for the treatment of official correspondence, which came into force on the 1st April 1873, comprised two principal features of change, *viz.*, (1) an extensive

reduction in the letter post rates, and (2) a total abolition of franking, the secretariat and large military offices who previously enjoyed this privilege being required to prepay their covers by means of service stamps. Thus the correspondence of the largest offices in the country, which under the recent system were never charged at all, now appear again in the accounts, and the revenue thus obtained has proved nearly sufficient to counterbalance the large reduction in the rates of letter postage explained in the report for last year. Instead therefore of the enormous fall in official postage which otherwise would have resulted, a loss of only Rs. 9,792 has to be reported.

40. I will now deal with the revenue derived from private correspondence which exhibits an increase of Rs. 72,102. In truth, however, the improvement is nearly double that amount. For under the new system of accounts commencing from the 1st April 1873, transfer entries were discontinued, actual receipts and payments alone being dealt with: thus items composing fines and savings, instead of being shewn as assets, have, during the year under report, been deducted from the bills and never appeared at all in the account. Had the former system of account prevailed, the decrease of Rs. 20,000 now observable under the head miscellaneous would not have been found. For a proper comparison therefore the income of last year should be reduced to the extent of Rs. 20,000. Again, the postage credited by the British Post Office shews a decrease of no less than Rs. 50,468. It should, however, be explained that the entries under the head of steam postage relate no longer to amounts due by the London Post Office, but are confined to accounts that have actually been adjusted, the object of the change being to bring the accounts of the post office in harmony with the figures produced by the Comptroller General. Therefore, for the purposes of comparison, the amount due by the London Post Office in the year 1873-74 (Rs. 2,28,298) should be compared with the corresponding item of the previous year (Rs. 2,44,747), and the receipts of the year under report will thus be enhanced by about Rs. 50,000. If this addition be made and the income of the year 1872-73 diminished by Rs. 20,000, as explained above, the net improvement in the revenue derived from private correspondence will be, not Rs. 72,102 only but Rs. 1,42,000.

41. Turning now to expenditure it will be seen that the charges of the department have increased to the extent of Rs. 1,88,562. More than half a lakh of this increase was caused by ordinary departmental extension, nearly half a lakh was spent in revising the dead letter offices and other large establishments, while the remainder consists for the most part of contingent expenses. This was to be expected: indeed had not much of the work required been postponed to the following year, the contingent expenditure would have been far greater. With the year under review came into operation a radical revision of the entire system of post office work, requiring the printing of new sets of books and forms, the cutting of fresh stamps and seals, and the introduction of improved mail bags. An extensive measure of this kind requiring the re-equipment of more than 3,000 offices in an enormous department must cost money, and the fact that this is the first general revision of the kind attempted since the reduction of postage in the year 1854, is a sufficient explanation of the need for such an expenditure.

42. The following abstract exhibits the financial results in an abstract form, *viz.*:—

Review of financial results.

	1872-73. Rs. A. P.	1873-74. Rs. A. P.
Purely Postal Service.		
Receipts including sale of service postage stamps ...	55,16,110 7 4	55,78,658 5 2
Do. excluding do. do. ...	44,52,262 13 4	45,24,364 0 8
Disbursements	52,32,689 3 1	54,21,251 11 1
Net revenue including sale of service postage stamps ...	2,83,421 4 3	1,57,406 10 1
Net deficit if service postage stamps be excluded ...	7,80,426 5 9	8,96,887 10 5
Non-Postal Branches.		
Bullock Train.		
Receipts	8,11,149 3 3	7,62,519 5 9
Disbursements*	7,83,406 7 5	6,78,017 11 4
	surplus 27,742 11 10	surplus 84,501 10 5
Punjab Military Van Dâk.		
Receipts	3,16,817 3 3	3,08,587 0 8
Disbursements	2,50,751 1 4	2,67,651 14 10
	surplus 66,066 1 11	surplus 40,935 1 10
Passenger Service on mail cart lines.		
Receipts	1,26,393 4 10	1,16,687 11 11†
Disbursements	1,26,393 4 10	1,16,687 11 11†
Contract subsidies to local Steamers engaged primarily for Non-Postal Branches.		
Disbursements	6,48,686 9 10	7,69,963 10 9

* Purely Bullock Train ... ... 7,16,198 6 4 / 6,25,513 0 6
Road Steamer charges debited to Bullock Train ... 40,867 15 4 / 51,143 7 3
Postal ditto ditto ditto ... 25,503 13 8 / 1,362 3 7
Camp of exercise ditto ditto ... 836 4 1
Total ... 7,83,406 7 5 / 6,78,017 11 4

† Note.—The "Passenger Service on Mail Cart lines" shows neither loss nor gain, the fact being, as explained in previous reports, that it is impossible to divide the expenses into those incurred for passengers and those incurred for the mails; and that the passenger receipts are consequently treated as a set off against the cost of the mail service, only the net cost being debited to the Postal Department, and the remainder with the corresponding receipts being shown under the head of Non-Postal Branches.

Briefly stated, these results shew—

	Rs.	
(1).—A net revenue in the purely Postal Department of ...	1,57,406	If sale of service postage stamps be included.
(2).—A net deficit in the purely Postal Department of ...	8,96,887	If the sale of service postage stamps be excluded.
(3).—A net surplus in the Bullock Train Department of ...	84,501	Including charges not purely Bullock Train.
(4).—A net surplus in the Punjab Military Van Dâk of ...	40,935	

43. The non-postal branches of the department have worked very well indeed. What is called the Bullock Train has yielded a monthly profit of more than Rs. 7,000 and the Punjab Military Van Dâk has been earning on the average about Rs. 3,400 per mensem.

44. As respects contract subsidies to local steamers, it should be explained that the increase is only nominal, as the disbursements include arrear payments due for the latter months of the previous year.

	Rs.
Railway free service (estimated value)	2,00,000
English stores (estimate)	31,325
Value of service rendered to the post office by the Government press	57,716
Rent of Government buildings occupied by post office (estimate)	1,74,041
TOTAL ...	4,63,082

45. According to custom I give on the margin in an abstract form certain items which are not included in the regular accounts.

SECTION VIII.—GENERAL REVIEW OF PROGRESS SINCE 1854.

Progress of correspondence since 1854.†

Number of letters and newspapers received for delivery in the year under report, as compared with the numbers received in the year prior to the introduction of the Post Office Act of 1854.

A year before the Act XVII of 1854 came into operation	19,082,676 = 100
1869-70	83,032,957 = 435
1870-71	83,868,397 = 439
1871-72	87,476,768 = 458
1872-73	91,055,190 = 477
1873-74	107,293,828 = 509

46. Appendix XII shews the number of letters and newspapers received for delivery year by year since the introduction of the Post Office Act of 1854: it has been abstracted on the margin.

47. Appendix XIII represents the growth of purely postal revenue since the year 1853-54: the abstract on the margin indicates the progress of income derived from private correspondence, that of 1855-56 (the first complete year after the reduction of postage rates in 1854) being represented by 100 and the revenue of the last seven years in like proportion. The fall in 1870-71 is due to the payment in that year of a large arrear adjustment with the British Post Office.

Year.	Per-centage.
1853-54, last complete year of former rates ...	128
1855-56, first complete year	100
1867-68, thirteenth ditto	237
1868-69, fourteenth ditto	258
1869-70, fifteenth ditto	246
1870-71, sixteenth ditto	235
1871-72, seventeenth ditto	272
1872-73, eighteenth ditto	279
1873-74, nineteenth ditto	284

SECTION IX.—NOTICES OF POST OFFICE OFFICIALS.

48. For about three months in the year the post office was administered by Lieutenant Colonel G. M. Battye: during the remainder of the year I officiated as Director General of the Post Office.

49. My thanks are due to many officers of the department, and specially to those in charge of postal circles for their cordial and efficient co-operation. I would particularly mention Mr. C. W. Hutchinson, Post Master General of the North-Western Provinces, for pains bestowed in elaborating a system of test letters, the description of which will fall for notice in next year's report, and Major the Hon'ble E. R. Bourke, Post Master General of Madras, for industry and patient attention to detail in connection with district dâk operations. The names of the following officers have also been brought prominently to my notice by the several Post Masters General and Chief Inspectors, *viz.*, Mr. Alpin and Baboo Durga Narayan Banerjee in Bengal; Messrs. Kistnama Charloo and Combes in Madras; Messrs. Stuart and Hynes in Bombay; Rai Salig Ram Bahadoor and Mr. Goss in the North-Western Provinces; Messrs. Faichnie, Sullen and Le Breton in the Punjab—Mr. Sullen specially distinguished himself in bringing to justice the perpetrator of a daring parcel robbery; Lalla Gunput Lall in Oudh; Lalla Mithun Lall in the Travelling Post Office.

50. In conclusion, I would advert briefly to the death in November 1873 of Rai Dina Bandhu Mitter, Bahadoor, Inspector in Bengal. During a connection with the department of some eighteen years, this valuable officer won the confidence of his superiors and commanded the esteem of those with whom he was brought into official contact.

APPENDIX No. I.

Statement showing the number of Post Offices and Letter Boxes which were opened during the years 1872-73 *and* 1873-74, *and the total number that stood at the end of those official years.*

Names of Postal Circles.	Opened in 1872-73.		Total of 1872-73.		Closed or Discontinued.		Balance on the 31st March 1873.		Opened in 1873-74.		Total of 1873-74.	
	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.
Bengal (including Assam) ...	61	219	838	2,057	11	147	827	1,910	61	228	888	2,138
Madras ...	55¶	66	427	233	6	...	422	233	55¶	166	477	399
Bombay ...	42	42	487	587	15	27§	472	560	42	166	514	726
North-Western Provinces ...	22	27	473	163	4	...	469	163	22	815	491	978
Punjab ...	28	48	554	321	16	1	538	321	28	360	566	681
British Burma ...	...	...	22	9	...	...	22	9	...	1,130	22	1,139
Central Provinces ...	22	60	215	240	10	6	205	234	...	...	205	234
Sind ...	...	1	73	34	...	...	73	34	98	150	171	184
Oude ...	2	47	84	160	...	6	84	154	892	892	976	1,046
Rajputana ...	2	4	67	9	1	...	66	9	54	54	120	63
TOTAL ...	234	514	3,240	3,813	62	186	3,178	3,627	1,252	3,915	4,430	7,542

§ Including 2 transferred to Madras.
¶ Including 2 offices transferred from Bombay.
‖ 1,487 Letter Boxes served with no cost omitted from previous Return.

ABSTRACT.

	Number.
Opened in 1872-73	500
Total on the 31st March 1873	6,305
Closed	748
Balance	248
Existing on the 31st March 1874	6,805

APPENDIX No. II.

Statement showing the distance over which Mails were conveyed by Railway, Mail Cart, Horses, Runners, Steamers and Boats during the years 1872-73 *and* 1873-74.

Names of Postal Circles.	Mail Cart, Horses, Camel Dâk, &c.		Runners, or Boat lines.		Sea.		Total.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Bengal (including Assam) ...	228	244	7,106*	7,372	2,837	2,900	11,128	11,444
Madras	166	166	6,263	6,286	...	3,064	7,450‡	10,559‡
Bombay	791	815	5,311	5,307	567	1,524	8,308	8,862
North-Western Provinces ...	391	360	4,069	3,750	...	...	5,054	4,883
Punjab	1,026	1,130	2,878	2,851	...	...	4,471	4,599
British Burma	...	...	1,804	1,596	1,078	2,293	2,882	3,889
Central Provinces	98	150	2,773†	2,575	...	...	3,111	3,456
Sind	892	892	802‡	896	1,885	2,147	3,684	4,040
Oude	54	54	873	742	...	...	1,172	1,088
Rajputana	269	192	1,527	1,572	...	...	1,796	1,796
TOTAL ...	3,915	4,003	33,406	32,947	6,367	11,928	49,056‡	54,616‡

* Erroneously shown as 9,300 in the Statement for 1872-73.
† 125 miles less shown in the Statement for 1872-73.
‡ 44 miles less shown in the Statement for 1872-73.

APPENDIX No. III.

Statement showing the number of Post Offices and Letter Boxes which were opened during the year 1872-73.

Names of Postal Circles.	Opened in 1872-73.		Existing on the 31st March 1873.	
	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.
Bengal (including Assam) ...	25	103	777	1,838‖
Madras	16	17	372	167†
Bombay	21	74*	445	645†
North-Western Provinces ...	22	12	451	136**
Punjab	95	6	526	273
British Burma	1	7	22	9
Central Provinces	14	11	193	180
Sind	6	2	73	33
Oude	...	65	82	113
Rajputana	1	3	65	5
TOTAL ...	200	300	3,006	3,299

* 32 District Letter Boxes, erroneously included in the Statement of 1872-73, have been deducted in this Statement.
† 331 ditto ditto.
‡ 13 Letter Boxes less shown in previous year's Statement.
‖ 38 Ditto excess shown in ditto ditto.

Total number of Post Offices and Letter Boxes opened in 1872-73 ... ... 200 300
existing on the 31st March 1873 ... ... 3,006 3,299
Ditto opened in 1873-74 ... ... 1,252 3,915
Ditto closed in 1873-74 ... ... 62 186
Ditto, existing on the 31st March 1874 ... ... 4,196 7,028
Gross number of Post Offices and Letter Boxes existing on the 31st March 1874 ... ... 4,430 7,542

APPENDIX No. IV.

Statement showing the distance over which Mails were conveyed throughout India by Railway.

Names of Postal Circles.	Railway.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.
Bengal (including Assam)	967	928
Madras	1,021‖	1,043‖
Bombay	1,639	1,216
North-Western Provinces	694	773
Punjab	567	618
British Burma	...	...
Central Provinces	240	731
Sind	105	105
Oude	245	292
Rajputana	...	32
TOTAL ...	5,368‡	5,738‡

‖ 125 miles less shown in the Statement for 1872-73.
‡ 169 miles less shown in the Statement for 1872-73.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the estimated number of Letters, Newspapers, Packets and Parcels received for delivery in the Provinces, Sind, Oude, and Rajputana

Names of Postal Circles.		Bengal (including Assam).		Madras.		Bombay.		N.-W. Provinces.	
Detail of Covers.		Number given out for delivery.	Number returned undelivered.	Number given out for delivery.	Number returned undelivered.	Number given out for delivery.	Number returned undelivered.	Number given out for delivery.	Number returned undelivered.
To Post Office Peons and from the Window ...	Letters Paid	11,792,838	84,210	8,489,847	183,360	8,632,432	91,197	6,934,556	109,969
	Unpaid	5,909,818	618,571	1,773,117	328,317	2,483,433	335,226	4,417,621	457,580
	Service Privileged ...	1,729,944	2,034	696,863	4,172	690,554	4,223	1,122,088	9,985
	Registered	684,400	7,352	262,044	7,118	163,702	5,318	256,517	3,889
	Papers	1,905,742	33,789	1,116,247	22,134	1,095,573	19,397	1,185,701	32,954
	Packets	232,845	1,356	188,392	2,477	172,749	1,485	175,930	2,503
	Parcels	150,433	1,122	78,162	1,512	66,482	966	104,233	1,225
To Branch Post Offices ...	Letters Paid	1,663,644	20,545	1,737,321	42,471	2,431,917	35,561	441,415	14,547
	Unpaid	1,909,471	235,789	492,072	85,800	1,629,907	179,631	910,284	131,635
	Service Privileged ...	172,411	5,162	66,534	756	76,649	52	191,755	3,181
	Registered	145,870	1,200	58,453	3,180	99,540	3,259	28,052	704
	Papers	208,544	2,842	234,226	7,144	277,269	7,196	49,302	834
	Packets	15,668	156	33,189	808	29,539	365	7,117	52
	Parcels	13,192	208	15,069	182	10,767	182	9,386	78
To District Post Offices ...	Letters Paid	286,810	5,240	568,225	12,957	61,632	731	208,388	6,936
	Unpaid	537,985	72,088	282,510	37,725	75,320	5,319	424,416	67,159
	Service Privileged ...	76,206	130	17,936	78	573	...	116,878	860
	Registered	18,198	208	21,665	834	2,242	182	13,974	339
	Papers	46,355	678	108,561	1,356	5,709	104	26,853	548
	Packets	3,232	...	12,123	26	1,695	...	4,380	208
	Parcels	2,138	52	2,083	...	130	...	2,320	52
To Rural Messengers ...	Letters Paid	428,039	4,509	196,918	2,868	316,976	3,545	80,508	1,173
	Unpaid	599,592	55,689	129,132	12,227	439,408	39,237	178,825	20,127
	Service Privileged ...	12,540	104	808	...	1,174	...	7,117	182
	Registered	35,978	234	5,548	182	12,123	887	4,484	130
	Papers	47,503	364	26,643	130	31,103	417	11,810	26
	Packets	2,998	...	1,043	...	2,868	26	600	...
	Parcels	2,530	...	470	...	782	26	859	...
	Total ...	28,634,924	1,153,632	16,615,201	757,814	18,812,248	734,532	16,915,369	366,275

No. III.

Post Offices under the Bengal, Madras, Bombay, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, British Burma, Central Provinces, Sind, Oude, and Rajputana Postal Circles during the year 1873-74.

Punjab		British Burma.		Central Provinces.		Sind.		Oude.		Rajputana.		Total.	
Number given out for delivery.	Number returned undelivered.	Number given out for delivery.	Number returned undelivered.	Number given out for delivery.	Number returned undelivered.	Number given out for delivery.	Number returned undelivered.	Number given out for delivery.	Number returned undelivered.	Number given out for delivery.	Number returned undelivered.	Number given out for delivery.	Number returned undelivered.
6,297,136	75,347	521,794	20,987	2,184,056	36,630	2,159,027	61,581	863,068	11,627	915,680	17,936	48,790,434	692,844
2,284,744	199,917	421,679	131,947	977,339	146,495	426,372	121,440	563,690	72,582	625,896	60,929	19,883,709	2,473,004
886,090	7,769	25,263	104	235,581	365	80,978	52	198,820	52	110,047	469	5,776,228	29,225
160,783	3,103	20,779	1,356	54,176	913	33,893	678	34,180	364	24,794	339	1,695,268	30,430
986,073	24,168	287,019	9,412	301,411	3,363	243,950	11,184	207,763	3,884	103,321	1,669	7,432,800	161,354
219,730	1,407	30,582	156	60,303	573	35,457	313	36,161	130	12,879	52	1,165,028	10,452
59,260	704	9,151	104	20,023	130	11,628	130	10,532	104	16,764	208	526,668	6,205
923,137	23,491	17,598	...	345,185	5,813	60,876	52	178,589	4,432	129,575	1,434	7,929,257	148,346
948,427	121,050	2,997	...	323,858	53,211	16,060	1,486	383,745	48,675	100,322	11,653	6,717,143	868,930
222,441	2,764	521	...	55,376	756	2,164	...	62,597	260	3,624	26	854,072	12,957
18,798	521	391	...	13,687	390	1,017	...	21,118	1,122	1,564	...	388,490	10,376
123,787	4,197	260	...	36,004	130	8,055	...	21,978	913	2,007	26	961,432	23,282
31,259	260	156	...	11,262	...	807	...	4,902	26	469	...	134,368	1,667
6,518	78	26	...	2,008	26	260	...	4,478	104	1,956	...	63,660	858
40,176	1,460	...	...	62,597	1,042	86,896	729	42,732	2,424	30,086	1,564	1,387,542	33,062
43,096	4,484	...	...	52,716	8,734	21,795	2,660	166,284	29,017	44,425	6,387	1,648,547	233,578
23,803	364	...	...	14,990	...	1,251	...	21,639	104	7,195	104	280,471	1,640
521	52	...	...	1,694	78	2,321	52	8,708	365	808	...	70,131	2,110
5,892	104	...	...	7,951	26	11,967	52	5,736	156	1,825	52	220,849	3,076
808	...	...	...	2,086	...	573	26	1,981	26	235	...	27,113	286
104	...	...	...	156	...	182	...	1,539	26	208	...	8,860	130
56,601	2,087	130	...	85,357	2,477	56,496	1,017	13,765	234	52,612	2,660	1,287,402	20,538
111,977	8,838	52	...	78,475	8,186	54,541	4,536	62,519	8,317	59,338	10,324	1,713,859	167,481
4,432	521	...	...	3,649	...	156	...	2,217	...	52	...	32,145	807
1,982	26	52	...	4,640	78	6,100	156	4,667	156	1,356	...	76,930	1,849
5,579	26	234	...	7,717	...	12,723	261	1,877	...	1,930	78	147,119	1,302
704	...	26	...	886	...	469	...	78	...	182	...	9,854	26
182	...	...	...	182	...	78	...	651	...	390	...	6,124	26
13,464,040	482,688	1,888,710	164,066	4,943,365	269,416	3,336,092	206,405	2,926,014	185,100	2,249,540	115,910	109,235,503	4,935,838

APPENDIX No. IV.

Statement showing the number of articles received at and disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpore, Kurrachee, and Lucknow during the year 1873-74.

		Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Nagpore.	Kurrachee.	Lucknow.	Total.	
		Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Proportion.
Covers transferred to other Dead Letter Offices...	Letters ...	76,288	28,076	52,861	140,669	47,384	46,288	6,674	37,436	435,676	...
	Papers ...	1,586	1,887	2,774	6,632	4,075	1,960	512	1,874	21,300	...
	Packets ...	61	323	355	503	338	122	...	109	1,811	...
	Parcels ...	54	56	65	189	58	39	12	48	521	...
	Total ...	77,989	30,342	56,055	147,993	51,855	48,409	7,198	39,467	459,308	18·58
Covers disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices. By re-direction to their addressees ...	Letters ...	901	4,695	8,090	6,116	4,139	562	99	15	24,617	...
	Papers ...	3	135	450	1,019	859	69	18	12	2,565	...
	Packets ...	8	18	109	95	93	2	...	1	326	...
	Parcels ...	4	27	19	12	16	3	1	...	82	...
	Total ...	916	4,875	8,668	7,242	5,107	636	118	28	27,590	1·37
By return to their senders ...	Letters ...	203,856	66,831	139,388	229,618	111,711	61,111	13,336	77,582	903,433	...
	Papers ...	5,020	3,524	20,440	6,322	4,950	273	416	2,360	43,305	...
	Packets ...	875	370	808	163	132	15	4	58	2,425	...
	Parcels ...	171	123	115	179	68	18	6	26	706	...
	Total ...	209,922	70,848	160,751	236,282	116,861	61,417	13,762	80,026	949,869	47·19
Covers undisposable and deposited as dead ...	Letters ...	485,569	92,020	146,907	178,255	61,100	17,096	5,421	15,609	1,001,977	...
	Papers ...	19,207	3,786	62	4,016	3,705	395	648	537	32,356	...
	Packets ...	324	145	51	273	72	27	36	5	933	...
	Parcels ...	77	11	44	9	22	6	10	4	183	...
	Total ...	505,177	95,962	147,064	182,553	64,899	17,524	6,115	16,155	1,035,449	51·44
Grand Total ...		794,004	202,027	372,538	574,070	238,722	127,986	27,193	135,676	2,472,216	...
Covers issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and returned as undeliverable	Letters ...	18,805	5,643	13,712	36,988	8,681	7,357	1,210	10,589	102,985	...
	Papers ...	50	21	8	78	99	3	...	9	268	...
	Packets ...	6	4	...	7	3	...	...	2	22	...
	Parcels ...	15	5	...	5	3	1	...	...	29	...
	Total ...	18,876	5,673	13,720	37,078	8,786	7,361	1,210	10,600	103,304	10·56

APPENDIX No. V.

Statement showing the number of Ordinary Postage Labels of each denomination sold in each of the Presidencies and Provinces, with gross Value and Discount thereof, during the years 1872-73 *and* 1873-74.

Names of Presidencies and Provinces.	½ Pie Labels.	¾ Anna Envelopes.	1 Anna Envelopes.	½ Anna Labels.	1 Anna Labels.	2 Anna Labels.	4 Anna Labels.	8 Anna Labels.	Gross Value.	Discount.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bengal (including Assam) ...	154,685	697,130	19,332	9,360,897	1,513,373	640,223	798,088	483,130	9,43,380 7 0	32,241 4 3
Madras	136,932	318,272	16,736	9,401,175	647,872	290,927	377,801	174,079	5,71,401 14 2	20,102 2 5
Bombay	188,703	96,542	3,244	9,949,032	590,938	344,266	362,364	393,196	6,92,221 7 0	24,132 0 2
North-Western Provinces ...	120,038	598,150	10,332	5,789,711	470,420	147,865	314,179	107,005	3,85,484 10 7½	14,273 15 7
Punjab	114,837	774,720	13,803	3,896,636	344,239	112,898	216,232	114,328	2,98,577 7 1	10,448 12 11
British Burma ...	51,183	6,400	768	417,106	139,603	71,011	63,834	93,309	96,644 10 0	3,570 9 5
Central Provinces ...	18,876	46,397	1,764	1,634,491	121,153	45,548	92,790	27,492	1,03,639 2 10½	3,772 13 5
Sind	16,956	13,552	1,728	1,129,915	77,415	38,138	38,612	31,072	71,471 4 6	2,745 14 6
Oude	40,809	37,376	912	721,078	105,868	25,999	45,626	18,109	55,869 3 0	1,998 2 6
Rajputana	4,635	24,656	880	707,477	40,058	19,066	31,861	11,259	41,610 12 6	1,608 6 9
Total of 1873-74 ...	847,654	2,613,195	69,499	43,007,518	4,050,939	1,735,941	2,341,387	1,452,979	*32,60,300 14 9†a	1,14,894 1 11
Total of 1872-73 ...	825,747	99,391	‡11,825	42,448,008	4,198,005	1,796,302	2,277,885	1,386,441	31,26,699 3 2a	1,56,281 5 4

* The difference of Rs. 282-2-3 is on account of sale of Envelopes at the old rate.

† This figure is Rs. 562-6-9 in excess than that which appears as the total of Ordinary Postage Stamp sales in Appendix X, the reason being that Appendix V is prepared from Returns rendered by the several Superintendents of Stamps, while the entries in Appendix X are those furnished by the Civil Account Department.

‡ { 40 Envelopes sold at the rate of 17 annas per packet of 16 Envelopes.
{ 80 do. do. 1 rupee do. do.

a. This includes the sale of—	1872-73. Number.	1872-73. Gross Value.	1873-74. Number.	1873-74. Gross Value.
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
¾ anna note paper	9,699	303 1 6	8	0 4 0
6 anna postage labels	117	43 14 0	14	5 4 0
6 anna 8 pie postage labels ...	26,707	11,127 14 8	30,468	12,690 13 4
Total ...		11,474 14 2		12,696 5 4

APPENDIX No. VI.

Statement exhibiting the number of Service Postage Labels of each denomination sold in each Presidency and Province, and the gross Value thereof, during the years 1872-73 *and* 1873-74.

Names of Presidencies and Provinces.	½ Pie Labels.	¾ Anna Labels.	1 Anna Labels.	2 Anna Labels.	4 Anna Labels.	8 Anna Labels.	Gross Value.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Rs. A. P.
Bengal (including Assam) ...	...	1,160,975	1,661,066	167,123	114,270	59,689	2,19,399 7 6
Madras	...	1,668,724	1,066,704	121,277	62,499	39,751	1,69,476 8 0
Bombay	264	1,304,676	1,579,592	148,493	87,567	37,678	1,98,799 0 0
North-Western Provinces ...	...	1,353,168	1,172,848	122,777	53,575	17,953	1,53,306 14 0
Punjab	...	775,932	1,380,937	134,396	83,121	48,160	1,72,216 3 0
British Burma ...	...	68,761	81,516	10,443	3,718	1,074	10,015 6 6
Central Provinces ...	...	481,657	418,076	43,544	24,902	9,696	57,698 0 6
Sind	...	470,023	259,445	20,040	10,077	4,234	38,044 12 6
Oude	...	258,765	231,583	26,418	9,413	2,627	29,529 5 6
Rajputana	...	43,874	49,565	3,147	1,951	441	5,570 8 0
Total of 1873-74 ...	264	7,586,555	7,901,332	797,658	451,093	221,303	10,54,056 1 6*
Total of 1872-73 ...	960	7,138,238	6,465,573	1,488,959	533,236	234,421	10,63,847 10 0

* This figure is Rs. 282-2-0 less than that which appears as the total of Service Stamp sales in Appendix X, the reason being that Appendix VI is prepared from Returns rendered by the several Superintendents of Stamps, while the entries in Appendix X are those furnished by the Civil Account Department.

APPENDIX No. VII.

Statement showing the correspondence sent to and received from the District Post by the General Post in each Postal Circle during the year 1873-74.

	COVERS RECEIVED FOR DELIVERY, WHETHER FROM THE HEAD OFFICE OR FROM OTHER BRANCH OFFICES.									COVERS POSTED FOR DESPATCH, WHETHER TO THE HEAD OFFICE OR TO OTHER BRANCH OFFICES.										COVERS UNDELIVERED AND RETURNED TO THE HEAD OFFICE.									
	PAID.					UNPAID.				PAID.					UNPAID.					PAID.					UNPAID.				
	Registered Letters and Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Registered Letters and Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels and redirected Packets.	Registered Letters and Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Registered Letters and Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels and redirected Packets.		Registered Letters and Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Registered Letters and Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels and redirected Packets.	
Bengal (including Assam) ...	17,133	303,916	25,617	899	2,472	105	416,067	860	532	16,747	375,820	7,126	1,861	3,039	37	354,486	54	258		441	3,969	598	7	38	4	71,118	115	10	
Madras ...	28,029	524,897	77,899	1,730	9,825	1,063	241,814	1,600	889	11,046	452,440	19,390	983	8,726	158	152,270	148	285		780	11,740	1,524	36	109	347	40,168	207	38	
Bombay ...	14,107	320,688	31,238	439	1,928	129	540,484	986	248	1,013	135,900	1,313	84	506	3	149,143	43	43		1,195	4,961	538	10	23	34	56,853	128	7	
N.-W. Provinces...	8,270	320,793	24,972	2,238	5,124	26	447,044	924	881	2,042	347,764	4,037	1,010	6,506	...	325,876	56	571		357	7,977	552	56	48	7	63,123	119	45	
Punjab ...	126	28,557	844	49	254	2	12,997	33	15	75	33,861	100	24	201	1	10,849	5	13		7	252	8	...	1	1	1,843	3	...	
British Burma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Central Provinces	1,698	108,570	4,063	257	1,041	2	60,038	65	60	1,860	98,462	5,014	277	993	3	69,363	74	73		74	647	132	6	11	...	11,022	25	10	
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oude ...	967	59,952	323	341	1,106	...	138,289	6	256	16,928	70,111	4,060	1,631	1,283	46	203,414	135	301		760	3,000	209	30	19	...	32,362	10	8	
Rajputana ...	192	24,296	1,176	76	528	4	12,948	60	20	384	24,936	36	36	36	...	9,228	...	...		...	336	14	...	...	...	3,924	...	...	
TOTAL ...	70,522	1,691,869	166,132	6,029	22,278	1,331	1,869,681	4,534	2,901	50,095	1,539,294	41,096	5,906	21,290	248	1,274,629	515	1,544		3,614	32,882	3,575	145	249	393	280,413	607	118	

APPENDIX No. VIII.

Statement showing the Offences committed by the Post Office Officials during the year 1873-74.

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	NUMBER OF ASCERTAINED CASES OF DISHONESTY ON THE PART OF THE POST OFFICE OFFICIALS.		TOTAL.
	Number of Legal Convictions.	Number of Cases departmentally punished.	
Bengal (including Assam) ...	34	12	46
Madras ...	24	4	28
Bombay ...	15	27	42
North-Western Provinces ...	34	3	37
Punjab ...	25	.....	25
British Burma ...	.....	.....	.....
Central Provinces ...	2	2	4
Sind ...	.....	1	1
Oude ...	5	12	17
Rajputana ...	13	1	14
TOTAL ...	152	62	214

APPENDIX No. IX.

Statement showing the Staff of Officers, Clerks and others of the Post Office Department in British India on the 31*st March* 1874.

SPECIFICATION OF STAFF OF OFFICIALS.	BENGAL (INCLUDING ASSAM).		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		N.-W. PROVINCES.		PUNJAB.		BRITISH BURMA.		CENTRAL PROVINCES.		SIND.		OUDE.		RAJPUTANA.		TOTAL.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Director General of the Post Office of India ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Deputy Director General	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Assistant Director General	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Personal Assistant to the Director General and the Compiler of Post Office Accounts	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Post Masters General and Chief Inspectors exercising the power of a Post Master General	1	2*a*	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	12
Inspectors, including Supernumerary and Sub-Inspectors	43	41	19	20	16	16	37	38	21	18	...	1	6	7	3	3	6	6	3	3	154	153
Post Masters, Deputy Post Masters and Sub-Deputy Post Masters	654	809	342	360	359	422	413	442	279	362	10	9	137	166	55	68	66	85	61	61	2,376	2,784
Clerks (English and Vernacular)	547	618	298	330	379	437	380	381	258	269	29	34	79	85	31	33	38	37	30	34	2,069	2,258
Postmen and other servants	1,901	1,991	813	815	982	953	1,088	1,124	608	624	19	46	335	338	135	141	168	155	111	142	6,220	6,329
Road Establishment, consisting of superintendents, overseers, mootsuddies, runners, bearers, coachmen, syces, boatmen and others	3,620	3,567	2,812	2,738	1,870	1,805	1,786	1,629	1,922	1,891	92	84	1,091	938	240	254	337	276	631	640	14,401	13,822
TOTAL ...	6,769	7,032	4,285	4,264	3,607	3,634	3,706	3,616	3,089	3,165	181	175	1,649	1,535	465	500	616	560	867	881	25,234	25,362

(a) Including Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Assam.

APPENDIX No. X.

Comparative Statement showing the Receipts of the Post Office Department for the years 1872-73 *and* 1873-74.

Heads of Receipts.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Postal Service.				
Postage on Letters and Baughy Parcels.				
Bengal (including Assam)	4,88,084 1 10	5,07,416 8 2	19,332 6 4	...
Madras	1,95,895 3 4	1,95,966 5 0*	71 1 8	...
Bombay	3,02,102 9 1	3,09,510 4 5	7,107 11 4	...
North-Western Provinces	1,25,151 11 1	3,86,059 4 7	...	39,092 6 6
Punjab	2,35,249 4 6	2,37,338 3 3	2,088 14 9	...
British Burma	23,337 5 8	25,002 12 3	1,665 6 7	...
Central Provinces	85,789 15 1	83,641 4 0	...	2,148 11 1
Sind	24,713 15 4	25,927 7 10	1,213 8 6	...
Oude	68,921 4 0	69,098 7 5	177 3 5	...
Rajputana	37,414 10 9	66,390 15 3	28,976 4 6	...
Total ...	18,86,960 0 8	19,06,351 8 2	60,632 9 1	41,241 1 7
Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps.				
Bengal (including Assam)	8,73,970 12 7	9,40,366 4 6	66,395 7 11	...
Madras	5,51,643 13 1	5,74,728 9 4	23,084 12 3	...
Bombay	6,73,636 10 6	6,96,861 11 0	23,225 0 6	...
North-Western Provinces	3,82,549 14 4	3,85,628 11 3	3,078 12 11	...
Punjab	2,84,902 12 5	2,95,952 3 11	11,049 7 6	...
British Burma	93,073 3 0	96,260 3 4	3,187 0 4	...
Central Provinces	1,16,333 6 11	1,03,670 4 11	...	12,663 2 0
Sind	69,520 6 0	71,187 7 0	1,667 1 0	...
Oude	52,607 5 6	55,879 1 3	3,271 11 9	...
Rajputana	28,460 14 10	39,203 15 6	10,743 0 8	...
Total ...	31,26,699 3 2	32,59,738 8 0	1,45,702 6 10	12,663 2 0
Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps ...	1,56,281 5 4	1,15,528 6 2	+40,752 15 2†	...
	29,70,417 13 10	31,44,210 1 10	1,86,455 6 0	12,663 2 0
Sale of Service Postage Stamps.				
Bengal (including Assam)	2,09,310 9 6	2,19,138 14 0	9,828 4 6	...
Madras	1,81,066 8 0	1,69,275 9 0	...	11,790 15 0
Bombay	2,31,508 12 0	1,99,687 15 0	...	31,820 13 0
North-Western Provinces	1,45,878 9 0	1,53,303 6 0	7,424 13 0	...
Punjab	1,42,421 11 6	1,72,347 10 6	29,925 15 0	...
British Burma	9,774 14 0	10,403 0 6	628 2 6	...
Central Provinces	59,981 8 0	57,790 0 6	...	2,191 7 6
Sind	46,362 13 6	37,984 1 6	...	8,378 12 0
Oude	31,562 5 0	29,544 13 6	...	2,017 7 6
Rajputana	5,979 15 6	4,818 14 0	...	1,161 1 6
Total ...	10,63,847 10 0	10,54,294 4 6	47,807 3 0	57,360 8 8
Steam Postage for which credit has been taken as due from the London Post Office.				
Bengal	16,696 1 8	5,040 12 0	...	11,655 5 8
Madras	7,231 2 7	1,605 7 4	...	5,625 11 3
Bombay	2,93,245 13 6	2,38,838 3 4	...	54,407 10 2
Total ...	3,17,173 1 9	2,45,484 6 8	...	71,688 11 1

* Of this Rs. 5,050-5-1 Ceylon Postage. † Add.

APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Postal Service—*continued.*				
Miscellaneous.				
Bengal (including Assam)	11,166 14 4 (w) 2,634 13 0 (s) 62 15 0	6,999 13 8 (w) 2,655 0 0 (s) 15 0 0	...	4,194 12 8
Madras	2,425 1 7 (w) 1,042 0 0 (s) 0 2 8	1,995 1 7 (w) 768 0 0 ...	...	704 2 8
Bombay	15,949 15 8 (w) 2,750 0 0 ...	12,943 14 0 (w) 2,404 0 0 (s) 20 12 0	...	3,331 5 8
North-Western Provinces	9,829 0 3 (w) 711 0 0 (s) 65 1 0	3,904 10 8 (w) 459 0 0 (s) 18 9 0	...	6,222 13 7
Punjab	8,342 12 4 (w) 206 8 0 (s) 21 11 0	4,455 9 7 (w) 37 0 0 (s) 18 8 0	...	4,059 13 9
British Burma	862 15 11 (w) 480 0 0 (s) 6 5 0	197 5 4 (w) 612 0 0 (s) 19 12 4	...	520 3 3
Central Provinces	1,291 10 7 (w) 482 0 0 (s) 13 0 0	816 15 5 (w) 111 0 0 (s) 1 9 0	...	857 2 2
Sind	288 11 11 (w) 531 0 0 ...	310 4 11 (w) 169 0 0 (s) 3 4 0	...	337 3 0
Oude	258 8 0 (w) 84 0 0 (s) 8 7 0	545 8 7 (w) 36 0 0 (s) 0 4 0	230 13 7	...
Rajputana	141 13 9 12 0 0 5 1 0	364 8 3 (w) 48 0 0 ...	...	46 6 6
Total ...	59,973 8 0a	39,930 6 4a	230 13 7	20,273 15 3
Overland Money Order, Bombay	18,805 11 10	18,177 2 10	29,371 7 0	...
Guarantee Fund, Bengal	30,000 0 0	...	...	30,000 0 0
Total of Postal Service.				
Bengal (including Assam)	16,31,926 3 11	16,81,632 4 4	49,706 0 5	...
Madras	9,39,303 15 3	9,44,339 0 3	5,035 1 0	...
Bombay	15,38,299 8 7	15,08,443 14 7	...	29,855 10 0
North-Western Provinces	9,64,185 3 8	9,29,373 9 6	...	34,811 10 2
Punjab	6,71,144 11 9	7,10,149 3 3	39,004 7 6	...
British Burma	1,27,534 11 7	1,32,495 1 9	4,960 6 2	...
Central Provinces	2,63,891 8 7	2,46,031 1 10	...	17,860 6 9
Sind	1,41,416 14 9	1,35,581 9 3	...	5,835 5 6
Oude	1,53,441 13 6	1,55,104 2 9	1,662 5 3	...
Rajputana	72,314 7 10	1,10,826 5 0	38,511 13 2	...
Total ...	65,03,459 3 5	65,53,976 4 6	1,38,880 1 6	88,363 0 5
Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps ...	1,56,281 5 4	1,15,528 6 2	...	40,752 15 2
Net Amount ...	63,47,177 14 1	64,38,447 14 4	1,38,880 1 6	47,610 1 3
Deduct—*Amount credited to the London Post Office.*				
Bengal	2,34,563 9 0	2,36,786 15 4	2,223 6 4	...
Madras	43,398 9 3	38,618 1 10	...	4,780 7 5
Bombay	5,53,105 4 6	5,84,384 8 0	31,279 3 6	...
Total ...	8,31,067 6 9	8,59,789 9 2	33,502 9 10	4,780 7 5

(a) Including sale proceeds of the Indian Postal Guide and Passage Money in Dâk Boats as follows:—

	Sale of Postal Guide. 1872-73. Rs. A. P.	Sale of Postal Guide. 1873-74. Rs. A. P.	Passage Money in Dâk Boats. 1872-73. Rs. A. P.	Passage Money in Dâk Boats. 1873-74. Rs. A. P.
Bengal (including Assam) ...	436 8 0	248 4 0	662 1 6	975 11 11
Madras	313 12 0	247 2 0	...	...
Bombay	277 8 0	162 6 0	6,576 5 0	5,630 0 0
North-Western Provinces ...	267 12 0	257 12 0	...	...
Punjab	282 0 0	243 14 0	...	...
British Burma	143 12 0	63 6 0	77 0 0	68 0 0
Central Provinces	50 0 0	59 12 0	8 14 9	9 7 0
Sind	57 8 0	43 4 0	...	...
Oude	51 8 0	31 12 0	...	...
Rajputana	18 12 0	7 12 0	...	...
Total ...	1,899 0 0	1,365 4 0	7,324 5 3	6,683 2 11

(w) Sale proceeds of window delivery tickets. (s) Sale proceeds of service books.

APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Postal Service—*concluded.*				
Net Amount.				
Bengal (including Assam)	13,97,362 10 11	14,44,845 5 0	47,482 10 1	...
Madras	8,95,905 6 0	9,05,720 14 5	9,815 8 5	...
Bombay	9,85,194 4 1	9,24,059 6 7	...	61,134 13 6
North-Western Provinces	9,64,185 3 8	9,29,373 9 6	...	34,811 10 2
Punjab	6,71,144 11 9	7,10,149 3 3	39,004 7 6	...
British Burma	1,27,534 11 7	1,32,495 1 9	4,960 6 2	...
Central Provinces	2,63,891 8 7	2,46,031 1 10	...	17,860 6 9
Sind	1,41,416 14 9	1,35,581 9 3	...	5,835 5 6
Oude	1,53,441 13 6	1,55,104 2 9	1,662 5 3	...
Rajputana	72,314 7 10	1,10,826 5 0	38,511 13 2	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	56,72,391 12 8	56,94,186 11 4	1,41,437 2 7	1,19,642 3 11
Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps ...	1,56,281 5 1	1,15,528 6 2	...	40,752 15 2
Net Amount ...	55,16,110 7 4	55,78,658 5 2	1,41,437 2 7	78,889 4 9
Non-Postal Branches.				
Bullock Train.				
Bengal	1,32,786 9 2	64,713 3 0	...	68,073 6 2
North-Western Provinces	1,44,662 4 1	1,17,406 15 5	...	27,255 4 8
Punjab	5,26,677 7 1	5,79,817 5 4	53,139 14 3	...
Central Provinces	1,199 9 2	581 10 0	...	617 15 2
Oude	5,823 5 9	0 4 0	...	5,823 1 9
Total ...	8,11,149 3 3	7,62,519 5 9	53,139 14 3	1,01,769 11 9
Military Van Dák.				
Punjab	3,16,817 3 3	3,08,587 0 8	...	8,230 2 7
Passenger Service.				
Bengal	40,565 8 0	37,733 12 0	...	2,831 12 0
Madras	13 8 0	...	...	13 8 0
Bombay	8,640 13 0	10 15 0	...	8,629 14 0
North-Western Provinces	11,075 15 9	14,907 6 0	3,831 6 3	...
Sind	...	31 4 0	31 4 0	...
Punjab	66,097 8 1	64,004 6 11	...	2,093 1 2
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,26,393 4 10	1,16,687 11 11	3,862 10 3	13,568 3 2
Total of Non-Postal Branches.				
Bengal	1,73,352 1 2	1,02,446 15 0	...	70,905 2 2
Madras	13 8 0	...	...	13 8 0
Bombay	8,640 13 0	10 15 0	...	8,629 14 0
North-Western Provinces	1,55,738 3 10	1,32,314 5 5	...	23,423 14 5
Sind	...	31 4 0	31 4 0	...
Punjab	9,09,592 2 5	9,52,408 12 11	42,816 10 6	...
Central Provinces	1,199 9 2	581 10 0	...	617 15 2
Oude	5,823 5 9	0 4 0	...	5,823 1 9
Total ...	12,54,359 11 1	11,87,791 2 4	42,847 14 6	1,09,413 7 6

APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

Comparative Statement showing the Charges of the Post Office Department for the years 1872-73 *and* 1873-74.

Heads of Charges.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Postal Service.				
Salaries and Establishment.				
Director General of Post Office	75,560 12 3	61,474 0 11 (p) 12,340 10 8	...	1,740 0 8
Compiler of Post Office Accounts	79,205 9 9	80,940 11 5	1,735 1 8	...
Bengal (including Assam)	9,04,762 10 2	9,32,801 8 7	28,038 14 5	...
Madras	6,43,102 1 7	6,41,996 15 3	...	1,105 2 4
Bombay	7,67,028 4 8	7,85,131 14 0	18,103 9 4	...
North-Western Provinces	6,70,729 5 0	6,94,166 0 0	23,436 11 0	...
Punjab	4,23,867 12 4	4,47,430 15 9	23,563 3 5	...
British Burma	91,823 15 7	79,237 14 4	...	12,586 1 3
Central Provinces	2,10,191 3 8	2,19,882 13 4	9,691 9 8	...
Sind	82,226 8 7	84,214 0 7	1,987 8 0	...
Oude	80,470 10 9	80,799 0 2	328 5 5	...
Rajputana	74,596 14 5	1,07,842 11 2	33,245 12 9	...
Total ...	41,03,565 12 9	42,28,265 4 2	1,40,130 11 8	15,431 4 3
Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges.				
Director General of Post Office	6,346 5 8	8,612 5 9 (a)300 0 0	2,566 0 1	...
Compiler of Post Office Accounts	1,402 11 0	3,329 0 6	1,926 5 6	...
Bengal (including Assam) ...	(f)43,831 10 8 1,01,059 5 2 (l)5,338 4 10	1,23,121 15 1 (f) 55,582 3 8	28,474 14 1	...
Madras	... 63,119 13 2	79,030 5 6 (c) 109 4 0	16,019 12 4	...
Bombay	(h) 25,301 8 0 1,18,446 5 6 ...	32 0 0 1,43,963 7 4 (f) 92 13 0 (h) 12,354 0 0	12,694 6 10	...
North-Western Provinces	78,104 2 0	1,34,690 13 11 (c) 1,063 3 10	57,649 15 9	...
Punjab	73,211 9 8 (c) 4,717 11 3	69,902 14 2	...	8,026 6 9
British Burma	8,900 2 7	3,667 0 3	...	5,233 2 4
Central Provinces	16,035 4 0	27,618 12 6	11,583 8 6	...
Sind	8,106 10 3	7,633 7 1	...	473 3 2
Oude	11,597 11 4	15,753 3 1	4,155 7 9	...
Rajputana	4,491 4 9	8,524 10 4	4,033 5 7	...
Total ...	(e) 5,70,010 7 10	(e) 6,95,381 8 0	1,39,103 12 5	13,732 12 3
Mail Cart (after deducting Charges for Passenger Service.)				
Bengal (including Assam)	34,212 3 5	27,798 7 10	...	6,413 11 7
Madras	27,758 15 6	25,497 2 4	...	2,261 13 2
Bombay	1,22,437 11 0	1,05,265 3 5	...	17,172 7 7
North-Western Provinces	1,02,739 7 4	54,853 9 11	...	47,885 13 5
Punjab	1,33,038 6 5	1,34,589 3 6	1,550 13 1	...
Central Provinces	5,157 0 0	5,160 0 0	3 0 0	...
Sind	1,02,180 10 9	97,011 12 7	...	5,168 14 2
Oude	9,671 9 10	3,287 4 9	...	6,384 5 1
Rajputana	...	22,784 14 10	22,784 14 10	...
Total ...	5,37,196 0 3	4,76,247 11 2	24,338 11 11	85,287 1 0
Bounty Money.				
Bengal	29 10 0	41 15 0	12 5 0	...
Madras	366 12 0	437 8 0	70 12 0	...
Bombay	546 9 0	490 14 0	...	55 11 0
British Burma	40 9 0	83 0 0	42 7 0	...
Sind	4 4 0	1 8 0	...	2 12 0
Total ...	987 12 0	1,054 13 0	125 8 0	58 7 0
Overland Money Order, Bombay	2,544 7 5	5,348 7 5	2,804 0 0	...

(a) On account of law charges.
(f) Haulage of sorting carriages.
(h) Detective Police Officer.
(k) Special train.
(c) Camp of exercise.
(l) Looshai expedition.

(e) Including Printing Establishment:—

	1872-73. Rs. A. P.	1873-74. Rs. A. P.
Bengal ...	366 0 0	511 10 6
Madras ...	3,365 12 3	1,255 4 0
Bombay ...	13,470 13 9	15,355 15 6
N.-W. Provinces ...	15,342 4 1	42,142 10 2
Punjab ...	29,142 15 5	29,884 5 0
B. Burma ...	...	...
Central Provinces ...	1,281 4 0	2,375 7 2
Sind ...	547 6 0	1,048 4 5
Oude ...	3,640 8 0	7,065 0 5
Rajputana ...	268 7 6	705 4 3
Total ...	66,325 7 0	1,00,343 13 5

APPENDIX No. X—*concluded.*

Heads of Charges.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Postal Service—*continued.*				
Construction and Repair of Buildings.				
Bengal (including Assam)	12,971 0 4	9,684 10 2	...	3,286 6 2
Madras	432 3 11	1,126 14 0	694 10 1	...
Bombay	691 3 6	709 5 3	18 1 9	...
North-Western Provinces ...	2,008 8 4	1,570 9 6	...	437 14 10
Punjab	499 14 0	697 2 2	197 4 2	...
British Burma	107 0 0	60 0 0	...	47 0 0
Central Provinces	311 13 9	825 12 3	513 14 6	...
Sind	929 13 0	—4 7 0*a*	...	934 4 0
Oude	395 2 0	78 0 0	...	317 2 0
Rajputana	38 0 0	206 1 0	168 1 0	...
Total ...	18,384 10 10	14,953 15 4	1,591 15 6	5,022 11 0
Total of Postal Service.				
Director General of Post Office	81,907 1 11	82,733 1 4	825 15 5	...
Compiler of Post Office Accounts	80,608 4 9	84,269 11 11	3,661 7 2	...
Bengal (including Assam)	11,02,204 12 7	11,49,030 12 4	46,825 15 9	...
Madras	7,34,779 14 2	7,48,198 1 1	13,418 2 11	...
Bombay	10,36,996 1 1	10,53,388 0 5	16,391 15 4	...
North-Western Provinces ...	8,53,581 6 8	8,86,344 5 2	32,762 14 6	...
Punjab	6,35,335 5 8	6,52,620 3 7	17,284 13 11	...
British Burma	1,00,871 11 2	83,047 14 7	...	17,823 12 7
Central Provinces	2,31,695 5 5	2,53,487 6 1	21,792 0 8	...
Sind	1,93,447 14 7	1,88,856 5 3	...	4,591 9 4
Oude	1,02,135 1 11	99,917 8 0	...	2,217 9 11
Rajputana	79,126 3 2	1,39,358 5 4	60,232 2 2	...
Total ...	52,32,689 3 1	54,21,251 11 1	2,13,195 7 10	24,632 15 10
Non-Postal Branches.				
Bullock Train.				
Bengal	2,31,553 2 9	1,05,138 14 0	...	1,26,414 4 9
North-Western Provinces	1,01,936 9 1	91,715 8 0	...	10,221 1 1
Punjab	4,46,339 8 7	4,80,348 2 1	34,008 9 6	...
Central Provinces	489 10 6	445 15 3	...	43 11 3
Oude	3,087 8 6	369 4 0	...	2,718 4 6
Total ...	*7,83,406 7 5	*6,78,017 11 4	34,008 9 6	1,39,397 5 7
Military Van Dâk.				
Punjab	2,50,751 1 4	2,67,651 14 10	16,900 13 6	...
Passenger Service.				
Bengal	40,565 8 0	37,733 12 0	...	2,831 12 0
Madras	13 8 0	...	...	13 8 0
Bombay	8,640 13 0	10 15 0	...	8,629 14 0
North-Western Provinces ...	11,075 15 9	14,907 6 0	3,831 6 3	...
Punjab	66,097 8 1	64,004 6 11	...	2,093 1 2
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...
Sind	...	31 4 0	31 4 0	...
Total ...	1,26,393 4 10	1,16,687 11 11	3,862 10 3	13,568 3 2
Subsidy Payments to British India Steam Navigation Company.				
Bengal	6,48,686 9 10	7,69,963 10 9	1,21,277 0 11	...
Total of Non-Postal Branches.				
Bengal	9,20,805 4 7	9,12,836 4 9	...	7,968 15 10
Madras	13 8 0	...	...	13 8 0
Bombay	8,640 13 0	10 15 0	...	8,629 14 0
North-Western Provinces ...	1,13,012 8 10	1,06,622 14 0	...	6,389 10
Punjab	7,63,188 2 0	8,12,004 7 10	48,816 5 10	...
Central Provinces	489 10 6	445 15 3	...	43 11 3
Oude	3,087 8 6	369 4 0	...	2,718 4 6
Sind	...	31 4 0	31 4 0	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	18,09,237 7 5	18,32,321 0 10	48,847 9 10	25,764 0 5

* Purely Bullock Train

	1872-73. Rs. A. P.		1873-74. Rs. A. P.
Road Steamer Charges	7,16,198 6 4	... ...	6,35,512 0 6
Postal Charges debitable to Bullock Train	40,867 15 4	... ...	61,143 7 3
Camp of Exercise	25,503 13 8	... ...	1,382 3 7
	836 4 1	... ...	...
Total ...	7,83,406 7 5		6,78,017 11 4

a.—Saving on account of previous year's charges.

APPENDIX No. XI.

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Charges during the years 1872-73 *and* 1873-74.

Head of Receipts.	1872-73. Rs. A. P.	1873-74. Rs. A. P.
I.—Postal Service.		
Cash Receipts	18,86,960 0 8	19,06,351 8 2
Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps	29,70,417 13 10*	31,44,210 1 10*
Sale of Service Postage Stamps	10,63,847 10 0	10,54,294 4 6
Due by the London Post Office	3,17,173 1 9	2,45,484 6 8
Miscellaneous, *i. e.*, sale of Waste Paper, &c.	59,973 8 0	39,930 6 4
Overland Money Order	18,805 11 10	48,177 2 10
Guarantee Fund	30,000 0 0	...
Total ...	63,47,177 14 1	64,38,447 14 4
Deduct—		
Amount due to the London Post Office ...	8,31,067 6 9	8,59,789 9 2
Net Amount ...	55,16,110 7 4	55,78,658 5 2
II.—Non-Postal Branches.		
Bullock Train	8,11,149 3 3	7,62,519 5 9
Military Van Dâk, Punjab	3,16,817 3 3	3,08,587 0 8
Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service ...	1,26,393 4 10	1,16,687 11 11
Total ...	12,54,359 11 4	11,87,794 2 4

	1872-73. Rs. A. P.	1873-74. Rs. A. P.
Bullock Train	7,83,406 7 5	6,78,017 11 4
Military Van Dâk, Punjab	2,50,751 1 4	2,67,651 14 10
Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service ...	1,26,393 4 10	1,16,687 11 11
Subsidy Payments to British India Steam Navigation Company ...	6,48,686 9 10	7,69,963 10 9
Total ...	18,09,237 7 5	18,32,321 0 10

* Exclusive of Discount *viz.* ... Rs. 1,56,281 5 4 1872-73. Rs. 1,15,538 6 2 1873-74.

APPENDIX No. XII.

Statement showing the estimated number of Letters and Newspapers received for delivery in the Post Office of India during the years 1854-55 *to* 1873-74.

Names of Postal Circles.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Bengal (including Assam)	5,890,380	6,816,144	7,538,496	8,423,448	9,300,504	9,177,492	9,054,810	9,357,518	21,107,935	23,311,588
Madras	5,406,672	5,707,464	7,129,044	7,773,720	8,108,191	8,264,857	8,837,424	8,732,297	14,283,774	16,284,670
Bombay	6,304,260	7,101,768	8,709,828	11,007,108	15,145,273	12,975,684	12,275,431	10,645,100	14,283,774	16,284,670
N.-W. Provinces	11,136,288	12,676,584	13,893,062	14,503,644	18,424,068	17,367,072	16,709,741	12,094,231	17,345,323	18,527,286
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,348,387	11,126,214	13,146,475
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	388,365	841,144	1,398,769
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,493,040	4,846,459
Oude	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,583,978	2,865,692
Rajpootana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,275,264	2,216,467
TOTAL	28,737,600	32,301,960	37,270,420	42,307,960	50,978,036	47,786,105	46,977,410	46,565,888	91,055,190	107,293,328

APPENDIX No. XIII.

Account showing the gross Revenue, Cost of Management, and net Revenue of the Post Office Department in India from 1853-54 *to* 1873-74.

Years.	Official Postage.	Total.	Disbursements, exclusive of Bullock Train, Military Transport Train, and Charges connected with the conveyance of passengers.	Excess of Receipts.	Deficit, if official Postage be not taken into account.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1853-54	24,71,168 15 1	45,19,623 3 10	24,37,209 15 4	20,82,413 4 6	3,88,755 10 7
1854-55	13,00,000 0 0	32,86,912 1 1	27,39,376 0 4	5,47,536 0 9	7,52,463 15 3
1855-56	1,62,662 6 9	32,11,186 12 2	29,44,601 1 10	2,66,685 10 4	13,53,976 12 5
1856-57	18,62,006 13 6	37,12,851 1 3	29,03,289 5 2	8,09,561 12 1	10,52,445 1 5
1857-58	18,53,210 15 5	36,03,025 1 2	35,92,848 8 0	10,176 9 2	18,43,034 6 3
1858-59	25,25,189 2 0	49,40,141 11 7	35,20,092 4 9	14,20,049 6 10	11,05,139 11 2
1859-60	27,47,012 11 0	53,39,246 0 10	37,37,911 15 3	16,01,334 1 7	11,45,678 9 5
1860-61	23,84,734 8 8	51,19,014 0 2	38,60,798 12 7	12,58,215 3 7	11,26,519 5 1
1861-62	28,68,833 3 2	56,73,679 15 0	37,99,755 10 8	18,73,924 4 4	9,94,908 14 10
1862-63	31,92,983 12 8	62,13,666 11 4	37,37,535 12 7	24,76,130 14 9	7,16,852 13 11
1863-64	35,58,546 13 0	67,65,591 15 2	38,76,162 15 6	28,89,428 15 8	6,69,117 13 4
1864-65	40,20,822 10 9	74,37,402 1 3	39,30,579 4 2	35,06,822 13 1	5,13,999 13 8
1865-66	50,08,003 7 3	85,67,272 0 6	41,88,625 11 7	43,78,646 4 11	6,29,357 2 4
1866-67 (11 months)	(a) 26,56,260 6 11	60,21,874 0 3	40,20,481 9 7	(b) 19,92,392 6 8	6,63,868 0 3
1866-67 (12 months), calculated on the average of 11 months, including Eastern Settlements	(a) 28,97,738 10 5	65,69,317 1 9	43,95,798 1 7	(b) 21,73,519 0 2	7,24,219 10 3
1866-67, ditto, excluding Eastern Settlements	(a) 28,89,768 0 7	65,01,003 6 5	43,75,067 11 10	(b) 21,25,935 10 7	7,63,822 6 0
1867-68	(a) 23,09,839 12 0	60,84,447 0 6	47,54,940 6 5	(b) 13,29,506 10 1	9,80,333 1 11
1868-69	(a) 27,55,016 8 0	68,60,720 12 3	53,70,201 15 8	(b) 14,90,518 12 7	12,64,497 11 5
1869-70	(a) 28,87,627 3 6	68,16,010 9 4	55,96,779 11 4	(b) 12,19,230 14 0	(c) 16,68,396 5 6
1870-71	(a) 42,39,124 4 2	79,82,895 8 7	51,77,567 1 9	28,05,328 6 10	(d) 14,33,795 18 4
1871-72	(a) 34,95,568 10 7g.	(f) 78,34,331 11 11	50,97,695 8 1	(e) 27,36,636 3 10	(e) 7,58,932 6 9
1872-73	(h) 10,63,847 10 0	(i) 55,16,110 7 4	52,32,689 3 1	(i) 2,83,421 4 3	7,80,426 5 9
1873-74	10,54,294 4 6	55,78,658 5 2	54,21,251 11 1	1,57,406 10 1	8,96,887 10 5

(a).—Including sale of Service Postage Stamps.
(b).—The apparent reduction is to a large extent nominal, owing to the introduction of a new system of accounting for official postage, under which a portion of the official correspondence between Government officers in the same district is not brought to account.
(c).—These amounts are less by Rs. 1,38,239-13-3 than they would have been under the former mode of calculation, owing to the deduction for the first time in 1869-70 of the discount on sale of stamps.
(d).—Exclusive of Rs. 1,45,639-14-7, being the discount on sale of stamps.
(e).—Exclusive of Rs. 1,46,164-2-1, being the discount on sale of stamps.
(f).—Including Rs. 5,411, on account of Indian share of postage on covers conveyed by Indian post to and from Ceylon.
(g).—Excluding the sum of Rs. 28,378-2-0, an erroneous excess credit on account of official postage in the year 1871-72.
(h).—Only nine months' receipts of service stamps.
(i).—Including Rs. 4,464-4-6, on account of Indian share of postage on covers conveyed by Indian Post to and from Ceylon.

No. 5686, dated Calcutta, the 22nd December 1874.

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

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

Referring to the "Observations," No. 913, dated 4th February 1874, made by the Government of India on paragraph 39 of my annual report, I have the honor to submit for the information of Government a list of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Post Masters General and Chief Inspectors as they stood on the 31st March 1874.

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Post Masters General and Chief Inspectors, in existence on 31*st March* 1874.

English.	Vernacular.	English and Vernacular.
	BENGAL.	
Asiatic Researches.	Abakāsh Sahachari.	Amrita Bazar Patrika.
Bengal Magazine.	Abakāsh Toshini.	Arunoday.
Bengal Times.	Abala Bāndhab.	Assam Mehir.
Bengali.	Akhbár-ul Akhyār.	Banga Bidya Prakashika.
Calcutta Advertiser.	Arya Prabar.	Government Bengali Gazette.
Calcutta and Howrah Herald.	Assam Bilāshini.	Gyánankur.
Calcutta Exchange Gazette.	Bālāranjika.	Halishahur Patrika.
Calcutta Gazette.	Bāmā Bodhini Patrika.	Howrah Hitakári.
Calcutta Magazine.	Banga Bandhu.	Mad-ya-Garala.
Calcutta Mercury.	Banga Bidhān.	Madhyasto or Mediator.
Calcutta Money Market.	Banga Darsana.	Murshidabad Patrika.
Christian Intelligencer.	Barahanagar Pakhik Samachar.	Orissa Patriot.
Christian Spectator.	Basantaka.	People's Friend, with which is incorporated the Bharut Vritya.
Daily News.	Behār Bandhu.	Searsole Patrika.
Darjeeling News.	Bengali Monthly Report of the Criminal Rulings of the Calcutta High Court, Appellate Side.	
East Indian Railway Tariff Sheet.	Bengali Weekly Report of the Decision of the Appellate High Court.	
Englishman.	Bhāgawat Tatwa Bodhika.	
Evening Mail.	Bhāgawat Bhakti Pradayini.	
Friend of India.	Bhārat Darpan.	
Gazette of India.	Bhārat Sanskārak.	
General Ware Room Gazette or Dinapore Advertiser.	Bhārat Surid.	
Hindoo Patriot.	Bidesi.	
Illustrated Indian News.	Biswa Darsana.	
Indian Catholic Chronicle.	Biswa Dut.	
Indian Charivari.	Barisal Bartabaha.	
Indian Church Gazette.	Chandarnagore Patrika.	
Indian Medical Gazette.	Chasm-i-Ilm.	
Indian Mirror.	Chikitsa Darpan.	
Indian Observer.	Dacca Prakash.	
J. Anderson & Co.'s Monthly Price Current and Wine Report.	Desh Hitoishini.	
L. W. Toulmin & Co.'s Weekly Circular.	Dharma Tatwa.	
Langlois & Co.'s Market Report.	Domestic Medicine.	
	Durbin.	
	Duta.	

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Post Masters General, &c.—contd.

English.	Vernacular.	English and Vernacular.
	BENGAL—*continued.*	
Langlois & Co.'s Market and Shipping List.	Education Gazette.	
Law Observer.	Ei-ek-Nutān Kathā.	
Legal Companion.	Ei-ek Ranga.	
Masonic Herald.	Government Uriya Gazette.	
Morning Beam.	Grām Barta Prakāshika (monthly).	
Overland Mail.	Grām Barta Prakāshika (weekly).	
Palm Leaves.	Grām Bāsi.	
Price Current and Freight Report.	Grām Dut.	
Révue Commerciale.	Guldasta-i-Nazir.	
Révue Commerciale de Messrs. Langlois & Cie.	Gyān Bikāshini Patrika.	
Robert Campbell & Co.'s Monthly Price Current.	High Court's Saptāhik Nazir.	
Roussac's Daily Report of the Calcutta Money Market.	Hindu Hitaishini.	
Saturday Evening Journal.	Hindu Ranjika.	
Squib.	Hitakāri.	
Trade Price List.	Hita Sādhini.	
Weekly Reporter.	Hurbala Bharh.	
Weekly Shipping List.	Kancharaparah Prakāshika.	
	Kancharaparah Patrika.	
	Krishna Bhuktī Rashārnava.	
	Māsiki Prakāshika.	
	Mahāpāp Bālya Bibāha.	
	Murshidabad Rahasya.	
	Nadir-ul-Akhbār.	
	Naya Darsana.	
	Padma Purān.	
	Pali Paridarsak.	
	Prachin Puran Sangraha.	
	Prātna Kamra Nandini.	
	Purna Shashi.	
	Rahasya Sandarva.	
	Rajshahi News.	
	Rangpur Dik Prakāsh.	
	Sabda Kalpa Drūma.	
	Sadhārani.	
	Sahachar.	
	Samachar Chandrika.	
	Samāj Darpan Sama Vedak.	
	Sanātān Dharmopadeshini.	
	Sangbad Purna Chandroday.	
	Saptāhik Paridarsak.	
	Saptāhik Samāchār.	
	Saptāhik Sangbad.	
	Sarbartha Sadhini Patrika.	
	Sarbartha Sankalan.	
	Sāstrārtha Bodhini Patrika.	
	Soma Prakash.	
	Srimat Bhagwat.	
	Sulabh Samāchār.	
	Tamluk Patrika.	
	Tatwā Bodhini Patrika.	
	Utkul Dipika.	
	Utkul Darpana.	
	Utkul Patra.	
	Zia-ul-Absar.	

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Post Masters General, &c.—contd.

English.	Vernacular.	English and Vernacular.
	MADRAS.	
Abel, Well & Co.'s Market Report.	Andrabhusha Sanjibani.	Bellary District Gazette.
Athenæum and Daily News.	Dinavarthamani (Tamil).	Catholic Expositor.
Bangalore Examiner.	Dinavarthamani (Telugue).	Chingleput and Madras District Gazette.
Ditto Spectator.	Gyanabānu.	Coconada Advertiser.
Cochin Argus.	Hitavādi.	Coimbatore District Gazette.
Critique.	Jānāvinodini.	Cuddapa District Gazette.
Daily Import and Export Lists.	Karnataka Prakasika.	Deshabhimani.
Daily Transactions.	Kerula Pathakam.	Fort St. George Gazette.
Gleaner.	Law Journal.	Ganjam District Gazette.
Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.'s Fortnightly Price Current.	Mansha'i Muhammadi.	Godavery District Gazette.
Hyderabad Residency Order.	Mazhar-ul-Akhbār.	Kāsim-ul-Akhbār.
Madras Church Missionary Record.	Mysore News.	Kistna District Gazette.
Madras Journal of Education.	Nyaya Bodhini.	Kurnool District Gazette.
Madras Jurist.	Padchima Tharaka.	Madura District Gazette.
Madras Mail.	Sagartha Vasani.	Malabar District Gazette.
Madras Market Report and Price Current.	Sathi Rangan.	Mysore District Gazette.
Madras Railway Guide.	Satisabhushani.	Mysore Vrithantha Bodhini or Mysore News Instructor.
Madras Revenue Register.	Shabih Umdat-ul-Akhbār.	Neilgherry District Gazette.
Madras Standard.	Shams-ul-Akhbār.	Nellore District Gazette.
Madras Times.	Swadarma Prakāshini.	North Arcot District Gazette.
Madras Times Overland Mail.	Tellisma Hirath.	Police Weekly Circular.
Madras Weekly Mail.	Tellisma Kartan.	Purushārtha Prathani.
Moffussil Advocate.	Vedānta Nirnay Patrika.	Salem District Gazette.
Moniteur officiale des Establishments Francaise dans L'Inde.	Vetikūdien.	South Arcot District Gazette.
Native Public Opinion.	Viyavaharatharangani(Tamil).	South Canara District Gazette.
Neilgherry Courier.	Viyavaharatharangani (Telugue).	South of India Times, with a Supplement styled Amrita Vasani.
Overland Summary of the Athenæum and Daily News.		Sathia Bodhini.
Pierce, Leslie & Co.'s Market Report.		Sathia Varthamani.
Révue Commerciale.		Tanjore District Gazette.
Simpson Brother's Fortnightly Market Report.		Tinnevelly District Gazette.
South of India Observer and Agricultural Times.		Trichinopoly District Gazette.
Western Star.		Vizagapatam District Gazette.
	BOMBAY.	
A India Catholica (Portuguese).	Ahmedabad Samachar.	Arunoday.
A India Portuguesa.	Akhbār i Saudāgar, Samachar Darpan and Bombay Chabuk.	Bodh Sudhakar.
A Opiniao Publica (Portuguese).	Anandrita.	Bombay Chronicle the Daily Probhakar.
A Oriente.	Arya Mitra.	Bombay Government Gazette.
A Paiz (Portuguese).	Belgaum Samachar.	Dnyanadaya.
A Patriota (English and Portuguese).	Bhut.	Dnyān Chackshu.
A Ultramar.	Bombay Dast or Bombay Mitra.	Dnyān Prakash.
Argus.	Bombay Samachar.	Gospeller and Church Miscellany.
Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly Freight Circular.	Broach Vartman.	Guzerathi Mitra.
Boletin Governo (Official Gazette of Goa).	Budhi Prakash.	Hitechu.
Bombay Catholic Examiner.	Canarese School Paper.	Indu Prakash.
Bombay Educational Record.	Dambha Haraka.	Jagan Mitra.
	Deshi Mitra.	Kattiawar Political Agency Gazette.

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Post Masters General, &c.—contd

English.	Vernacular.	English and Vernacular.
	BOMBAY—*continued.*	
Bombay Exchange Price Current.	Dharwar Writ.	Lokā Kali Anechu.
Bombay Gazette.	Dobhāshia or the Interpreter.	Maharastra Mitra.
Bombay Gazette (Overland Summary).	Dunyā Dād Patri.	Native Opinion.
Bombay Guardian.	Fursad.	Surjyodaya.
Bombay Price Current.	Gajalastan.	Surjyo Prakash.
Brooks & Co.'s Circular.	Guzerati School Paper.	Swadesh Hitechu.
Cotton and General Produce Circular (French).	Gyān Bodhak.	Trilok Mitra.
Daily Exports and Commercial Reports.	Gyān Sāgara.	
Deccan Herald.	Gyān Vardhak.	
English Mail.	Hadi Kutub al Akhbar.	
Grant College Students' Journal.	Hindu Punch.	
Indian Antiquary.	Hiteshu.	
Indian Economist.	Hridaya Chaksu.	
Indian Statesman.	Jāmé-Jamshed.	
Masonic Record of Western India.	Kalpatara.	
Merchant's Daily Companion.	Kathā Ratnāwāli.	
Monthly Visitor.	Kattiawar Samachar.	
Pastoral Gazette (Latin and English).	Khandeish Vaibhava.	
Poona Observer.	Kheda Vurtman.	
Times of India.	Khusfull Akbar.	
Times of India (Bi-weekly).	Loka Mitra or the People's Friend.	
Times of India (Overland Summary).	Melawado or the Miscellany.	
W. Nicol & Co.'s Weekly Overland Circular.	Nassick Vrith.	
Weekly Freight Circular.	Nibandha Mala.	
	Niti Prakash.	
	Nur i Ilm.	
	Nyayshraya.	
	Nyaya Sindhu.	
	Nyaya Tatwa.	
	Parashu.	
	Parsee Punch.	
	Punch Daud.	
	Rāst Guftār.	
	Sabha Suchaka.	
	Sadnyanamrit.	
	Satya Dipika.	
	Satya Sadhan.	
	Satya Shadhack.	
	Shamsher Bahādur.	
	Srimat Bhagwat.	
	Stri Bodh.	
	Subodh Patrika (Guzerathi).	
	Subodh Patrika (Marathi).	
	Vaipar Masik Samachar.	
	Vaipar Samāchār.	
	Vālmiki Rāmkathā Mahodaya.	
	Varaha Sanhita.	
	Vedarth Dipuk.	
	Vidya Mitra.	
	Vidya Vilusa.	
	Vividha Dnyan Vistara.	
	Vurtman Dipika.	
	Yazdanparast.	
	N. W. PROVINCES.	
	Ab i Haiyāt i Hind.	Allyghurh Institute Gazette.
	Agra Akhbār.	Hurris Chunder's Magazine.
	Aina Tibabat.	Lower Provinces Government Gazette.

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Post Masters General, &c.—contd.

English.	Vernacular.	English and Vernacular.
	N. W. PROVINCES—*contd.*	
Allahabad Exchange Gazette.	Akhbār-Alam.	Mungal Samachar Patra.
Commissariat Daily Messenger.	Akhbār-Mufid i Am.	North-Western Provinces Government Gazette.
Delhi Gazette.	Akhbār Muhtasham.	North-Western Provinces Police Gazette.
Discoveries of Science.	Almorah Akhbār.	Proceedings of the Indian Sanskrit Association.
Mussoorie Season.	Anjuman i Akhbār.	
North-West Herald.	Bāla Bodhini.	
Naini Tal Advertiser.	Benares Akhbār.	
Naini Tal Gazette.	Brahmagyān Prakāsh.	
On Guard.	Budhi Prakāsh.	
Pioneer.	Buland Akhbār.	
Secundra Messenger.	Dabdaba i Sikandra.	
Trade Circular or Agra Advertiser.	Dholepore Akhbār.	
Weekly Pioneer Mail.	Guldastā i Sakhun.	
	Gulshan i Riyāzi.	
	Gwalior Akhbār.	
	Hindee Mukhzan Mahabharat.	
	Inglis Gazette.	
	Jagat Samachar.	
	Journal of the Meerut Debating Society.	
	Jalwā i Tur.	
	Kabibachan Sudha.	
	Khurshed Jahāntula.	
	Lawrence Gazette.	
	Literary Journal.	
	Lauh i Mahfuz.	
	Mahomedan Social Reformer, or Tahzib ul Akhlāq.	
	Makhzan Masihi.	
	Makhzan-ul-Knānin.	
	Maryāda Parpati.	
	Mattah i Anwar.	
	Muttah i Nur.	
	Maulad i Hind.	
	Mysteries of Benares.	
	Nagri Parkash.	
	Najm ul Akhbār.	
	Nasim Jounpore.	
	Nazir Akhbār.	
	Nur ul Absār.	
	Nur ul Afāq.	
	Nur ul Anwar.	
	Pandit.	
	Ratna Prakash.	
	Risāla Makhzan ul ulūm.	
	Rohilkhund Akhbār.	
	Rohilkhund Samāchār.	
	Samay Binodh.	
	Shola i Tur.	
	Strachey Gazette.	
	Urdu Delhi Gazette.	
	Urdu Law Report.	
	Urdu Muir Gazette.	
	Urdu Makhzan Mahabharat.	
	Vritt Dhara.	
	Zakhira i Bālgobind.	
	Zina i Ilm.	

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Post Masters General, &c.—contd.

English.	Vernacular.	English and Vernacular.
	PUNJAB.	
Civil and Military Gazette. Indian Public Opinion. Mofussilite. Northern India News. Punjab Government Gazette. Punjab Record. Simla Courier.	Akhbāri Am. Akhbār Rafa-Am Sealkote. Akmāl ul Akhbār. Anwar ul Shams. Bahr-i-Hikmat. Chāshmai Faiz. Gunje Shaigan. Hadi-i-Hakikat. Hindu Parkāsh. Journal of the Anjman Punjab. Khair Khwah Alam. Khair Khwah Punjab and Star of India. Koh i Nur. Majumā ul Bahrin. Māksūd ul Akhbār. Mayo Gazette. Nafa-ul-Azim. Nāsirul Islam. Nur Afshan. Punjabee Akhbār. Puttialla Akhbār. Risāla Delhi Society. Risāla Niti Purkash. Risāla Star of India. Sādik ul Akhbār. Said ul Akhbār. Urdu Akhbār, Delhi. Urdu Government Gazette, Punjab. Vidya Bilās. Vidyodai. Zakhira Diwān Diwān Chānd.	Police Gazette.
	CENTRAL PROVINCES.	
Borderer's Chronicle. Central Provinces Gazette. Jubbulpore Chronicle.	Central Provinces News. Dyān Sangraha. Promodh Sindhu.	Berar Educational Record. Berar Samāchār. Jubbulpore Samāchār.
	BRITISH BURMAH.	
Arakan News. British Burmah Advertiser. British Burmah Gazette. Christian Ark. Christian Tower. Exchange Price List. Export and Freight Report. Friend of Burmah. Hegt & Co.'s Price Current. Moulmein Advertiser. Our Chronicle. Rangoon Gazette. Rangoon Mail. Rangoon Times.	British Burmah Gazette. Burmah Herald.	

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Post Masters General, &c.—concld.

English.	Vernacular.	English and Vernacular.
	SIND.	
Kurrachee Price Current and Market Report. Messrs. Fleming & Co.'s Weekly Overland Circular. Monthly Circular. Monthly Price List. Price Current. Sindian. Sind News. Sind Official Gazette.	Muzhir ul Kutub. Sind Samachar. Sind Sudhar.	Sind Advertiser.
	OUDE.	
Lucknow Times. Oude Excelsior. Witness.	Akhbar ul Akhyār. Anwār ul Akhbār. Asar ul Imsār. Jamā ul Akhbār. Kaist Samāchār. Kārnāma. Khair Khwa Awadh. Kaw Kub Iswi. Mukhbir Sadik. Oude Akhbār. Oude Educational Gazette. Risāla Anjuman Rafā. Roznāmcha. Shams ul Akhbār.	Cashmere Pundit. Muraqua Tehzili. Oude Government Gazette. Unjomun Hind.
	RAJPUTANA.	
Marwar Gazette. Rajputana Social Science Congress.		Rajputana Official Gazette.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd December 1874.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
for *Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

No. 1253, dated Fort William, the 23rd February 1875.

REVIEW.—By the Government of India, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read the Annual Report of the Director General of the Post Office of India on the operations of the Department during the year 1873-74.

Review.—There were few changes of importance in the administration of the Post Office in 1873-74. The history of the year is rather one of consolidation, and of carrying out changes already introduced.

The new contract with the British Indian Steam Navigation Company is now in full operation, though, owing to the many points of detail requiring arrangement, it has not yet been actually signed. The Company rendered timely and valuable aid to the Government in the conveyance from Burmah of the large supplies of rice imported for the relief of the famine-threatened people of North Bengal. The semi-weekly communication between Bombay and Kurrachee having been resumed, the Government of Bombay should again be addressed with a view to the abolition of the costly land line between Bombay and Sindh. Of the yearly sum of Rs. 7,25,000 paid to the British

Indian Steam Navigation Company, Rs. 12,996 is recovered from the Government of the Straits Settlements, and should be shown as a set-off in favor of India.

Para. 10.—The success of the measure devised for introducing the use of embossed envelopes is satisfactory. It is hoped that the necessary stores of these envelopes will soon be complete throughout the country.

The Government of India does not doubt that the sacrifice of revenue involved in the sale of these envelopes free of cost will be amply compensated by the convenience of manipulation which they afford to the postal administration. Moreover, the sacrifice is probably covered by the discount to private purchases of labels, which has been withdrawn.

Para. 15.—Major Bourke deserves credit for his experiment of a "field post" to attend upon large gatherings of the people in South India. The experiment might be tried in other Provinces where there may be large fairs or gatherings of the people.

Para. 17.—The number of post offices increased during the year (by 172) from 3,006 to 3,178, and the number of letter boxes (by 328) from 3,299 to 3,627. It would seem that the returns of these receptacles as shown in the appendices to the report for 1872-73 were wrong. The Director General will be good enough to add in future a column to Appendix No. XIII, showing the number of post offices and letter boxes open at the end of each year since 1854-55; or if that would involve much labor, then for as many years as is convenient.

Para. 18.—*Postal lines.*—Here, again, the statistics of 1872-73 now given differ from those in last report: such differences should always be explained. According to the present report, the gross mail distance has increased during the year by 5,560 miles, chiefly through the extension of the operations of the British Indian Steam Navigation mail contract vessels. An abstract in yearly totals for all India, similar to that called for in respect to postal receptacles, would be interesting, and should in future be added in Appendix XIII.

Para. 19.—Appendix III should in future be prepared so as to show separately, as heretofore, the totals of letters, newspapers, parcels and packets. The growth of the letters from 83,127,098 to 98,531,628, or by 15,404,530 (18·5 per cent.), is remarkable. A part of this increase is no doubt due to extension of the operations of the department over the district post, and to the rules for official correspondence having transferred a large number of packets to the letter post. Still, giving every credit to the operation of these causes, the figures in this paragraph are encouraging.

Para. 20.—The overland parcel post has worked well, and will probably develop into a considerable business.

Para. 21.—There is a large increase of registered letters, from 1,841,152 to 2,230,819 (21·1 per cent). The registration fees are believed to cover all costs of this branch of the administration; and as the increase of registered letters is probably due to the increased use of the post office for the transmission of valuables, it need not be regretted.

Para. 22.—The list of newspapers registered in each province for transmission by post, which was ordered in the review of the last report, will be separately published. The increase in the number of such newspapers, from 430 in 1871-72 to 478 in 1872-73 and 542 in 1873-74, deserves notice.

Para. 23.—The figures here given, to show how the correspondence was disposed of, cannot be compared with those of previous years, and do not show the dead letters. From paragraph 28, however, it seems that the number of covers sent to the dead letter office was 2,012,908, though it is not clear whether this includes the balance undisposed of at the end of 1872-73 or not. Assuming that it does not, it would seem that of the whole number of covers received (109,235,503), only 2,012,908—977,459 (delivered or returned to senders from the dead letter office), or 1,035,449, were not disposed of by delivery or return to senders. This is only one cover in 105, a proportion which speaks fairly for the efficiency of the post office. The operations of the dead letter office are certainly not successful, but the Governor General in Council is fully aware of the special difficulties as described by the Post Master General that have in this country to be contended with.

Para. 24.—The excess of letters sent to Europe (2,003,416) by the contract mail steamers over those received from Europe (1,615,716) continues. The letters by this route have increased from 3,458,056 to 3,619,132 (3·1 per cent.), and the newspapers from 1,974,830 to 1,985,020.

Para. 26.—The sale of postage labels has increased as follows:—

	Rs.
1871-72	30,40,791
1872-73	31,26,699
1873-74	32,60,301

The increase of Rs. 1,33,602 (4·27 per cent.) this year is satisfactory.

The statistics of the sale of service labels in Appendix VI suggest some differences of practice in the different provinces. The official correspondence of the Bombay Presidency can hardly be so nearly equal to that of the Lower Provinces of Bengal as to cost Rs. 1,98,799 as compared with Rs. 2,19,399, and Burmah ought surely to pay more than Rs. 10,015 a year for postage on its official correspondence.

Para. 30.—The management of the district post by the imperial department continues to be successful. The exertions in this department of Major Bourke, Post Master General of Madras, are commendable.

The working of the district post should be brought out in the annual report in greater detail. The district post has a special importance as being the branch of the department which most closely affects the agricultural population. There is nothing in the report or statements to show how it has advanced when compared with previous years, nor to exhibit its comparative efficiency and progress under the several Governments and Administrations. The number of newspapers is greatest, and the proportion of registered and paid letters is far better in Madras than elsewhere, through the exertions of Major Bourke. The use of the district post in that Presidency and in Bombay and North-Western Provinces is much more extensive, compared with the population, than in Bengal, and the Punjab also is backward. The subject should receive special attention in future reports. The extension of the system, the agency for distribution in the villages and for supervision and inspection, the number of receiving and distributing offices, the opening of new ones and the transfer of district post offices to the imperial post, the aid afforded by Government, and the general financial arrangements—are all topics which, from time to time, and as occasion offers, might advantageously be touched upon.

Para. 32.—It seems that Rs. 19,334 was deducted from the allowances of the officers of the department on account of the mutual guarantee fund, of which sum Rs. 1,746 was spent on the establishment necessary to manage the business, and only Rs. 302 decreed against defaulters. The deduction from the allowances of each official is trifling—a good deal less than he would, with interest at savings' bank rates, have to pay to a guarantee company; and, as the whole balance of the fund will be distributed to the contributors as they retire, there seems no occasion to reduce subscriptions at present. The *pro formâ* account of this fund should be brought forward year by year, with interest at the current savings' bank rate: any sum paid to subscribers on retirement being shown among the charges.

Para. 39.—The receipts from official postage have decreased (by Rs. 9,792) from Rs. 10,63,848 to Rs. 10,54,056—a large decrease caused by the introduction of rates especially adapted to official correspondence having been almost counterbalanced by the final abolition of franking. Postage is now paid upon all official covers, and as no complaints have been made during the year by the officers who formerly enjoyed the privilege of sending covers upon Her Majesty's Service without the actual payment of postage, it may be assumed that no very great inconvenience has been felt. This wholesome reform has thus been satisfactorily accomplished.

Paras. 40—44. The receipts of the post office from non-official sources, and not including the bullock train and military van dâk, have increased by Rs. 72,102. The Director General explains that the real improvement is nearly double this sum. The charges have increased by Rs. 1,88,562, of which about Rs. 50,000 are attributed to the ordinary extension of the department, another Rs. 50,000 to the revision of the dead letter offices and other large offices, and

the rest to heavy contingent expenditure incurred in improving the system of work in the department. The expenditure in 1873-74 has certainly been large. The Governor General in Council looks to the Director General to enforce the saving of public money wherever it may be found possible. In a department which involves the administration of so great a mass of details, the Government is peculiarly dependent upon the heads of the department for watchful economy. The authorities of the post office have deserved the entire confidence of the Government in this respect, but continued vigilance must be exercised so that this important department shall be administered at the smallest possible cost consistent with thorough efficiency.

Including the bullock train and van dâk, the service of the post office was conducted at a net cost of Rs. 7,71,451, or, if credit be given for the charge for official postage, then the department yielded, so far, a net revenue of Rs. 2,82,843.

But these figures neither include the indirect, but real, charges given in the margin of paragraph 45 (Rs. 4,63,082), nor any charge for pension and leave allowances, say Rs. 5,00,000, nor any part of the subsidies to the mail contract steamers, as follows:—

	Rs.
British Indian Steam Navigation Company (net)	7,12,000
Irrawaddy Flotilla	60,000
Burmah Steam Tug Company	18,000
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company ...	48,000
	8,38,000

It is not easy to say what share of these contracts may properly be debited to the post office. But probably Rs. 5,00,000 would not be too much.

If so, the post office administration costs the State, in 1873-74, net as follows:—

	Rs.
If credit be taken for official postage	11,80,239
If credit be not taken for official postage	22,34,533

There is no doubt that, whether credit be taken for official postage or not, the department is as yet very far from yielding a net revenue to the State.

Para. 47.—The Director General of the post office has already been requested to add in Appendix XIII columns showing the number of post offices and letter boxes open at the close of each year, and also the distance over which the mails travelled. It would be interesting to show the post offices and letter boxes separately, and also to distinguish the distances covered by each kind of conveyance. The Governor General in Council directs that the following columns be also added in this table:—

(1). Covers received for delivery—
- (*a*).—Letters.
- (*b*).—Newspapers.
- (*c*).—Parcels.
- (*d*)—Packets.
- (*e*).—Total.

(2). Finally undelivered, after passing through the dead letter office—
- (*a*).—Number.
- (*b*).—Percentage on total in column *e* above (one in 000).

(3). Received as postage—
- (*a*).—For labels, envelopes, &c.,—
  - (1) from the public,
  - (2) for official postage.
- (*b*).—For cash on bearing letters, &c.
  - (1) from the public,
  - (2) from official postage.

Fractions of a rupee may, in future, be omitted in this table, and in all the tables appended to the report.

Para. 49.—The Governor General in Council is glad to receive the testimony of the Director General to the good services of the following officers:—

Mr. C. W. Hutchinson.
Major the Hon'ble E. R. Bourke.
Mr. Alpin.
Baboo Durga Narain Banarjyá.
Mr. Kistnama Charloo.
„ Combes.
„ Stuart.
„ Hynes.
Rai Saligram Bahadur.
Mr. Goss.
„ Faichnie.
„ Sullen.
„ Le Breton.
Lalla Gunput Lall.
Lalla Mithun Lall.

His Excellency in Council is pleased to acknowledge the efficiency with which the department has been administered by the Officiating Director General, Mr. F. R. Hogg.

ORDERED, that these observations be communicated to the Director General of the Post Office of India, and that the report, with the observations upon it, be forwarded to the Home Department for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. LI OF 1874.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 26th Dec. 1874.	For week ending 27th Dec. 1873.	Total from 1st January to 26th Dec. 1874.	Total from 1st January to 27th Dec. 1873.	Total increase in 1874.	Total decrease in 1874.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6th Feb. 1875 ...	East Indian, Main...	5,36,044	8,09,913	3,42,79,408	2,75,30,181	67,49,227	...
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpore...	34,075	59,982	25,10,236	19,07,937	6,02,299	...
30th Jan. 1875 ...	Eastern Bengal ...	55,378	59,684	34,99,269	30,50,416	4,48,853	...
16th ditto ...	Oudh & Rohilkhund	46,360	30,544	19,74,127	11,05,093	8,69,034	...
30th ditto ...	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	1,20,060	1,38,958	73,34,802	57,57,103	15,77,699	...
23rd ditto ...	Madras ...	1,19,816	1,43,855	56,58,330	66,22,103	...	9,63,773
30th ditto ...	South Indian ...	20,924	33,443	9,45,466	10,98,231	...	1,52,765
6th Feb. 1875 ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	4,32,669	3,53,681	1,94,74,535	1,83,79,667	10,94,868	...
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda, & Central India ...	1,16,538	1,09,368	54,71,725	53,58,242	1,13,483	...
	TOTAL ...	14,81,764	17,39,428	8,11,47,898	7,08,08,973	1,03,38,925	...
	State.						
6th Feb. 1875 ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,523	1,705	97,154	99,564	...	2,410
First 2 days of Jan. 1875 ...	Nulhattee ...	1,846	2,483	83,803	83,034	769	...
Ditto ...	Rajpootana, Delhi District ...	7,181	4,162	2,68,601	1,11,330*a*	1,57,271	...
Ditto ...	Rajpootana, Agra District ...	16,250	1,804	3,20,434	16,849*b*	3,03,585	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	3,639	...	1,01,564*c*	...	1,01,564	...
First 9 days of Jan. 1875 ...	Khamgaon ...	615	192	26,314*d*	15,909*e*	10,405	...
Ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	823	392	29,635*f*	21,348*g*	8,287	...
First 2 days of Jan. 1875 ...	Wardha Valley ...	260	...	20,405*h*	...	20,405	...
9th Jan. 1875 ...	Nizam's ...	27,903	...	1,05,620*k*	...	1,05,620	...
	TOTAL ...	60,040	10,738	10,53,530	3,48,034	7,05,496	...
	GRAND TOTAL...	15,41,804	17,50,166	8,22,01,428	7,11,57,007	1,10,44,421	...

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st April to 27th December 1873.
(*b*) Total receipts from 20th October to 27th December 1873.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st February to 26th December 1874.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June, and from 1st to 26th December 1874.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st January to 22nd June, and from 10th to 27th December 1873.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th September, and from 1st to 26th December 1874.
(*g*) Total receipts from 1st January to 23rd August, and from 26th November to 27th December 1873.
(*h*) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June, and from 21st November to 26th December 1874.
(*k*) Total receipts from 9th October to 26th December 1874.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON IN INDIA.

The following papers relating to the manufacture of iron in India are published for general information, in continuation of the papers on the same subject published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of 22nd August and 28th November 1874:—

No. 8266, dated 19th December 1874.

From—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Bunder Coal Fields.

I have the honor, by desire of the Chief Commissioner, to forward herewith the following further information gathered up to date regarding the Bunder Coal Fields.

2. The accompanying plan shows the position of the original bore holes, A, B, C, D, E, F, which pertained to the small field of 100 acres first proved (as shown colored red), the position of the bore hole G, since put down, particulars of which accompany, and the position of another hole H, commenced about the 16th instant.

The plan also gives the respective levels of the ground at the sites of the several bore holes.

3. Bore hole G is situated near 5,000 feet from the centre of the first field proved, and from the results of the bore hole it will be seen that the coal extends over a very large area of ground.

4. A section of bore hole G accompanies, showing the following beds of coal: at 130 feet a 2-feet bed, at 190 feet a 6-feet bed, at 239 feet a 9-feet bed, and at 271 feet a 7-feet bed.

5. The results of bore hole H will be communicated as soon as known.

6. A comparison of the levels of ground at the sites of bore holes D, E, F with the depth at which coal was struck, shows that the coal lies almost at a dead level, and is therefore capable of most economical working.

No. 1082, dated 2nd December 1874.

From—The Executive Engineer, Hingunghat Division, Wardha Valley Railway,
To—The Chief Engineer, Central Provinces.

In reply to your letter No. 7523, dated 20th November, I have the honor to state that up to date no reply (beyond acknowledgment of receipt of specimens) has been received from the Government Analyser regarding the specimens of limestone from Meenjerrie sent him.

2. In reply to your para. 2, I beg to forward a report from Lieutenant Call, together with an explanatory map. It will be seen by Lieutenant Call's report that he considers that limestone is to be obtained in sufficient quantities for all practical purposes.

Dated 1st December 1874.

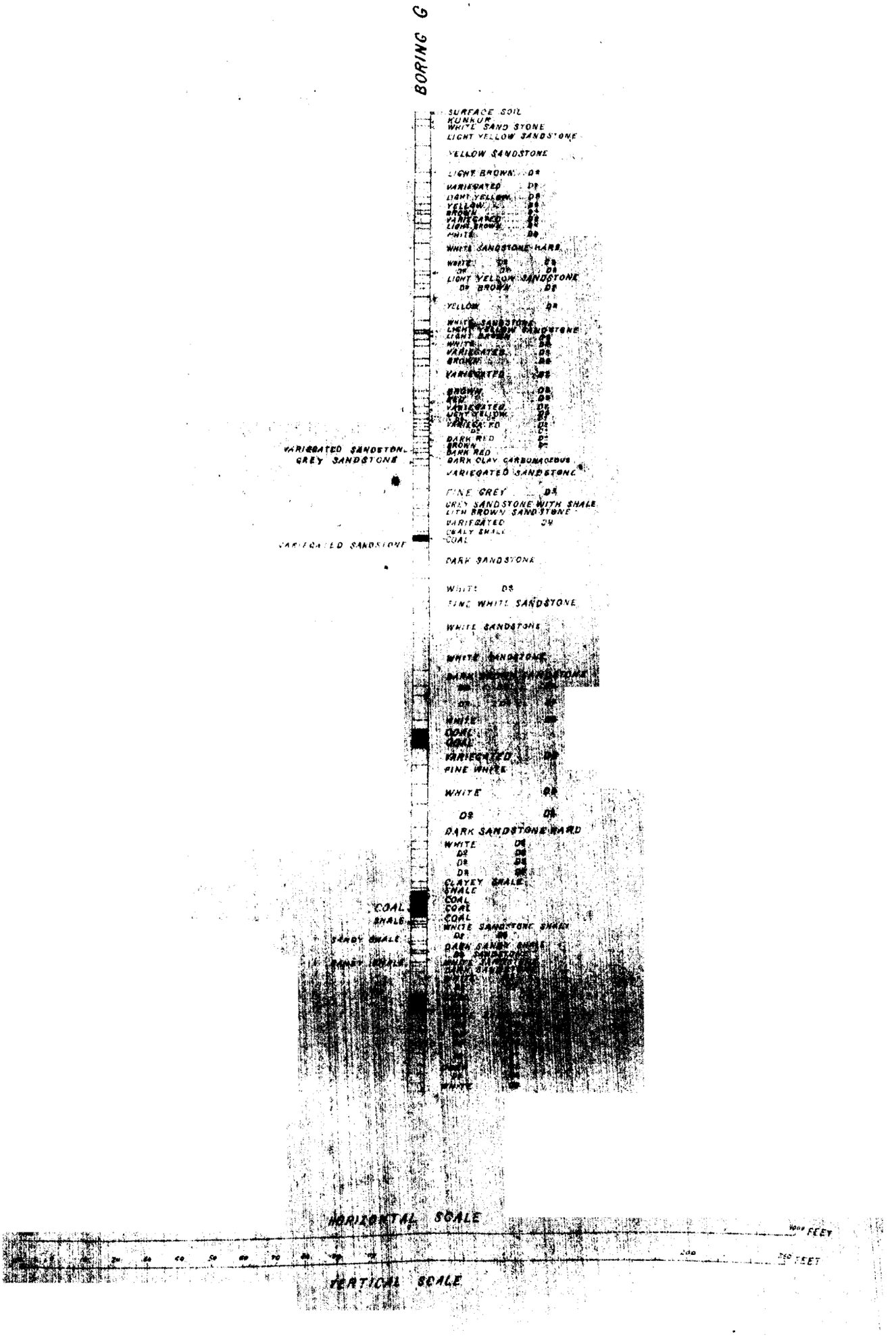
From—Lieutenant C. F. Call, Assistant Engineer,
To—The Executive Engineer, Hingunghat Division, Wardha Valey Railway.

In accordance with your instructions, I proceeded to Meenjerrie to examine the limestone referred to.

2. Leaving *Takoor Morpar*, I went first to a small tank to the north-east, and then followed up its feeder as far as the *Rohunpatel Hill*. I came on considerable deposits of kunkur in the first half mile, and in the next half the nala cuts through a bed of rich marl, underlying black cotton soil, and containing fragments of limestone and sandstone in abundance. I then crossed a sandstone bed running east and west, and met with limestone similar to No. I. A quarter of a mile farther north, the *Meenjerrie* road reaches the nala at the place marked No. II.

3. This road crossing the *Rohunpatel* begins to ascend soon after leaving the nala in a north-easterly direction, passing over the outcrop of the variegated marls Nos. I. and II., and which I presume underlie No. III., as it appears immediately on the plateau above. This bed forms the whole or the greater part of the hill, and is in sufficient quantity, I have no doubt, for all practical purposes. It gives place to basalt on the north of the plateau, which rises in a low hill called *Aswal Hoorkee*, a red earth with variegated marls and kunkur marking the junction.

BUNDUR BORING



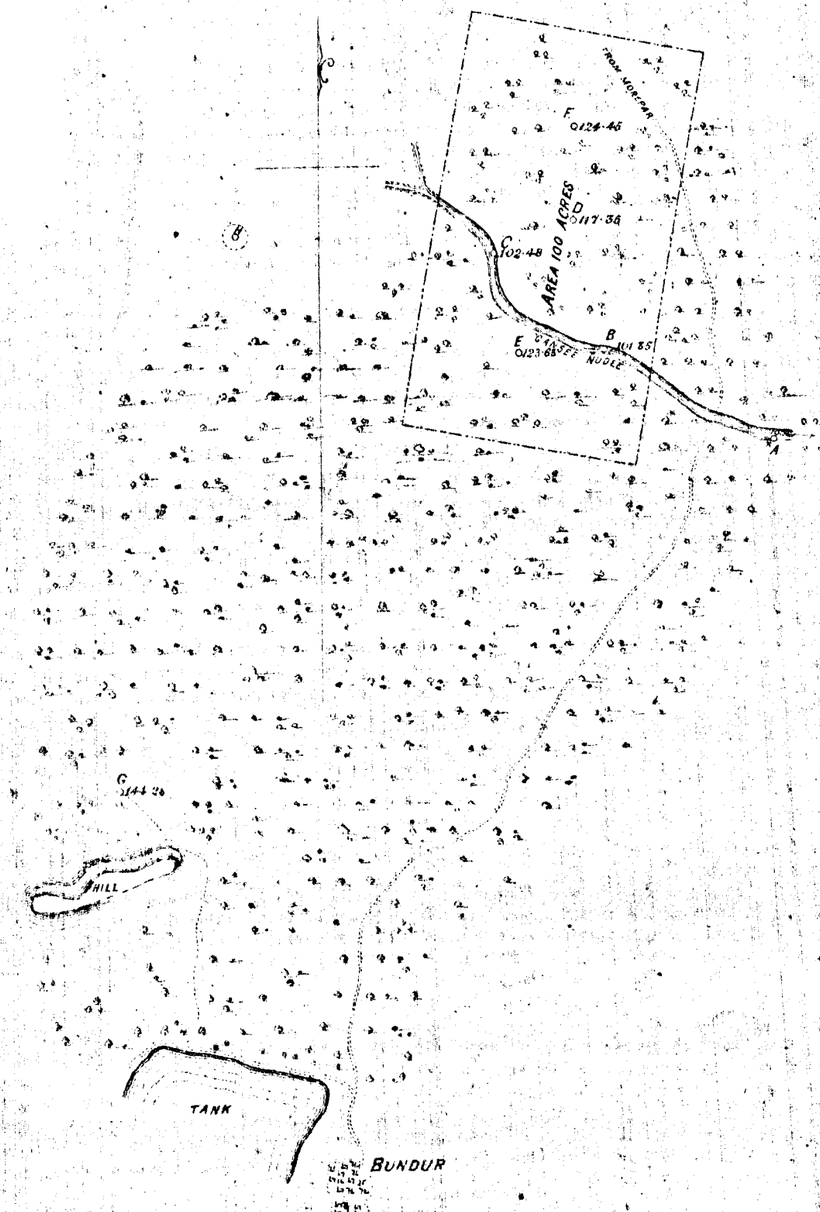
(SD) JAS O MAINE LIEUT COLONEL R.E.

OFFG CHIEF ENGINEER CENTRAL PROVINCES

PLAN
OF
BUNDUR BORINGS

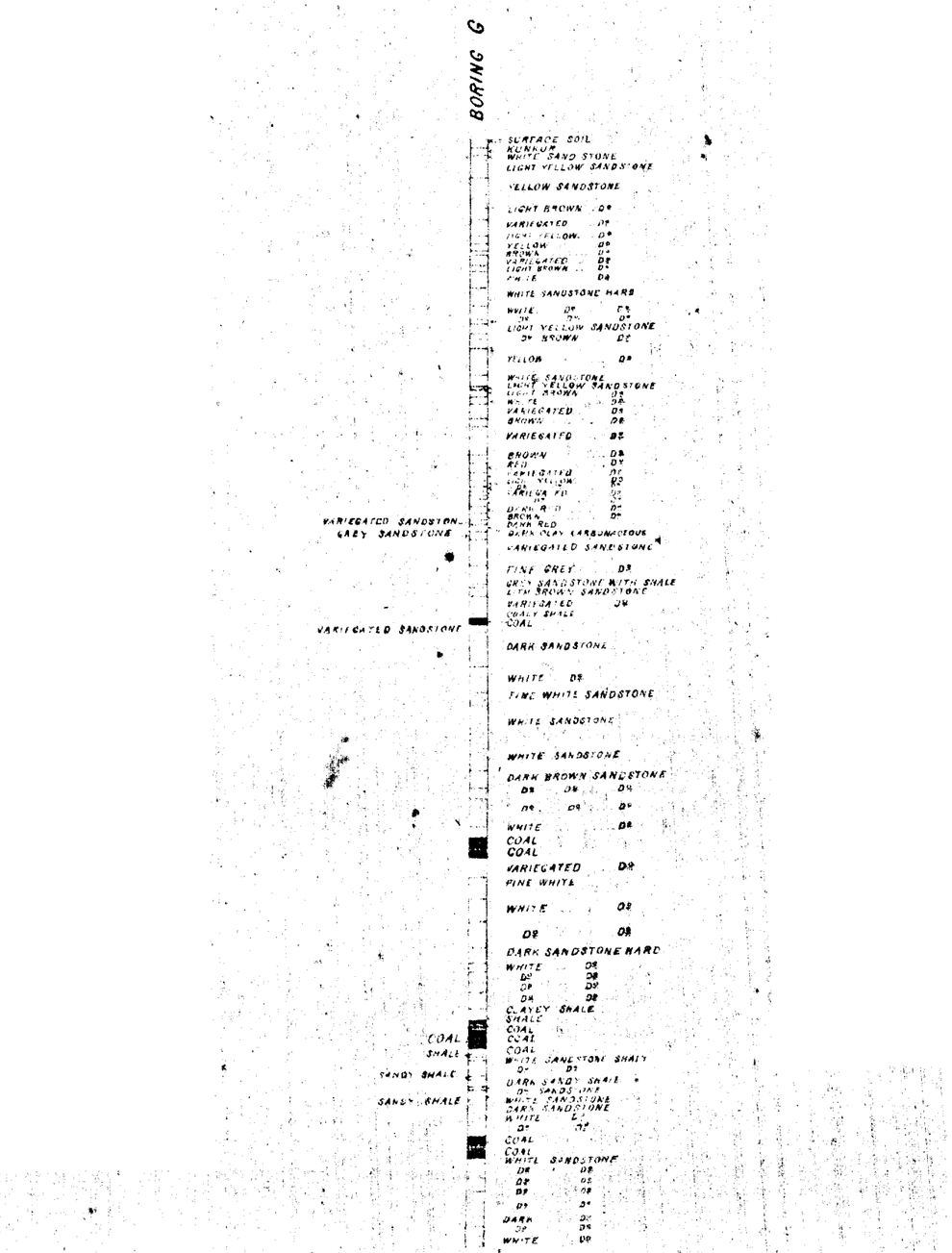
SCALE 1000 FEET = 1 INCH

1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 FEET



(Sgd) W. NESS
MINING ENGINEER
WURRORA COLLIERY

BUNDUR BORING



(Sd.) Jas O Mayne Lieut Colonel R E

Offg Chief Engineer Central Provinces.

Lime stone I & II

do III

Kunkur

ASWUL HOORKEE

I

III

Meeruree

Lingá H.S.R.

Aujgaon

Moorpar

Katal Bulheeá

Tukm Moorpar

Saloree

Saloree

Khundola

Puth Bhansoolee

Bhansoolee

Dalooi Par

Peetchoora

Kanslaboree

IV

Pulsoree

Sonaigaon

Seownoor

Sadaigaon

Budharpoor

Khaursanee

BUNDUR

Burudgaí

Mungardal

Khoorjapar

Khurnoor

Painibee

P[H] C H I M O O R

4. The limestones marked 1 and 2 are visible also in the nala east of Kaislaborie, mixed with porphyry and conglomerate. The vein outcrops again immediately to the north of, and about 400 yards from that village, while a limestone similar in character to No. III is found in the nala to the south in sufficient quantities to supplement the supply if required.

No. 1136, dated 16th December 1874.

From—The Executive Engineer, Hingunghat Division, Wardha Valley Railway,

To—The Chief Engineer, Central Provinces.

In compliance with your No. 7523 of date 20th November 1874, I have the honor to forward copy of letter No. 255 of date 11th December, from the Official Chemical Examiner to Government, Calcutta Medical College, regarding the four specimens of stone sent to him from the neighbourhood of Meenjerrie.

2. The specimens Nos. 3 and 4, favorably referred to, are situated in the positions colored *purple* on the tracing sent with this office No. 1036 of date 19th November.

3. No. 3 is reported by Lieutenant Call to exist in sufficient quantity for all practical purposes, the whole of the hill where it is found being probably formed of this stone.

4. No. 4 is found at a short distance south east of "Kaislaborie," and appears similar in character to No. 3; it exists also in fair quantity.

5. Specimens of the stones Nos. 3 and 4 are forwarded by rail for information.

No. 8267, dated 19th December 1874.

From—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Public Works Department, Central Provinces,

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

Limestone in the neighbourhood of Bundur.

I have been desired by the Chief Commissioner to submit for the information of the Government of India the following correspondence, giving the results of further explorations and inquiries regarding the limestone in the neighbourhood of Bundur.

2. As reported in this office No. 7524 of 21st ultimo, specimens of the limestone from the neighbourhood of Meenjerrie had been sent to the Government Analyser at Calcutta.

3. Letter No. 1082 of 2nd instant from Executive Engineer, Hingunghat Division, Wardha Valley State Railway, with its enclosures (copies enclosed), will give full information as to the localities of the specimens sent for analysis.

4. Letter No. 1136, dated 16th instant, from the same Engineer, with its enclosure (copies enclosed), give the results of the analysis, from which it will be seen that either of the specimens Nos. 3 and 4 would form an excellent flux in the manufacture of iron, but that No. 4 is the purer and better of the two.

5. Specimens of Nos. 3 and 4 are forwarded by to-day's post for inspection.

6. From Lieutenant Call's report, accompanying Executive Engineer's letter No. 1082, it will be seen that there is an ample quantity of limestone of the same quality as specimens Nos. 3 and 4, available for all practical purposes.

No. 255, dated 11th December 1874.

From—Surgeon-Major W. J. Palmer, Offg. Chemical Examiner to Govt.,

To—The Executive Engineer, Hingunghat Division, Wardha Valley Railway.

I have the honor to submit the result of analysis of four specimens of stone forwarded for examination with your letter No. 958 of 1874.

Nos. 1 and 2 are flints and not limestones.

No. 3 is a carbonate of lime with admixture in varying proportions of a red crystalline siliceous rock visible to the naked eye.

If separated from this rock by mechanical means, the remaining substance is carbonate of lime with a very minute portion of carbonate of magnesia.

No. 4 is carbonate of lime in a state approaching to purity; the proportion of siliceous matter contained in any given 100 parts would vary in quantity, but would not amount in any case to more than ten per cent., the remainder being pure carbonate of lime.

Either of these two specimens separated from the small quantity of adhering and intermingled siliceous matter by mechanical means would therefore form an excellent flux in the manufacture of iron, but No. 4 is the purer and better of the two.

4. The limestones marked 1 and 2 are visible also in the nala east of Kaislaborie, mixed with porphyry and conglomerate. The vein outcrops again immediately to the north of, and about 400 yards from that village, while a limestone similar in character to No. III is found in the nala to the south in sufficient quantities to supplement the supply if required.

No. 1136, dated 16th December 1874.

From—The Executive Engineer, Hingunghat Division, Wardha Valley Railway,

To—The Chief Engineer, Central Provinces.

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Either of these two specimens separated from the small quantity of adhering and intermingled siliceous matter by mechanical means would therefore form an excellent flux in the manufacture of iron, but No. 4 is the purer and better of the two.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 20th February 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT. Present return.	WHEAT. Next preceding return.	WHEAT. Corresponding return of last year.	BARLEY. Present return.	BARLEY. Next preceding return.	BARLEY. Corresponding return of last year.	RICE, BEST SORT. Present return.	RICE, BEST SORT. Next preceding return.	RICE, BEST SORT. Corresponding return of last year.	RICE, COMMON. Present return.	RICE, COMMON. Next preceding return.	RICE, COMMON. Corresponding return of last year.	GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR. Present return.	GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR. Next preceding return.	GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR. Corresponding return of last year.	BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA. Present return.	BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA. Next preceding return.	BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA. Corresponding return of last year.	LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHEENA. Present return.	LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHEENA. Next preceding return.	LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHEENA. Corresponding return of last year.	GRAM. Present return.	GRAM. Next preceding return.	GRAM. Corresponding return of last year.	FIRE-WOOD. Present return.	FIRE-WOOD. Next preceding return.	FIRE-WOOD. Corresponding return of last year.	SALT. Present return.	SALT. Next preceding return.	SALT. Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
	BENGAL.																																	
	Western Districts																																	
1	Burdwan	S. Ch. 15 0 [A]	S. Ch. 14 0	S. Ch. 12 0	S. Ch. 17 0	S. Ch. 16 0	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 19 8	S. Ch. 13 0	S. Ch. 20 0	S. Ch. 20 8	S. Ch. 13 8	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 20 12	S. Ch. 20 0	S. Ch. 13 0	S. Ch. 240 0	S. Ch. 230 0	S. Ch. 110 0	S. Ch. 8 12	S. Ch. 8 8	S. Ch. 9 0	Burdwan.	
2	Bankoora	15 8 [B]	15 8	12 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	12 4	20 8	19 0	13 8	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	13 12	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	Bankoora.	
3	Beerbhoom	16 0 [C]	16 0	10 8	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	21 8	21 8	12 6	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 0	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 8	8 4	8 8	Beerbhoom.	
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Midnapore.	
5	Hooghly	14 0 [D]	14 0	12 0	16 0 to 22 0 [E]	16 0 to 23 8	16 8 to 22 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	8 8 to 9 0	17 0 to 17 8	17 0 to 17 8	11 0 to 11 8	...	...	...	16 0 to 16 8	16 0 to 16 8	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	Hooghly.	
	Howrah	13 8	13 4	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	11 8	...	...	...	17 0	16 8	13 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Howrah.	
	Central Districts.																																	
	Calcutta	15 0 [E]	15 0	...	18 0 [E]	18 0	...	11 0 [F]	11 0	...	13 0 [G]	13 0	...	15 14	15 14	...	18 0	18 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.	
6	24-Pergunnahs	13 5 to 14 8	13 8 to 18 0	10 8 to 10 10	16 0 to 18 14	18 0	16 0	8 0	7 4	8 4	16 0 to 16 0	16 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	14 8	16 8	13 5	120 0	115 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.	
7	Nuddea	20 0	16 0	12 5	...	...	19 0	14 8	14 8	11 7	16 0	16 0	11 10	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 10	130 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 7	Nuddea.	
8	Jessore	12 12 [H]	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	18 12	18 12	14 8	...	...	...	14 6	12 4	11 8	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Jessore.	
9	Moorshedabad	19 0 [I]	19 0 to 20 0	13 0	14 0 to 25 0 [E]	4 0 to 25 0	20 0	12 0	12 0 to 12 8	9 8	21 0 to 21 0	0 0 to 21 0	11 8	...	...	...	18 0	18 to 20	15 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Moorshedabad.	
10	Dinagepore	14 0	13 0	9 8	12 4	12 4	10 8	22 0	22 0	12 8	28 0	28 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 12	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Dinagepore.	
11	Maldah	20 0	18 0	12 0	35 0	35 0	20 0	23 0 to 24 0	23 8	11 12	26 0 to 27 0	25 0	12 4	...	...	...	17 0	16 8	12 8	200 0	240 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Maldah.	
12	Rajshahye	18 0	18 0 to 18 12	12 0	...	...	...	21 0	18 12 to 31 0	11 4	24 6	22 8 to 24 6	13 8	...	...	...	16 8 to 18 0	16 8 to 18 8	13 8 to 14 4	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 2½	8 2½	7 4	Rajshahye.	
13	Rungpore	14 0	14 0	11 4	...	...	...	7 7	7 6	9 0	22 8	22 8	11 4	...	...	...	11 1½	12 12	11 13	107 0	107 0	128 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore.	
14	Bogra	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	10 8	7 14	26 4	28 8	13 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	9 12	67 8	67 8	60 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bogra.	
15	Pubna	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 & 12	8 & 12	8 0	21 0	21 0	14 4	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pubna.	
16	Darjeeling	6 0 [J]	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 8	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.	
17	Julpigoree	13 3	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 6	24 0	25 0	11 4	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	12 0	180 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Julpigoree.	
	Eastern Districts																																	
18	Dacca	14 0 [K]	14 8	12 8	17 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	7 10	Dacca.	
19	Furreedpore	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	... [L]	6 0	6 0	8 0	21 0	19 8	13 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Furreedpore.	
20	Backergunge	... [M]	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	15 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 4	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge.	
21	Mymensingh	12 12	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	21 4	21 4	17 0	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	8 0	Mymensingh.	

A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 19-8 seers, barley 20 to 25 seers, best rice 14 to 20-12 seers, common rice 15 to 22-8 seers, and gram 17-4 to 20 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 16 seers, barley 14 to 20 seers, best rice (of the present harvest at the Sudder Station 18-8 seers) 15 to 21 seers, common rice 18-8 to 24 seers, maize 17 to 34 seers, and gram 12-8 to 17 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-8 to 18 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice 14 to 23 seers, and gram 10 to 18 seers per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, best rice 8-4 to 10 seers, common rice 12-4 to 19-8 seers, and gram 13-4 to 18-8 seers per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 7-2 to 8 seers, common rice 14-8 to 20 seers, and gram 16 seers per rupee.

G Coarse rice at 18-5 seers per rupee.

H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 12 seers, best rice 13 to 18 seers, common rice 16 to 23-12 seers, and gram 11 to 13-8 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 18 seers, best rice 12 to 22 seers, common rice 20-8 to 24-8 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 8 to 21 seers, common rice 14 to 30 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 8-8 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers per rupee.

L In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 19 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, paddy 30 to 42-8 seers, and gram 7 to 12 seers per rupee.

M In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 9 to 14 seers, common rice 20 to 24 seers, and gram 12 to 15-8 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)															
22	Chittagong*	S. Ch. 9 0	S. Ch. 9 0	S. Ch. 9 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ... N	S. Ch. 16 0	S. Ch. 15 0	S. Ch. 13 8	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 20 0	S. Ch. 17 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...
23	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	... O	15 0	14 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...
24	Tipperah	12 0	12 0	9 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	{10 0 to 11 0}	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 5	13 5	13 5	16 0	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah*	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	..	16 0	20 0	11 4	22 0	22 8	16 8	...	...	...
	BEHAR.															
26	Patna	19 0	19 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	19 0	14 0	14 8	11 0	24 0	25 0	13 0	28 0	30 0	19 0
27	Gya	P 15 0	16 0	10 8	26 0	26 0	14 8	11 0	11 0	8 4	22 8	22 0	10 0	...	...	...
28	Shahabad	Q 16&17	16 8	14 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	{11 8 and 14 0}	11 0	11 8	16&17	16 0	12 8	23 0	23 0	17 0
29	Mozufferpore	R 14 0	14 0	11 8	E {16 0 to 30 0}	{16 0 to 30 0}	{11 8 to 13 0}	{9 0	9 0	9 8	18 0	18 0	10 8	...	...	...
30	Sarun	15 0	15 4	14 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	23 0	23 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	17 8
31	Chumparun	S 14 8	14 0	11 12	E {15 0 to 25 0}	{15 0 to 25 0}	{13 0 to 17 0}	10 0	10 0	9 8	21 8	21 8	11 12	...	...	...
32	Monghyr	17 8	19 9	13 6	23 1	21 0	21 0	12 6	12 6	9 4	19 9	19 9	12 6	...	...	...
33	Bhagulpore	18 5	18 5	12 10	20 3	20 3	17 11	20 3	21 7	9 7	21 7	22 12	12 10	...	...	...
34	Purneah	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	7 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	...	...	...
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs	T 16 0	16 0	11 0	E {19 0 to 20 0}	{20 0 to 22 0}	16 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	20 0	21 0	12 0	...	...	...
	ORISSA.															
36	Cuttack*	21 0	21 0	13 2	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	21 0	24 15	24 15	26 4	...	...	...
37	Pooree	15 12	17 1	13 2	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	18 6	23 10	24 15	23 10	...	...	...
38	Balasore	11 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.															
	South-Western Frontier Agency.															
39	Hazareebagh	12 0	12 0	10 8	15 0	15 0	...	10 0	10 0	7 8	21 0	20 0	12 8	...	...	...
40	Lohardugga	10 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	14 0	24 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...
41	Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	..	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...
42	Manbhoom	U 12 0	12 0	10 0	E 16 0	16 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	22 8	22 8	14 8	...	...	...

* Returns for next preceding week.

N In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 18 seers, and common rice 18 to 21 seers per rupee.

O In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 17 to 24 seers, and common rice 18 to 27 seers per rupee.

P In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 17 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 19 to 20 seers, common rice 20-12 to 29 seers, maize 24 to 32 seers, and gram 17-8 to 23 seers per rupee.

Q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16-8 to 17 seers, barley 22 to 25 seers, best rice 11 to 13-8 seers, common rice 18-8 to 19-8 seers, great millet 22 seers, maize 25 seers, and gram 19 to 20 seers per rupee.

R In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 25 seers, best rice 23-8 to 29 seers, common rice 25 to 35 seers, lesser millet 35 to 41 seers, maize 35 to 45 seers, and gram 12-8 to 30 seers per rupee.

Districts of Bengal on the 20th February 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS

Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Present return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Next preceding return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Corresponding return of last year.	Gram. Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.	Fire-wood. Present return.	Fire-wood. Next preceding return.	Fire-wood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS	REMARKS.
															Eastern Districts—(Contd.)	
S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 13 0	S. Ch. 12 0	S. Ch. 11 8	S. Ch. 120 0	S. Ch. 120 0	S. Ch. 140 0	S. Ch. 8 8	S. Ch. 8 8	S. Ch. 8 0	Chittagong.*	
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 8	9 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	Noakholly.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 8	Tipperah.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	6 10	6 10	7 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 6	7 6	Hill Tipperah.*	
															BEHAR.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	22 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.	
...	...	...	E {27 0 to 35 0}	{26 0 to 35 0}	{13 0 to 28 0}	18 8	20 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Gya.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	{21 0 and 23 0}	22 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Shahabad.	
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	...	25 0	25 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	West Tirhoot.	
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sarun.	
...	...	...	38 0	38 0	15 8	17 0	17 0	12 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Chumparun.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	21 7	22 5	14 7	147 0	168 0	147 0	7 8	7 8	7 3	Monghyr.	
...	...	...	45 0	45 0	12 0	18 5	21 7	16 7	151 8	151 8	176 12	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhagulpore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Purneah.	
40 0	40 0	20 0	...	...	...	E {14 0 to 20 0}	{14 0 to 19 0}	{12 0 to 15 0}	320 0	320 0	480 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	
															ORISSA.	
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	17 1	19 11	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	9 2	Cuttack.*	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	23 10	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 8	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Balasore.	
															CHOTA NAGPORE.	
															South-Western Frontier Agency.	
...	...	...	38 0	31 0	17 4	14 0	16 0	12 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Hazareebagh.	
...	...	...	44 0	44 0	27 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 4	7 0	6 8	Lohardugga.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom.	
E 17 0	17 0	40 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Manbhoom.	

S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 22 seers, best rice 11 to 15 seers, common rice 18 to 23 seers, lesser millet 16-4 to 40 seers, maize 29 to 32-8 seers, and gram 16-4 to 20 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, best rice 17 to 26-4 seers, common rice 23 to 30 seers, bulrush millet 30 to 33 seers, maize 34 to 35 seers per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 7-8 to 12 seers, best rice 17 to 24 seers, common rice 19 to 28 seers, maize 24 to 45 seers, and gram 7-8 to 16 seers per rupee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of January 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Province	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar *Holcus sorghum*). Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar *Holcus sorghum*). Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar *Holcus sorghum*). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts	Province	Remarks
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras	Ganjam	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	19 4	17 8	17 8	27 7	24 4	21 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	46 9	41 0	35 2	40 0	10 0	40 0	323 •7	388 8	388 8	13 4	13 4	16 8	Ganjam	Madras	
	Vizagapatam	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 4	12 3	12 3	15 8	15 8	14 7	25 9	25 9	24 8	27 7	31 7	29 7	28 3	28 3	25 2	32 8	35 1	35 1	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 2	14 2	14 2	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	11 7	11 7	10 8	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	15 8	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	41 9	32 8	33 7	35 7	33 6	...	161 3	161 3	145 8	18 5	18 5	18 5	Godavery		
	Kistna	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	19 4	19 4	17 0	20 8	20 4	17 9	29 6	29 6	17 2	...	...	...	38 2	35 3	35 3	34 2	34 2	30 8	129 3	129 3	129 3	18 1	18 1	18 1	Kistna		
	Nellore	12 1	11 2	9 0	...	...	...	13 9	13 4	11 8	15 0	15 0	16 0	24 5	24 5	21 6	...	...	20 9	28 2	28 2	22 3	22 6	24 9	...	76 4	76 4	64 8	16 5	16 5	16 5	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	11 8	11 8	12 5	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 7	14 9	14 9	11 6	20 5	20 5	20 5	31 9	29 0	25 4	27 0	27 0	26 2	25 8	24 5	...	243 0	243 0	243 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	16 3	16 3	11 5	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 2	16 2	16 2	13 5	24 7	24 7	24 7	24 4	22 6	26 3	33 0	33 9	33 0	30 2	29 1	28 0	97 2	97 2	97 2	15 7	11 8	17 0	Bellary		
	Kurnool	14 6	14 0	12 7	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	12 1	15 0	15 0	12 9	21 9	21 9	27 1	21 2	21 2	25 0	25 8	25 8	24 5	23 2	22 5	30 0	210 4	202 2	161 8	16 4	16 4	16 4	Kurnool		
	Madras	11 0	10 6	10 3	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	10 5	14 0	13 9	11 7	22 7	22 7	16 8	20 5	20 5	17 9	25 6	25 6	21 9	16 3	22 0	17 9	91 7	91 7	57 1	17 7	17 7	17 4	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 5	12 0	18 1	15 8	12 5	21 6	20 2	...	21 1	19 8	...	24 7	24 7	23 3	19 5	21 8	18 7	102 1	102 1	97 2	18 1	18 1	18 1	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	11 9	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	16 8	16 3	14 4	17 9	16 9	15 4	26 1	...	20 0	28 0	...	22 3	29 1	29 1	28 2	23 6	17 1	19 7	187 1	187 1	157 0	16 0	16 0	17 1	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	8 2	8 2	7 4	...	...	...	15 2	14 8	11 7	16 6	17 1	13 1	...	...	...	28 5	27 7	16 9	31 8	31 8	17 9	21 0	19 2	19 2	226 0	223 6	241 8	16 2	14 9	18 8	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	11 8	9 5	7 3	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	11 6	13 4	...	...	31 8	30 2	25 6	29 0	29 0	21 2	31 9	30 2	24 5	22 7	22 7	17 5	194 4	194 4	194 4	16 4	16 8	16 8	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	11 9	11 9	11 5	12 3	12 3	12 3	11 9	11 9	11 5	12 3	12 3	12 3	...	19 6	...	25 4	25 4	19 0	27 5	27 5	21 0	23 1	23 1	20 0	157 9	157 9	145 8	18 6	18 6	18 6	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	12 5	12 5	8 2	...	...	...	12 6	10 9	10 5	14 4	13 5	11 8	21 1	21 1	21 1	26 5	25 0	22 0	31 0	26 3	23 2	28 5	21 4	16 9	124 4	124 4	119 5	17 5	17 5	17 0	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	6 6	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 1	12 1	9 1	...	...	21 0	13 1	14 4	...	23 3	17 8	19 2	17 2	15 6	10 9	76 8	76 8	66 6	15 2	15 2	15 2	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	13 1	11 7	8 8	...	...	...	10 5	10 1	10 5	11 4	10 6	11 4	20 4	20 1	18 8	25 7	25 7	22 9	23 5	25 0	23 5	25 5	22 1	21 2	121 5	121 5	121 5	15 6	15 6	15 6	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	11 4	10 6	8 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 9	19 2	20 0	16 9	18 8	21 4	14 9	18 7	18 7	18 7	15 8	15 8	14 9	121 5	121 5	139 0	10 4	11 4	11 4	Nilgiris		
	Salem	14 1	14 1	9 6	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	12 4	18 3	18 3	14 1	25 4	25 4	17 5	29 0	29 0	20 8	30 0	30 0	24 0	22 4	22 4	19 8	140 9	140 9	121 5	19 5	17 9	16 9	Salem		
	South Canara	11 2	12 0	10 3	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	9 7	13 7	13 7	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 6	26 4	25 5	18 2	16 2	16 2	85 0	85 0	72 9	16 0	16 0	16 0	South Canara		
	Malabar	11 5	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	13 4	13 8	13 4	14 2	14 6	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 9	21 9	24 8	18 5	19 3	18 5	97 2	97 2	97 2	17 1	17 1	17 1	Malabar		
Bombay	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bombay	Bombay	
	Ahmadabad	15 8	16 8	16 2	32 0	32 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	29 0	30 0	26 0	24 8	25 0	24 8	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	17 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	12 1	12 13	...	32 0	32 0	...	10 0	9 7	...	13 5	13 5	...	32 0	32 0	...	22 1	23 11	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	...	128 0	106 11	...	17 5	16 13	...	Kaira		
	Surat	14 13	14 13	12 12	8 3	7 6	7 6	9 4	9 4	8 9	11 5	11 5	14 4	19 12	16 6	14 9	21 2	18 8	20 9	...	...	...	13 6	13 6	12 12	101 12	101 12	92 8	13 6	13 6	12 4	Surat		
	Broach	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	13 0	12 0	...	19 0	20 0	...	18 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	100 0	112 0	...	17 0	16 0	...	Broach		
	Tanna	12 0	12 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	9 0	8 8	...	12 0	12 0	...	19 0	19 0	...	18 0	18 8	...	18 0	19 0	...	16 0	15 0	...	70 0	70 0	...	14 0	14 0	...	Tanna		
	Kolaba	11 6	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	7 8	11 6	11 6	13 4	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	...	30 6	...	...	13 10	13 10	11 6	112 0	112 0	106 1	15 3	15 3	13 12	Kolaba		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	20 4	19 8	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	12 11	10 11	...	31 1	30 6	...	26 4	24 8	...	...	...	...	19 4	19 4	...	150 0	150 0	...	13 9	13 9	...	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Nasik	15 11	15 11	...	6 14	6 14	...	6 0	6 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	22 11	22 11	28	6 28	6 ...	...	31 14	31 14	...	18 7	18 7	...	106 12	128 0	...	17 10	17 10	...	Nasik		
	Ahmadnagar	18 4½	16 13½	25 15	44 0	42 14	32 8	10 8	9 6	10 8	11 ...	11 4	10 8	30 2½	27 13	39 3	35 6	31 10	30 6	...	...	...	23 8	20 10	19 15	106 10½	106 10	93 5	13 14	14 7	...	Ahmadnagar		
	Poona	13 10	...	...	9 4	...	...	10 15	...	...	12 4	...	...	30 7	...	...	25 5	...	...	...	...	...	18 3	...	...	80 0	...	...	14 5	...	...	Poona		
	Sholapur	19 11	21 0	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 12	...	15 1	16 12	...	35 0	35 0	...	36 12	36 12	...	...	...	...	19 5	17 8	...	140 0	120 0	...	14 1	13 8	...	Sholapur		
	Kaladgi	17 5	21 0	15 0	...	...	...	14 14	14 0	10 0	16 1	14 8	10 8	32 12	36 0	27 0	29 11	36 0	26 0	...	...	...	19 8	13 0	13 0	60 0	60 0	...	12 14	15 0	14 0	Kaladgi		
	Satara	...	13 6	8 11	...	26 1	...	12 5	10 15	10 15	14 5	14 5	15 12	29 4	29 4	31 15	25 14	27 2	27 2	...	...	28 0	19 8	19 8	16 14	...	...	...	16 0	16 12	...	Satara		
	Belgaum	19 9	19 8	14 14	...	...	...	17 7	16 11	13 15	18 6	17 10	14 7	24 0	23 4	20 14	27 14	25 6	22 15	30 12	30 14	23 14	15 7	14 5	13 6	150 0	150 0	149 15	16 0	16 0	15 15	Belgaum		
	Dharwar	22 4	22 4	16 0	...	...	...	14 15	14 0	10 0	22 2	22 4	16 0	30 2	28 4	25 0	29 0	28 4	24 4	34 0	32 2	28 0	18 2	13 0	14 0	92 12	92 10	92 12	17 0	17 0	18 0	Dharwar		
	Ratnagiri	12 15	12 15	11 8	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	15 13	15 6	13 10	17 4	17 8	17 8	18 8	19 8	19 8	18 3	28 9	28 9	24 11	13 11	13 0	13 11	9 Bdls.	9 Bdls.	9 Bdls.	18 4	18 4	20 14	Ratnagiri		
	Kanara (Karwar)	13 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	8 0	15 0	14 0	14 9	18 0	18 0	16 8	20 0	18 0	14 9	35 0	24 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	16 0	13 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	12 0	10 0	11 13	...	...	...	14 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	12 0	14 10	35 0	35 0	30 1	28 7	27 0	24 12	36 0	36 0	38 4	21 0	21 0	20 4	200 0	200 0	225 0	13 0	13 0	14 1	Panch Mahals (Godhra)		
	Aden	9 5	9 5	8 11	...	...	...	7 0	6 3	6 3	8 0	7 0	7 8	14 0	14 0	17 9	12 7	12 7	12 6	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	8 11	71 3	71 3	56 11	32 0	32 0	30 1	Aden		
	Asirgarh	16 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	...	13 0	13 0	...	30 0	29 0	...	28 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	125 0	125 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	Asirgarh		
	Baroda	12 7	12 8	...	10 11	10 11	...	8 13	8 12½	...	15 0	15 2	...	22 3	22 9	...	21 2	21 10	...	...	...	...	12 15	12 8½	...	80 0	80 0	...	16 0½	16 0½	...	Baroda		
	Disa	18 14	19 3	15 5	25 0	25 0	23 14½	7 8	7 3	7 0	9 12	9 3	9 9	32 8	32 10	23 9½	24 1	31 12	20 6	...	...	...	20 4	21 2	...	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa		
	Nimach	14 7	14 8	...	16 13	17 0	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	17 7	19 0	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 14	16 0	...	140 0	140 0	...	32 0	32 0	...	Nimach		
	Nasirabad	17 13	18 0	14 13½	24 3	25 9	18 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	23 5	24 8½	17 0	21 0	21 0	14 0	...	...	...	24 3	24 4	17 2	100 0	100 0	100 0	42 15	42 0	45 0	Nasirabad		
	Rajkot	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	26 8	26 0	...	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	45 0	42 8	...	40 0	36 0	...	Rajkot		
	Upper Sind Frontier	18 8	18 8	17 0	27 0	18 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	25 8	25 0	32 0	23 0	16 0	35 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	29 0	29 0	32 0	Upper Sind Frontier		
	Karachi	13 10	13 10	12 0	21 0	22 0	20 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	129 0	128 0	122 0	54 0	54 0	60 0	Karachi		
	Haidarabad	No return received																														Haidarabad		
	Shikarpur	16 0	16 0	14 12	22 0	22 0	21 2	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 8	14 8	16 0	17 12	17 8	21 0	21 6	21 0	29 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	200 0	240 0	186 0	30 0	28 0	35 0	Shikarpur		
	Thur and Parkur	15 4	15 4	13 8	...	...	24 0	10 0	9 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Thur and Parkur		
Western Districts.																																*Western Districts.*		
Bengal	Burdwan	15 0a	16 0	13 0	16 0	14 8	17 0	19 0	18 0	13 0	19 8	19 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	14 8	220 0	240 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	9 4	Burdwan	Bengal	
	Bancoorah	15 12b	15 8	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	13 12	12 8	12 0	18 12	18 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	15 4	15 12	480 0	440 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	12 8c	12 8	10 8	15 0	15 0	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 12	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	10 10	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 8	8 0	8 4	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	14 0d	13 0	12 0	16 0e to 23 8	16 0 to 23 8	20 0 to 22 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 0 to 9 8	9 0 to 10 0	16 0 & 17 0	16 0 to 16 8	11 0 & to 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 to 16 8	16 0 and 13 8		120 0	120 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	Hooghly		
	Howrah	15 8	15 8	12 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	19 0	13 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Howrah		
Central Districts.																																*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta	...	15 0	...	...	18 0	...	...	9 0	...	...	...	14 0	...	...	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	...	100 0	...	...	8 0	...	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	14 0 to 16 4e	14 8 to 16 12	10 8 to 11 10	14 0e	16 0	16 0	8 0f	6 12	8 4	15 12	13 5	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	14 14	13 5	100 0	120 0	120 0	8 4	8 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	16 0	...	12 5	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	11 0	16 0g	16 0	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 10½	Nuddea		
	Jessore	13 0h	13 5	11 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	18 12	18 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 5	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	18 8i	16 0	13 0	25 0e	14 0 to 23 0	22 0	12 0 11 0 to 13 0 13 0			9 8	19 8	18 0 to 20 0	12 8	...	...	...	28 0	...	...	...	...	18 0 to 19 0	18 0 19 0		120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Moorshedabad		

a In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 11 to 19 seers, barley from 20 to 25 seers, best rice from 14 to 20-12 seers, common rice from 15 to 22-8 seers, and gram from 16 to 21 seers, per rupee.

b In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 15 seers, barley from 14 to 20 seers, best rice (of the present harvest at Sudder Station, 17-8 seers) from 15 to 21-8 seers, common rice (of the present harvest at Sudder Station, 20-8 seers) from 18 to 24 seers, maize from 18 to 34 seers, and gram from 12-8 to 17 seers, per rupee.

c In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 10-8 to 16 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice from 14 to 24 seers, common rice from 18 to 37-8 seers, maize 30 seers, and gram from 11 to 18 seers, per rupee.

d In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 16 seers, best rice from 8 to 13 seers, common rice from 16 to 19-8 seers, and gram from 14 to 18 seers, per rupee.

e In the interior only.

f In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice from 8 to 8-12 seers, common rice from 13-4 to 20 seers, and gram from 15 to 16 seers, per rupee.

g Coarse rice at 18-5 seers per rupee.

h In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 8 to 13 seers, best rice from 12 to 17 seers, common rice from 16 to 25 seers, and gram from 11 to 19-8 seers, per rupee.

i In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 15 to 16 seers, best rice from 12 to 22 seers, (difference of 10 seers between the reputed price in the east and west of the district) common rice from 30 to 35 seers, and gram from 16-8 to 18 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of January 1875 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																											*Central Districts*—contd.	Bengal—*continued.*	
	Dinagepore ...	12 8	12 8	11 0	12 4	12 4	10 10	21 0	23 0 to 22 0	12 0	27 8	30 0 to 24 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	170 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Dinagepore ...		
	Maldah ...	20 0	19 0	12 8	35 0	35 0	20 0	23 8	to 23 0	11 4	26 0	to 27 0	11 12	...	...	...	26 0	28 0	16 0	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Maldah ...		
	Rajshahye ...	16 8 to 18 0	15 0 to 16 0	11 4	...	...	...	18 12 to 20 10	18 12 to 19 11	11 4	21 9 to 22 8	20 4 to 22 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 to 18 8	16 8 to 18 8	13 8	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 2½	7 15½	8 2½	Rajshahye ...		
	Rungpore ...	14 0	13 13	10 2	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	8 14	22 8	23 15	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 1	11 4	11 4	107 0	107 0	133 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore ...		
	Bograh ...	12 0	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	29 8	30 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	67 8	67 8	65 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bograh ...		
	Pubna ...	15 0	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	8 & 12	8 & 12	7 8	21 0	21 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	10 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pubna ...		
	Darjeeling ...	7 0	7 0	6 0	4 0	5 0	10 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	Darjeeling ...		
	Jalpáiguri ...	13 3*j*	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	26 5	32 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 1	6 1	6 0	Jalpáiguri ...		
	Eastern Districts.																											*Eastern Districts.*		
	Dacca ...	16 0	15 0	12 0	17 0	20 0	22 0	19 0	18 0	14 0	22 0	21 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 8	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Dacca ...		
	Furreedpore ...	12 0*k*	12 0	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	9 0	19 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Furreedpore ...		
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...*l*	17 0	17 0	13 4	21 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	100 0	100 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Backergunge ...		
	Mymensing ...	12 8*m*	12 8	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 0	Mymensing ...		
	Chittagong* ...	10 0*n*	10 0	9 0	...	...	...*o*	15 0	16 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Chittagong* ...		
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	...	9 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	Noakhally ...		
	Tipperah ...	12 0	12 0	10 10	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 8	23 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Tipperah ...		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	11 6	13 5	16 0	12 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	6 10	6 10	7 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
	Hill Tipperah ...	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	...	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	...	Hill Tipperah ...		
	Behar.																											*Behar.*		
	Patna ...	19 0	19 0	16 0	33 0	30 0	17 8	14 8	14 0	11 0	25 0	24 0	12 0	28 0	30 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	155 0	150 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
	Gya ...	17 0*p*	17 8	10 8	26 4	20 0	15 8	11 0	11 0	8 0	22 8	22 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 to 35	31 0	19 to 28	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Gya ...		
	Shahabad ...	17 0*q*	19 0	14 0	22 0	22 4	19 0	14 0	13 8	12 0	18 0	19 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	...	23 0*e*	21 0	17 0	25 0	...	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 8	8 0	Shahabad ...		
	East Tirhoot† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	East Tirhoot† ...		
	West Tirhoot ...	13 0*r*	15 0	12 0	13 0 to 30 0	...	... to 22 8	9 0	10 0	9 0	19 0	24 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	35 0	...	150 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	West Tirhoot ...		
	Sarun ...	17 0	17 0	13 12	25 0	25 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	24 0	24 0	12 12	26 0	26 0	16 8	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sarun ...		
	Chumparun ...	...	14 8	...	...	15 0 to 27 8	...	...	8 0	...	...	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	...	Chumparun ...		
	Monghyr ...	19 9	19 9	13 6	23 1	21 0	21 0	12 6	10 5	9 4	19 9	19 9	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Monghyr ...		
	Bhaugulpore ...	22 11	18 15	13 5	22 11	22 11	20 3	20 3	20 3	11 6	22 11	22 11	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0*e* to 45 0	45 0	21 7 to 45 0	157 0	157 13	176 12	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhaugulpore ...		
	Purneah ...	20 0	20 0	11 0	...	...	...	21 0	24 0	8 8	24 0	26 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Purneah ...		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	14 0*s*	14 0	11 0	20 0*e* to 22 0	20 0 to 21 0	15 0 to 16 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	13 8	...	...	...	30 0 to 40 0*e*	30 0 to 33 0	14 0 to 49 0	35 0*e* to 60 0	70 0	...	128 0 to 240 0	320 0	160 0 to 240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
	Orissa.																											*Orissa.*		
	Cuttack* ...	19 11	19 11	13 2	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	18 7	27 9	26 4	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	9 2	Cuttack* ...		
	Pooree ...	15 12	14 7	11 13	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	18 6	26 4	27 9	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree ...		
	Balasore* ...	12 8	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	240 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Balasore* ...		
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																											*Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.*		
	Hazáribágh ...	12 0	12 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	22 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 0	34 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	6 12	7 0	7 0	Hazáribágh ...		
	Lohardugga ...	9 0	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	14 0	19 0	22 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 0	45 0	29 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Lohardugga ...		
	Singbhoom ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	24 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom ...		
	Maunbhoom ...	13 0*t*	12 8	10 8	16 0*e* to 20 0	16 0 to 28 0	24 0 to 30 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	15 8	...	...	...	17 0*e*	17 0	40 0	64 0	64 0	...	260 0	240 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Maunbhoom ...		
Assam.	Sylhet ...	11 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	15 12	15 12	17 8	22 12	22 12	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Sylhet ...	Assam.	
	Cachar ...	10 10	10 10	8 6	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 8	21 5	20 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 6	8 0	7 9	Cachar ...		
	Goálpárá ...	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 8	16 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Goálpárá ...		
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 10	12 0	12 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 4	Gáro Hills ...		
	Kámrúp ...	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp ...		
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 12	12 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	170 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang ...		
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	Nowgong ...		
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	6 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Sibságar ...		
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur ...		
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	7 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	Khási and Jaintiá Hills ...		
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	Nága Hills ...		
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	19 0	21 8	17 0	29 0	30 0	25 0	13 0	13 8	12 0	14 8	16 0	27 0	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	28 0	25 0	26 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.	
	Saháranpur ...	21 9	22 2	19 14	32 5	32 5	32 5	10 12	10 12	10 12	15 1	15 1	14 0	26 15	26 15	26 15	31 4	31 4	25 15	31 5	32 5	26 15	129 0	129 0	129 0	8 10	8 10	8 5	Saháranpur ...		
	Muzaffarnagar ...	20 14	24 8	19 13	33 0	38 8	27 8	6 1	6 1	6 1	14 5	14 5	13 12	26 6	27 8	26 6	25 5	26 6	24 3	26 6	30 13	25 5	110 0	110 0	110 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
	Meerut ...	21 12	22 11	18 8	28 10	29 1	25 0	6 13½	7 0	7 0½	15 0	15 0	13 2	27 3	28 0	24 12½	22 14½	24 5	21 15	28 0	28 12	24 4½	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 15½	Meerut ...		
	Bulandshahr ...	24 0	23 0	19 8	29 0	29 0	27 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	26 0	25 0	22 8	29 0	28 8	24 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	10 4	10 4	9 8	Bulandshahr ...		
	Aligarh ...	22 0	21 0	18 0	27 8	26 8	23 0	7 8	7 0	8 0	17 0	16 8	14 0	26 8	26 0	23 0	25 0	24 8	20 8	27 8	27 0	22 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Aligarh ...		
	Kumaun† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kumaun† ...		

* Return for next preceding week.
† Return not received.
f In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 9 to 10 seers, best rice from 13 to 16 seers, common rice from 17 to 22 seers, and gram from 8 to 10 seers, per rupee.
g In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice from 18 to 22 seers, and gram from 12 to 15-8 seers, per rupee.
h In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 19 seers, common rice 21 seers, paddy from 35 to 40 seers, and gram 8 seers, per rupee.
i In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 10 to 13 seers, best rice from 9 to 16 seers, common rice from 17-12½ to 23 seers, and gram from 10-8 to 15-8 seers, per rupee.
k In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice from 17 to 19 seers, and common rice from 19-8 to 22 seers, per rupee.
l In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice from 16 to 20 seers, and common rice from 18 to 22 seers, per rupee.
m In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 15-8 to 17-8 seers, barley from 20 to 30 seers, best rice 20 seers, common rice from 21-4 to 29 seers, maize from 24 to 33 seer and gram from 19 to 23 seers, per rupee.
n In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 13 to 25 seers, best rice from 18 to 29-8 seers, common rice from 20 to 35 seers, lesser millet from 21 to 45 seers, maize from 26 to 46 seers, and gram from 13-8 to 30 seers, per rupee.
o In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12 to 21 seers, best rice from 17 to 27-8 seers, common rice from 20 to 29 seers, maize from 22 to 40 seers, and gram from 14-8 to 20 seers, per rupee.
p In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 7-8 to 12 seers, best rice from 16 to 24 seers, common rice from 18 to 26 seers, lesser millet 45 seers, maize from 26 to 39 seers, and gram from 7-8 to 17 seers, per rupee.
q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 16 to 22 seers, barley from 9 to 35 seers, best rice from 10-8 to 19 seers, common rice from 18-8 to 21 seers, great millet 2, seers, lesser millet 22 seers, maize from 20 to 25 seers, and gram from 19 to 21 seers, per rupee.
r In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 13 to 25 seers, best rice from 18 to 29-8 seers, common rice from 20 to 35 seers, lesser millet from 21 to 45 seers, maize from 26 to 46 seers, and gram from 13-8 to 30 seers, per rupee.
s In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12 to 21 seers, best rice from 17 to 27-8 seers, common rice from 20 to 29 seers, maize from 22 to 40 seers, and gram from 14-8 to 20 seers, per rupee.
t In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 7-8 to 12 seers, best rice from 16 to 24 seers, common rice from 18 to 26 seers, lesser millet 45 seers, maize from 26 to 39 seers, and gram from 7-8 to 17 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-Grains throughout India for the 2nd half of January 1875 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Province	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Fire-wood. Present fortnight.	Fire-wood. Past fortnight.	Fire-wood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Province	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N. W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál	22 0	22 0	12 8	22 8	22 8	12 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 4	6 4	5 8	Garhwál	N. W. Provinces—*contd.*	
	Bijnor	18 0	20 13	16 5	23 10	28 2	16 14	11 13	12 15	10 11	13 8	15 3	12 6	20 4	24 12	21 6	21 6	24 3	19 2	...	...	...	112 8	112 8	112 8	...	...	...	Bijnor		
	Moradabad	17 13	19 1	16 9	26 12	26 14	23 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	16 14	16 14	13 12	22 8	22 8	21 4	21 9	22 3	20 10	23 2	23 2	21 9	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 2	Moradabad		
	Budaun	17 12½	18 4½	15 0	22 12½	22 12½	21 9½	9 9½	9 9½	9 9½	18 0	18 0	13 8	21 9½	24 0	21 0	18 15	19 3	19 12½	18 5	21 9½	24 0	192 8	192 0	210 0	9 0	8 11	8 11½	Budaun		
	Bareilly	17 8	17 5½	14 11	22 8	22 8	20 0	6 9	6 14	6 14	17 8	17 8	13 12	22 8	23 12	20 0	21 4	20 15	20 0	21 4	20 15	19 11	125 0	125 0	125 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	Bareilly		
	Sháhjahánpur	21 0	21 0	15 8	28 4	27 8	20 10	8 4	8 4	8 0	18 8	18 8	16 2	24 8	24 8	21 4	24 0	24 0	21 8	21 12	21 8	20 8	150 0	160 0	162 8	8 8	8 8	8 4	Sháhjahánpur		
	Tarái Pergunnahs	20 0	20 10	16 4	31 4	32 8	20 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	13 12	24 0	26 4	21 0	23 0	25 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 14	9 0	Tarái Pergunnahs		
	Muttra	20 0	20 0	16 8	29 8	30 0	22 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	28 0	25 8	21 8	29 0	28 0	21 8	31 0	31 0	21 8	70 0	70 0	80 0	...	...	...	Muttra		
	Agra	19 3½	17 13½	15 3	27 13	27 4½	20 13½	6 0	6 0	7 0	11 8	11 8	12 10½	25 0	23 10½	20 0½	23 14	21 7½	17 10	28 2	27 10	20 4½	70 0	70 0	80 0	9 12	9 12	8 8	Agra		
	Farukhabad	17 5	17 3	13 6	22 12	20 10	17 9	7 8	7 8	8 8	15 13	15 13	13 6	22 6	21 0	18 9	21 6	20 10	18 9	20 10	18 6	17 14	158 2	158 2	158 2	8 6	8 6	8 0	Farukhabad		
	Mainpuri	19 12	18 12	14 8	24 0	22 8	19 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	22 0	21 0	18 4	23 0	21 0	18 8	25 0	24 12	15 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mainpuri		
	Etáwah	18 0	17 8	14 8	23 8	23 8	19 8	6 8	6 8	5 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	19 8	22 0	22 8	19 8	23 0	24 8	18 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Etáwah		
	Etah	21 0	19 12	15 12	24 0	23 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	17 8	21 0	23 8	17 0	25 0	25 0	17 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Etah		
	Jalaun	20 8	20 0	13 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	24 10	23 10	16 12	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 12	7 0	...	Jalaun		
	Jhánsi	20 10	20 5	14 4	28 0	27 4	18 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	15 0	14 0	14 8	25 10	24 13	18 3	24 0	24 0	17 1¼	24 10	23 10	16 2½	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Jhánsi		
	Lalitpur	21 8	21 12	14 8	28 0	32 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	16 8	16 0	13 8	28 0	26 0	18 0	...	...	...	26 8	26 0	16 12	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 12	7 0	...	Lalitpur		
	Cawnpore	19 4	19 8	16 0	24 0	24 8	19 8	9 8	10 8	9 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	23 12	24 0	20 0	23 12	24 0	19 8	24 0	24 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 8	9 12	8 8	Cawnpore		
	Fatehpur	19 0	18 12	15 0	24 8	22 8	18 12	9 8	9 8	11 8	21 8	21 8	14 8	26 0	25 8	19 4	25 0	24 0	19 0	26 8	25 8	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	Fatehpur		
	Bánda	19 8	19 0	13 12	23 8	23 0	15 12	10 8	11 0	13 2	18 0	17 8	14 10	27 8	27 0	18 4	25 8	24 8	18 2	27 8	26 4	18 4	171 4	171 4	163 0	11 4	11 4	10 4	Bánda		
	Allahabad	16 1	16 0	13 12	25 8	24 8	19 0	8 10	8 8	9 0	16 2	20 0	14 0	27 2	26 0	9 8	26 0	25 8	19 0	25 0	24 8	18 4	190 0	160 0	150 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Allahabad		
	Hamírpur	19 8	19 8	14 0	21 0	18 4	16 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	18 12	16 0	13 8	24 12	23 10	19 0	24 12	23 4	18 8	24 12	23 0	18 8	120 0	130 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
	Jaunpur	20 7	20 13	14 2	26 13	28 4	16 3	7 12	7 12	11 6	21 3	20 7	13 1	25 6	26 13	15 14	19 12	19 12	16 9	26 2	25 8	16 15	197 12	197 12	169 8	8 1	8 1	7 8	Jaunpur		
	Gorakhpur	19 4	19 4	12 4	24 8	22 12	13 2	15 12	15 12	9 3	21 14	21 14	10 15	26 4	26 4	12 4	22 12	22 12	12 4	17 8	17 8	10 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	7 2	7 2	6 12	Gorakhpur		
	Basti	19 11	19 11	13 10	21 14	21 14	15 0	11 4	11 4	10 0	20 10	20 0	10 15	...	...	16 4	...	...	...	18 2	18 12	12 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 14	6 14	7 3	Basti		
	Azamgarh	17 11	17 11	12 14	22 2	24 5	14 12	11 13	11 1	8 14	19 3	20 10	17 1	24 6	25 1	14 6	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	15 8	177 0	177 0	206 8	6 14	6 14	6 14	Azamgarh		
	Mirzapur	16 0	16 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	7 8	8 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Mirzapur		
	Benares	16 12	16 4	13 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	8 6	8 6	8 0	14 11	14 11	9 0	19 15	19 15	14 8	22 0	21 8	14 0	20 8	19 15	15 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	6 4	6 12	6 8	Benares		
	Ghazipur	18 0	18 0	14 2½	21 14¼	21 14¼	15 7¼	7 1½	7 1¼	7 11¼	18 0	18 0	11 9½	20 9¼	20 9¼	16 12	21 14¼	21 14¼	15 7¼	20 9¼	21 14¼	15 7¼	154 8	154 8	207 8	7 6	7 6	7 1¼	Ghazipur		
	Delhi	21 8	22 0	18 8	30 8	31 0	24 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	29 0	29 0	24 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 4	8 4	7 12	Delhi *a*		
	Gurgáon	22 0	22 0	17 0	31 0	34 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	32 0	26 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	31 0	31 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Gurgáon *b*		
	Karnál	23 0	24 8	23 0	34 8	35 0	31 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	26 8	27 0	31 0	26 0	27 0	25 0	33 8	35 0	32 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Karnál *c*		
	Hissár	23 0	23 8	22 0	34 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	31 0	32 0	30 0	26 0	28 0	24 0	34 0	34 0	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár *d*		
	Rohtak	21 0	21 0	17 8	30 0	30 0	28 4	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	27 0	26 0	25 0	26 0	25 0	23 8	28 0	29 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Rohtak *e*		
	Sirsa	23 4	24 0	23 0	38 0	38 0	39 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	33 12	34 4	34 8	30 4	30 8	27 0	38 0	37 0	38 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	42 0	40 0	42 0	Sirsa *a*		
	Umballa	23 8	26 8	22 8	32 0	36 0	30 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	33 0	32 0	30 0	28 0	26 0	24 0	34 0	40 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 5	9 0	Umballa *f*		
	Ludhiána	24 8	27 0	24 0	34 0	41 0	35 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 0	34 8	37 0	34 0	27 8	29 0	26 8	33 0	40 0	34 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 10	9 12	9 8	Ludhiána *c*		
	Simlá	17 0	21 0	17 0	24 0	28 0	17 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	22 0	19 0	...	20 0	24 0	26 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Simlá *c*		
	Jullundur	24 0	28 0	23 0	40 0	50 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	12 0	35 0	40 0	28 0	24 0	26 0	24 0	35 0	40 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Jullundur *c*		
	Hushiárpur	26 0	28 0	24 0	35 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	33 0	37 0	32 0	22 0	20 0	24 0	32 0	38 0	28 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Hushiárpúr *g*		
	Kángra	20 0	20 0	16 0	27 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	26 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Kángra *h*		
	Amritsar	24 8	26 0	24 8	34 8	37 0	33 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 4	16 0	34 0	35 0	29 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	32 8	36 0	33 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Amritsar *i*		
	Siálkot	23 0	24 0	20 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	29 0	...	22 0	30 0	29 0	21 0	30 0	32 4	27 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 2	Siálkot *j*		
	Gurdáspúr	27 0	28 0	24 8	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	36 0	35 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	38 0	40 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Gurdáspúr *k*		
	Lahore	23 8	24 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 0	28 0	34 0	30 0	34 0	29 0	31 0	34 0	36 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Lahore *l*		
	Ferozepore	24 0	26 8	25 0	36 0	42 0	38 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	18 0	33 0	35 0	30 0	25 0	31 0	...	38 0	41 0	38 0	160 0	150 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Ferozepore *c*		
	Gujránwála	22 4	28 12	21 4	35 0	38 0	28 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	29 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	29 0	20 0	32 0	36 0	29 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Gujránwála *c*		
	Ráwalpindi	No return received																											Ráwalpindi		
	Jhelum	28 0	28 0	16 0	42 0	42 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	40 0	40 0	22 0	37 0	37 0	21 0	35 0	34 0	22 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum *a*		
	Gujrát	26 0	27 0	18 4	40 0	44 0	27 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 11	34 0	34 0	30 0	35 0	36 0	23 0	34 0	36 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	10 8	Gujrát *m*		
	Shahpúr	29 0	29 0	19 8	50 0	51 0	29 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	12 0	40 0	39 0	30 0	40 0	41 0	24 0	42 0	49 0	26 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Shahpúr *n*		
	Mooltan	20 0	20 0	16 0	29 0	29 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 0	28 0	28 0	23 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	28 0	29 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	...	10 8	10 8	10 12	Mooltan *o*		
	Jhang	21 8	25 0	18 8	36 0	38 0	28 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	30 0	32 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	32 0	35 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Jhang *i*		
	Montgomery	21 0	21 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	30 0	29 0	220 0	220 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Montgomery *o*		
	Muzaffargarh	22 0	22 0	18 0	34 0	32 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	27 12	21 0	31 0	27 0	21 0	30 0	29 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh *p*		
	Dera Ismail Khán	31 12	31 4	23 12	50 0	50 0	37 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	50 0	50 0	41 4	43 12	42 8	36 4	45 0	51 4	36 4	112 0	112 0	112 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dera Ismail Khán *q*		
	Dera Ghazi Khán	22 3	21 14	17 5	32 8	32 8	25 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 4	35 0	33 12	25 0	31 4	30 0	22 3	32 8	32 8	22 10	150 0	150 0	150 0	37 8	37 8	32 8	Dera Ghazi Khán *a*		
	Bannú	40 0	45 10	28 12	75 0	81 4	48 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 8	75 0	75 0	50 0	55 0	55 0	37 8	47 8	62 8	41 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú *r*		
	Pesháwar	19 8	23 1	18 3	27 5	36 6	33 13	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 6	22 1	28 9	29 4	26 0	31 3	26 10	26 0	33 2	24 6	130 0	91 0	97 0	55 14	53 5	57 3	Pesháwar *s*		
	Kohát	28 1	31 4	21 11	51 0	63 12	44 10	...	...	...	19 2	19 2	15 5	34 7	35 0	33 2	45 15	45 15	35 11	43 6	44 4	33 2	153 0	153 0	178 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát *r*		
	Hazára	25 8	26 0	17 12	44 0	40 0	27 8	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	13 0	34* 0	37* 0	25* 8	34 0	35 0	19 12	26 0	30 8	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazára *t*		
	Lucknow	21 0	20 8	13 12	26 0	24 0	19 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	19 0	18 8	14 0	26 0	26 0	19 0	25 8	24 0	19 0	28 0	...	...	115 0	115 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Lucknow	Oudh.	
	Unáo	19 12	18 8	15 0	23 0	22 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	18 0	14 7	23 0	23 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	18 8	23 0	22 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	129 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Unáo		
	Bára Banki	19 12	19 12	11 13	23 0	22 0	14 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	13 2	26 0	25 0	13 14	23 0	23 0	13 12	23 0	22 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	6 9	Bára Banki		
	Sítápur	23 8	22 8	15 0	...	31 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	19 4	19 8	15 0	29 0	29 0	20 0	28 8	28 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	188 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sítápur		
	Hardui	19 8	18 8	14 9	25 1	24 6	21 8	5 10	6 9	6 2	16 7	15 0	13 2	23 4	22 8	21 2	22 4	22 8	20 10	24 0	30 0	26 4	19 15	19 0	19 8	192 8	192 8	192 8	7 8	7 8	7 1	Hardui		
	Kheri	23 0	23 0	14 4	32 0	32 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 8	22 12	15 8	34 8	33 0	22 12	27 0	31 8	21 0	28 0	53 0	36 0	23 8	24 2	17 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 2	7 8	Kheri		
	Fyzabad	20 6	19 2	14 0	29 13	28 12	17 8	14 7	14 3	9 3	21 1	20 12	13 1	28 8	28 3	17 15	18 12	19 0	18 0	28 0	38 11	18 0	23 5	21 9	16 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Fyzabad		
	Bharaich	21 0	20 0	13 0	27 0	27 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	12 8	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	32 0½	21 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	260 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bharaich		
	Gonda	22 5	21 14	14 6	28 8	28 0	17 0	20 13	22 0	11 9	21 0	22 8	12 8	30 8	32 0	18 4	22 8	22 6	16 4	14 42	15 25	11 24	0 23	14 16	11 170	170 0	...	8 0	8 0	7 15	Gonda		
	Rái Barelí	22 0	21 4	15 12	25 0	25 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	21 4	21 4	17 0	27 8	27 8	20 0	27 8	27 8	20 0	40 0	40 0	28 8	29 0	28 8	17 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Rái Barelí		
	Sultánpur	20 8	20 0	14 0	31 8	30 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	23 8	23 8	14 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	18 0	42 0	24 0	26 0	25 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Sultánpur		
	Pratábgarh	20 7	20 0	13 8	40 1	29 9	19 0	18 7	18 1	12 0	23 1	23 4	14 3	32 4	32 13	19 6	29 7	29 7	19 0	40 0	40 0	19 1	28 0	25 12	16 3	200 0	200 0	183 0	7 4	6 9	6 5	Pratábgarh		

References.

a. Nearly stationary.
b. Barley and jowár rising.
c. Prices rising.
d. Bájra and jowár rising.
e. Bájra and jowár falling; gram rising.
f. Wheat, barley and gram rising bájra and jowár falling.
g. Wheat, barley, jowár and gram rising, and bájra falling.
h. Barley and gram rising, and rice falling.
i. Wheat, barley, jowár and gram rising.
j. Wheat and gram rising, and bájra falling.
k. Wheat and gram rising, and jowár falling.
l. Bájra falling, and jowár and gram rising.
m. Wheat, barley, bájra and gram rising.
n. Barley bájra and gram rising jowár falling.
o. Rice and gram rising.
p. Barley and bájra falling; gram rising.
q. Bájra falling and gram rising.
r. Wheat, barley and gram rising.
s. Wheat, barley, bájra, jowár and gram rising; salt and fire-wood falling.
t. Barley falling; all other grains rising.

* Maize or Indian-corn.

Description of Lesser Millets.

Small Jowar.

* Kodon. † Sawan and Madua.

Paddy.
Dhan.
Kodon.
Madua.
‡ Kodon. § Madua.

Kodon.
Sawan.
Madua

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of January 1875 —concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	28 8	28 8	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	12 0	15 0	27 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chanda	25 6	25 6	24 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 7	21 0	18 4	17 5	50 0	10 0	...	...	...
	Wardha	28 0	29 8	22 8	...	...	...	9 5	7 8	8 0	12 5	12 0	13 0	58 5	64 0	35 0	...	...	...
	Balaghat	29 0	28 0	18 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	25 0	24 10	19 0	16 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	24 0	20 0	15 0	35 0	33 0	23 0	22 0	25 0	20 0
	Saugor	21 0	22 0	15 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 8	11 0	30 0	34 0	21 0	...	...	17 0
	Damoh	24 0	25 0	17 8	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	27 0	29 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	20 0
	Seoni	32 0	32 0	23 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	27 0	27 0	17 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	...
	Betul	24 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 8	15 0	15 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Chindwara	27 0	23 8	22 8	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	10 0	16 0	12 0	15 0	36 0	40 0	10 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	20 8	20 8	16 4	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur	26 0	23 8	19 8	...	...	...	13 12	13 0	11 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	28 0	27 0	22 0
	Nimar	16 14	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	51 0	31 0	...	30 0	30 0	...
	Raipur	46 0	50 0	36 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	20 0	40 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	24 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	28 0	24 8	24 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	48 0	48 0	36 0	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	28 0	48 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	50 0	50 0	38 0	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	18 8	19 7	19 8	...	...	...	8 2	8 0	8 8	12 9	12 2	11 0	27 3	30 7	28 9	30 5	30 2	27 3
	Bolarum	19 9	20 0	18 1	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	10 6	11 6	11 6	12 2	28 0	30 5	26 7	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	10 5	11 2	15 0	...	...	...	6 0	7 5	7 5	10 5	12 5	11 0	23 0	28 0	28 0	34 0	30 0	30 0
	Oomraotee	21 0	21 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	52 0	52 0	34 0	22 0	22 0	22 0
	Akola	23 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	32 0	33 0	28 0
	Elichpur	20 0	20 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	44 0	44 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	26 0
	Buldana	22 0	23 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	28 0	36 0	36 0	26 0
	Woon	20 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	45 0	...	...	...
	Bassim	23 5	23 5	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 5	13 5	13 5	12 5	64 0	65 0	38 5	45 5	45 5	25 5
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore — Wholesale	13 5	11 0	10 2	13 0	12 0	10 2	10 5	10 7	10 2	15 5	15 5	12 7	25 0	26 0	21 2	...	...	...
	Bangalore — Retail	13 0	10 5	9 7	12 5	11 5	9 7	10 0	10 2	10 0	15 0	15 0	12 2	24 0	25 0	20 2	...	...	...
	Kolar — Wholesale	...	...	8 4	10 3	10 3	12 9	17 4	16 6	15 3	22 2	22 2	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar — Retail	...	...	8 3	10 1	12 3	17 2	16 4	15 3	21 6	21 6	17 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Túmkúr — Wholesale	12 5	12 5	8 5	12 5	12 5	8 5	17 0	17 0	13 5	19 0	19 0	14 5	25 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...
	Túmkúr — Retail	12 0	12 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Mysore — Wholesale	10 4	10 4	8 5	...	...	...	13 1	11 0	12 6	14 0	12 0	13 1	33 4	34 5	...	...	...	26 2
	Mysore — Retail	9 8	9 8	8 1	...	...	...	12 5	10 4	11 4	13 1	11 4	12 5	32 4	33 5	...	...	...	25 2
	Hassan — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan — Retail	10 5	10 5	10 0	11 5	11 5	12 0	14 7	14 7	13 0	16 7	16 7	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga — Retail	12 0	11 0	10 0	13 5	13 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	12 5	20 0	19 0	17 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...
	Kadur — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadur — Retail	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog — Wholesale	15 2	14 0	12 2	16 4	16 0	13 5	17 6	...	12 5	20 2	18 6	14 0	45 0	40 6	40 5	32 0	30 0	36 0
	Chitaldroog — Retail	13 0	13 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	11 3	18 0	18 0	12 3	36 0	36 0	36 0	28 0	28 0	28 0
	Coorg — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg — Retail	8 3	8 4	7 4	8 6	8 6	8 3	10 2	10 2	9 9	16 4	15 8	17 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur	17 0	17 0	...	25 0	25 8	...	7 0	6 0	...	8 0	7 12	...	26 0	26 4	...	23 8	23 0	...
	Kishengurh	16 8	16 0	...	24 0	23 8	...	7 8	7 8	...	9 0	8 0	...	24 0	24 0	...	22 0	21 0	...
	Alwar	22 0	23 0	15 8	34 0	35 0	20 12	6 10	6 12	9 5	10 8	10 0	10 10	34 0	38 0	21 0	30 8	32 8	19 6
	Bhurtpur (City)	20 0	20 0	15 0	30 0	29 8	20 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	28 0	26 0	20 0	26 0	25 0	16 8
	Kerowli (City)	20 0	19 11	...	32 8	32 8	...	11 4	11 4	...	12 8	13 12	...	32 8	31 4	...	27 8	26 14	...
	Ajmir	16 4	16 4	13 5	23 4	23 14	17 8	5 8	5 8	5 0	8 5	7 8	8 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	20 8	20 8	13 6
	Deolie Cantonment	No return received			...			...			...			...			...		
	Erinpura	18 4	18 4	15 8	32 0	32 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	7 0	7 8	25 0	25 0	18 4	30 0	30 0	19 0
	Sirohi	18 8	19 0	15 0	34 0	34 0	25 0	7 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	39 0	32 0	20 0	37 8	37 0	24 0
	Aboo	17 10	17 10	13 4	22 0	21 0	17 11	5 10	5 10	5 10	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	24 0	22 8	16 12
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	27 0	28 0	22 0	38 0	38 0	34 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar	15 0	16 1	15 0	20 5	22 4	24 0	...	...	...	9 9	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	...	16 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar																		
	Bikaneer																		
	Bundi																		
	Kota	No return received																	
	Tonk																		
	Jhallawar																		
	Shahpoora																		
Central India.	Indore	15 0	15 0	14 12	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	22 0	21 0	25 0	22 0	21 0	23 8
	Gwalior	15 0	14 14	11 12	21 0	21 0	15 9	6 14	6 10	7 5	8 4	8 0	8 6	19 9	19 14	15 0	18 8	18 6	14 6
	Goona	20 8	21 0	...	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	10 4	10 12	...	25 0	24 0	...	22 0	20 0	...
	Rutlam	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	22 8	23 0	23 12	17 12	16 12	17 8
	Baghelkhund (Sutna)	23 0	23 0	16 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	23 0	23 0	17 0	33 0	34 0	20 0	26 0	27 0	17 0

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragee &c. (Kavarn, Verugoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coradoo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragee &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragee &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	
	Bhandara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chanda	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	23 8	480 0	480 0	270 0	10 0	10 0	8 3	
	Wardha	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	21 0	200 0	208 0	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	
	Balaghat	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	17 0	250 0	250 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	
	Jubbulpore	35 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 4	
	Saugor	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	18 0	180 0	160 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	
	Damoh	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	18 8	280 0	280 0	320 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	
	Seoni	...	...	...	26 0	29 0	22 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Mandla	30 0	30 0	24 0	35 0	35 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	
	Betul	25 0	25 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	6 0	
	Chindwara	24 8	22 8	25 0	26 0	24 0	26 4	200 0	200 0	280 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	
	Hoshangabad	...	...	...	23 0	22 8	19 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	5 4	
	Narsinghpur	36 0	36 0	32 0	31 0	28 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	
	Nimar	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	...	160 0	160 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	
	Raipur	...	...	...	32 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 4	7 4	
	Sambalpur	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	10 0	10 8	6 8	
	Bilaspur	100 0	100 0	100 0	28 0	21 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	
	Upper Godavery	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	16 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	34 5	30 9	30 5	17 8	18 2	18 6	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 5	10 3	10 3	
	Bolarum	...	...	...	18 3	19 0	17 2	112 9	112 9	112 9	9 8	10 1	10 0	
	Chudderghat	...	...	...	17 2	17 2	8 0	130 0	130 0	...	10 5	9 7	10 5	
	Oomraotee	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	9 0	
	Akola	10 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	
	Elichpur	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	
	Buldana	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	
	Woon	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	100 0	200 0	16 0*	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Bassim	17 0	17 0	11 0	24 0	23 0	20 0	90 0	90 0	...	9 0	9 0	7 7	
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore — Wholesale	36 0	36 0	34 5	21 0	18 2	23 2	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 2	
	Bangalore — Retail	35 0	35 0	33 5	20 5	17 7	22 0	72 0	72 0	67 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	
	Kolar — Wholesale	37 6	39 4	37 3	27 7	18 5	27 7	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	14 6	
	Kolar — Retail	37 1	39 1	37 1	27 4	18 3	27 4	172 4	172 4	...	15 4	15 4	14 3	
	Túmkúr — Wholesale	58 0	58 0	58 0	21 0	21 0	30 0	182 0	182 0	182 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	
	Túmkúr — Retail	56 0	56 0	56 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	100 0	100 0	170 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	
	Mysore — Wholesale	29 7	30 8	30 4	22 0	22 0	25 2	84 0	72 0	84 0	9 6	9 4	10 6	
	Mysore — Retail	29 3	30 4	29 3	21 0	21 0	24 1	74 0	62 0	72 0	9 4	9 2	10 4	
	Hassan — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hassan — Retail	34 7	34 7	42 0	25 2	21 0	20 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 5	11 5	12 0	
	Shimoga — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shimoga — Retail	38 0	45 0	36 0	17 0	16 0	26 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	11 5	11 0	10 0	
	Kadur — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kadur — Retail	32 0	32 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	60 0	60 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
	Chitaldroog — Wholesale	54 1	51 0	54 0	22 4	20 6	23 2	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	
	Chitaldroog — Retail	48 0	48 0	44 0	20 0	20 0	21 5	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	
	Coorg — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Coorg — Retail	25 7	26 1	36 8	20 6	18 6	21 7	110 0	110 0	116 4	10 5	10 3	11 2	
Rajpootana.	Jaipur	...	...	...	23 0	23 12	...	80 0	80 0	...	19 0	19 0	...	
	Kishengurh	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	
	Alwar	...	...	...	34 8	34 0	21 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	
	Bhurtpur (City)	31 8	30 4	23 8	31 0	31 0	19 8	80 0	80 0	160 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	
	Kerowli (City)	30 0	30 0	...	31 4	31 4	...	160 0	160 0	...	32 8	32 8	...	
	Ajmir	...	...	...	21 11	22 4	16 8	95 0	95 0	105 0	37 8	34 0	38 0	
	Deolie Cantonment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Erinpura	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	18 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	
	Sirohi	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	...	60 0	60 0	60 0	
	Aboo	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	14 2	100 0	100 0	100 0	36 0	36 0	34 0	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 Pie.*	6 Pie.*	6 Pie.*	11 0	12 0	12 8	
	Meywar	...	...	...	16 9	18 12	16 0	165 0	165 0	100 0	29 2	29 2	28 0	
	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 0	...	
	Marwar													
	Bikaneer													
	Bundi													
	Kota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
	Tonk													
	Jhallawar													
	Shahpoora													
Central India.	Indore	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 12	96 0	96 0	106 8	10 0	10 0	9 8	
	Gwalior	...	...	...	19 5	19 1	15 2	91 12	...	...	12 2	12 6	12 13	
	Goona	...	...	...	24 0	24 8	...	220 0	220 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	
	Rutlam	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	18 0	160 0	...	...	11 4	11 8	10 12	
	Baghelkhund (Sutna)	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	18 0	200 0	160 0	200 0	8 0	7 12	8 4	

* Per man's load.

* Bandies.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25th FEBRUARY 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The fall of rain during the past week has been almost confined to the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab, the Central Provinces with the exception of the south-western portion, and Central India and Rajputana. It has been of general benefit and in fair quantity. Disastrous hailstorms are however reported from the districts of Etawah, Fatehgarh and Shahjahanpur in the North-Western Provinces. In Bombay the *rabi* harvest is in progress. In Bengal the cold weather crops are being reaped with a fair out-turn and the *aus* sowings are beginning. Prospects are reported excellent from Northern India generally (with the exception of the tracts visited by hail), and satisfactory everywhere.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Feb. 25th)	*Nil*	Later dry crops good and suffering from grub; castor being gathered; outturn full to three-fourths. *Varagu*, chillies and tobacco, outturn fair; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; small-pox and fever still reported; green fodder scanty, dry fodder available; cattle fairly healthy.
Kurnool (24th)	..	Season favourable; crops good order; markets well supplied; prices falling in three taluqs, stationary elsewhere; fever prevalent in several taluqs; no water over Sunkesala anicut.
Tanjore (25th)	..	Rivers almost dry; water in tanks scanty; water over anicuts none; no wet cultivation; that of a few dry crops continues in some parts; crops good order; harvest wet and some dry crops; yield satisfactory; markets well supplied; prices slightly falling; public health generally good; small-pox here and there; cattle disease in Shealli and Negapatam; pasture sufficient.
Trichinopoly (24th)	..	Water supply on the whole sufficient; crops good order; outturn up to average; public health good; pasture becoming scarce.
Malabar (25th)	..	Harvesting of second crop almost completed; outturn good; markets well supplied; prices show tendency to increase; small-pox prevalent; fever in some parts; cattle disease slight in Walluvanad; pasture withered. *General Remarks.*—Prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (Feb. 24th)		
Sindh.		
Kurrachee ...	...	Fever continues in southern districts; small-pox in two villages of Shahbunder taluka, which occasioned one death; measles in two tuppas; preparations for kharif continue; weather cloudy and sultry; rain again expected; fall various on 12th, 13th, and 14th.
Shikarpur ...	...	Rabi crops much benefited by rain, but the rape crop has in parts been attacked by small insects; prospects generally good; weather warmer; public health good.
Hyderabad ...	...	Mortality from disease occasioned by cold among people in Hyderabad taluka; fever again prevalent; damage to rabi crops from frost; weather warmer; cattle disease has ceased.
Upper Frontier ...	·03 in taluka Jakobabad.	Wheat and barley good; oil seeds and gram in places completely blighted; in talukas Thul and Kusmore wheat, barley, mutter, and oil seed very fair; weather decidedly milder.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Damage by late rain only slight; wheat being harvested in some talukas; other crops doing well.
Surat ...	...	Weather good; picking operations progressing; fever and injury to crops in Pardee.
Broach ...	..	Wheat and jowar almost harvested; cotton pickings progressing; slight drizzling at Ahmod on 21st.
Kaira ...	...	Cotton and other crops thriving; weather and health good.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	Reaping of rabi crops in progress; cattle disease continues; full presses at Julgaum in full operation; 25,000 docras awaiting compressment; quality good; rate 49.
Nasik ...		Crops being harvested; public health good.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	Weather cool; public health good; ague in Dhanoo and Moorbaur; cough in Dhanoo taluka, and fever in Mahim, Shahpur, and Bhewndy talukas; rabi crops good in Shahpur, Bhewndy, and Kurjut talukas, and middling in Dhanoo, Moorbarr, and Cullian talukas.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	Rabi crops being harvested; weather hot; public health good.
Ahmednuggur ...	...	Rabi crops being harvested; health good.
Sholapur ...	...	Weather slightly warm; reaping of rabi continues; harvest indifferent on inferior soil.
Satara ...	...	Harvesting of rabi crops in progress; picking of cotton commenced in Malwa; weather cloudy and warm; ague in Pahtun.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Rabi crops being harvested; cotton doing well; weather fine; public health good.
Dharwar ...	...	No material change in state of wheat, gram, cotton, &c.; health improving; sheep disease in Karajgi taluka.
Kanara ...	...	Second crops thriving; slight fever general; small-pox and cattle disease slightly prevalent.
Kaladgi ...	...	Rabi promises fair harvest; rats damaging crops in Bagewari and Mudebehal; state of public health same as before.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rajkot ...	...	Crops same as before; harvesting of wheat and picking of cotton nearly over; weather and health good.
Wudwan ...	...	Cold decreasing; cotton-picking commenced; health generally good.
Baroda ...	...	Cotton crops have suffered from recent falls of rain; picking continues; rabi crops and public health good.
Bengal—		
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warm. Cold-weather crops being harvested. Cholera appearing in Burdwan and Culna.
Bankura ...	,,	Fine and seasonable weather. Sugarcane and mustard being reaped. The prospects of the other crops continue favourable.
Beerbhoom ...	,,	Weather bright and cool. State and prospects of the crops continue good.
Midnapore ...	,,	Weather cool and clear; no change since last report. No crops to speak of on the ground. Cholera still severe on the coast.
Hooghly ...	,,	Clear throughout: wind from north, south, and north-east, during the week. Cold-weather crops are nearly reaped. Yield pretty fair.
24-Pergunnahs ...	..	Clear and warm weather. Harvest of cold-weather crops commenced. Cholera decreasing, with the exception of in parts of the sub-divisions of Diamond Harbour. Fever diminishing in Barripore.
Nuddea ...	..	Very warm for two days early in the week, but cold afterwards. All cold-weather crops progressing favourably.
Moorshedabad ...	..	Fine and seasonable weather, gradually getting hot; occasional clouds. Cold-weather crops generally progressing most favourably. Wheat far advanced in ear; mustard is being cut. Slight injury to linseed by insects in Gokuru. Ploughing for future crops still going on.
Dinagepore ...	,,	Weather colder in the latter part of the week. Cold-weather crops doing well.
Maldan ...	,,	Weather fair, with a strong westerly wind. Except in the Nowabgunge thanna, where the prospects of peas and mushur pulse are not good, the accounts of the crops are satisfactory.
Rajshahye ...	,,	Clear and fine weather, without rain, during the week. The prospects of the crops continue to be good. Sowing of boro or spring rice has been commenced.
Rungpore ...	,,	Weather becoming warm. Winter crops are being cut.
Bogra ...	,,	Weather fine. Cold-weather crops promise to be very abundant. Mulberry is doing well.
Pubna ...	,,	Fine cool and seasonable weather. The spring season crops are all in good condition and promise well. Sowing of cheena millet completed. The seedlings are above ground, and the prospects of the crops are fair, and sowing of jally and boro or spring paddy going on rapidly. Harvesting of turmeric finished, and that of sugarcane going on.
Jalpáiguri ...	Few drops of rain.	On Tuesday night some few drops of rain fell, but too little to be measured. Mornings cool and rest of the day hot. Prospects of crops excellent. Ploughing going on everywhere.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and getting warm. State and prospects of the crops continue good.
Patna ...	,,	Seasonable weather. Prospects of the cold-weather crops are most favourable.
Gya ...	,,	Seasonable weather. The cold-weather crop is splendid everywhere; a heavy outturn is anticipated. Health of the people good.
Shahabad ...	,,	Weather cloudy; winds variable, attended with dust-storms. Mornings cool. The peas on high land are being harvested; the deyara crop has been somewhat injured by frost and caterpillars. Prospects of crops in general are excellent.
Durbhanga ...	,,	Cloudy at times, but generally seasonable; rain reported from several parts of the district. Prospects of crops satisfactory.
Mozufferpore ...	,,	Fine weather. The prospects of the winter crops continue fair. Mustard harvesting has commenced in some places.
Sarun ...	,,	Weather fair, and is getting warm. The prospects of the cold-weather crops are generally favourable; wheat and barley are ripening; poppy in flower; peas and mustard are being gathered; rahur pulse doing well; sugarcane cuttings are being put into the ground. Indigo fields are ready for sowing. Prices stationary.
Chumparun ...	Slight showers	Warm during the early part of the week; since showers fell, cold and clear. Westerly winds. Opium in flower; cold-weather crops coming into ear; lands prepared for indigo; all crops promise well.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	Strong west winds and two cloudy days. Prospects of crops good.
Bhagalpur ...	,,	Very strong west wind for two days. Cold-weather crops are finer than have been seen for many years.
Purneah ...	,,	Much warmer: 0·10 rain is reported to have fallen at Arrarieah on the 16th instant. The state and prospects of the cold-weather crops are very good.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*			
Southal Pergunnahs	...	*Nil*	In the beginning of the week warm nights and blistering days, with very hazy horizon. In the end cold nights and clear still days. State and prospect of crops continue excellent.
Cuttack	...	,,	Weather hot. Cold-weather crops doing well.
Balasore	...	,,	Weather fine and clear. Miscellaneous crops only being harvested. Prices steady.
Lohardugga	...	,,	Bright and clear weather in the sudder division, but changeable at Palamow. The prospects of the crops still continue good. From Palamow the reports show that there is fear of blight if the cloudy weather continues, but up to date no harm has occurred.
Maunbhoom	...	,,	Favourable weather. State and prospects of crops good.
			PUBLIC HEALTH.
			Burdwan: cholera appearing in Burdwan and Culna. Midnapore: cholera still severe on the coast. 24-Pergunnahs: cholera decreasing, with exception of in parts of the sub-divisions of Diamond Harbour; fever diminishing in Barripore. Moorshedabad: general health good; some cases of small-pox in Moorsungunge and other parts of Assanpore thanna; cholera in Kandi out-post circle not virulent. Rajshahye: a few cases of cholera and small-pox are reported from the interior. Pubna: no sickness reported. Furreedpore: general health of the district good. Backergunge: health satisfactory. Chittagong: general health good, some cholera at Pattea, and small-pox amongst cattle in three or four villages. Patna: health good. Gya: health of the people good. Shahabad: health good. Mozufferpore: public health good. Sarun: general health good. Bhagulpore: general health very good. Balasore: cholera still prevails to some extent in the north of the district. Hazareebagh: small-pox on the decrease. Lohurdugga: general health good.
			General Remarks.—The weather has been seasonable throughout the week, but in some places is getting hot, while light showers of rain are reported from a very few places. The state and prospects of the cold-weather crops continue favourable, and harvesting is going on; spring rice sowings are progressing well, and early *aus* rice is also being sown. Sugarcane is being put into the ground, and lands are being prepared for the next crop.
N. W. P.—			
Benares	(Feb. 24th)	*Nil*	Crops continue in fair condition; masúr and peas are being cut.
Mirzapur	,,	...	Storm on night of 16th doing little damage; cereals everywhere promising; one-eighth of peas, masúr and gram said to be destroyed by frost in Chunar.
Allahabad	,,	...	Slight rain; everything most favourable.
Banda	,,	...	Showery weather; rain has done good to wheat and barley; masúr and gram harvest begun.
Jhansi	,,	...	Thunderstorms on 15th and 21st, with slight rain, doing good to late sown rabi; and slight hail but no harm done; weather unsettled.
Meerut	...	...	Much good done by rain; prospects very favourable for all crops except arhar.
Bareilly	(24th)	...	On 21st rain and hail; extent of damage not yet ascertained.
			General Remarks.—The rain of the 15th to 18th was very general; heavy in the upper Doab, light in the lower Doab and in the Benares Division. In the upper Doab, where the crops are late, it has done great good, in the south-eastern districts it was less wanted, and the crops were almost ripe, but terrible storms of hail are reported from Sháhjahánpur, Fatehgarh, and Etawah, utterly destroying crops over large tracts of country, and it is feared that the damage may have been very widely extended.
Punjab—			
Delhi	(Feb. 24th)	*Nil*	Crops improving; health good.
Hissar	,,	,,	Crops doing well; health generally good; small-pox still in Hissar and Rohtak, and a little rinderpest in latter district.
Umballa	,,	,,	Crops and health good.
Jullundur	,,	1	Crops poor; health good.
Lahore	,,	1	Harvest prospects much improved; health good.
Mooltan	,,	...	Slight showers; more rain wanted; crops average; health good.
Rawul Pindi	,,	1	Prospects fair; health good; cattle disease continues.
Peshawar	...	2	Crops improved, but probable outturn below average; health good.
			General Remarks.—Harvest prospects much improved by recent rain; public health continues good.
Oudh—			
Lucknow	(Feb. 24th)	·6	Prospects of wheat and barley good; gram and peas improved by recent showers; weather fair; public health good.
Fyzabad	,,	*Nil*	
C. Provinces—			
(25th Feb.)			
Bilaspur	(Feb. 20th)	...	Weather clear; prospects and health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur	...	...	Ploughing continues; sugarcane pressing; health good.
Upper Godavari	...	...	Weather warm; jowar gathering; small-pox prevalent; prices easy.
Chanda	(21st)	...	Prospects fair; cattle disease continues; prices rising.
Raipur	...	...	Weather clear; rabi prospects excellent; health good; prices easy.
Chhindwara	(22nd)	...	Weather clear; rabi crops cutting; frost damaged poppy; health good; prices steady.
Balaghât	...	...	Threshing rice continues; rabi crops cutting; health good; prices easy.
Bhandara	(23rd)	·8	Prospects of rabi crops favourable; fever and small-pox prevalent; prices easy.
Nagpur	(24th)	1·55	Rabi crops cut; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent; price of wheat rising.
Saugor	..	·17	Rain beneficial; small-pox prevalent; prices rising.
Seoni	...	·3	Prospects good; small-pox continues.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
C. Provinces—*continued.*			
Jubbulpore	...	...	Weather cloudy; prospects good; small-pox and cattle disease continue.
Nimar	...	1·6	Crops slightly damaged by hail; small-pox continues.
Wardha	...	·71	Crops reaped; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Narsinghpur	...	...	Prospects good; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad	...	...	Weather cloudy; prospects fair.
Betul	...	1·28	Weather cloudy; hail fell on 23rd; no damage.
Damoh	(Feb. 25th)	·1	Prospects good; small-pox prevalent.
Mandla	...	·05	Prospects good; prices stationary.
			General Remarks.—Prospects continue unchanged; crops still promising.
Mysore and Coorg—			
Mysore	(Feb. 25th)	...	Standing crops generally thriving; cattle disease prevalent in parts of three districts; public health generally good.
Coorg	,,		*General Remarks.*—Agricultural prospects good.
Assam—			
Sylhet	(Feb. 25th)	...	Cold weather crops doing well; small-pox and cattle disease very prevalent.
Gauháti	,,	*Nil*	Dry, hot south-west winds prevalent; nights clear and cool; mustard reaped; good outturn expected, and prospects of other winter crops favourable; public health good.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraoti	...	·6	Rabi reaping in progress; outturn fair.
Rajpootana—			
Bhurtpore	(Feb. 25th)	...	Rain of this and previous week greatly developed crops; atmosphere charmingly fresh.
Deolee	(20th)	1·1	Prospects and health good.
Kota	,,	·6	
Tonk	,,	·9	
Jhallawar	,,	·75	
Ajmere	(25th)	...	Weather clear and pleasant; health good; crops good and benefited by rain.
Jeypore	,,	...	Crops progressing well; public health good; weather seasonable.
Central India—			
Indore	(Feb. 24th)	·13	Slight thunderstorm.
Rutlam	,,	·07	
Neemuch	,,	*Nil*	
			General Remarks.—Health and agricultural prospects continue good in Central India.
Nepal	...	...	Report not received.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

MODE OF DEALING WITH CASES OF OPPRESSION AND ILLEGAL EXACTIONS BY ZEMINDARS IN THE LOWER PROVINCES OF BENGAL.

From H. J. REYNOLDS, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce,—No. 351, dated 12th February 1875.

I am directed to reply to your letter No. 326, dated the 24th April 1874, the answer to which has been unavoidably delayed until the Lieutenant-Governor could by travelling see and learn something of the country for himself. This delay is not altogether to be regretted, as the occurrences of 1874 can hardly fail to have contributed towards the settlement of the question upon which the expression of his opinion is called for.

2. Complaints of the excessive levy of illegal cesses by zemindars from their ryots, were first made in the districts of Orissa, and the inquiries which were instituted in those districts were afterwards extended to the other districts of the Lower Provinces. It was the conclusion of Sir George Campbell, after full consideration of the evidence adduced upon the subject, that in Orissa some special measures were necessary for the protection of the ryots and for the punishment of those zemindars who were shown to have most flagrantly violated the law. These proposals were submitted to the Government of India in Mr. Bernard's letter No. 821,

dated the 5th March 1873. The policy which Sir George Campbell desired to pursue in the remaining districts of the Lower Provinces was set forth in a Resolution recorded on the 30th May 1873, and communicated to the Government of India by Mr. Bernard's letter No. 1483 of that date.

3. The Governor-General in Council while approving the policy indicated in the Resolution of the 30th May 1873, declined to sanction the special measures recommended by the late Lieutenant-Governor for the protection of the Orissa ryots. Your letter under reply conveys an expression of the concurrence of the Secretary of State in the decision of the Government of India regarding the action proposed to be taken in Orissa, and draws attention to the 6th paragraph of the despatch, in which it is intimated that a further communication from the Governor-General in Council is awaited on the subject of the measures which may be ultimately deemed necessary for dealing with cases of gross oppression and illegal exactions by zemindars.

4. I am directed to say that in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion the evidence leaves no room for doubt that cesses unauthorized by law have been very generally levied, that in many, perhaps in the majority, of cases they have been levied with the assent of those concerned, but that in some cases and in some parts of the country, they have been exacted in an oppressive manner.

5. At the same time Sir Richard Temple recognizes the fact that in many districts of Bengal, cesses not authorized by the law have been demanded and paid, by a kind of tacit composition between landlord and tenant, in lieu of any enhancement of rent. This is especially the case in the Eastern and East Central districts, where rents are in general extremely low, and though on some estates they have been raised during the last few years, they have nowhere been enhanced in a degree corresponding with the rise of general prices and the increased value of agricultural produce. In these districts 8 annas and 12 annas per beegah are still common rates of rent for lands of good quality, producing valuable crops. The agricultural classes in Eastern Bengal are in a very prosperous condition, and the zemindars might reasonably claim some share of the increased returns from the land. Rents, however, in these districts are regulated rather by custom than by competition; enhancements are rare, and ejectments are almost unknown. The increased payments by the tenantry consequently took the form of cesses—a form not recognized by the law, but in harmony with native ideas; and the amount of them was seldom more than the landlords might equitably have claimed in the shape of enhanced rent.

6. Under such circumstances, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that any active and general interference on the part of the officers of Government to prevent the payment of these cesses, would not only bear harshly upon the landholding class, but might lead to consequences greatly to be deprecated. There would be a general rise of rents, and in the end the law would perhaps make the ryot liable for as much as he is now paying, while large sums would have been spent in litigation, and the embittered feelings which the contest would have produced would tend to make a lasting breach between landlords and tenants.

7. It is not contended that the social condition described in the two foregoing paragraphs obtains generally throughout the districts of the Lower Provinces. The evidence before the Lieutenant-Governor tends to show that in particular places in the Presidency and Burdwan divisions, exorbitant cesses have been levied from ryots who were already paying the full value of their land as rent, and similar cases have been brought to light in some parts of the province of Behar. If there were reason to fear that these evils would be permanent, if it were likely that the power and influence of the landlords would be greater than at present, and that the ryots would remain ignorant of their rights and helpless to enforce them, it would be necessary that Government should be prepared to interfere in certain classes of cases. But the tendency of affairs is in the opposite direction to this. Education is spreading among the ryot class, and there is much of legal protection for probably the majority of ryots, while tenant-right is being more widely recognized, apparently with the tacit acquiescence of the zemindars. Many circumstances have helped to disseminate among the ryots a knowledge of the distinction between the legal dues which they are required to pay, and the illegal cesses which no one has a right to exact from them. In these districts the Lieutenant-Governor does not think that any action on the part of Government is required, beyond such as is indicated in the Resolution of the 30th May 1873. In that Resolution Sir George Campbell expressed a doubt whether any general or very stringent interference by the officers of Government was desirable. District Officers were directed to interfere in the case of any extreme oppression, where inordinate cesses were levied, or where violence was used to enforce the collection of them; but beyond this, matters were to be left to adjust themselves, as the people should get better protected, better educated, and better able to understand and maintain their own rights and position. Sir Richard Temple concurs in these opinions, and desires to carry out this policy. He hopes, however, that the cases which call for interference under the above rule will gradually decrease till they almost cease to appear.

8. The circumstances of the province of Orissa are in some respects exceptional The ryots there are in general poorer and more ignorant than those of Bengal or Behar; and the inquiries made by local officers in 1871 brought to notice numerous instances of high-handed oppression and excessive exactions on the part of the zemindars. These considerations induced

Sir George Campbell to recommend the adoption in Orissa of special measures for the effectual protection of the people. It has been already remarked that these proposals were not approved by the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

9. It appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that if interference is not to be exercised in Orissa in the direction and to the extent which Sir George Campbell desired, no other action need be taken than such as is indicated in the Resolution of the 30th May 1873. And action of this kind, Sir Richard Temple is inclined to think, will now supply all that is necessary. I am to point out that the conditions of the question have somewhat altered since the inquiries on the subject were held in 1871. The peasantry of Orissa are probably still in a more backward state than the ryots of other districts in the Lower Provinces; they are imperfectly acquainted with their rights, and are but little disposed to claim the protection of the law. But from recent reports from the local authorities, and from what the Lieutenant-Governor himself saw of the condition of the province during his recent visit, it appears certain that the ignorance, obstructiveness, and timidity which formerly characterised the people are steadily, though it may be slowly, giving place to a spirit of intelligence and independence. The last administration report of the Commissioner of Orissa contains some striking remarks upon the advance which the province is making, not only in material wealth, but in social and intellectual progress; while there is a noteworthy absence of the complaints which were formerly rife of oppression on the part of the zemindars towards their tenantry. On the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor finds reason to believe that in Orissa the question of zemindary cesses is tending towards a natural and peaceful solution, and consequently he does not think it necessary to recommend that any special measures should be adopted in that province.

10. Finally, I am to represent that the events of 1874 have exhibited the zemindars in a very favourable light. Throughout the distressed districts the great majority of the zemindars have not merely exhibited the passive charity of forbearing to press their ryots for rent, but they have displayed an active benevolence, a readiness to assist and to contribute, which the Lieutenant-Governor has already publicly acknowledged, and without which he feels that the utmost efforts of Government might have failed to wholly avert the impending calamity. Sir Richard Temple hopes and believes that the occurrences of the past year will not be without their permanent fruits; that the zemindars will persevere in moderate courses towards their ryots, and that the questions still unsettled between them will be approached by both parties in a spirit of mutual kindness and forbearance.

11. I am therefore to say, with reference to your letter under reply, that the Lieutenant-Governor has no further suggestions to offer than those which have been already submitted to the Government of India in the Resolution of this Government dated the 30th May 1873. He concurs with his predecessor in thinking that while cases of the extortion of illegal cesses by violence should not be suffered to go unpunished, and while district officers may properly interfere in instances of clear oppression (if such instances should unhappily occur), the question may in general be left to adjust itself in the manner which will naturally result from the gradual spread of education, intelligence, and independence among the classes from whom these cesses have hitherto been levied.

12. Although, as seen above, the Lieutenant-Governor is hopeful that both parties concerned, landlord and tenant, will see that their true interest lies in respecting each other's rights, still he is prepared to watch for and note any indications of a contrary tendency, to collect and compare from time to time the best informed opinion in the interior of the country, and to adopt any protective or preventive measures which may appear necessary, and which may be within the competency of executive authority. If in any case or cases the zemindars were to really oppress the ryots, or if the ryots were to combine to resist the lawful requirements of the zemindars, the Governor General in Council may depend upon prompt action being taken by the Government of Bengal.

No. 169, dated 20th February 1875.

From—C. J. LYALL, Esq., Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India, DEPT. of REVENUE, AGRICULTURE & COMMERCE,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

In reply to your letter No. 351, dated the 12th instant, I am directed to say that the Governor General in Council concurs in the views of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor as to the manner in which cases of oppression and illegal exactions by zemindars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal should be dealt with.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 23rd February 1875.

PRESENT :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble John Inglis, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.
The Hon'ble H. H. Sutherland.
His Highness the Mahárájá of Vizianagram, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith.
The Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C. S. I.

CIVIL PROCEDURE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature be re-constituted, and said :—

"The motion which I have to make is one which is usually put without a word of remark. But the position of the measure to which this motion relates in very peculiar, and I must just explain to the Council how it is situated before I can ask them to appoint a fresh Committee.

"The Bill was framed in the year 1864 under the auspices of Sir Henry Harington, a gentlemen who, I believe, took an active part in the passing of the existing Code, and who certainly was one of the first authorities in India on the subject of Procedure. It was published in the early part of 1864 before its introduction, and it was in the month of November 1864 **that Sir Henry Harington introduced it into the Council. He then gave his reasons for thinking that it was desirable to redraw the Code at that time.**

"So far as those reasons depend on general principles, there is no need to repeat them at this time of day. So far as they depend on circumstances peculiar to the case in hand, the Council, I am sure, would sooner hear them in Sir Henry Harington's words than in mine, and I will make no apology for reading a somewhat long extract from his speech :—

"'Notwithstanding what he had just said in favour of the periodical revision of Codes of Procedure and of substantive law, he should not have taken upon himself to propose, at this particular time, a revision of the Code which now regulated the proceedings of the Civil Courts throughout the British Territories in India, with exception to the few places which he had mentioned, had the sole object of the Bill prepared by him been to supply omissions or to cure defects brought to light in the working of the Code during the period that had intervened since its introduction, or to remove doubts which had arisen as to the intent and meaning of some of the sections. Were this the only purpose for which legislation was now required, he might have been content to allow the Code to remain in operation for some further time before any general revision was attempted. But during the period that had elapsed since the Code became law, great and important changes had taken place in the judicial agency of the country as well as in the substantive criminal law in its relation to the administration of civil justice. As noticed in the Statement of Objects and Reasons published with the Bill, acts committed in the Civil Courts, or in connection with the processes of those Courts, which before the passing of the Indian Penal Code were not offences, had by that Code been made offences, and were now punishable by the Criminal Courts. It had been found necessary to enact rules showing by what Courts these acts were to be taken cognizance of, and how they were to be brought before the Courts who were to try them. The Supreme and Sadr Courts

at the three Presidencies had been abolished, and their places had been taken by High Court, the proceedings of which on the civil side, except in the exercise of their testamentary, intestate and matrimonial jurisdiction, were required to be regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure. The office of Master, in which a large and very troublesome portion of the business which came before the late Supreme Courts was performed, had been done away with. Courts of Small Causes had been established in many parts of the country beyond the limits of the Presidency Towns, the proceedings of which were also required to be regulated generally by the Code of Civil Procedure. The Code had been extended to many places not subject to the general Regulations—such as the Central Provinces, Oudh and British Burma—the circumstances of which were peculiar, but not being known to the framers of the Code they had made no provision to meet them, and under the operation of an Act recently passed, the offices of Hindú and Muhammadan Law Officers had been abolished, and the Courts would no longer have those officers to apply to for an exposition of the law when questions of inheritance and succession, and other questions requiring to be determined according to Hindú or Muhammadan law, arose in suits coming before them.

"'These and other changes had already led to the passing of several Acts to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, and legislation was called for on many points connected with the procedure of the Courts, particularly the High Courts. One of the Acts passed to amend the Code was to some extent a consolidating Act, but still the laws constituting the Code of Civil Procedure were much scattered, and further legislation, as already noticed, being necessary, it seemed desirable, instead of adding to the number of Acts by which the Civil Courts were to regulate their proceedings, that the opportunity should be taken to pass a single or consolidating Act, which should be complete in itself, and which should amend whatever experience might have shown to be defective in the existing Code.

"'Immediately after the establishmeut of the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta, it was found necessary to introduce a temporary Bill to provide for the levy of fees and stamp-duties in proceedings before the Court, and to suspend the operation of some of the sections of the Code of Civil Procedure in their application to the Court.

"'It was pointed out at the time of the introduction of the Bill, that when the Indian Legislature passed the Code of Civil Procedure (from the operation of which, as he had already mentioned, the late Supreme Courts had been expressly exempted), it contemplated that a separate Code of Civil Procedure would be prepared for the High Courts whenever they should be established; and further legislation was promised as soon as the High Courts had been established a sufficient time to admit of an opinion being formed as to whether any, and what other, alterations of the existing Code were necessary. The present seemed to be a fitting time for fulfilling the promise thus given".

"Well, these reasons appeared satisfactory to the Council, and the Bill was referred to a Select Committee. The publication of the Bill produced an enormous volume of commentary, which the Committee proceeded to examine, and the result of their labours was, that they altered the draft in a number of particulars and had it republished in the month of April 1865. That draft of April 1865 is the draft which is still lying before the Council.

"It so happened, however, that the Indian Law Commissioners, from whom the existing Code originally proceeded, took a different view from this Council regarding the expediency of redrawing the Code at that time. They thought that the time was too early for so large an operation, and that for some time to come it would be better to amend particular points as occasion required. The Secretary of State concurred in that view, and so no further step had been taken from that day to this.

"Well, now nearly ten years have gone by, and the reasons for redrawing the Code which existed in 1864, have been considerably augmented. Although it was said that the amendments contemplated by Sir Henry Harington might be effected by separate Acts, yet in point of fact very few have been so effected. Where, however, they have been effected, so much of the Code enacted in 1859 has become obsolete. Again, besides the Acts passed for directly amending the Code, a number of Acts have been passed bearing on it indirectly, each of which renders some alteration desirable. Amongst such Acts I may enumerate the following :—

The General Clauses Act of 1868.
The Prisoners' Testimony Act of 1869.
The General Stamp Act of 1869.
The Court Fees' Act of 1870.
The Limitation Act of 1871.
The Evidence Act of 1872.
The Criminal Procedure Code of 1872.
The Oaths Act of 1873.

"Each of these Acts has the effect of rendering some portion of the Code inapplicable to present circumstances, and it therefore becomes desirable to strike away those dead portions, so that the reader of the Code may not be distracted or misled by finding on the face of the written law that which is not law, or which is expressed elsewhere in some different shape.

"Again, there has been a much larger number of decisions which point to some shortcoming in the Code as it stands; perhaps it may be some defect of expression; perhaps some absence of direction on a point on which the need of direction has been felt; or it may be something in which the best rule for the suitors has not been laid down. Of course it is quite out of the question to embody all decisions into the written law, or even any large portion of the decisions; but it is desirable to embody those which are of a broader scope and are applicable to cases likely to recur frequently.

"For the foregoing reasons, it is proposed to take up now the work which was broken off in the year 1865, and we have for some time been employing ourselves on that business in the Legislative Department. I will explain to the Council the main features of what we have done, and also what I shall ask the Committee to do if it is appointed.

"In the first place we have attempted to make a rather more methodical arrangement of the various parts of the Code. The present arrangement of the Code is so good that I should not wish to recast it for the sake of re-arrangement alone; the gain of such a process would not be worth the disturbance. But when we are making a number of other alterations, the disturbance is already created; people will have to learn the Code in its altered shape; and then something more or less of alteration signifies little. Therefore, we propose to take the opportunity of making those improvements in form which those who come afterwards can always make even in the very best of first attempts.

"The general features of the proposed arrangement are as follows:—

"After a few preliminary sections, we take a suit of the most ordinary description from its commencement by the plaintiff, and we follow it through its chequered career up to its triumphant goal in the execution of the decree. That takes up some 350 sections of our draft; about half of our draft is occupied with the ordinary incidents of an ordinary suit. Next we take events which may or may not happen; what I may call the extraordinary incidents of an ordinary suit; for instance, a party may die or may be married, a witness may be abroad, a local investigation may be wanted, and so forth. This part of the Code shows what is to be done in those cases. Then we deal with particular classes of suits, such as suits by paupers or by mere stake-holders, a suit by or against Government, a corporation, or a lunatic. Then come some chapters on Provisional or Interlocutory Remedies, which are wanted in order to prevent property from disappearing or from being injured pending litigation, such as Injunctions, and Receivers; and then some on special modes of proceeding which are not of the nature of regular suits, such as references to arbitration, and the summary procedure provided for a particular kind of mercantile contract, the contract by negotiable instrument. Having thus exhausted the various kinds of action wanted from the Courts of first instance, we proceed to the important subjects of Appeals, Reviews, and References to the High Courts; we devote a separate part to the High Courts established by Royal Charter; and we complete the body of the draft by a few sections comprising some miscellaneous matters which it is not convenient to classify under any of the other heads.

"We have also taken a considerable number of decided cases, and have attempted to interweave the decisions into the Code, sometimes by inserting a few words in the body of a section, sometimes by adding an explanation, and more often by way of illustration. To some extent this is done by Sir Henry Harington's draft of 1865; but it is done only to a small extent, and the progress of time has enabled us to do it now on a larger scale. We have in some instances added provisions on points of practice which appeared to us to be useful, borrowing them mostly from rules or circular orders issued by one of the High Courts, and occasionally from the New York Code of Procedure, or from the practice of the English Court of Chancery. And finally we have

appended a large quantity of forms of proceedings likely to be useful to country practitioners, and which will tend, as we believe, to make practice more simple and more accurate.

"Of course it would be quite idle for me to attempt to explain here all the alterations which we have introduced into the draft, for though most of them are small and involve no important principle, they are very numerous. But numerous as they are, I can say with truth, as Sir Henry Harington said before, that the main principles of the Code are unaltered, and, indeed, that the bulk of its matter remains substantially intact. I will, however, mention two points on which we have introduced alterations of some importance.

"One alteration relates to the subject of Executions, and it originated in some suggestions made by the High Court of Calcutta. At the present time a decree is treated by many creditors as a rather eligible mode of investing their money. The interest is good and the security very good. It is true that, under the Limitation Act, the creditor cannot enforce his decree if three years have elapsed since some step taken to enforce it; but the only result of that provision is, that some formal step is taken every three years, and, practically, the decree runs on unsatisfied and hanging over the debtor, it may be for fifty years or more. On receiving suggestions from the High Court of Calcutta on this subject, the Government of India consulted the Local Governments, and the result was a very general agreement (of course I do not mean an universal one) that the present state of things was highly inexpedient, and that a change of law should be made in the direction suggested by the High Court for the purpose of checking the practice. It was then decided to propose a modification of the law as follows. We propose to keep the present rule that a decree shall become extinct if unused for three years, and to graft on it two important additions, one being that, on every application for execution after the first, the creditor shall be bound to show that he had really tried to obtain execution, but had failed to do so; and the other being that, however many applications may be made, a decree shall not remain in force more than twelve years, unless the creditor has been prevented from reaping its fruits by some wrongful conduct of his debtor. Then it is proposed to provide that, in the case of decrees for land, mesne profits shall be recovered for only one year after the date of the decree, and that, in order to make a decree operative after a man's death and against his heirs, the creditor must give a written notice to the heirs within a year after they have come into possession of their inheritance. These alterations we have woven into that part of the Code which relates to the subject of execution of decrees.

"The other alteration which I mentioned as being of importance relates to a kindred subject, that of the debtor's inability to answer the decree against him. At present the Code contains the germ of an insolvent law, but it is nothing more than a germ. By section 271, when a sale takes place under a decree, the proceeds are first to be applied in paying the holder of that decree, and then are to go rateably, and without any priority, amongst the holders of other decrees. That provision for rateable distribution is a very rudimentary law of insolvency. Then follow, in section 273 and some subsequent sections, some provisions for the discharge of arrested debtors; but they are very meagre and not very consistent with one another. Their general effect is this, that an arrested debtor may apply for discharge on giving up all his property; that if the court discharges him his person is not to be arrested again under the same decree; and the decree-holder is to be paid out of the proceeds of his property. But his person is not protected as against any debt other than that for which he has been arrested: his property is not protected at all; and no directions are given to the Court what to do with his property after paying the decree-holder. I believe that those sections have been used very little: and if that be so, it is not surprising, for there is very small inducement to the debtor to avail himself of them.

"Now it seems to be the prevailing opinion that the judicial machinery in the Mofussil is hardly adapted to the working of any general and complete law of insolvency. At all events, such a law should be treated as a separate measure and not as part of this measure. But it will probably be better for the present, and be likely to pave the way to some more complete measure for the future,

if we were now to make our law a little less rudimentary than it is at present, and at all events to supplement it where it now seems to be broken off in its natural course. We have therefore framed some sections for the following purposes—to provide that, when a man is tried and finds himself unable to pay his debts, he may apply to be declared insolvent; that the Court may declare the applicant an insolvent and appoint a receiver of his property; that it shall frame a schedule of creditors; that the insolvent's property shall be distributed rateably and without any priority amongst all his creditors; that when the insolvent gets his discharge, he shall be protected from imprisonment in respect of all the scheduled debts; and that his future property shall also be protected unless by order of the Court. There must be some provisions against a fraudulent use of the protection given by the Act. Those provisions should be partly preventive, by way of giving notice to creditors and enabling them to oppose the applicant; and partly punitive, by way of depriving him, whenever he is guilty of bad faith, of the protection which otherwise the Act would afford him.

"There is another subject of great importance, which, under other circumstances, it might have been very difficult to know how to deal with at this stage; I mean the subject of second appeals. But, however much we may hope ultimately to introduce amendment on that subject, under the present circumstances, with which the Council is familiar, we have no option but to abstain from proposing any alterations.

"I have only now to state what I propose that the Committee shall do if appointed. Of course the Committee will be masters of the situation, and will deal with our draft exactly as they think right. But I do not myself intend to ask them to go through it clause by clause and word by word, as we go through Bills the next stage of which may be that they will pass into law. That is a process which would take many weeks of continuous sitting, and it would probably be found that the labour was premature, and to a great extent wasted, because it is certain that very numerous alterations will be required when criticisms come in. What I shall ask the Committee to do is to examine the proposed re-arrangement; to pay attention to the points in which we have been altering the draft of 1865; to adopt or reject them as they think right; to make such new suggestions as occur to them, and to decide whether the draft as they settle it shall be republished. If then it is republished, many months must, in a matter of such magnitude, elapse before we shall have received the necessary comments and criticisms, and we shall then, and not till then, be in the best position to give to the Bill that thorough examination in every detail which is necessary for the detection and avoidance of the errors that have been made in the drafting."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR was not quite sure whether he understood correctly what had fallen from his hon'ble and learned friend regarding the judicial machinery in the Mofussil not being equal to the working of the law of insolvency. HIS HONOUR was not quite sure whether the hon'ble member meant that no cases of insolvency were decided in the Mofussil. In some parts of India, HIS HONOUR was certain they had an insolvency law, but as regards Bengal he ventured to remark that, if cases of insolvency arose in the Mofussil at a distance from Calcutta, the interests of the creditors required that, as far as possible, these cases should be decided on the spot by the authorities and Courts in the districts where they arose, and that the adjudication of such cases entirely in Calcutta was very much to be deprecated in the interests of the people. It might be that the Mofussil Courts were not strong enough, but that would be the most cogent argument for making them stronger on the earliest opportunity, so that they might be able to decide these important cases on the spot to the satisfaction of the people and the local interests concerned.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE said the law did not at present provide that a person might become an insolvent in the Mofussil and his insolvency adjudicated on in Calcutta; the fact was that there was no insolvent law applicable to the dwellers in the Mofussil. Setting aside the recent law enacted for the Panjáb, it was only the dwellers in the Presidency Towns who had an insolvency law applicable to them. The alteration proposed did not

tend to concentrate business anywhere. It was intended to give the Courts in the Mofussil somewhat larger powers and clearer directions than the present Code gave, so as to enable them to work out the remedy which apparently was contemplated by the framers of the Code of 1859.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INLAND CUSTOMS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for regulating Inland Customs' Duties on Salt and Sugar, and for other purposes. He said that several alterations had been made of a verbal character, but not such as to require the republication of the Bill, and accordingly he proposed at the ensuing meeting to proceed to the next stage.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S LOAN BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS also moved that the Bill to secure the repayment of a loan by the Government of India to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, be taken into consideration. On a former occasion he had fully explained to the Council the object of the Bill and the mode by which it was proposed to effect that object. The Bill was not referred to a Select Committee and was now the same Bill as had been originally presented to the Council. No objection had been taken in the Council or outside of the Council to any of its provisions, and therefore he need not detain the Council with any further remarks.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS then moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MAJORITY BILL.

His Highness THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF VIZIANAGRAM presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to establish a uniform age of majority of persons domiciled in British India.

BURMA FISHERIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. EDEN moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate Fisheries in British Burma be taken into consideration. He had explained the other day that the Bill did not attempt to regulate in any way the precise details of the system in managing fisheries in British Burma, but simply declared the rights of the Government in respect of these fisheries, and enabled the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to make such rules as might from time to time appear necessary for all purposes of assessment and collection of revenue from fisheries. The fisheries, as he had said, were all along, from the first occupation of the country, subject to the payment of revenue, but hitherto only under rules passed by the Executive Government. The Bill gave those rules, after sanction by the Governor General in Council, the force of law.

The only question ever raised was the question to which he had already alluded, namely, the right of the Government to raise a revenue from this source. He hoped the explanation given in the Select Committee to the hon'ble members who raised that objection, together with the explanations offered in Council on former occasions, had removed the doubts that existed as to that right. The right was declared in the preamble of the Bill, and he thought that any private rights, if they existed, were sufficiently protected by the Bill, that was to say, that all grants of land which happened to include fisheries already made, and all such grants which might hereafter be made, would not be interfered with by the rules laid down in the Bill. With the exception of this declaration of right, there was nothing in the Bill to which he need now call attention. The details of the system for managing and controlling the fisheries were not contained in the Bill, but were left to be regulated by rules.

The Hon'ble MR. DALYELL had, when this Bill was first introduced, stated his concurrence in certain doubts which had been thrown out by his hon'ble friend Mr. Sutherland as to whether the State did possess exclusive rights in all the Burmese fisheries, and had expressed an opinion that it was of somewhat doubtful expediency to subject to taxation an article which entered so largely into the food of the poorest classes, as did fish in British Burma. More than a year had since elapsed, the report of the Council's proceedings had been made public, and the Bill had been made generally known throughout the province to which it related. As no representations had been received from any private quarters, the Council might conclude, as the hon'ble mover of the Bill had told them, that no private rights would be interfered with, and that the interests of the public would not be injuriously affected by the Bill. Much stress had been laid on this point by the Select Committee on the Bill, and although he had a strong opinion that some clause should be inserted saving private rights in some more specific manner than was done in the section to which his hon'ble friend had just alluded, he had been induced, on these grounds, and on the assurance of the hon'ble mover that no such rights now existed in the province, to affix his signature to the report recommending that the Bill be passed. Since the presentation of the Committee's report, however, his hon'ble friend had placed in his hands the whole of the correspondence which had passed in connection with the measure. He found from these papers that, although there was considerable difference of opinion as to whether certain rights in some fisheries were not conferred on certain individuals by the Native Government in former years, and as to whether any such rights were in existence at the period of the British accession, there was no doubt whatever that these rights were invariably exercised subject to the State's demand for revenue, and that the receipts from fisheries had always formed not a very inconsiderable item of revenue in British Burma both before and after the annexation. It was clear then that the Bill did not inaugurate a new taxation, as MR. DALYELL was at one time disposed to believe, but that it merely gave legal sanction to an existing impost. He used the word "impost" advisedly, because, after reading the correspondence, he was quite unable to concur with the hon'ble Mr. Bayley, who on the last occasion on which the Bill was discussed seemed to think that the only question raised by the Bill was a question of property and not of taxation. He could not believe that any private right had ever been put forward to the deep-sea fisheries, and if such right was ever asserted by the State, it must have been in the exercise of its power of taxation and not of its ordinary rights of property. He also found from these papers that the only public right affected would be the right to take fish for domestic consumption from the State fisheries. The balance of evidence on this point was, however, decidedly in favour of the view that this right was conferred for the first time in 1864, and then only as a privilege under the fishery-rules published by the Chief Commissioner. He could quite understand, as the hon'ble mover had told them, that such a privilege had led to constant quarrels, litigation and crime, and he believed that a wise discretion had been exercised in withdrawing this privilege in the new rules framed three years ago. The Bill merely legalized these new rules, and it was satisfactory to know that, whereas, under the old rules, numerous complaints were made against the settlements, under the new rules but few appeals had been received, and these had referred, not to the provisions of the rules, but to the breach of those provisions. Then, as a measure of conservation, the Bill would very much improve the fisheries, and he should be glad to see these sections of the Bill put in force throughout the whole of British India. At the same time he still thought that the provisions of the Bill were somewhat restrictive of the growth of private rights, and that any such restrictions were objectionable in a province which, as it was expressed by his hon'ble friend Mr. Sutherland, had a great commercial future before it. MR. DALYELL could not believe that persons would not hesitate to invest capital in land, if they were aware that under the law the Government, or the lessees of the Government fisheries, had a right of property in all tanks, lakes and rivers within the boundaries of their purchase, and of course, also, a right of way over such lands to exercise their right of property. Therefore he should have been glad to see some provision in the Bill to meet such cases as these, and,

as he had already stated, to preserve any possible existing private rights. At the same time, although he believed that the powers taken were somewhat more arbitrary than was necessary, he was satisfied that they would be exercised with judgment and moderation by his hon'ble friend, with whom would rest the responsibility of carrying out the provisions of the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. SUTHERLAND asked permission in one word to concur in what had fallen from the hon'ble Mr. Dalyell. When the hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse introduced the Bill, MR. SUTHERLAND ventured to take exception to the assertion in the preamble, namely, "that the exclusive right of fishing in British Burma by the custom of the country belongs to Government." He was bound to say, however, that he had nowhere seen that assertion disproved. He was therefore now ready to accept the preamble as correct, and he accordingly did not feel justified in offering any opposition to the Bill being passed.

With regard to the restrictions in the Bill, he certainly agreed with the hon'ble Mr. Dalyell, but he hoped that the rules which might be issued would be framed in a liberal spirit, and with due regard to existing private rights.

The Hon'ble MR. BAYLEY wished to add a few words in explanation, in regard to what had fallen from his hon'ble friend Mr. Dalyell; for although he did not think the point was one deserving particular attention at this stage of the Bill, he wished to put himself right with the Council as to what he had before said respecting the right of taxation. The question was a question of name and not of substance. Whatever name might be given it, there could be no question that any private person who had the property would get from the fishery at least the same amount of revenue as the Government derived. The question was, not whether this impost should form part of the cost of production, but whether it should go into the hands of the Government or to private individuals.

As regards what his hon'ble friend Mr. Dalyell had said of deep-sea fisheries, MR. BAYLEY thought as a matter of fact it would be found that a great portion of these deep-sea fisheries were fisheries requiring the occupation of a portion of the fore-shore, and the proprietors of the fore-shore where the fishery was carried on could levy the same tax as the Government. He had no doubt that the owners of the land would require at least the same sum for this privilege as the Government where it was the proprietary. Therefore, as a matter of fact, it did not signify whether the impost was called a tax or revenue; it did not affect the consumers of the fish who had to pay it in some shape or other.

As regards the other provision of the Bill to which exception had been taken, it had been distinctly proved that, if there ever were some ancient grants of fisheries, they were resumed by the reigning dynasty whom we found in Burma; a few grants had possibly been made by that later dynasty, but this was doubtful, and at any rate all those grants were disused, and had become extinct by prescription since our occupation of the country some twenty years ago. As a matter of fact there were no existing rights except those conferred by grants of the British Government, which were expressly saved by the Bill. And as respects the future, the Government had the full option of making grants in any shape it liked, and of making grants of the fisheries either separately or with the land; whether or not the right to fisheries was included hereafter in a particular grant of land was a question for the grantee to see to when he got his grant.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE said, as this Bill was in his charge in the early stages, and as before it went into Committee he had expressed some degree of sympathy with the doubts thrown out by his Hon'ble friends Mr. Dalyell and Mr. Sutherland, he wished now to express his entire concurrence with them in thinking that those doubts had been removed. The important part of the Bill was the preamble. If the rights asserted in the preamble belonged to the Crown, then all the rights and powers given to the Government might justly be taken; there was a basis of justice for the whole Bill, and the only remaining question was one of expediency—a question which it must be

for the Local Government to decide from time to time as the law was found to work. He considered that the statement contained in the preamble had been proved as satisfactorily as could be expected on such a subject by both positive and negative evidence. It was most useful that such doubts should have been expressed openly in Council, because the attention of those interested had by that means been called pointedly to the matter. The attention of the local officers had been called to the point, and they had with one accord expressed the opinion that the right to these fisheries belonged to the Crown. The attention also of private individuals had been called to the point and yet not a single person had come forward with any exception to the correctness of the statement in the preamble. MR. HOBHOUSE thought, therefore, that we might safely go forward with this Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. EDEN also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

His Highness THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF VIZIANAGRAM entirely concurred with the hon'ble Mr. Dalyell that it was always a difficult matter with regard to deep-sea fisheries to limit the exact boundaries of such fisheries, because the fishermen residing at the sea-port were in the habit of going out several miles into the sea for such purpose, where by means of large nets they caught several maunds of fish of all sizes. Therefore, as regards the catching of fish in deep-sea waters and in large rivers, it was difficult for the local authorities and the officers of Government to investigate the rights of private individuals. No doubt the right of the Crown to levy taxation was one of the important rights which the Government must have. If the Council passed this Bill into law, he was sure, from the experience and judgment of his hon'ble friend Mr. Eden and from what had fallen from other hon'ble members, that every justice and consideration would always be shown to the private rights of individuals, and HIS HIGHNESS had no doubt that this Bill would prove effectual in every respect.

The Hon'ble MR. EDEN might venture to remark that the view of the Hon'ble Mr. Bayley as to the general existence of a practice of raising revenue by making demands on fishermen for the use of lands in the neighbourhood of fisheries was quite correct; the right was exercised by landlords and zamíndárs along the whole coast of India. He was in a position to state that it was extensively exercised by the zamíndárs in Bengal. Last year, when coasting along the shore, he went beyond the limits of his own jurisdiction to a portion of the territories under the control of his hon'ble friend Sir Richard Temple, and he heard complaints of extortionate taxes being levied by the zamíndárs in Chittagong upon sea-fisheries: he found that the practice was to levy a heavy tax in the form of land-rent from persons repairing nets, hauling up boats, and curing fish. Many of the lessees of fisheries in British Burma occupied large pieces of land, and cured fish in such quantities as to supply the whole of Upper Burma, and a great deal of it also went into China, and they paid nothing for the right conferred, beyond the tax on their traps and nets. In Burma, where there were no zamíndárs, the State exercised the right which was recognized elsewhere as belonging to the owner of the land.

Further, as to the fears which had been expressed regarding the discouragement of investments in landed property in consequence of the declaration of the right of the Government to the fisheries in British Burma, he (MR. EDEN) would point out that in all grants of land already made by the Government, that right was distinctly reserved in the Bill, where it was provided that "nothing herein contained shall prejudice or derogate from any express grant of a right to fish heretofore made by the British Government." Consequently, when any person had taken such a grant, his right to fish would not be infringed; and in future a person in taking a grant of land would be in a position to make his own terms. If he desired also to have the right to the fisheries within his land, he could stipulate that his grant should include a grant of all the fisheries. The right to raise revenue from fisheries was not compulsory, but permissive, and it would be in the discretion of the officers of

the Government to state that a grant should include the right to the fisheries contained in the land, or otherwise: there was nothing to prevent any person from acquiring the full benefit of all rights to the fisheries in his land.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA LAND REVENUE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. EDEN introduced the Bill to declare the law relating to interests in land and to regulate the assessment and collection of land-revenue, capitation-tax and other taxes in British Burma, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in two months.

The Bill had now been prepared and submitted to the members of the Council, and it would be seen that there was nothing in it which laid down any new right, or altered in any way the rights of the people in regard to the land, with one slight exception to which he should presently refer. The only question which had arisen in preparing this revision of the land-revenue system was the right of the people to the soil. There was no question as to the real position of the cultivator in regard to his fixity of tenure. Everybody admitted that he had practically, after twelve years' occupation, a full and complete title without any interference except as to the variation of his rent. But there was a difference of opinion as to what they should be called, whether proprietors, tenants, or occupiers. This difficulty had been got over by adopting a term which was neither the one nor the other, and calling such a cultivator a "landholder." The right given was that which every one agreed they possessed, and which it was desired to continue to them. Sections 6 and 7 of the Bill provided that any person who had been in possession of any culturable land for twelve years continuously became a landholder, and as a landholder obtained a complete right to the land, which he could sell or pass in succession to his heirs, subject to the rate of assessment on the land fixed from time to time.

The alteration to which he had alluded as having been made in the present system was stated in the following sections of the Bill, which related to the relinquishment of his land by a landholder. As MR. EDEN had explained the other day, great difficulty arose from persons leaving their lands and returning after long absence and claiming to be placed in fresh occupation to the exclusion of the temporary owner. Under the Bill as drawn, the right was curtailed so far, that within a certain period after the Act coming into force, any person desiring to leave his land with retention of his right to re-occupy the land, must go through a certain form and give notice of his wish to retain that right to come back to the land at a future time, which must not exceed twelve years from the date of relinquishment. That was the only alteration in the present system made in the Bill. The rest of the Bill was taken up with giving formal effect to the rules at present in force in British Burma. The Settlement Rules were, it would be seen, very simple. Provision was made for the grant of waste-lands and their exemption from revenue whilst they were being brought into cultivation. The procedure had been left in great measure to be determined by rules to be framed under the Act, but in so far as it was defined in the Bill, it gave effect to the procedure now in force, and kept it in as simple a form as it could possibly be.

With regard to the other taxes provided for in the Bill, none of them were new: they were all taxes which had been in force for many years, and were regulated under rules which had not had the full force of law. As the Bill was drawn it met all the requirements of the case, and would give satisfaction to the people and the officers entrusted with the collection of the revenue.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. EDEN moved that the Bill be published in the *British Burma Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA LABOUR CONTRACT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Hon'ble Messrs. Inglis and Eden be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the transport of Native labourers in British Burma, and their employment therein.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committees were named:—

On the Bill to consolidate and amend the law, relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature——The Hon'ble Messrs. Bayley, Inglis and Dalyell, His Highness the Mahárájá of Vizianagram, the Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth and the Mover.

On the Bill to declare the law relating to interests in law and to regulate the assessment and coliection of land-revenue, capitation-tax and other taxes in British Burma——The Hon'ble Messrs. Hobhouse and Bayley, the Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, and the Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth and the Mover.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 2nd March 1875.

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

CALCUTTA;
The 23rd February 1875.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

YEAR.	FROM 1st APRIL TO 31st JANUARY.									
	BENGAL.		INLAND CUSTOMS.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1870-71 ...	245,559	2,176,551	154,385	1,157,456	188,344	1,027,249	100,037	494,499	688,325	4,855,755
1871-72 ...	247,783	2,196,258	149,509	1,120,782	192,524	1,050,020	87,367	431,872	677,183	4,798,932
1872-73 ...	255,891	2,263,693	153,758	1,151,782	184,881	1,008,488	100,667	464,660	694,697	4,888,523
1873-74 ...	246,085	2,180,788	157,844	1,169,769	187,850	1,034,528	103,187	505,069	694,966	4,890,151
1874-75 ...	256,693	2,235,127	160,115	1,144,365	187,799	1,023,454	113,759	562,023	718,366	4,965,969
AVERAGE ...	250,292	2,210,479	155,122	1,148,820	188,279	1,027,749	100,799	491,617	694,493	4,878,665

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 27th February 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Present return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Next preceding return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Corresponding return of last year.	Gram. Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.	Fire-wood. Present return.	Fire-wood. Next preceding return.	Fire-wood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
	BENGAL.																																
	Western Districts.																																
1	Burdwan	S. Ch. 14 0 A	S. Ch. 15 0	S. Ch. 12 0	S. Ch. 17 8	S. Ch. 17 0	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 19 8	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 11 12	S. Ch. 20 8	S. Ch. 20 0	S. Ch. 18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	S. Ch. 18 0	S. Ch. 20 12	S. Ch. 12 8	S. Ch. 220 0	S. Ch. 240 0	S. Ch. 110 0	S. Ch. 8 8	S. Ch. 8 12	S. Ch. 9 0	Burdwan.	
2	Bankoora	15 8 B	15 8	12 4	20 0	20 0	16 0	18 8	14 0	13 6	19 0	20 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	13 2	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	Bankoora.	
3	Beerbhoom	16 0 C	16 0	10 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 8	21 8	21 8	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 8	11 0	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom.	
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	10 5	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	14 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	8 8	8 4	Midnapore.	
5	Hooghly	14 0 D	14 0	12 0	16 0 to 22 0 E	16 0 to 22 0	16 0 to 22 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	17 0 to 17 8	17 0 to 17 8	11 0 to 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 to 16 8	16 0 to 16 8	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	Hooghly.	
	Howrah	13 4	13 8	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Howrah.	
	Central Districts.																																
	Calcutta	15 0 E	15 0	...	18 0 E	18 0	...	12 0	11 0	...	13 0	13 0	...	15 14	15 14	...	...	...	...	E 13 4	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.	
6	24-Pergunnahs	13 5 to 14 8	13 5 to 14 8	10 8 to 11 10	16 0 to 16 7	16 0 to 18 14	16 0	F 8 0	8 0	8 4	G 16 0	16 0	11 0	E 16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	14 8	13 5	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.	
7	Nuddea	20 0	20 0	12 12½	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	11 0	16 0	16 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 14½	120 0	130 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 10½	Nuddea.	
8	Jessore	14 8 H	12 12	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	19 8	18 12	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 6	10 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Jessore.	
9	Moorshedabad	17 0 to 18 0 I	19 0	13 0	14 0 to 25 0 E	4 0 to 25 0	22 0	12 0 to 13 0	12 0	9 8	20 0 to 20 8	20 0 to 21 0	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	E 31 0	31 0	15 0	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	15 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Moorshedabad.	
10	Dinagepore	14 0	14 0	9 8	12 4	12 4	10 8	22 0	22 0	12 8	28 0	28 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	13 12	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Dinagepore.	
11	Maldah	20 0	20 0	12 12	35 0	35 0	20 0	26 0	33 0 to 34 0	11 12	24 0	26 0 to 27 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	17 0	15 0	7 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	Maldah.	
12	Rajshahye	16 0 to 17 4	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	18 12 to 19 8	21 0	11 4	23 4 to 25 5	24 6	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8 to 18 0	16 8 to 18 0	13 8 to 14 4	240 0	240 0	320 0	7 15½	8 2½	7 4	Rajshahye.	
13	Rungpore	14 1	14 0	11 2	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 0	20 0	22 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 1	11 1½	11 4	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore.	
14	Bogra	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	7 14	26 4	26 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	9 12	67 8	67 8	60 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bogra.	
15	Pubna	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 4 12	8 0	20 12	21 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pubna.	
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	Darjeeling.	
17	Julpigoree	13 3 J	13 3	8 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	26 6	24 0	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Julpigoree.	
	Eastern Districts																																
18	Dacca	13 5 K	14 0	12 8	17 0	17 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Dacca.	
19	Fureedpore	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	... L	7 0	6 0	8 0	20 0	21 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Fureedpore.	
20	Backergunge	... M	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge.	
21	Mymensingh	12 12	12 12	11 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	21 4	21 4	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	12 0	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	8 0	Mymensingh.	

A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 18 seers, barley 20 to 25 seers, rice best sort 14 to 20 seers, common rice 15 to 20-1 seers, and gram 17-4 to 18 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 16 seers, barley 14 to 20 seers, best rice 15 to 21 seers, common rice 18-8 to 24 seers, maize 17 to 34 seers, and gram 12-8 to 17 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-8 to 18 seers. best rice 14-4 to 23 seers, common rice 18 to 26-8 seers, and gram 10 to 18 seers per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, best rice 7-8 to 10 seers, common rice 13 to 19 seers, and gram 13-8 to 18-8 seers per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 8-12 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, and gram 16 seers per rupee.

G Coarse rice at 18-5 seers per rupee.

H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 12 seers, best rice 12 to 18 seers, common rice 16 to 22-12 seers, and gram 11 to 13-8 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 18 seers, best rice 12 to 22 seers, common rice 20-8 to 24 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers per rupees

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 6 to 10 seers, best rice 8 to 21 seers, common rice 16 to 30 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 8-8 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers per rupee.

L In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 19 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, paddy 30 to 42-8 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers per rupee.

M In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 13 seers, best rice 9 to 20 seers, common rice 17-8 to 23 seers, and gram 9 to 15-8 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 27th February 1875.—(Continued.)

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Great Millet—Gholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Gholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Gholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong*	10 0 N	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...
23	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	23 0 O	...	...	...
24	Tipperah	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	12 8	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	12 4	12 8	14 8	13 5	14 4	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	9 6	8 8	8 8	...	...	..	14 0	14 0	12 2	22 0	22 0	15 2	...	...	...
	BEHAR.															
26	Patna	18 8	19 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	13 8	28 0	28 0	19 0
27	Gya	17 8 P	15 0	10 8	26 0	26 0	15 8	11 0	11 0	8 0	23 0	22 8	10 4	...	...	...
28	Shahabad	16 0 Q	16 & 17	14 0	19 8	19 0	18 0	13 8 to 15 0	11 8 and 14 0	11 8	16 8 and 17 0	16 & 17	12 8	23 0	23 0	17 0
29	Mozufferpore	18 0 R	14 0	12 0	23 0 to 26 0 E	17 0 to 27 0	16 4 to 17 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	18 0	18 0	10 0	...	...	...
30	Sarun	16 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	12 8	25 0	25 0	19 0
31	Chumparun.†															
32	Monghyr	16 8	17 8	14 7	23 1	23 1	...	9 4	12 6	8 6	18 9	19 9	12 3	...	...	...
33	Bhagulpore	17 11	18 5	12 10	...	...	...	20 3	20 3	9 7	23 11	21 7	12 10	...	...	...
34	Purneah	16 0	16 0	11 0	... E	...	...	21 0	20 0	9 8	23 0	22 0	10 8	...	...	...
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs	16 0 S	16 0	11 0	19 0 to 20 0	19 0 to 20 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	11 0	...	...	...
	ORISSA.															
36	Cuttack*	19 11	21 0	15 12	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	22 5	24 15	24 15	27 9	...	...	...
37	Pooree	15 12	15 12	11 13	...	...	...	23 10	17 1	18 6	27 9	23 10	23 10	...	...	...
38	Balasore.†															
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*															
39	Hazareebagh	12 4	12 0	10 8	20 0 E	20 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	22 0	21 0	13 0	...	...	...
40	Lohardugga	9 8	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...
41	Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...
42	Manbhoom	13 0 T	12 0	11 0	16 0 E	16 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	22 8	22 8	14 8	...	...	...

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Present return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Next preceding return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Corresponding return of last year.	Gram. Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.	Fire-wood. Present return.	Fire-wood. Next preceding return.	Fire-wood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts—(Contd)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 0
23	Noakholly.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	...	7 8	7 8	6 8
24	Tipperah.	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	7 4	6 10	7 4
	Hill Tipperah.	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 6	7 2
	BEHAR.															
26	Patna.	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 8	25 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
27	Gya.	...	...	...	26 0 to 35 0	27 0 to 35 0	14 8 to 28 0	16 8	18 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 12
28	Shahabad.	21 0 E	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	19 0 to 21 0	22 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 4
29	West Tirhoot.	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	13 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 12
30	Sarun.	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	8 0	8 0
31	Chumparun.†															
32	Monghyr.	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 7	17 8	147 0	147 0	168 0	8 4	7 8	7 5
33	Bhagulpore.	...	...	...	35 0 E	46 0	12 0 to 34 5	18 15	18 15	16 7	151 8	151 8	176 12	8 3	8 3	8 3
34	Purneah.	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	7 0
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	40 0	40 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	...	12 0	330 0	330 0	480 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	ORISSA.															
36	Cuttack.*	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	17 11	17 1	28 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	9 2
37	Pooree.	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	18 6	23 10	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	8 8
38	Balasore.†															
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*															
39	Hazareebagh.	...	...	...	30 0	33 0	17 0	12 0	14 0	12 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
40	Lohardugga.	...	...	...	40 0	44 0	23 0	12 4	13 0	10 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 4	7 4	6 8
41	Singbhoom.	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	6 0	6 0	6 0
42	Manbhoom.	17 0 E	17 0	40 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 8

* Returns for next preceding week.

† Returns not received.

N In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 18 seers, and common rice 19 to 20 seers per rupee.

O In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 17 to 22 seers, and common rice 18 to 25 seers per rupee.

P In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 17 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 19 to 20 seers, common rice 21-4 to 29 seers, maize 24 to 32 seers, and gram 17-8 to 23 seers per rupee.

Q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16-8 to 17 seers, barley 22 seers, best rice 9 to 14 seers, common rice 19 to 19-8 seers, bulrush millet 22 seers, maize 22 seers, and gram 21 seers per rupee.

R In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 17-8 seers, best rice 17 to 19 seers, common rice 18-12 to 27 seers, maize 22-8 to seers, and gram 20 to 21 seers per rupee.

S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, best rice 17 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 28 seers, bulrush millet 30 to seers, maize 30 to 37-8 seers, and gram 14-8 to 20 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 7-8 to 12 seers, best rice 18 to 22 seers, common rice 21 to 24 seers, maize 24 to 45 and gram 7-8 to 16 seers per rupee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

AGENCY FOR THE CONDUCT OF THE JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE ADMINISTRATIONS OF THE PUNJAB.

No. 296, dated Fort William, the 27th February 1875.

From—A. P. HOWELL, ESQ., Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

To—T. H. THORNTON, ESQ., D. C. L., Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

I AM directed to acknowledge your letter No. 2528, dated the 25th June 1873, recommending, with certain modifications, a scheme framed by a Committee of several local officers for providing an adequate agency for the conduct of the Judicial and Executive administrations of the Punjab.

2. Concurring with the Committee's conclusion that it is not at present desirable to effect a complete separation between the Judicial and Executive services in the Punjab, the Governor General in Council has adopted, with a few alterations that are explained below, the modified scheme recommended by the Lieutenant-Governor in order to reinforce the weak points of the existing Judicial agency. The revised Establishment now sanctioned with the approval of the Secretary of State for India is detailed in the annexed statement, and involves an additional charge of Rupees 2,05,890 per annum as shewn in the annexed schedule.

3. As regards the lower Courts of original jurisdiction, the Lieutenant-Governor's estimate of the number of Munsifs and additional Extra Assistant Commissioners has been adopted, and the appointment of ten more Extra Assistant Commissioners and of 74 Munsifs may, therefore, be made. The total number of Extra Assistant Commissioners should be graded in seven classes as shewn in the statement appended to this letter; this arrangement produces a saving of Rupees 200 a month as compared with the Lieutenant-Governor's scale. The 74 Munsifs will be arranged in grades by the Punjab Government, the aggregate cost of their salaries not exceeding Rupees 11,840 per mensem; and in case the Ministerial Establishment proposed by His Honor for the Courts of these officers should prove to be inadequate, the Government of India have slightly increased the allotment on that account. The Government of India are not convinced of the propriety of abolishing any considerable number of Naib Tehsildars; but as the new scheme will at any rate greatly reduce the responsibilities of this class of officers, the pay allowed to some of them may to some extent be diminished. The sanctioned scale provides 122 Naib Tehsildars at a total cost of Rupees 5,000 a month, and the Lieutenant-Governor can divide them into grades with salaries of Rupees 30, 40 and 50 per mensem. The reduction proposed in the number of Small Cause Courts is sanctioned.

4. The plan proposed by the Committee for affording relief to the Civil Appellate Agency is to attach Judicial Assistant Commissioners to certain District Courts, and to concentrate upon those Courts the greater part of the appellate business by extending their appellate jurisdiction to suits of the value of Rupees 1,000. Within this limit, the only appeals that would go to Commissioners under the proposed plan would be from the orders of the Judicial Assistants and Deputy Commissioners themselves in their original jurisdiction. And as a vast majority of the suits in the Punjab are valued below Rupees 1,000, the natural incidence of almost all the appeals would be upon District Courts. As this change would also greatly relieve the Commissioners; the Committee would abolish the two existing Additional Commissioners, keeping a Sessions Judge at Peshawar. This part of the Committee's scheme is supported by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. But the scheme here involves an alteration in the appellate system established by law; for at present the appellate jurisdiction depends on the grade of the Court originally trying a suit, and the district appellate jurisdiction is thus limited to suits of a money value of Rupees 500. The Government of India do not think it expedient to raise this limit to Rupees 1,000. They are reluctant to make any change in the law which would shift down-

ward on to the districts some of the appeals which now go to the divisional Courts, more especially as the Committee propose to transfer the jurisdiction up to Rupees 1,000 not only to Deputy Commissioners, as in Oudh, but also to Judicial Assistants. The distinction as to grades of Subordinate Courts being removed for purposes of appeal, it may and probably will follow that appeals from the decrees of one Assistant Commissioner will constantly be heard by another Assistant* Commissioner of not much higher standing or greater experience. And although it is part of the plan to reserve the more important cases for the superior original Courts, yet the tendency under pressure of work will be to make over to the minor Courts all suits within their competency. There appears some reason to apprehend that in this way the decrees in appeal of the District Courts may come to be wanting in weight and authority; and that the use of appellate revision by Commissioners as a means of superintending the working of the lower Courts would be lessened. These considerations tell against enlarging the appellate jurisdiction of the District Courts beyond what is absolutely unavoidable for the proper distribution and disposal of business.

* As Judicial Assistant.

5. Moreover, it does not seem plain that the enlargement from Rupees 500 to Rupees 1,000 of appellate jurisdiction is much needed. The number of suits between those values is small, and the appeals would make no great difference either way. The real distribution of the burden of appellate work must still be determined, not by value, but by the use which the Deputy Commissioners make of their discretionary power to allot original suits, according to an estimate of their importance, either to the subordinate or to the superior Courts of their district. If the bulk of the original business is unimportant, as it certainly is of low money value, it can now be easily disposed of by the Subordinate Courts under the new scheme which adds largely to the lower grades of Judges. The result will be that the bulk of appeals will go to the District Appellate Courts, which also are now to be considerably strengthened. And thus the Commissioners will have been sensibly relieved without the necessity of altering the money limit (Rupees 500) of district appellate jurisdiction. If, on the other hand, there are a great many important cases which must be reserved for trial by the chief original Courts, from whom an appeal must always go to the Commissioner, then the work of the Commissioners can be lightened by no shifting of money limit; but in that event the eventual remedy must necessarily lie in strengthening the higher Appellate Courts.

6. It seems impossible, however, to frame any permanent estimate of the proportion in which the appellate work will still fall to Commissioners, so long as the calculation must mainly rest upon the probable discrimination to be made by Deputy Commissioners between important and unimportant cases. It is understood that the general rule of the Civil Procedure Code, that every suit shall go to the lowest Court competent to try it, will be observed ordinarily, and that the numerical augmentation of primary Courts now to be made by this scheme will much facilitate observance of this rule. For the rest, if Commissioners are found still to need relief, the Government of India will be prepared to consider the manner in which it must be given. They are, therefore, not disposed to alter the existing money limit of appeals to District Courts. But the appointment of a Civil and Sessions Judge to Peshawar on a salary of Rupees 2,250 a month, and the grant to 23 Judicial Assistants of the allowances specified in the annexed statement are sanctioned. Steps will immediately be taken to make the necessary amendments in the Punjab Courts Act to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to carry out the new scheme in its entirety.

7. A copy of the Secretary of State's despatch* approving the scheme as modified by the Government of India is enclosed; and I am to request the submission of a report on the subject of the reduction proposed to be made in the Police expenditure of the Province in the letter under acknowledgment. All reductions should proceed *pari passu* with the increases now sanctioned.

* No. 51 of 1874.

	Monthly rate.	Existing. No.	Existing. Monthly cost.	Now sanctioned. No.	Now sanctioned. Monthly cost.	Increase. No.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. No.	Decrease. Rs.	Remarks.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	
Commissioners ...	2,750	10	27,500	10	27,500	...	...	...	...	
Additional Commissioners...	1,635	2	3,270	...	*Nil*	...	...	2	3,270	
Civil and Sessions Judge ...	2,250	...	*Nil*	1	2,250	1	2,250	...	...	
Deputy Commissioners—										
1st Grade	1,833⅓	11	20,167	11	20,167	...	...	...	...	
2nd „	1,666⅔	11	18,333	11	18,333	...	...	...	...	
3rd „	1,333⅓	10	13,333	10	13,333	...	...	...	...	
		32	51,833	32	51,833	...	...	...	...	
Assistant Commissioners—										
1st Grade	800	16	12,800	16	12,800	...	...	...	...	
2nd „	700	16	11,200	16	11,200	...	...	...	...	
		a 32	24,000	32	24,000	...	...	...	...	*a*.—The 16 officers of the 3rd Grade are omitted, the sanction for that grade being nominal.
Allowances for Assistant Commissioners ...	300	...	...	8	2,400	...	...	...	...	
	200	...	...	6	1,200	...	...	...	...	
	100	...	...	8	800	...	...	...	...	
	200	...	...	½	100	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	*b* 22½	28,500	...	4,500	...	...	*b*.—These allowances are payable at the discretion of the local Government even to 3rd grade assistants.
Extra Assistant Commrs.—										
1st Class, 1st Grade ..	800	3	2,400	5	4,000	2	1,600	...	...	
2nd „ ...	700	4	2,800	5	3,500	1	700	...	...	
3rd „ ...	600	6	3,600	7	4,200	1	600	...	...	
2nd Class, 1st „ ...	500	7	3,500	8	4,000	1	500	...	...	
2nd „ ...	400	10	4,000	11	4,400	1	400	...	...	
3rd Class, 1st „ ...	300	16	4,800	18	5,400	2	600	...	...	
2nd „ ...	250	20	5,000	22	5,500	2	500	...	...	
		66	26,100	76	31,000	10	4,900	...	...	
Small Cause Court Judges. ..	900	2	1,800	1	900	...	...	1	900	
	800	2	1,600	1	800	...	...	1	800	
	700	2	1,400	1	700	...	...	1	700	
	600	2	1,200	...	...	...	...	2	1,200	
		8	6,000	3	2,400	...	...	5	3,600	
Tahsildars	200	20	4,000	18	3,600	...	...	2	400	
	175	30	5,250	25	4,375	...	...	5	875	
	150	50	7,500	68	10,200	18	2,700	...	...	
	125	20	2,500	7	875	...	...	13	1,625	
	100	...	...	2	200	2	200	...	...	
		100	19,250	120	19,250	20	2,900	20	2,900	
Moonsiffs	...	...	...	*c* 74	11,840	74	11,840	...	...	*c*.—The Punjab Government will arrange the 74 Moonsiffs in grades within this limit of total cost.
Naib Tahsildars ...	75	23	1,725	...	...	...	...	23	1,725	
	60	1	60	...	...	...	...	1	60	
	50	93	4,650	45	2,250	...	...	48	2,400	Or the Local Government may adopt any other arrangement of numbers in the grades of Rs. 50, Rs. 40 and Rs. 30, provided the total cost shall not exceed Rs 5,000.
	40	2	80	44	1,760	42	1,680	...	...	
	30	5	150	33	990	28	840	...	...	
		124	6,665	122	5,000	70	2,520	72	4,185	
TOTAL ...	...	...	1,64,618	...	1,79,573	...	26,890	...	11,435	
Net increase—monthly ...		...		...		...	14,955			
ADD—establishments for—										
10 Extra Assistant Commissioners now added ...		...		...		...	650			
74 Moonsiffs		...		...		...	1,552½			
							17,157½			
Net increase per annum ...		...		...		...	Rs. 205,890			

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FUSL RÁBI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 31st DECEMBER 1874.

Canal Divisions.	Water distributed during the month of Dec. 1874. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gates in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total Area of Irrigation during Current Fusl.	Nature of Traffic.	Navigation Returns, Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up. Mds.	No.	Down. Mds.	No.	Remarks.	Rainfall. Total from 1st Nov. to 31st Dec. 1874.	Average of the previous years for the same period.
GANGES CANAL.													
Northern ...	10·00	9·26	740	1,015	17,054	Grains :—					Ganges Canal.—Mean volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct. Cub. ft. 5,513		
Meerut ...	8·30	7·25	969	619	28,573	Wheat ...		...	40,205	...			
Anupshahr ...	6·80	...	700	570	10,782	Gram ...		170	12,754	...			
Bulandshahr ...	7·35	6·65	972	620	31,133	Rice ...		665	...	...	Volumes discharged:— per sec.		
Aligarh ...	5·50	5·4	994	516	55,665	Paddy or Dhán ...		...	...	...	Etawah Division Tail ... 4		
Etawah ...	4·80	2·8	771	909	78,634	Bajhur or mixed Grain ...		189	1,172	...	Cawnpore „ Escapes ... 32		
Cawnpore ...	6·20	4·0	968	777	43,389	Dal ...		251	350	...	„ „ Tail ... 320		
Total, Ganges Canal ...	...	...	...	...	265,230	Juar ...		795	874	...	„ „ Escapes ... 131		
						Bajra ...		160	...	...	„ „ 487		
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	5·20	4·01	1,250	1,139	53,360	Maize or Indian Corn ...		...	...	...	Balance expended ... 5,026		
Dun Canals ...	...	...	...	119	6,994	Total ...		2,230	55,355	...	Demand for wheat steady throughout the month in the northern divisions. There were occasional showers during the whole month, hardly any rain having fallen. Paleo was still going on in many parts at the end of the month, even for minor crops. In the terminal divisions the continuous rain interfered for some time with the opening of the minor channels. The demand was miscellaneous demand for opium was small and wheat, which however was fairly met.		
Rohilkhand Canals	...	...	...	260	8,920	Cotton ...		...	28,602	...			
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	2,038	Oil-seeds ...		51	8,402	...	Eastern Jumna Canal.—A steady demand throughout the month for rabi crops.		
1st Division, Agra Canal ...	...	...	...	...	2,229	Salt ...		...	1,277	...			
2nd do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	1,850	Metals ...		6,660	470	...	Doab Canals.—No remarks. But the actual spread is stated that reported for this period of last rabi.		
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	340,621	Building Materials ...		28,447	99,580	...			
						Firewood ...		18,636	24,890	...	Rohilkhand Canals.—No remarks.		
						Bamboos ...		...	...	5000			
						Timber ...		...	...	1408			
						Miscellaneous ...		2,121	26,779	9	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.—No remarks.		
						Live-stock ...		...	...	...			
						GRAND TOTAL ...	58,125	6573	245,355	12[illegible]			
						Total during corresponding period of last year.	14,003	2361	179,708	25			
						Increase ...	33,517	3612	65,647	96			
						Decrease ...	...	...	...	...			
					340,621								

Total for the same period last year. 364,740 ... 24,119 ...
Decrease ... 24,119 ...

G. H. D. WALKER,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

ALLAHABAD,
The 3rd Feb. 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4th MARCH 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Little rain during the week is reported. Showers fell in Khandesh, a few districts of the Central Provinces, in Jhansi and at Hazaribagh. In the Punjab a copious fall is reported from Dera Ismail Khan, and a fair amount fell in Peshawur. Elsewhere the returns are blank. The *rabi* harvest is drawing to a close in Bombay, where the outturn is fair, except in Khandesh: and in Bengal, where the result has been above the average. It is commencing in the eastern half of the North-Western Provinces with good promise. Further damage from the hail of last week in Rohilkhand and Jhansi is reported.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Mar. 4th)	*Nil*	Unharvested crops fair, cotton yielding half to three-quarters; markets well supplied locally; prices tending to fall; fever and mild small-pox continue; cattle unhealthy; dry fodder sufficient.
Kurnool (3rd)	„	Season favourable; crops good order; white jonna, wheat, and pulses harvested; outturn generally fair; markets well supplied; prices falling in Nundial and Sirwell, elsewhere stationary; water and pasture abundant; fever prevalent; cattle disease in four taluqs; no water over Sunkesala anicut.
Tanjore (4th)	„	Rivers almost dry; water in tanks scanty; no water over anicut; no wet cultivation; that of a few dry crops continues in some parts; crops good order; wet and dry crops being harvested; yield satisfactory; markets well supplied; prices falling; small-pox in some parts; one death from cholera in Coombaconum; cattle disease in two taluqs; pasture sufficient.
Trichinopoly (3rd)	„	Water-supply becoming scanty; crops good order; outturn up to average; public health on the whole good; pasture deficient.
Malabar (4th)	„	Harvesting of second crop completed; outturn good; markets well supplied; prices show tendency to increase; small-pox prevalent; fever in some parts; cattle disease slight in Walluvanad; pasture withered.
		General Remarks.—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (Mar. 3rd)		
Sindh.		
Kurrachee ...	...	Fever continues; weather getting warmer; no other change; small-pox imported into the town of Kurrachee from Kutch and in the taluka of Shahbunder.
Shikarpur ...	...	Rabi prospects continue very good; weather much warmer; public health good; increased disease among cattle.
Hyderabad ...	...	Weather warmer; slight rise in the river; state of crops same as before; sickness continues.
Upper Frontier ...	...	Weather fair; state of crops same as before.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	No change.
Surat ...	...	
Broach ...	...	Crops reaped, excepting wheat and tuwar in some places; cotton-picking progressing; fever continues in Ahmod and has caused deaths in some cases.
Kaira ...	...	Cotton and other crops good; weather getting warm.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	·16 at Edlabad and ·18 at Chalisgaon.	Cotton market active; rate 50; ginning work diminishing; cattle disease continues; state of crop and public health same as before.
Nasik ...	...	No change.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	Days hot and sultry; nights cool; public health good; measles in Tanna; slight fever in Dhanoo, Shahpur, and Moorbaur talukas; and cough in Dhanoo; rabi crop good in Shahpur, Bhewndy, and Bassein, middling in Wada, Moorbaur, Cullian, and Kurjut talukas.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	Outturn of rabi crops as previously reported; weather continues hot; public health generally good.
Ahmednuggur ...	...	No change.
Sholapur ...	...	Slight cattle disease in Sholapur and Sangala; no change.
Satara ...	...	Harvesting of rabi crops in progress; weather hot; ague in Pahtun.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Reaping of rabi crops in progress; cotton doing well; public health good.
Dharwar ...	...	State of crops same as before: public health improving.
Kanara ...	...	Second crops continue satisfactory, and in ears in some places; slight fever and cattle disease general; a severe outbreak of small-pox in Bhatkhal.
Kaladgi ...	...	Rabi crops being harvested in some villages; wheat and gram specially good; cotton middling; public health improved.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rajkot ...	...	State of crops same as before; weather hot; public health good.
Wudwan ...	...	Weather getting warm; no other change.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Baroda ...	...	Cotton-picking continues; rabi prospects and public health good.
		General Remarks.—The hot weather approaches, and the rabi harvest, except in Sindh, will soon be over; they are generally good, except in Khandesh.
Bengal—		
Burdwan ...	...	No change in the weather or prospects of the crops. Cold-weather crops being harvested.
Bankura ...	...	Weather fair and getting warm. Some boro or spring rice has been sown in the north and south of the district. Wheat and gram coming to maturity.
Beerbhoom ...	...	Bright and cool for the season. State and prospects of the crops continue good.
Midnapore ...	...	Weather dry and rapidly getting hot; no change in the prospects of the crops.
Hooghly ...	...	Clear throughout; wind chiefly from south. Cold-weather crops are nearly reaped; yield pretty fair. Water rather scarce.
24-Pergunnahs ...	...	Weather rather warm. Cold-weather crops are being gathered.
Nuddea ...	...	Very hot early in the week, but cooler the last day or two. Crop prospects generally good. Indigo very promising in Ranaghat. Prices much as before.
Moorshedabad ...	...	Weather fine and warmer. State and prospects of the crops good.
Dinagepore ...	...	Weather fine and warm. State and prospects of crops good. Lands in some places begun to be broken up for bhadoi or early crops.
Maldah ...	...	The days are warmer, with occasional westerly winds; nights are still cool. A fair harvest of cold-weather crops is expected, but the mustard crop has in some places fallen short. Boro or spring rice is being sown.
Rajshahye ...	...	Return not received.
Rungpore ...	...	Very little change in the temperature. The two last days there has been a strong west wind during the great part of the day. The winter crops are being cut. Mustard does not turn out as well as last year, and the other crops are good.
Bogra ...	...	Weather fine and getting hot. A good crop has been reaped, and the crops not yet reaped are healthy.
Pubna ...	...	Fine, cool, and seasonable weather. Harvesting of mustard finished, and the outturn is tolerable. The prospects of motore, khesarie, &c., pulses continue good. Sowing of cheena millet completed; and in some places the seedlings are above the ground.
Jalpáiguri ...	...	Weather getting warmer. Prospects of crops are satisfactory.
Dacca ...	...	Seasonable weather, rather cooler than usual. Crops very favourable.
Patna ...	...	Mornings and evenings still cool, but hot in the day. The harvesting of the cold-weather crops have now commenced, and the yield is expected to be considerably above the average.
Gya ...	...	Seasonable weather. The prospects of the cold-weather crops continue excellent. In some places peas are being gathered.
Durbhanga ...	...	Seasonable weather. Prospects of the crops generally favourable.
Shahabad ...	...	Seasonable weather. Cool in the mornings and evenings. State and prospects of the crops are very good. Cold-weather crops promise to yield a full harvest. Opium is being extracted from the pods; the yield will be good this year.
Mozufferpore ...	...	Fine weather; prospects of the cold-weather crops are excellent up to date.
Sarun ...	...	Weather fine, clear, and seasonable. West wind (favourable to the cold-weather crops) prevailing. The prospects of the cold-weather crops are generally favourable. Wheat and barley are fast ripening; peas, mustard, moosoor pulse are being harvested. Rahur pulse doing well; poppy heads are being tapped. Sugarcane cuttings are being put into the ground. Indigo fields are ready for sowing. Prices fluctuating. New peas, moosoor, and khesaree pulses are coming into the market in small quantities.
Chumparun ...	...	Hot during the day; morning and evening cool. Cold-weather crops growing well, and if there be no hailstorm for a month, or even a fortnight, there is every prospect of the cultivators reaping more than an average harvest. The lancetting of poppy pods at several places has commenced, and the cultivation of opium is estimated at 14 annas. The season is also good for all the other crops, and indigo sowings.
Monghyr ...	...	Weather fine, with strong westerly winds. State and prospects of the crops are good.
Bhágalpur ...	...	Cold-weather crops are finer than have been seen for many years.
Purneah ...	...	Seasonable weather, with strong westerly winds. State and prospects of the cold-weather crops are good.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	...	Weather fair, but little hot during the day. State and prospects of the crops continue excellent.
Cuttack ...	...	Weather growing hotter every day. Cold-weather crops now being reaped with fair outturn. Sugarcane and tobacco promising well.
Balasore ...	...	Weather warmer, and at times threatening. Agricultural operations at a minimum. Prices steady. Deaths from cholera in the north of the district.
Lohardugga ...	...	Cloudy weather during the early part of the week, afterwards clear with strong westerly wind.
Maunbhoom ...	...	Favourable weather. The barley and wheat crops promise to give a fair yield.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Burdwan: cholera has appeared at Culna. Midnapore: cholera continues bad both in the south and north-east of the district. Hooghly: small-pox and cholera in places. 24-Pergunnahs: cholera still prevailing in thannas Muthurapore, Sultanpore, and Bankipore; fever and cholera decreasing at Barripore. Nuddea: cholera reported in Bongong and Ranaghat. Pubna: small-pox reported from Pubna police station. Furreedpore: general health good. Patna: health of the district good. Gya: health of the district good. Mozufferpore: public health good. Sarun: general health good. Bhágalpur: general health very good. Cuttack: public health good. Balasore: deaths from cholera in the

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*			north of the district. Hazareebagh: small-pox still continues, but cases are few and far between. Lohardugga: general health good. Chittagong: small-pox prevails amongst cattle to some extent. *General Remarks.*—The weather has been seasonable throughout the week, but is getting hot. No rain reported, except a light shower at Hazareebagh. The state and prospects of the cold-weather crops continue favourable. Harvesting is drawing to completion, and lands are being prepared for the next crops. Water is becoming scarce in parts of Hooghly.
N. W. P.—			
Benares	(Mar. 3rd)	...	No change.
Mirzapur	„	...	Harvest begun for wheat, barley, and peas; cereals generally above average; about twenty-five per cent. of peas, gram, and masur lost by frost; arhar above average, except on uplands; crops in Chakia less satisfactory.
Allahabad	„	...	Harvest begun; everything most promising.
Hamirpur	(4th)	...	Weather dry and seasonable; no change.
Jhansi	(3rd)	·3 to ·6	Crops in eight villages completely destroyed by hail on 23rd ultimo.
Agra	„	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Moradabad	(1st)	...	Damage done by hail in a cluster of about fifty villages.
Bareilly	(3rd)	*Nil*	Crops in sixteen villages much injured last week by hail.
Punjab—			
Delhi	(Mar. 3rd)	*Nil*	Crops progressing fairly; health good.
Hissar	„	„	Crops doing well, but rain wanted; health generally good; small-pox still in Hissar and Rohtak; a few cases of rinderpest still in latter district.
Umballa	„	„	Crops and health good.
Jullundur	„	„	Crops much improved; health good.
Lahore	„	„	Crops and health good.
Mooltan	„	„	Rain wanted; crops average; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan	„	...	Copious fall of rain; quantity not stated; harvest prospects very good; health good.
Rawul Pindi	„	*Nil*	Harvest prospects and health good; cattle disease continues.
Peshawar	„	·7	Probable outturn of harvest below average; health good. *General Remarks.*—Harvest prospects fair; health of province generally good.
Oudh—			
Lucknow	(Mar. 3rd)	*Nil*	Prospects of crops favourable; wheat and barley ripening; weather fair; public health good.
Fyzabad	„	„	
C. Provinces—			
Upper Godavari	(Feb. 27th)	...	Weather warm; jowar gathered in; small-pox continues; prices easy.
Bilaspur	...	·1	Prospects good; small-pox prevalent; prices steady.
Sambalpur	...	....	Crops cut; small-pox prevalent.
Raipur	(Feb. 28th)	...	Weather clear; rabi excellent; health good; prices easy.
Chanda	...	...	Few showers of rain; prospects of crops fair; cattle disease continues; prices falling.
Chhindwara	(Mar. 1st)	·7	Cotton-picking completed; poppy damaged by frost; other crops well; health good; prices easy.
Balaghât	...	1·25	Threshing rice continues; rabi being cut; health good; prices steady.
Bhandara	(Mar. 2nd)	...	Weather clear; rabi crops promising; fever and small-pox prevalent; prices easy.
Nagpur	(3rd)	...	Weather warm; crops cut; health good; cattle disease continues; prices rising.
Narsingpur	...	...	Prospect of crops good; small-pox prevalent; prices falling.
Saugor	..	...	Weather clear; hot winds; rabi promising; small-pox continues; prices unchanged.
Seoni	...	·35	Rabi crops cutting.
Nimar	...	...	Cutting of rabi crops commenced; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent.
Jubbulpore	...	...	Weather clear; prospect of crops good; small-pox and cattle disease continue.
Wardha	...	...	Rabi crops cut; small-pox continues.
Damoh	(Mar. 4th)	·25	Prospect of crops good; small-pox declining.
Mandla	...	..	Prospect of crops good; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad	...	...	Prospect of crops good.
Betul	...	·17	Crops injured by hail. *General Remarks.*—Prospects continue favourable; weather sensibly warmer.
Rajpootana—			
Deolee	(Mar. 3rd)	*Nil*	Prospects and health good.
Bhurtpore	(4th)	...	Crops and health satisfactory; weather seasonable.
Ajmere	„	...	No change; weather seasonable; crops good.
Jeypore	„	...	Agricultural prospects favourable; public health good; weather much warmer.
Central India—			
Indore	(Mar. 3rd)	*Nil*	Health and agricultural prospects continue good in Central India.
Gwalior	„	„	
Neemuch	„	„	
Rutlam	„	·03	
Mysore and Coorg—			
Mysore	(Mar. 4th)	*Nil*	Crops thriving; cattle disease prevalent in parts of three districts; public health generally good.
Coorg	„	„	*General Remarks.*—Agricultural prospects good.
Assam—			
Sylhet	(Mar. 4th)	...	Small-pox and cattle disease still prevalent; weather getting warmer; rain wanted.
Gauháti	„	*Nil*	Dry, hot south-west winds prevalent; nights clear and cool; prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Omrawti	(Mar. 4th)	...	Rabi reaping nearly completed; outturn fair.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 2nd March 1875.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble John Inglis, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.
The Hon'ble H. H. Sutherland.
His Highness the Mahárájá of Vizianagram, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith.
The Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth, K. C. S. I.

HIGH COURTS CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE presented the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the Procedure of the High Courts in the exercise of their Original Criminal Jurisdiction.

PRESIDENCY TOWNS POLICE MAGISTRATES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE asked leave to postpone the presentation of the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to extend certain parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Courts of the Police Magistrates in the Presidency Towns and to increase the jurisdiction of such Courts.

Leave was granted.

PORT-DUES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also presented the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Ports and Port-dues.

INLAND CUSTOMS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for regulating Inland Customs-duties on Salt and Sugar, and for other purposes, be taken into consideration. The Bill was substantially in the same form in which it was when it was presented to the Council, and the objects intended in bringing in the Bill had been, he believed, attained by it in its present shape. He had stated on a previous occasion that one object of the Bill was the consolidation of the existing law. That that object had been pretty well attained would be seen by reference to the schedule of enactments either wholly or partially repealed; a large number of Acts would be entirely repealed, and sections of several other enactments would be dispensed with.

The Bill had been arranged in six chapters, the first of which was preliminary, and contained definitions, some of which were new, and others modified previous definitions for the greater clearness of the subsequent sections. The second chapter referred to the business proper of the inland customs-line: it defined what was there called the customs-zone, which was a zone of country not exceeding fifteen miles along any portion of the frontier referred to in the Bill. There was one rather important modification of the existing law in reference to this zone. The Bill as now framed gave power to the Governor General to extend the area of the customs-zone, so as to include any portion of a railway, canal or navigable

river entering the zone, and brought under the same condition as the zone itself, such places in these railways, canals and navigable rivers as were places for loading and unloading dutiable goods into or from wagons or boats. The object was, not to increase the area of territory to be included in the customs jurisdiction, but to afford facilities to traders. It often happened that a railway-station where salt was loaded for despatch was outside the customs-zone. The salt was loaded for entry into the zone, and if there was not provision to enable the customs authorities to act at a place of loading outside the zone, the salt would have to break bulk in some place inside it. It would therefore be a great convenience to the traders to have a spot where the goods were loaded made a place where the customs-officers could act as within their own jurisdiction. This chapter explained the result of entering the zone, and showed how salt entering the zone was to be deemed to be imported, and sugar going out of the zone was to be deemed to be exported, and prescribed the several measures which the customs-officers could take under the rules to be framed by the Governor General in Council for regulating the collection of duties and the import and export of goods.

The third chapter related to the internal manufacture of salt and the manufacture and refinement of saltpetre. The latter was included only on account of the salt necessarily made in the course of the refinement of saltpetre. The Bill gave power to prohibit and to regulate by license the manufacture of salt and saltpetre, and prescribed certain rates of fees for licenses for such manufacture.

The fourth chapter dealt with fines and penalties: these penalties were chiefly based on the existing law. He might state that they were in no case enhanced; in some instances they were rendered in accord with similar clauses in the laws regarding excise.

The fifth chapter related to the powers of seizure, search and arrest. Here would be observed some additional restrictions, based on the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, in respect of searches in zanánás for property which had been stolen.

The sixth chapter contained merely some usual miscellaneous provisions.

MR. ELLIS thought that no further remarks on the details of the Bill were required. The measure, as had been previously stated, was a consolidation of the existing law, and an attempt to reduce to a compact and convenient form the existing enactments on the subject. He hoped that the Bill would not be a long-lived one, and that it would not remain many years on the Statute-book; he hoped rather that, on an early day, the Government might see its way to abolish the customs-line altogether, and introduce a system which would be a permanent one, and under which all inland trade would be entirely freed from the inconveniences to which it was now necessarily subjected.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said :—"Before this Bill passes, I wish to say that I heartily agree with the wish that my friend Mr. Ellis has expressed, that this Bill may not remain long upon our Statute-book. It is the opinion of the Government of India that, in the first place, the present export-duty upon sugar manufactured in British territories, when it crosses the customs-line, is one of the worst of our present taxes, and one of the first which the Government would desire to take off. Secondly, we think that the customs-line itself is a great evil. It impedes trade, and it can hardly be supposed that the management of a long line of that kind—although I believe that the rules have been carried out with every care to prevent oppression of the people by the subordinate officials employed—can possibly be carried on without considerable pressure and inconvenience to those who are in the habit of crossing and recrossing the line. It is therefore, in the opinion of Government, most desirable that free trade should be established between the States which are now divided by the customs-line. We have been able already to remove the southern customs-line; but all those who have paid attention to the

subject know that the northern customs-line cannot be removed until arrangements are made with the Native States of Rájputána and Central India, where salt is produced. For, if the line was removed without such precautions, salt would be introduced into British territory without having paid the tax, and our salt-revenue, which in my opinion is one of the soundest sources of revenue in India, would be seriously affected. I am happy to inform Members of Council that I see hopes—indeed I may say that I anticipate with confidence—that arrangements may be made which will enable us to overcome this difficulty. One of the most distinguished of the Princes of India—the Mahárájá Holkár—is now on a visit to Calcutta. I have had the pleasure of some conversation with His Highness upon this subject, and I am happy to be able to say that, so far as the State of Indore is concerned, I believe we shall be able to make a satisfactory arrangement. Therefore, I will go somewhat further than my hon'ble friend, Mr. Ellis, and say, not only that I wish, but that I anticipate, that before many years have passed, this Bill will be removed from the Statute-book."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MAJORITY BILL.

His Highness the MAHÁRÁJÁ OF VIZIANAGRAM moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to establish a uniform age of majority of persons domiciled in British India be taken into consideration, and said :—

"My Lord,—It may be remembered by the Council that, in the opinions received on the subject of this Bill from various parts of British India, there was a wish expressed by many persons of influence and experience that the period of nonage should be generally extended to the end of the twenty-first year. This matter has received the serious consideration of the Select Committee, and they have recommended that the third section of the draft Bill, as it last stood, be amended as follows :—

"'3. Subject as aforesaid, every minor of whose person or property a guardian has been or shall be appointed by any Court of Justice, and every minor under the jurisdiction of any Court of Wards, shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Succession Act (No. X of 1865), or in any other enactment, be deemed to have attained his majority when he shall have completed his age of twenty-one years and not before :

"'Subject as aforesaid, every other person domiciled in British India shall be deemed to have attained his majority when he shall have completed his age of eighteen years and not before.'

"The reasons which have induced the Select Committee not to extend the period of nonage beyond the time originally proposed, except in the case of wards of Court, are substantially the same as those which were given by my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse, in addressing the Council on the occasion of my having the honour to introduce this Bill. Although many have expressed themselves in favour of a uniform age of majority on the completion of the twenty-first year being established for all persons, I have considered it right to be guided by the opinion of the hon'ble members of the Select Committee, who, with far larger capacity and means of forming a judgment on the point than any to which I can pretend, have deemed it unadvisable to at once extend the period of minority so largely as would be the case for many classes were it raised to twenty-one generally. I confess that, so far as I can gather from the opinions which have been received on this matter from leading Natives of the country, and from what I have been able personally to ascertain from those of my countrymen who have favoured me with their views on the subject, I do not think that any substantial dissatisfaction would have been provoked by the measure if it had enacted that the age of majority should be twenty-one for all persons. On the contrary, I am inclined to believe that such an enactment would have met with the approval of the great body of intelligent and thoughtful persons throughout the country. I did not myself, in the Bill as first drawn, venture to propose a uniform age of majority at twenty-one, inasmuch as, at that time, I had not the advantage of knowing the opinions which have since been so influentially expressed on this point, and as all precedent of prior legislation in this country on the matter had put the age of majority at eighteen. Since the Bill was published, there has, however,

as is known to the Council, and as I have already stated, been a remarkable expression of opinion that advantage should be taken of this opportunity to raise the age at which majority is attained to at least twenty, if not twenty-one, years. My own experience fully coincides with that of those who deny that there is any such general precocity of judgment in the youth of this country as to make it expedient that they should be considered to be *sui juris* at an age much earlier than that recognized by any of the States of Europe in the cases of their own subjects or of residents in their home territories. In the case of minors who are wards of Court (or under the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards) the Select Committee is of opinion that it is undesirable to put them in the position of being able to deal in their own right with their property until they have completed the age of twenty-one years. It is perhaps difficult to see why the immaturity which is thus deemed a fitting reason to prolong the period of their legal incapacity to act, should be held to be peculiar to them, and on what grounds it can be urged that other persons are, as a body, fit to be trusted with the disposition or management of their property at an age three years earlier. The education of the minors thus excepted from the general rule of this Bill is looked after by Government; and so far as education and training go, it might be supposed that they would be more fitted to undertake the responsibilities of legal manhood at an earlier age than the body of the youth of the country. But as I have said, it is considered by the other members of the Select Committee that this question of the age at which majority shall be deemed to be attained should be dealt with in the manner proposed in the amended Bill, and to their greater experience and knowledge I willingly defer.

"The only other substantial alteration which has been made in the Bill by the Select Committee, is that in section 4 of the Bill as it now stands, as to the manner in which the age of majority is to be computed. The section as originally framed was in accordance with the English law on the point, which law proceeds on the principle that no notice is to be taken of fractions of a day. The amended section introduces a more obvious and simple mode of calculation, and will probably be approved by the Council.

"In conclusion, I have to express the deep obligations under which I am to my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse, the hon'ble members of the Council, and to Mr. Whitley Stokes, for the great and invaluable assistance they have so kindly afforded me in the various stages through which this Bill has passed. It may truly be said that the Bill as it now stands is their Bill; and I cannot adequately express my sense of gratitude for the readiness and kindness with which they have, on every occasion, helped me in this matter with their invaluable advice. To the members of the Select Committee and to this Council, I, with due respect, offer my heartfelt thanks for the kind reception given to this Bill, and for the kind manner in which they have given their time to put this Bill on a sound basis, and for the sympathy, generosity, and support with which the members of this Council have befriended and encouraged me in the task I ventured to undertake. Without such support I could not have hoped to have brought the Bill to its present stage."

The Hon'ble MR. DALYELL said that, whatever view might be taken of the provisions of this Bill, he was sure that it must be a satisfaction to every member present that their hon'ble friend the Mahárájá of Vizianagram should have set so good an example in being the first of his countrymen to bring into this Council a measure of legislation, and that he should have selected a subject the importance of which his intimate knowledge of the wants of all classes of the people should have so well fitted him to understand, and which his experience as a member of this Council had enabled him to put into so proper a form. As representing the Presidency to which His Highness belonged, perhaps MR. DALYELL might be permitted to remind him that his proceedings here were watched by a large circle of friends, both European and Native, in Madras, and by not a few English friends, of older date, who, though no longer in this country, still retained a lively recollection of their agreeable relations with him, both official and private, in the District of Vizagapatam and other places; and MR. DALYELL was confident he only expressed the opinion of all of them when he said that no incident in his

Highness's long career, marked throughout by many acts of usefulness and benevolence, was more to his credit than the attitude he had assumed with regard to this Bill. His anxiety to transfer the conduct of the Bill to the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse, the Law Member of the Government, in accordance with what he supposed, MR. DALYELL believed incorrectly, to have been a suggestion of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, was as honourable to himself as were his subsequent endeavours so to frame the measure as to make it harmonize even with the prejudices of his fellow-subjects; and MR. DALYELL desired cordially to congratulate his hon'ble friend on having so successfully brought the Bill to its present stage. He trusted also that His Highness would have the satisfaction to see it passed into law to-day, and would be encouraged to proceed further in the path of reform, and, with the permission of His Excellency the President, to take up other subjects which were equally important, and in regard to which the law was in an equally uncertain condition. He might mention, for instance, the law of Adoption, which he was informed at present was to a large extent based upon decisions of British judges, rather than governed, as it should be, by the writings of the old Native authorities.

As to the Bill itself, he quite thought that an enactment of some sort should be passed to determine the age at which persons should be able to enter into legal obligations; and though he should have been glad to see that age extended to twenty-one in accordance with the opinion of a large number of persons who had addressed the Council on the subject, still the fixing it at the age of eighteen, with the provision that the age should be raised to twenty-one in most of the cases in which inheritance to landed property was involved, would be an immense improvement on the present state of affairs, and he had therefore great pleasure in supporting the Bill.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR desired to say just one or two words to explain why he, for one, had special satisfaction in voting for this Bill. The class described in section 3 (namely, the minors under the jurisdiction of the Courts of Wards) was a very numerous and important class in Bengal, he believed more so than in many other Provinces in India. Very large estates were constantly being brought under the management of the Court of Wards, and they were managed greatly to the advantage of the ward and his family, and to the permanent advantage of the estates which came under their management. When it was necessary to make over those large estates and such very important interests to young Natives just at the age of eighteen, it was impossible not to feel anxiety for the ward and the estate. This anxiety would now be very much decreased by the prolongation of the period of minority to the completion of the twenty-first year. And further it was very satisfactory of course that this Bill should be introduced, not by any European colleague, but by a Native Member of the Council, who deservedly held so high a position in the estimation of his countrymen and whose authority would carry such weight as the Mahárájá of Vizianagram.

The Hon'ble SIR WILLIAM MUIR wished merely to make an observation in reference to the statement of his hon'ble friend, Mr. Dalyell, as to the supposed wish of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, that the charge of this Bill should have been transferred to the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse. The surmise must have been based on a misunderstanding; for he could say that it had given him sincere pleasure to see the Mahárájá taking so personal and active an interest in the work of legislation. During his (SIR WILLIAM MUIR'S) administration of the North-Western Provinces, he had had many opportunities, not only for expressing his thanks to the Mahárájá for his munificent liberality in the promotion of useful and benevolent projects, but also of observing the deep and intelligent interest taken by His Highness in the welfare and social elevation of his fellow-countrymen. No person, therefore, could be better qualified than he was for the task; and SIR WILLIAM MUIR cordially concurred in the hope that His Highness might go still further and prepare projects of law on other subjects which he was so well fitted to deal with.

As regarded the Bill itself, now that questions of marriage, adoption and religious customs were excluded, SIR WILLIAM MUIR had no objection to its passing into law.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE said:—"Before this matter is disposed of, I wish to make a few observations in further explanation of the precise changes in this Bill proposed by the Select Committee, and of the broader changes which will be effected in the law if the Bill is carried in its present shape. The present law may be thus roughly stated, not accurately, but with enough accuracy for the present purpose. Hindús attain their majority, some at fifteen, and some at sixteen; Muhammadans at fifteen or the age of puberty, whichever happens soonest. If however a young Hindú or Muhammadan is under the tutelage of the Court of Wards or of any other Court, his nonage is prolonged until he completes his eighteenth year. European British subjects, whether having an Indian domicile or not, attain majority for general purposes when they complete their twenty-first year. But with respect to property taken by way of succession, all the communities to whom the Succession Act of 1865 applies attain majority on the completion of their eighteenth year.

"As the Bill was introduced into this Council, it aimed principally at the removal of these diversities of practice, and at the introduction of uniformity, as both its title and its preamble showed; and it proposed for all British Indian subjects alike, that the age of eighteen should, for general purposes, be the age of majority. But on the discussion which followed the introduction of the Bill, our late colleague, the Rájá Ramánáth Tagore, raised the question whether the age of eighteen was not still too tender an age, and stated his own opinion that nonage should be prolonged till twenty-one; and it was agreed that the question ought to be carefully considered in Committee. In point of fact the Committee found that, after the introduction of the Bill, there was only one serious subject of controversy, and that was whether the age of majority should be fixed at eighteen or at some later age. We were recommended in a great number of influential quarters to postpone the age to twenty-one, and were referred to many cases in which injury had occurred to young men by reason of their becoming masters of their property at too early an age. So it happened that, when we came to discuss these papers, the object of uniformity seemed to be less important than the object of framing a law suitable for the needs of Indian society. And we found that, if we prolonged the nonage of those who were wards of Court, though we should not altogether follow the recommendations of those who advocated the age of twenty-one, yet we should substantially satisfy their reasons and meet the cases of mischief which they adduced; while, at the same time, we should avoid so large a change as would be caused by altering the age from that of fifteen years, or less, to that of twenty-one.

"The broad result is that, setting apart the cases of successions and of European British subjects, we have provided that those who are now minors up to eighteen shall remain so up to twenty-one, and that others shall attain their majority at eighteen.

"It is true that, in shaping the measure thus, we are not going so far as the greater number of those interested in the matter would have us go. My hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is an eminent instance of those who wish that the age of twenty-one should be prescribed for the whole community. The Government of Madras wish for the same thing, and so do a great many of the local authorities in that Presidency. Such Native gentlemen as the late Justice Dwárkanáth Mitra, and the members of the British Indian Association have advised us that eighteen is decidedly too low an age. Similar opinions prevail extensively elsewhere. I do not suppose that I am betraying any confidence when I say that such opinions were well represented in our Committee. In particular, Rájá Ramánáth Tagore (who, I am sorry to say, was prevented by illness from joining us personally) wrote a letter strongly urging us to raise the general age to twenty-one, and though he quite approves of the change we have actually made, so far as it goes, yet he would have been better satisfied if we had gone the whole way with him. My hon'ble friend, the Maháráját of Vizianagram, has just intimated to us in no obscure terms what his own opinion is. On the whole, however, we, or the greater number of us, came to the conclusion that it was better to require the age of twenty-one only of those who were wards of some Court. Our feeling is, I think, exactly expressed in a letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces. It is there said:—

"'There has been a general feeling that if possible it would be better to make twenty-one the limit of minority. It seems clear to His Honour, however, that it would not be advisable to make so great a change all at once.'

"There is one consideration which must always be borne in mind in discussing this subject, and that is, that such a law is very rarely called into action except in the case of the richer classes. I do not indeed doubt but that, taking very long periods of time, a law fixing the term of nonage has a tendency to modify social habits and ideas according to the age at which that term is fixed. But to the great bulk of mankind in any country whatever, the attainment of legal majority is a matter of no particular moment. All the ordinary transactions of life are discharged according to the circumstances of each individual, whether he is legally *sui juris* or not. Therefore, on the mass of the community, such a law as this works very gradually and quite insensibly. It is amongst the class that possesses a substantial amount of property—a class that in every country must be small in numbers, though of great social importance—that such a law works immediately and visibly. As between father and son, as between guardian and ward, as between young heirs and the temptations that assail their youth, the change we propose is calculated to be directly operative. But here it seems to me that we walk on thoroughly safe ground. We are dealing with a class whose nonage, if their fathers are not living, is already prolonged beyond that of their neighbours, or liable to be so prolonged by a simple application to a Court of law. We are dealing with cases in which there will nearly always be property to be protected, and in which we know there is a responsible guardian to look after the interests of the ward. In these cases the change is not so great, and it is accompanied by the best guarantees that it will work smoothly and beneficially for those whom it affects. In the other cases, where there is no property, or where there is no guardian, we are content to raise the standard of age to that which is now appointed for wards, to efface most of the artificial distinctions that have sprung up between those who are entirely under the same law of Nature, and to say that, in the eye of the law, the Indian youth, whether he be a Hindú or a Muhammadan or of any other religion, shall be a minor until he has attained the age of eighteen years at least.

"If we may trust reasoning on general principles; if we may trust the experience of other countries; if we may trust the opinions we have received from a great variety of quarters in this country, we are proposing a beneficial change in the law; and I shall be surprised and disappointed if those who may now think we had better not interfere with such matters, do not, after a little time has passed, agree that we owe thanks to my hon'ble friend the Maháráját of Vizianagram for bringing this subject before the legislature".

The Motion was put and agreed to.

His Highness the MAHÁRÁJÁ OF VIZIANAGRAM moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I wish to add one word to the observations which have been made with regard to this Bill, and to join with my colleagues in this Council in thanking the Maháráját of Vizianagram for the pains which he has taken in the preparation and introduction of the Bill, and for the manner in which he has met the suggestions and opinions of those who, although they agreed in the general objects of the Bill, had doubts as to some of the details. I agree with those who think that, in a matter of this kind, the Council should be very cautious, and therefore I believe the course taken by the Select Committee in fixing eighteen as the ordinary age for majority was wise, although at the same time there was much to be said in favour of raising the age to twenty-one.

"I am glad to see, from the second clause of the Bill, that it has been carefully laid down that the alteration of the law will not interfere with matters of marriage, dower, divorce and adoption, or affect the religion or religious rights and usages of any class of Her Majesty's subjects.

"The Bill has been very deliberately considered, and may, I believe, safely be passed into law by the Council."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 9th March 1875.

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

CALCUTTA;
The 2nd March 1875.

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

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The Gazette of India.

Nº 11. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1875. Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the Month of November 1874.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West. Via Teheran. No.	Via Teheran. Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Via Turkey. Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Persian Gulf. Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Via Suez. Indian Value.	East. Via Amoy. No.	Via Amoy. Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Via Madras. Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Native Burma. Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	TOTAL. Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	1,093	7,487 13	76	331 14	54	293 8	1,302	7,379 1	1	4 6	253	1,437 10	157	294 0	2,936	17,228 4
Received ...	957	5,476 10	51	276 7	115	726 13	1,214	6,102 13	...	...	247	1,385 3	117	207 0	2,701	14,174 14
TOTAL ...	2,050	12,964 7	127	608 5	169	1,020 5	2,516	13,481 14	1	4 6	500	2,822 13	274	501 0	5,637	31,403 2
TRANSIT.																
East to West	75	443 1	...	...	1	4 3	1,056	6,968 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,132	7,416 2
West to East	191	1,070 0	38	186 14	2	8 6	916	5,650 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,147	6,915 5
West to West	...	...	...	...	†2	12 10	*3	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	25 4
TOTAL ...	266	1,513 1	38	186 14	5	25 3	1,975	12,631 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,284	14,356 11
GRAND TOTAL...															7,921	45,759 13

* One from Gwadur and two from Bushire to Aden.
† From Aden to Bagdad and Bushire.

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea routes for the Month of November 1874.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
INDO-EUROPEAN	*Vid* Teheran	957	1,093	2,050	40·95	43·29	42·16
	„ Turkey	51	76	127	2·18	3·01	2·61
	Persian Gulf *vid* Kurrachee	115	54	169	4·92	2·14	3·48
RED SEA ...	*Vid* Suez	1,214	1,302	2,516	51·95	51·56	51·75
	TOTAL ...	2,337	2,525	4,862	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 6th March 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Number.	DISTRICTS	WHEAT. Present return.	WHEAT. Next preceding return.	WHEAT. Corresponding return of last year.	BARLEY. Present return.	BARLEY. Next preceding return.	BARLEY. Corresponding return of last year.	RICE, BEST SORT. Present return.	RICE, BEST SORT. Next preceding return.	RICE, BEST SORT. Corresponding return of last year.	RICE, COMMON. Present return.	RICE, COMMON. Next preceding return.	RICE, COMMON. Corresponding return of last year.	GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR. Present return.	GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR. Next preceding return.	GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR. Corresponding return of last year.	BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA. Present return.	BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA. Next preceding return.	BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA. Corresponding return of last year.	LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHENNA. Present return.	LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHENNA. Next preceding return.	LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHENNA. Corresponding return of last year.	GRAM. Present return.	GRAM. Next preceding return.	GRAM. Corresponding return of last year.	FIRE-WOOD. Present return.	FIRE-WOOD. Next preceding return.	FIRE-WOOD. Corresponding return of last year.	SALT. Present return.	SALT. Next preceding return.	SALT. Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
	BENGAL.																																
	Western Districts																																
1	Burdwan	S. Ch. 13 8	S. Ch. 14 0	S. Ch. 12 0	S. Ch. 17 8	S. Ch. 17 8	S. Ch. 18 0	S. Ch. 19 8	S. Ch. 19 8	S. Ch. 11 0	S. Ch. 21 0	S. Ch. 20 8	S. Ch. 14 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 18 8	S. Ch. 18 0	S. Ch. 12 0	S. Ch. 220 0	S. Ch. 220 0	S. Ch. 110 0	S. Ch. 9 0	S. Ch. 8 8	S. Ch. 9 0	Burdwan.	
2	Bankoora	A B 16 0	15 8	11 12	22 0	20 0	16 0	18 8	18 8	12 8	20 8	20 8	13 12	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	13 5	480 0	480 0	330 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	Bankoora.	
3	Beerbhoom	C 13 0	15 0	10 8	15 0	...	...	18 0	16 0	10 8	22 0	21 8	13 12	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	11 8	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 4	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom.	
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	10 5	...	...	...	14 0	11 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Midnapore.	
5	Hoogbly	D 15 0	14 0	12 0	E 16 0 to 22 0	16 0 to 22 0	16 0 to 22 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	17 0 to 17 8	17 0 to 17 8	11 8 to 13 8	...	...	...	16 0 to 16 8	16 0 to 16 8	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 4	9 0	Hooghly.	
	Howrah	13 4	13 4	12 0	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	12 0	16 4	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	13 4	120 0	130 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Howrah.	
	Central Districts.																																
	Calcutta	15 0	15 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	11 0	11 0	...	14 0	13 0	...	16 0	15 4	...	17 8	18 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.	
6	24-Pergunnahs	E 13 4 to 16 0	13 5 to 14 8	10 10	E 16 0	16 0	16 0	F 8 0	8 0	8 4	G 15 8	16 0	11 0	E 16 0	16 0	...	18 12	15 8	12 5	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.	
7	Nuddea	20 0	20 0	14 9	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	11 0	16 0	16 0	11 7	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 9	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 10½	Nuddea.	
8	Jessore	H 15 4	14 8	11 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	12 0	20 0	19 8	14 8	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Jessore.	
9	Moorshedabad	I 17 0 to 17 8	17 0 to 18 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0 to 13 0	10 0	19 0 to 20 0	20 0 to 20 8	11 12	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Moorshedabad.	
10	Dinagepore	14 0	14 0	10 8	12 4	12 4	10 8	22 0	22 0	11 8	26 0	26 0	12 12	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 12	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Dinagepore.	
11	Maldah	20 0	20 0	13 0	35 0	35 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	11 12	24 0	24 0	12 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Maldah.	
12	Rajshahye	16 0	18 0 to 17 4	12 12	...	...	...	19 11 to 20 10	18 12 to 19 8	12 0	27 7	23 4 to 25 5	12 12	...	...	...	32 0	30 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajshahye.	
13	Rungpore	14 15	14 1	11 2	...	...	...	8 10	7 7	9 0	22 8	20 0	11 8	...	...	...	12 0	16 8 to 18 0	13 8	240 0	240 0	320 0	7 15½	7 15½	7 4	Rajshahye.	
14	Bogra	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	7 14	26 4	26 4	13 8	...	...	...	13 1	12 1	11 4	107 0	107 0	128 0	7 8	7 8	7 6	Rungpore.	
15	Pubna	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 12	8 0	20 12	21 0	14 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 4	67 8	67 8	60 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bogra.	
16	Darjeeling*																15 0	15 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pubna.	
17	Julpigoree	J 13 0	13 3	8 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	26 6	26 6	11 4	...	...	...										Darjeeling.*	
	Eastern Districts																11 0	12 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 6	6 1	Julpigoree.	
18	Dacca	13 5	13 5	12 8	17 0	17 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	...										*Eastern Districts.*	
19	Fureedpore	K 12 0	12 0	11 4	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	22 0	20 0	14 8	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Dacca.	
20	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	L 17 0	17 0	13 8	21 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 0	7 10	Fureedpore.	
21	Mymensingh	M 11 0	12 12	11 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	21 4	21 4	14 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge.	
																	13 4	13 4	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 6	7 12	Mymensingh.	

* Return not received.

A In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 18 seers, barley 20 to 25 seers, best rice 14 to 21·4 seers, common rice 15 to 28 seers, and gram 17·4 to 20 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12·8 to 16 seers, barley 14 to 22 seers, best rice 15 to 21 seers, common rice 18·8 to 24 seers, maize 17 to 34 seers, and gram 12·8 to 17 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10·8 to 18 seers, best rice 14·4 to 22·8 seers, common rice 18·4 to 26·8 seers, and gram 10 to 18 seers per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 7 to 10 seers, common rice 14 to 19 seers, and gram 13·10 to 18·8 seers per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 9 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, and gram 14·12 to 17·12 seers per rupee.

G Coarse rice at 18·5 seers per rupee.

H In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 12 seers, best rice 12 to 18 seers, common rice 16 to 22·7 seers, and gram 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 17·8 seers, best rice 22 seers, common rice 26 seers, and gram 17·8 seers per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 8 to 21 seers, common rice 16 to 30 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 8·8 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers per rupee.

L In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 18 to 20 seers, common rice 21·8 to 23 seers, paddy 30 to 45 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers per rupee.

M In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 9 to 17·12½ seers, common rice 17·8 to 22 seers, and gram 10·10 to 15·8 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 6th March 1875.—(Continued.)

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)															
22	Chittagong*	10 8 N	10 0	3 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	20 0	19 0	13 0	...	...	...
23	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	11 0 O	19 8	20 0	12 0	...	...	...
24	Tipperah	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0 to 12 0	23 0	23 0	14 0 to 15 0	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	10 0	14 8	14 8	10 9	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	9 6	8 4	...	...	..	13 0	14 0	11 4	21 0	22 0	13 9	...	...	...
	BEHAR.															
26	Patna	18 0	18 8	15 0	28 0	30 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	25 0	24 0	13 0	28 0	28 0	19 0
27	Gya	17 8 P	15 0	10 8	26 0	26 0	15 8	11 0	11 0	8 0	23 0	22 8	10 4	...	...	...
28	Shahabad	16 8 Q	16 0	14 0	19 0	19 8	18 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	14 8	23 8	23 0	...
29	Mozufferpore	13 0 R	13 0	12 0	16 0 E to 30 0	20 0 to 35 0	12 0 to 14 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	18 0	18 0	10 0	...	...	...
30	Sarun	16 0	16 0	15 0	25 0 E	24 0	18 0*	9 0	9 0	8 0	21 8	22 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	19 0
31	Chumparun	14 8 S	14 8	11 0	15 0 to 25 0	15 0 to 25 0	16 0 to 18 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	10 8	...	...	...
32	Monghyr	17 8	16 8	14 1	23 1	23 1	16 8	14 7	9 4	8 4	18 9	18 9	12 7	...	...	...
33	Bhagulpore	17 11	17 11	13 2	20 3	...	18 15	20 3	20 3	10 1	21 7	22 11	11 6	...	...	...
34	Purneah	16 0	16 0	10 12	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	9 8	23 0	23 0	10 8	...	...	...
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs	16 0 T	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	11 0	...	...	...
	ORISSA.															
36	Cuttack*	19 11	19 11	15 12	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	22 5	26 4	24 15	27 9	...	...	...
37	Pooree	17 1	15 12	11 13	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	18 6	27 9	27 9	26 4	...	...	...
38	Balasore	14 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.															
	South-Western Frontier Agency.															
39	Hazarebagh	12 0	12 0	10 12	20 0 E	20 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	21 0	22 0	13 0	...	...	...
40	Lohardugga	9 0	9 8	8 0	..	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 8	23 0	24 0	15 0	...	...	...
41	Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	21 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...
42	Manbhoom	13 0 U	13 0	11 0	16 0 E	16 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	22 8	22 8	14 8	...	...	...

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Present return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Next preceding return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Corresponding return of last year.	Gram. Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.	Fire-wood. Present return.	Fire-wood. Next preceding return.	Fire-wood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
	Eastern Districts—(Contd)																	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Chittagong.*	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	Noakholly.	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Tipperah.	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	7 0	7 4	6 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	8 4	...	...	...	7 6	8 0	7 2	Hill Tipperah.	
																	BEHAR.	
		...	...	...	... E	...	...	22 0	24 8	18 8	160 0	160 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.	
		...	...	...	27 0 to 35 0	26 0 to 35 0	14 0 to 28 0	16 8	18 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Gya.	
E		21 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Shahabad.	
		...	...	...	29 0	29 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	13 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	Mozufferpore.	
		...	...	...	25 0	25 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 12	8 0	Sarun.	
		...	...	...	38 0	38 0	15 12	17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Chumparun.	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	17 8	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 8	8 4	7 8	Monghyr.	
		...	...	...	23 0 E to 35 0	23 0 to 45 0	12 0 to 13 0	20 3	18 15	16 7	161 8	161 8	176 12	8 8	8 8	7 9	Bhagulpore.	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	10 12	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	Purneah.	
40	0	40	0	16 0	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	12 0	320 0	330 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	
																	ORISSA.	
		...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	17 11	17 11	28 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	9 2	Cuttack.*	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	26 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree.	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	8 0	13 0	160 0	280 0	280 0	8 8	8 0	7 0	Balasore.	
																	CHOTA NAGPORE.	
																	South-Western Frontier Agency.	
		...	...	...	33 0	30 0	17 4	11 0	12 0	12 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	Hazarebagh.	
		...	...	...	40 0	40 0	24 8	12 0	12 4	10 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	7 4	6 0	Lohardugga.	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom.	
E																		
17	0	17	0	40 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Manbhoom.	

* Returns for next preceding week.

N In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 19 seers and common rice 17 to 20 seers per rupee.

O In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 21 seers and common rice 19 to 26 seers per rupee.

P In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 17 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 21 to 29 seers, maize 24 to 32 seers, and gram 17-8 to 23 seers per rupee.

Q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 seers, barley 22 to 26 seers, best rice 9 to 14 seers, common rice 19 to 19-8 seers, great millet 22 to 25 seers, maize 25 seers, and gram 20-8 to 22-8 seers per rupee.

R In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 18 seers, barley 16 to 30 seers, best rice 21 to 27-8 seers, common rice 23-8 to 32 seers, lesser millet 35 to 51 seers, maize 30 to 48 seers, and gram 12-8 to 35 seers per rupee.

S In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 10 to 16 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, lesser millet 15 to 24 seers, maize 26 to 32-8 seers, and gram 12 to 26 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 20 to 27 seers, common rice 23 to 31 seers, bulrush millet 30 to 37-8 seers, maize 30-8 to 37-8 seers, and gram 15 to 22 seers per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 7-8 to 12 seers, best rice 17 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 26 seers, maize 25 to 45 seers, and gram 7-8 to 16 seers per rupee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of February 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras.	Ganjam ...	13 3	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	19 4	19 4	17 0	27 7	27 7	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	46 9	46 9	46 9	35 2	40 0	40 0	40 0	323 7	323 7	388 8	13 4	13 4	16 8	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam ...	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	12 3	15 8	15 8	14 7	25 9	25 9	25 9	27 7	27 7	27 7	28 3	28 3	28 3	24 2	29 2	32 8	32 8	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 2	14 2	14 2	Vizagapatam ...		
	Godavery ...	11 7	11 7	10 8	...	...	...	19 8	18 8	17 8	21 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	41 9	41 9	41 9	34 6	33 6	35 7	33 6	161 3	161 3	161 3	18 5	18 5	18 5	Godavery ...		
	Kistna ...	11 8	11 8	14 0	...	...	...	20 2	19 4	17 0	22 0	20 8	17 9	29 6	29 6	21 1	...	...	...	38 2	38 2	38 2	35 3	31 6	34 2	36 3	129 3	129 3	129 3	18 1	18 1	18 1	Kistna ...		
	Nellore ...	12 6	12 1	9 0	...	...	...	13 9	13 9	14 8	16 0	15 0	16 0	27 4	24 5	21 6	...	...	...	28 2	28 2	28 2	22 7	22 6	22 6	22 3	76 4	76 4	63 0	16 5	16 5	16 5	Nellore ...		
	Cuddapah ...	11 8	11 8	13 2	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	10 7	15 8	14 9	11 6	21 3	20 5	20 5	29 0	31 9	25 4	27 7	27 0	26 2	26 7	25 8	21 5	243 0	243 0	243 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	Cuddapah ...		
	Bellary ...	14 4	16 3	13 4	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 2	16 2	16 2	13 5	25 7	24 7	23 7	25 4	24 4	26 3	29 1	38 0	33 9	28 6	30 2	28 0	97 2	97 2	97 2	17 0	15 7	17 0	Bellary ...		
	Kurnool ...	12 7	14 6	14 0	...	...	...	14 9	11 7	12 1	15 7	15 0	13 6	22 6	21 9	28 8	22 5	21 2	25 0	25 8	25 8	28 2	21 3	21 3	16 3	17 9	213 8	210 4	133 2	16 4	16 4	16 4	Kurnool ...		
	Madras ...	10 6	11 0	10 3	...	...	...	13 0	12 7	10 9	14 6	14 0	11 7	22 7	22 7	16 8	20 5	20 5	17 9	25 6	25 6	25 6	21 3	21 3	16 3	17 9	91 7	91 7	57 1	17 7	17 7	17 4	Madras ...		
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	15 0	10 5	18 1	18 1	11 3	20 2	21 6	...	21 1	21 1	...	24 7	24 7	24 7	21 2	20 3	19 5	17 9	97 2	102 1	97 2	18 1	18 1	18 1	Chingleput ...		
	North Arcot ...	11 0	11 9	10 5	...	...	...	17 2	16 8	14 0	17 9	17 9	14 5	27 8	26 4	...	28 0	28 0	20 9	29 1	29 1	29 1	27 9	28 9	22 7	19 2	187 1	187 1	188 1	16 0	16 0	17 1	North Arcot ...		
	South Arcot ...	8 6	8 2	6 6	...	...	...	14 8	15 2	11 7	17 0	16 6	12 2	...	...	18 5	28 5	28 5	17 3	31 8	31 8	31 8	28 3	26 3	22 7	19 2	233 3	226 0	246 6	16 2	16 2	18 8	South Arcot ...		
	Tanjore ...	11 8	11 8	7 3	...	...	...	12 9	13 3	12 4	14 6	13 4	...	...	31 8	20 7	28 3	29 0	18 8	29 4	31 9	21 9	21 8	19 5	17 8	194 4	194 4	194 4	16 8	16 4	16 4	Tanjore ...		
	Trichinopoly ...	11 9	11 9	9 2	...	...	...	15 1	11 9	11 5	15 9	12 3	11 6	...	...	...	22 9	25 4	17 8	27 5	27 5	27 5	21 0	22 5	21 1	18 4	157 9	157 9	156 7	18 6	18 6	18 6	Trichinopoly ...		
	Madura ...	13 3	12 5	8 2	...	...	...	14 3	12 6	11 8	15 6	14 4	12 2	21 1	21 1	21 1	30 9	26 5	21 3	31 0	31 0	31 0	22 5	30 3	28 5	17 8	126 4	124 4	120 5	17 0	17 5	17 0	Madura ...		
	Tinnevelly ...	9 3	9 3	6 6	...	...	...	12 0	9 0	7 5	13 6	12 1	9 1	...	...	...	22 3	21 0	14 0	24 7	23 3	16 4	18 7	17 2	12 5	76 8	76 8	66 6	15 2	15 2	15 2	Tinnevelly ...		
	Coimbatore ...	13 1	13 1	8 8	...	...	...	13 0	10 5	10 5	13 9	11 4	11 4	20 4	20 4	18 8	24 1	23 2	20 0	25 0	23 5	22 0	27 2	25 5	21 2	121 5	121 5	121 5	13 6	15 6	15 6	Coimbatore ...		
	Nilgiris ...	11 4	11 4	8 5	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	9 6	9 6	8 8	10 4	18 5	19 2	13 9	16 8	16 8	...	17 8	18 7	18 0	15 8	15. 8	14 9	12 1	121 5	121 5	139 0	11 4	10 4	11 4	Nilgiris ...		
	Salem ...	12 6	14 1	9 6	...	...	...	15 3	15 7	12 0	16 6	18 3	13 8	23 8	25 4	19 1	26 1	29 0	20 3	28 5	30 0	28 5	25 4	30 0	25 5	17 8	126 4	140 9	121 5	17 9	19 5	15 9	Salem ...		
	South Canara ...	12 9	11 2	10 3	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	10 7	14 7	13 7	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	24 6	21 1	20 2	18 2	19 2	85 0	85 0	72 9	14 0	16 0	16 0	South Canara ...		
	Malabar ...	11 5	11 5	14 4	...	...	...	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 8	14 2	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 4	21 9	24 8	20 2	18 5	18 9	97 2	97 2	97 2	17 1	17 1	17 1	Malabar ...		
Bombay.	Bombay ...	13 4	13 4	12 6	20 6	20 6	19 2	7 9	7 9	8 7	11 13	11 13	16 11	24 8	24 8	20 0	20 12	20 7	20 42	14 1	14 1	10 13	13 13	13 13	16 6	68 4	68 4	78 7	14 2	14 2	14 7	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
	Ahmadabad ...	15 0	15 8	12 8	32 0	32 0	20 8	8 0	8 0	...	13 0	13 0	10 4	29 0	29 0	22 6	24 8	24 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	...	80 0	100 0	...	18 0	18 0	16 12	Ahmedabad ...		
	Kaira ...	12 5	12 1	...	32 0	32 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	13 5	13 5	...	32 0	32 0	...	21 5	22 1	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 4	...	106 11	128 0	...	17 5	17 5	...	Kaira ...		
	Surat ...	14 13	14 13	14 1	8 11	8 3	7 4	9 4	9 4	8 6	11 5	11 5	14 3	19 12	19 12	14 7	21 2	21 2	21 1	...	...	...	13 6	13 6	14 1	101 12	101 12	90 3	13 6	13 6	11 9	Surat ...		
	Broach ...	14 0	14 0	...	16 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	13 0	13 0	...	19 0	19 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	100 0	100 0	...	17 0	17 0	...	Broach ...		
	Poona ...	11 0	12 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	11 0	12 0	...	18 0	19 0	...	18 0	19 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	18 0	16 0	...	80 0	70 0	...	14 0	14 0	...	Tanna ...		
	Colaba ...	11 6	11 6	10 13	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	7 2	11 6	11 6	12 3	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	...	30 6	30 6	30 6	13 10	13 10	10 13	112 0	112 0	...	15 3	15 3	13 2	Kolaba ...		
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	21 0	20 4	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	12 10	12 11	...	32 5	31 1	...	25 2	26 4	...	...	...	...	17 14	19 4	...	150 0	150 0	...	15 7	13 9	...	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
	Nasik ...	15 11	15 11	...	8 0	6 14	...	6 0	6 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	25 9	22 11	...	28 6	28 6	...	31 14	31 14	...	19 6	18 7	...	128 0	106 12	...	17 10	17 10	...	Nasik ...		
	Ahmadnagar ...	18 12½	18 4½	24 5	...	44 0	35 8	10 9	10 8	10 10	11 5½	11 5½	10 8	41 0	40 10	21 41	10 32	14 35	6 31	25 7	23 8	...	21 10	18 3	15 15	106 10½	106 10½	93 5	13 12	13 14	14 6	Ahmadnagar ...		
	Poona ...	15 15	13 10	18 3	9 4	9 4	...	10 15	10 15	12 2	13 8	12 4	14 11	30 7	30 7	...	25 5	25 5	23 0	23 9	19 8	13 0	21 6	19 5	...	80 0	80 0	...	14 5	14 5	...	Poona ...		
	Sholapur ...	21 12	19 11	...	...	...	...	14 12	14 9	...	15 14	15 12	...	31 8	31 0	...	85 0	36 12	...	...	...	...	21 6	19 5	...	220 0	140 0	...	14 8	14 1	...	Sholapur ...		
	Kaladgi ...	24 3	17 5	17 0	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	11 10	16 3	16 1	11 8	34 13	32 12	27 0	35 10	29 11	27 0	30 5	30 12	23 14	23 9	19 8	13 0	60 0	60 0	...	12 13	12 14	14 0	Kaladgi ...		
	Satara ...	...	...	18 11	26 1	...	...	10 15	12 5	10 15	14 5	14 5	15 12	27 15	29 4	31 15	25 14	25 14	27 2	36 0	34 0	29 0	19 5	18 2	14 0	92 12	92 12	92 12	17 15	17 0	18 0	Satara ...		
	Belgaum ...	19 12	19 9	14 14	...	...	...	17 0	17 7	13 15	17 13	18 6	14 7	23 8	24 0	20 14	26 9	27 14	22 15	26 1	28 9	24 11	14 5	13 11	13 11	10 Bdls.	9 Bdls.	9 Bdls.	18 4	18 4	14	Belgaum ...		
	Dharwar ...	23 6	22 4	18 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 15	10 8	22 4	22 2	15 0	31 4	30 2	24 0	30 10	29 0	25 8	24 0	25 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	11 1	213 0	213 0	213 0	16 0	13 0	15 0	Dharwar ...		
	Ratnagiri ...	12 15	12 15	11 8	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	14 6	15 6	15 6	17 4	20 0	17 8	18 3	19 8	19 8	18 3	36 0	36 0	38 4	21 0	21 0	20 13	200 0	200 0	225 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Ratnagiri ...		
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	14 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	14 1	18 0	18 0	16 8	18 0	20 0	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
	Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...	12 0	12 0	12 6	...	...	...	11 0	14 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	15 12	28 0	35 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	24 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...		
	Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aden ...		
	Asirgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Asirgarh ...		
	Baroda ...	12 2½	12 7	...	10 11	10 11	...	9 7	8 13	...	15 0	15 0	...	24 6½	22 3	...	21 6½	21 2	...	...	...	...	14 5	12 15	...	80 0	80 0	...	16 0½	16 0½	...	Baroda ...		
	Disa ...	18 4	18 14	15 12	25 0	25 0	22 12	7 8	7 8	6 12	10 0	9 12	9 2	34 8	32 8	21 0	38 12	34 1	20 15	...	...	...	19 12	20 4	16 5½	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa ...		
	Nimach ...	14 0	14 7	...	16 0	16 13	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	17 0	17 7	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	14. 4	15 14	...	140 0	140 0	...	32 0	32 0	...	Nimach ...		
	Nasirabad ...	17 2⅜	17 13½	14 5½	23 10	24 3	17 11	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 7½	23 5	17 0	19 9½	21 0	15 0	...	...	...	22 1	24 3	17 7	100 0	100 0	100 0	45 0	42 15	45 0	Nasirabad ...		
	Rajkot ...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	26 8	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	45 0	45 0	...	42 8	40 0	...	Rajkot ...		
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	18 8	18 8	17 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	27 0	25 8	32 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	29 0	29 0	32 0	Upper Sind Frontier ...		
	Karachi ...	13 10	13 10	12 2⅜	22 0	21 0	20 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	21 6	9 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	128 0	129 0	122 0	54 0	54 0	60 0	Karachi ...		
	Haidarabad ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Haidarabad ...		
	Shikarpur ...	16 0	16 0	14 8	23 0	22 0	21 4½	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	14 8	16 0	20 0	17 12	19 4½	23 0	21 6	20 9	27 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	280 0	200 0	186 0	29 0	30 0	32 0	Shikarpur ...		
	Thur and Parkur ...	15 4	15 4	13 8	...	...	24 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	19 0	28 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Thur and Parkur ...		
	Western Districts.																															*Western Districts.*		
Bengal.	Burdwan ...	14 0[a]	15 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 8	19 0	11 12	21 0	19 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	220 0	220 0	110 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Burdwan ...	Bengal.	
	Bancoorah ...	15 8[b]	15 12	12 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	13 12	12 4	19 0	18 12	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	17 8	14 4	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Bancoorah ...		
	Beerbhoom ...	16 0[c]	12 8	10 8	15 0	15 0	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	21 8	21 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 12	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Beerbhoom ...		
	Midnapore ...	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0[d]	14 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Midnapore ...		
	Hooghly ...	14 0[e]	14 0	12 0	16 0[f] to 23 8	16 0 to 23 8	18 0 to 22 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	8 8 to 8 8	17 0 to 17 8	16 0 to 17 0	10 0 to 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 to 16 8	16 0 to 16 8	12 0 to 12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	Hooghly ...		
	Howrah ...	13 4	15 8	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	10[g] 0	16 0	16 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	18 8	13 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Howrah ...		
	Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta* ...		
	24-Pergunnahs ...	13 8[f] to 18 0	14 0 to 16 4	10 8 to 11 10	18 0[f]	14 0	16 0	7 4[g]	8 0	8 4	16[h] 0	15 12	11 0	16 0[f]	...	...	13 5[f]	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 12	13 5	115 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 4	9 0	24-Pergunnahs ...		
	Nuddea ...	16 0	16 0	12 5	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	11 0	16 0[h]	16 0	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 9	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 7	Nuddea ...		
	Jessore ...	12 0[i]	13 0	9 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	18 12	18 12	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	15 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore ...		
	Moorshedabad ...	19 0[j] to 20 0	18 8	12 8	25 0[f]	25 0	22 0	12 0 8 13 0	12 0 to 8 13 0	9 8	20 0 to 21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0 to 20 0	18 0 to 19 0	15 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Moorshedabad ...		

* Old and new.

[a] In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 11 to 20 seers, barley from 22 to 25 seers, best rice from 14 to 20-12 seers, common rice from 15 to 24 seers, and gram from [illegible] seers, per rupee.

[b] In the interior only.

[c] In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice from 8 to 8-12 seers, common rice from 13-4 to 20 seers, and gram from 14-8 to 18 seers, per rupee.

[d] Coarse rice at 18-5 seers per rupee.

[e] In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 13-8 to 16 seers, barley from 14 to 20 seers, best rice (of the present harvest at the Sudder Station, 18-8 seers) from 18 to 21-[illegible] seers, common rice (of the present harvest at the Sudder Station, 20-8 seers) from 18-8 to 24 seers, maize from 17 to 34 seers, and gram from 12-8 to 17 seers, per rupee.

[f] In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 9 to 12 seers, best rice from 14-8 to 17 seers, common rice from 16 to 22 seers, and gram from 11 to 14-8 seers, per rupee.

[g] In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 10-8 to 16 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice from 14-4 to 23 seers, common rice from 18 to 26-4 seers, maize 30 seers, and gram from 10 to 16 seers, per rupee.

[h] In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 14 to 16 seers, best rice 13 to 21 seers, common rice 20 to 24 seers, and gram 10 to 15 seers, per rupee.

[i] In the interior only.

[j] In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12 to 15 seers, best rice from 8 to 13 seers, common rice from 13 to 20 seers, and gram from 14-8 to 18 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of February 1875 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
	Central Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Dinagepore ...	13 0	12 8	10 0	12 4	12 4	10 8	22 0	21 0	12 8	28 0	27 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	18 0	20 0	12 0	35 0	35 0	20 0	23 8	23 8	12 0	25 0	26 0	12 8	...	...	..r	25 0	26 0	14 0
	Rajshahye ...	18 0 to 18 12	16 8 to 18 0	12 0	...	...	...	18 12 to 21 0	18 12 to 20 10	10 14 to 11 4	22 8 to 24 6	21 9 to 22 8	12 0 to 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	14 0	14 0	11 4	...	...	...	7 6	8 8	9 0	22 8	22 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 8	12 0	8 4	28 8	29 8	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 & 12	8 & 12	8 0	21 0	21 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	6 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	8 0	5 0	4 0	6 0	12 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	13 0*k*	13 3*j*	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	25 0	26 5	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	14 8	16 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	25 0	20 0	19 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	15 0	16 0	...
	Furreedpore ...	12 0*l*	12 0*k*	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	19 8	19 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...*m*	17 0	17 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing ...	13 0*n*	12 8*m*	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	16 0	21 4	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong* ...	9 0*o*	10 0*n*	9 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...*p*	14 0	14 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	12 0	12 0	9 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	15 0 to 16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 5	13 5	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	19 0	19 0	16 0	30 0	[illegible] 0	19 0	14 8	14 8	12 0	25 0	25 0	13 0	30 0	28 0	19 0	...	...	18 0
	Gya ...	16 0*q*	17 0*p*	11 8	26 0	[illegible] 4	14 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	22 0	22 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	16 8*r*	17 0*q*	14 8	19	[illegible] 0	18 0	11 0	14 0	11 8	18 0	18 0	12 8	23 0	24 0	17 0	21 0*f*	23 0*s*	17 0
	East Tirhoot† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	West Tirhoot ...	14 0*s*	13 0*r*	12 0	17 [illegible] to 27 [illegible]	8 0 to 30 0	15 0 to 16 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	19 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	15 8	17 0	14 0	24 0	25 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	23 0	24 0	12 12	25 0	26 0	16 8	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	14 0*t*	...	11 12	15 0*f* to 25 0	...	13 0 to 17 0	0 0	...	9 8	21 8	...	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	19 9	19 9	13 6	21 0	23 1	19 9	12 6	12 6	8 4	19 9	19 9	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	18 5	22 11	12 10	20 3	22 11	17 11	21 7	20 3	9 7	22 12	22 11	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	16 0	20 0	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	7 0	22 0	24 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	16 0*u*	14 0*s*	11 0	...	20 0*e* to 22 0	...	12 0	12 0	10 8	21 0	21 0	12 0	...	...	...	40 0	30 0 to 40 0*e*	20 0
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack* ...	21 0	19 11	13 2	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	21 0	24 15	27 9	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	17 1	15 12	13 2	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	18 6	24 15	26 4	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore* ...	12 0	12 8	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	12 0	12 0	10 8	15 0 [illegible]	0	12 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	16 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	22 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	12 0*e*	13 0*f*	10 0	16 0	16 0*e* to 20 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	22 8	22 0	14 8	...	...	...	17 0*e*	...	...
ASSAM.	Sylhet ...	11 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	15 12	15 12	16 10	22 12	22 12	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...	8 14	10 10	8 6	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 8	20 0	20 5	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá ...	16 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	10 0	18 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 10	12 0	12 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp ...	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 12	12 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...	...	...	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	7 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Néga Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún ...	18 8	19 0	17 0	28 0	29 0	23 4	12 8	13 0	12 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	22 1½	24 0	25 0	22 8
	Saháranpur ...	19 6	21 9	18 5	28 0	32 5	26 15	10 12	10 12	9 11	12 15	15 1	12 6	26 15	26 15	25 14	26 15	31 4	23 11
	Muzaffarnagar ...	20 10	20 14	18 12	30 13	33 0	27 8	6 1	6 1	6 1	14 5	14 5	13 12	24 3	26 6	26 6	22 0	25 5	24 3
	Meerut ...	19 11	21 12	18 4	26 1½	28 10	23 14	6 8	6 8	6 13½	6 14	15 0	15 0	12 14½	24 0	27 3	23 2½	21 12	22 14½
	Bulandshahr ...	22 8	24 0	18 8	27 0	29 0	24 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	25 8	26 0	21 0
	Aligarh ...	22 0	22 0	17 8	26 8	27 8	22 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	16 8	17 0	13 8	26 8	26 8	21 0	24 8	25 0	19 0
	Kumaun ...	13 0	14 0	11 0	16 0	17 0	13 0	8 8	9 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	REMARKS.
		Kesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornloo, Munkwa, Nagkee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			
	Central Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
	Dinagepore ...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 8	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	
	Maldah ...	...	...	..	16 8	16 4	12 8	240 0	240 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	
	Rajshahye ...	...	...	...	16 8 to 18 8	16 0 to 18 8	13 8 to 14 4	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 2½	8 2½	7 4	
	Rungpore ...	...	...	...	12 12	12 1	11 4	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	
	Bograh ...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 12	67 8	67 8	65 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	
	Pubna ...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	
8 0	Darjeeling ...	8 0	7 0	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 8	4 0	
	Jalpáiguri ...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 1	6 0	
	Eastern Districts.													
	Dacca ...	...	...	...	100 0	16 0	80 0	8 8	100 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	
	Furreedpore ...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	11 8	100 0	100 0	130 0	8 8	8 0	8 4	
	Mymensing ...	...	...	...	13 4	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	8 6	8 4	8 0	
	Chittagong* ...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	11 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	9 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	
	Tipperah ...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	6 10	6 10	7 4	
	Hill Tipperah† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Behar.													
	Patna ...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	19 0	160 0	155 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
26 to 33*f*	Gya ...	32 to 36*s*	28 0	20 0	21 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 12		
	Shahabad ...	25 0	...	...	22 0	21 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	
	East Tirhoot† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29 0	West Tirhoot ...	30 0	...	...	25 0	24 0	24 0	140 0	150 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	
25 0	Sarun ...	26 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	15 8	160 0*t*	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0		
38 0	Chumparun ...	...	15 8	17 0	...	12 8	...	...	...	7 0	...	7 0		
	Monghyr ...	...	...	...	22 5	22 5	15 7	168 0	147 0	147 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	
	Bhaugulpore ...	35 0*e* to 45 0	...	...	21 7	21 7	16 7	151 8	157 0	176 12	8 3	8 3	8 3	
	Purneah ...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	35 0 to 60 0	...	...	16 0	14 0	13 0	320 0	128 0 to 210 0	480 0	8 0	8 0	0	
	Orissa.													
21 0	Cuttack* ...	21 0	21 0	19 11	15 12	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	9 2		
	Pooree ...	...	...	18 6	15 7	23 10	100 0	100 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	8		
	Balasore* ...	...	...	8 0	10 0	12 8	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7		
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.													
31 0	Hazáribágh ...	33 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	12 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	6 12	7 4		
44 0	Lohardugga ...	42 0	32 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	6 8		
	Singbhoom ...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0		
	Maunbhoom ...	64 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	280 0	260 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	
ASSAM.	Sylhet ...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	11 8	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	
	Cachar ...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	10 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 6	7 9	
	Goálpárá ...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 8	8 0	8 4	
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 12	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 5	
	Kámrúp ...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Darrang ...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	
	Lakhimpur ...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	
	Khásí and Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 4	4 8	5 0	
	Néga Hills ...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	40 0	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún ...	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	22 13½	160 0	160 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Saháranpur ...	...	...	...	26 15	31 5	25 0	106 0	129 0	129 0	8 10	8 10	8 5	
	Muzaffarnagar ...	...	...	...	24 12	26 6	23 2	110 0	110 0	132 0	...	...	...	
	Meerut ...	...	...	...	24 7½	28 0	22 15	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	
	Bulandshahr ...	...	...	...	27 8	29 0	22 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	9 8	
	Aligarh ...	...	...	...	27 0	27 8	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	
	Kumaun ...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	12 0	128 0	160 0	140 0	5 12	5 8	5 12	

* Return for next preceding week.
† Return not received.
e In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 8 to 10 seers, best rice from 8 to 16 seers, common rice from 16 to 30 seers, and gram from 8 to 10 seers, per rupee.
f In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 8-8 seers, common rice from 18 to 22 seers, and gram from 12 to 16 seers, per rupee.
g In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 18 seers, common rice 20 seers, paddy from 35 to 40 seers, and gram 7 seers, per rupee.
h In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 10 to 12 seers, best rice from 10 to 17-12½ seers, common rice from 19 to 23 seers, and gram from 10-10 to 15-8 seers, per rupee.
i In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice from 16 to 18 seers, and common rice from 18 to 21 seers, per rupee.
j In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice from 16 to 21 seers, and common rice from 17 to 25 seers, per rupee.
k In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 15 to 17 seers, barley from 20 to 30 seers, best rice from 18-4 to 20 seers, common rice from 20-4 to 29 seers, maize from 24 to 33 seers, and gram from 17-8 to 23 seers, per rupee.
l In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 16 to 16-8 seers, barley from 23 to 25 seers, best rice from 9 to 14 seers, common rice from 18-8 to 19-8 seers, great millet from 21 to 33-8 seers, maize from 33 to 35 seers, and gram from 19 to 20 seers, per rupee.
m In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 14 to 17 seers, best rice from 18 to 20 seers, common rice from 21 to 27 seers, lesser millet from 21 to 30 seers, maize from 26 to 28 seers, and gram from 21 to 23 seers, per rupee.
n In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12-8 to 22 seers, barley from 15 to 25 seers, best rice from 10-8 to 18 seers, common rice from 18 to 24 seers, lesser millet from 16-4 to 54-12 seers, maize from 12-8 to 31-4 seers, and gram from 13 to 20 seers, per rupee.
o In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 14 to 16 seers, best rice from 21 to 26-4 seers, common rice from 24 to 29 seers, maize from 31 to 37-8 seers, and gram from 15 to 19 seers, per rupee.
p In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 7-8 to 12 seers, best rice from 16 to 24 seers, common rice from 18-8 to 26 seers, maize 21 to 45 seers, and gram from 7-8 to 16 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-Grains throughout India for the 1st half of February 1875 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornloo, Murhwa, Nurgloo), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornloo, Murhwa, Nurgloo), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornloo, Murhwa, Nurgloo), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Fire-wood. Present fortnight.	Fire-wood. Past fortnight.	Fire-wood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N. W. Provinces —*contd.*	Garhwál	No return received																											Garhwál	N. W. Provinces —*contd.*	
	Bijnor	16 5	18 0	16 5	22 8	23 10	19 2	11 13	11 13	10 11	13 8	13 8	12 6	17 7	20 4	22 8	19 2	21 6	19 2	19 2	21 6	19 2	112 8	112 8	112 8				Bijnor		
	Moradabad	16 9	17 13	16 12	23 2	26 12	23 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	16 9	16 14	13 6	20 15	22 8	21 14	20 0	21 9	19 19	21 9	23 2	22 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 1	Moradabad		
	Budaun	17 6½	17 12½	15 0	21 9½	22 12½	21 9½	9 9½	9 9½	9 9½	16 12½	18 0	13 3	21 0	21 9½	19 3	18 14	19 3	19 3	21 14	21 9½	21 9½	192 0	192 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Budaun		
	Bareilly	17 8	17 8	14 11	20 0	22 8	20 0	6 9	6 9	6 14	16 14	17 8	13 7	21 14	22 8	20 0	20 10	21 4	20 0	20 0	21 12	19 4	152 8	150 0	162 8	8 8	8 8	8 6	Bareilly		
	Sháhjahánpur	20 10	21 0	14 12	27 9	28 4	19 10	8 4	8 4	8 0	19 0	18 8	14 14	25 11	24 8	19 0	23 14	24 0	19 8	20 0	20 0	21 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	9 0	8 12	Sháhjahánpur		
	Tarái Pergunnahs	18 2	20 0	16 4	17 0	31 4	17 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 10	17 8	12 8	22 8	24 0	20 0	21 5	23 7½	23 14	24 0	19 8	19 8	70 0	70 0	80 0	11 0	...	...	Tarái Pergunnahs		
	Muttra	20 0	20 0	17 0	28 0	29 8	21 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	20 8	29 0	29 0	19 0	27 10½	28 2	20 0½	70 0	70 0	70 0	9 12	9 12	8 8	Muttra		
	Agra	18 13½	19 3½	14 15½	27 8½	27 13	20 1	6 0	6 0	7 0	11 8	11 8	14 0	25 0	25 0	21 5	23 7½	23 14	19 0½	21 8	20 10	18 9	158 2	158 2	158 2	8 8	8 6	8 4	Agra		
	Farukhabad	17 12	17 5	14 1	22 12	22 12	19 4	7 6	7 8	8 10	15 8	15 13	13 12	22 0	22 6	18 9	21 8	21 6	19 0½	23 12	25 0	18 7	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Farukhabad		
	Mainpuri	19 12	19 12	15 4	23 0	24 0	18 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	23 4	23 12	18 4	24 8	25 0	18 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Mainpuri		
	Etáwah	17 8	18 0	15 0	22 8	23 8	19 8	6 8	6 8	5 0	13 0	13 0	10 8	21 8	23 0	18 8	21 8	22 0	19 0	25 8	25 8	18 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Etáwah		
	Etah	20 8	21 0	16 0	23 8	24 0	20 0	6 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	23 14	24 0	19 0	23 10	24 10	16 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Etah		
	Jalaun	21 0	20 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	23 4	23 12	18 0	26 0	27 8	18 2	280 0	280 0	240 0	7 0	7 12	...	Jalaun		
	Jhánsi	19 12	20 10	15 6	26 11	28 0	19 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	24 10	25 10	18 12	24 0	24 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Jhánsi		
	Lalitpur	20 4	21 8	14 12	30 0	28 0	20 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 8		26 0	28 0	18 8				26 4	26 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Lalitpur		
	Cawnpore	19 0	19 4	16 0	23 8	24 0	19 8	9 8	9 0	9 8	14 8	15 0	13 0	24 4	23 12	18 4	24 8	23 12	19 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Cawnpore		
	Fatehpur	19 8	19 0	14 8	24 0	24 0	17 8	9 8	9 8	10 4	21 8	21 8	14 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	24 0	25 0	17 4	26 8	26 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Fatehpur		
	Bánda	19 8	19 8	14 8	23 8	23 8	16 4	10 8	10 8	13 4	18 0	18 0	14 10	26 0	27 8	18 2	25 0	25 8	18 2	26 8	27 8	18 10	171 4	171 4	163 0	11 4	11 4	10 10	Bánda		
	Allahabad	No return received																											Allahabad		
	Hamírpur	20 0	19 8	14 8	21 0	21 0	16 0	9 8	9 0	8 0	17 0	18 12	11 8	24 12	24 12	17 12	23 0	24 12	17 6	25 0	24 12	17 8	140 0	120 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
	Jaunpur	19 1	20 7	14 2	26 13	26 13	17 4	7 12	7 12	11 4	20 7	21 3	13 1	25 6	25 6	16 4	22 9	19 12	18 0	26 2	26 2	16 15	197 12	197 12	169 8	8 1	8 1	7 8	Jaunpur		
	Gorakhpur	19 4	19 4	12 4	24 8	24 8	14 0	15 12	15 12	9 3	21 14	21 14	10 15	24 8	26 4	14 0	21 0	22 12	12 4	17 8	17 8	10 10	150 0	150 0	150 0	7 2	7 2	7 2	Gorakhpur		
	Basti	18 12	19 11	12 8	21 4	21 14	13 12	10 15	11 4	9 6	18 12	20 10	9 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 2	18 2	12 3	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 0½	6 14	7 3	Basti		
	Azamgarh	17 11	17 11	13 5	22 2	23 2	14 12	11 13	11 13	9 4	19 3	19 3	11 13	23 9	24 6	15 8	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	14 0	177 0	177 0	206 8	6 14	6 14	6 14	Azamgarh		
	Mirzapur	16 0	16 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	24 0	25 0	24 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Mirzapur		
	Benares	16 12	16 12	13 8	21 0	22 0	14 0	8 6	8 6	6 0	16 12	14 11	10 0	23 1	19 15	15 0	21 0	22 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	Benares		
	Ghazipur	17 6	18 0	14 2½	23 [illegible]	21 14½	15 7½	7 1½	7 1½	7 11½	18 0	18 0	11 9½	20 9½	20 9½	16 12	21 14	21 14½	15 7½	20 9½	20 9½	14 15	154 8	154 8	207 8	7 6	7 6	7 14	Ghazipur		
Panjab	Delhi	21 0	21 8	17 8	28 8	30 8	23 8				11 0	11 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	26 0	29 0	24 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 4	8 4	7 12	Delhi *a*	Panjab.	
	Gurgáon	21 0	22 0	15 8	30 0	31 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	27 0	31 0	22 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Gurgáon *b*		
	Karnál	No return received																											Karnál		
	Hissár	22 0	23 0	20 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	34 0	34 0	29 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár *c*		
	Rohtak	20 0	21 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	29 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	11 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Rohtak *d*		
	Sirsa	22 0	23 4	22 12	38 0	38 0	40 0	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	12 0	30 0	33 12	34 0	28 0	30 0	27 8	35 0	38 0	38 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	32 0	42 0	40 0	Sirsa *e*		
	Umballa	22 0	23 8	22 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	13 8	29 0	33 0	30 0	28 0	30 0	27 8	31 0	31 0	31 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4	9 4	Umballa *e*		
	Ludhiána	24 8	24 8	24 8	35 8	34 0	34 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	29 8	34 8	34 8	26 0	27 8	27 0	33 8	33 0	34 0	90 0	90 0	95 0	9 12	9 10	9 8	Ludhiána *f*		
	Simlá	No return received																											Simlá		
	Jullundur	23 8	24 0	23 0	26 0	40 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	32 0	35 0	29 8	22 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	35 0	30 0	110 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Jullundur *k*		
	Hushiárpur	24 0	26 0	24 0	32 0	35 0	32 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	12 0	28 0	33 0	27 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	28 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Hushiárpúr *e*		
	Kángra	20 0	20 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	21 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Kángra *e*		
	Amritsar	24 0	24 8	22 13	36 0	34 [illegible]	32 8	...	...	...	13 8	14 8	15 4	31 0	34 0	29 8	26 0	24 0	27 4	31 4	32 8	33 4	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Amritsar *p*		
	Siálkot	21 8	23 0	19 12	31 0	35 [illegible]	31 8	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	15 0	20 0	29 0	25 0	28 0	30 0	23 0	28 0	30 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 2	Siálkot *e*		
	Gurdáspúr	24 0	27 0	25 0	33 0	40 [illegible]	32 0	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	36 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	38 0	31 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Gurdáspúr *e*		
	Lahore	21 0	23 8	22 0	32 0	42 [illegible]	34 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	14 0	28 0	28 0	31 0	26 0	34 0	27 0	32 0	31 0	31 0	110 0	100 0	100 0	10 2	10 0	10 0	Lahore *o*		
	Ferozepore	23 12	24 0	23 0	36 0	40 [illegible]	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	29 0	33 0	40 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	38 0	33 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Ferozepore *g*		
	Gujránwála	21 0	22 4	20 4	34 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	15 0	30 0	29 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	30 0	32 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Gujránwála *h*		
	Ráwalpindi	No return received																											Ráwalpindi		
	Jhelum	24 0	28 0	17 0	31 0	42 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	32 0	40 0	22 0	32 0	37 0	20 0	26 0	35 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum *e*		
	Gujrát	23 0	26 0	18 8	35 0	40 0	29 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 11	30 0	34 0	30 0	32 0	35 0	24 0	29 0	34 0	25 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 12	10 8	Gujrát *e*		
	Shahpúr	28 8	29 0	19 0	45 0	50 0	29 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	36 0	40 0	30 0	36 0	40 0	24 0	40 0	42 0	26 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Shahpúr *e*		
	Mooltan	18 12	20 0	16 0	28 0	29 0	27 0	...	...	...	11 4	10 8	11 0	27 0	28 0	26 0	30 0	40 0	24 0	26 0	28 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	...	10 4	10 8	Mooltan *i*		
	Jhang	22 0	21 8	18 0	35 0	36 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	11 0	26 0	30 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 12	10 12	10 8	Jhang *j*		
	Montgomery	21 0	21 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	30 0	...	220 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Montgomery *n*		
	Muzaffargarh	22 0	22 0	16 0	33 0	34 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	26 0	21 0	29 0	31 0	19 0	32 0	39 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh *k*		
	Dera Ismail Khán	31 4	31 12	25 0	50 0	50 0	36 4	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	50 0	50 0	41 0	43 12	43 12	35 0	48 8	45 0	37 8	112 0	112 0	112 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dera Ismail Khán *q*		
	Dera Ghazi Khán	21 14	22 3	16 4	37 8	32 8	25 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 8	37 8	35 0	27 8	32 8	31 4	25 0	32 8	32 8	23 14	150 0	150 0	150 0	35 0	37 8	32 8	Dera Ghazi Khán *l*		
	Bannú	No return received																											Bannú		
	Peshawar	22 6	19 8	17 9	29 14	27 5	33 13	...	...	...	14 5	13 0	12 6	24 11	22 1	27 15	20 4	26 0	24 11	29 14	26 0	24 6	117 0	130 0	104 0	55 14	53 5	57 3	Peshawar *m*		
	Kohát	No return received																											Kohát		
	Hazára	22 0	25 8	17 12	34 0	44 0	27 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	27* 0	31* 0	25* 8	25 0	34 0	19 12	25 0	26 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazára *e*		
Oudh.	Lucknow	19 12	21 0	13 8	25 0	26 0	18 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	18 8	19 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	17 0	24 0	25 8	17 0	23 4	23 0	17 8	110 0	115 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Lucknow	Oudh.	
	Unáo	19 0	19 12	13 9	23 8	23 0	17 3	8 0	9 0	8 8	18 0	19 0	11 9	23 0	23 0	17 8	23 0	24 0	16 8	23 4	23 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	129 1	8 8	8 8	7 8	Unáo		
	Bára Banki	19 4	19 12	12 4	22 0	23 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	14 14	22 0	23 0	18 8	21 0	23 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	130 0	7 8	7 8	6 9	Bára Banki		
	Sítápur	22 8	23 8	15 0	27 6	...	22 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	15 6	19 4	14 0	30 8	29 0	20 0	26 12	28 8	20 0	37 12	40 0	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sítápur		
	Hardui	19 11	19 8	14 0	25 5	25 1	19 3	6 9	5 10	6 2	18 5	16 7	12 3	24 0	23 4	20 10	23 0	22 4	19 4	30 0	30 4	23 15	192 8	192 8	192 8	7 12	7 8	7 1	Hardui		
	Kheri	23 8	23 0	14 4	22 0	32 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 8	15 0	34 8	34 8	23 0	27 0	27 0	20 4	50 0*	50 0*	36 0†	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Kheri		
	Fyzabad	18 11	20 6	13 1	26 14	29 13	16 14	11 2	14 7	8 0	19 7	21 1	12 9	27 15	28 8	16 2	18 2	18 12	15 14	28 0	28 0	16 3	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	Fyzabad		
	Bharaich	21 0	21 0	11 8	27 0	27 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	15 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	17 0	170 0	170 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 2	Bharaich		
	Gonda	22 15	22 5	11 4	28 14	28 8	14 3	21 2	20 13	9 0	21 8	21 0	9 4	30 6	30 8	14 0	22 8	22 8	12 7	41 14	41 14	17 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Gonda		
	Rái Barelí	21 12	22 0	15 4	25 0	25 0	19 8	21 4	19 0	14 0	22 0	21 4	15 0	27 8	27 8	19 8	27 8	27 8	19 0	40 0	40 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Rái Barelí		
	Sultánpur	20 8	20 8	14 0	28 8	31 8	18 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	21 0	23 8	14 0	30 8	32 4	18 14	29 9	29 7	17 14	42 0	42 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Sultánpur		
	Pratábgarh	20 9	20 7	13 14	29 9	30 1	18 3	23 9	18 7	13 0	24 9	23 1	14 0	30 9	32 4	18 14	29 9	29 7	17 14	36 2	40 4	17 14	200 0	200 0	183 0	7 4	7 4	6 1	Pratábgarh		

References.

a. Barley and gram rising.
b. Wheat, barley and gram rising.
c. Nearly stationary.
d. Wheat, rice, bájra and jowár rising.
e. Prices rising.
f. Barley falling; bájra and jowár rising.
g. Bájra, jowár and gram rising.
h. Wheat, barley, rice and gram rising; jowár falling.
i. Wheat, barley, bájra, jowár and gram rising.
j. Barley and jowár rising.
k. Barley, bájra, jowár and gram rising.
l. Barley, bájra and jowár falling.
m. Prices falling.
n. Rice falling.
o. Wheat, barley, bájra and gram rising.
p. Barley and bájra falling; wheat, jowár and gram rising.
q. Gram falling.

* Maize or Indian-corn.

Description of Lesser Millets.

Small Jowár.

Kodon.
Paddy.
Do.
* Kodon. † Sawan and Madua.
Madua.
‡ Kodon. § Madua.

Kodon.
Sawan.
Madua.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of February 1875 —concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	25 8	28 8	22 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	10 0	16 8	16 8	16 0	40 0	42 0	27 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara	26 0	28 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	23 0	24 0	23 0	36 0	38 0	27 0	...	...	...
	Chanda	20 5	25 6	25 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	19 7	18 4	40 0	47 5	40 0	...	...	...
	Wardha	23 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 5	8 8	12 0	12 5	13 0	55 0	58 5	40 0	...	...	...
	Balaghat	29 0	29 0	18 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	25 0	25 0	19 4	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	23 0	24 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	20 0
	Saugor	21 0	21 0	16 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 0	11 8	30 0	30 0	21 0	...	...	17 0
	Damoh	24 8	24 0	17 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	30 0	...
	Seoni	32 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	25 0	27 0	19 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	40 0	35 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Betul	24 0	24 0	19 4	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	13 8	32 0	32 0	25 0	...	...	...
	Chindwara	26 0	27 0	21 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	40 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	22 0	20 8	17 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur	26 0	26 0	18 8	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	11 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	21 0
	Nimar	16 14	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	31 0	31 0	...	30 0	30 0	...
	Raipur	48 0	46 0	40 0	...	...	...	21 4	22 0	22 0	38 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	28 0	24 0	31 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	28 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	32 0	48 0	36 0	...	...	...	38 0	36 0	28 0	44 0	48 0	48 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	50 0	50 0	36 0	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	19 1	18 8	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 2	8 5	12 5	12 9	11 9	26 1	27 3	28 4	30 0	30 5	28 2
	Bolarum	18 9	19 9	19 3	...	...	...	9 8	10 4	10 4	11 4	11 6	12 4	25 2	28 0	27 0	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	10 0	10 5	13 0	...	...	...	5 7	6 0	7 0	10 2	10 5	11 5	25 0	23 0	28 0	32 0	34 0	30 0
	Oomraotee	20 0	21 0	18 0	14 0	16 0	13 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	52 0	52 0	36 0	26 0	32 0	22 0
	Akola	21 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	42 0	40 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	27 0
	Elichpur	20 0	20 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	44 0	44 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	26 0
	Buldana	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	36 0	40 0	31 0	34 0	36 0	28 0
	Woon	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	60 0	48* 0	45 0	...	...	...
	Bassim	23 5	23 5	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 5	13 5	13 5	12 5	64 0	64 0	38 5	45 5	45 5	25 5
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore — Wholesale	14 5	13 5	10 7	12 2	13 0	12 0	10 7	10 5	10 2	15 7	15 5	12 7	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...
	Bangalore — Retail	14 0	13 0	10 2	11 7	12 5	11 5	10 2	10 0	10 0	15 2	15 0	12 2	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...
	Kolar — Wholesale	...	...	9 2	9 6	10 3	12 9	17 4	17 4	14 5	22 2	22 2	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar — Retail	...	...	8 7	9 4	10 1	12 3	17 2	17 2	14 2	21 6	21 6	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Túmkúr — Wholesale	12 5	12 5	9 5	12 5	12 5	9 5	17 0	17 0	13 5	19 0	19 0	14 5	25 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...
	Túmkúr — Retail	12 0	12 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Mysore — Wholesale	11 4	10 4	8 5	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	12 1	13 7	14 0	13 1	34 5	33 4	...	...	...	26 2
	Mysore — Retail	11 0	9 8	8 1	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	11 4	13 5	13 1	12 7	33 5	32 4	...	...	...	25 2
	Hassan — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan — Retail	11 0	10 5	10 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	15 7	14 7	13 5	20 0	16 7	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga — Retail	16 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	13 5	12 0	18 0	16 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	40 0	34 0	38 0	...	...	...
	Kadur — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadur — Retail	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog — Wholesale	22 0	15 2	12 0	19 2	16 4	14 0	18 4	17 6	12 4	20 8	20 2	14 4	41 6	45 0	38 0	32 4	32 0	...
	Chitaldroog — Retail	14 8	13 0	9 0	18 6	15 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	36 0	36 0	34 0	28 0	28 0	32 0
	Coorg — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg — Retail	8 4	8 3	7 2	8 5	8 6	8 0	11 3	10 2	11 5	16 6	16 4	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur	17 0	17 0	...	25 0	25 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	26 0	26 0	...	24 0	23 8	...
	Kishengurh	17 0	16 8	...	23 0	24 0	...	6 12	7 8	...	8 0	9 0	...	24 0	24 0	...	21 0	22 0	...
	Alwar	22 4	22 0	14 8	33 0	34 0	20 8	6 10	6 10	9 4	10 0	10 8	10 0	34 0	34 0	20 0	31 8	30 8	18 0
	Bhurtpur (City)	20 0	20 0	15 4	31 0	30 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	27 8	26 0	16 8
	Kerowli (City)	20 0	20 0	13 6	31 4	32 8	17 8	11 4	11 4	12 8	12 8	11 12	31 10	32 8	15 0	28 2	27 8	15 4	
	Ajmir	15 11	16 4	13 7	23 0	23 4	17 8	5 0	5 8	5 0	9 8	8 5	8 0	20 8	20 0	16 8	20 8	20 8	13 0
	Deolie Cantonment	No return received.																	
	Erinpura	16 8	18 4	16 0	29 8	32 0	22 8	...	...	...	9 4	10 0	7 8	25 0	25 0	18 4	29 0	30 0	19 8
	Sirohi	17 8	18 8	15 0	34 0	34 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	39 0	20 0	37 8	37 8	23 0
	Aboo	17 0	17 10	12 6	20 12	22 0	16 14	5 10	5 10	5 10	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	25 4	24 0	16 14
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	27 0	27 0	22 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar	11 14	15 0	15 2	20 5	20 5	21 14	...	...	...	8 10	9 9	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	No return received.																	
	Marwar	16 2	16 4	...	26 4	26 4	...	6 4	6 4	...	7 8	7 13	...	21 4	22 8	...	21 4	21 4	...
	Bikaneer	No return received.																	
	Bundi	20 0	18 12	12 8	25 0	24 0	14 0	7 0	8 0	6 0	9 8	9 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...
	Kota	20 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	9 4	8 0	...	10 4	10 0	...	28 0	28 8	...	...	...	...
	Tonk	17 14	21 0	12 4	27 12	31 12	16 4	7 0	6 0	6 3	12 0	10 0	9 4	30 8	33 4	17 0	24 0	25 0	...
	Jhallawar	16 10	16 8	13 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	8 8	7 8	10 0	9 8	8 8	20 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	...
	Shahpoora	16 4	16 8	13 0	22 0	22 8	16 4	7 8	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	22 0	17 12	20 0	20 8	14 8
Central India.	Indore	14 12	15 0	14 9	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	24 0
	Gwalior	14 14	15 0	12 2	20 4	21 0	15 9	6 14	6 14	7 5	8 4	8 4	7 15	18 15	19 9	16 4	18 4	18 8	14 12
	Goona	20 8	20 8	...	20 0	18 0	...	10 4	10 0	...	11 0	10 4	...	26 0	25 0	...	22 0	22 0	...
	Rutlam	13 12	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	21 12	22 8	23 8	17 12	17 12	18 4
	Baghelkhund (Sutna)	23 0	23 0	16 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	24 0	23 0	16 0	30 8	33 0	19 0	25 0	26 0	19 0

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 7	Bhandara ...		
...	...	...	17 5	20 0	26 3	480 0	480 0	270 0	10 0	10 0	8 3	Chanda ...		
...	...	...	20 0	19 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	Wardha ...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	17 0	260 0	250 0	280 0	8 0	8 8	7 0	Balaghat ...		
30 0	35 0	29 0	31 0	30 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 12	8 4	Jubbulpore ...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	18 8	200 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Saugor ...		
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	19 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Damoh ...		
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	23 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Seoni ...		
35 0	30 0	22 0	35 0	35 0	26 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Mandla ...		
24 0	25 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	6 0	Betul ...		
23 0	24 8	23 10	24 0	26 0	26 8	200 0	200 0	280 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Chindwara ...		
...	...	...	25 0	23 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	5 4	Hoshangabad ...		
36 0	36 0	29 8	31 0	31 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 4	6 4	6 8	Narsinghpur ...		
...	...	...	17 10	17 10	...	160 0	160 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	Nimar ...		
...	...	...	28 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	7 8	Raipur ...		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	130 0	130 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	6 8	Sambalpur ...		
100 0	100 0	100 0	20 0	21 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	Bilaspur ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Upper Godavery ...		
35 7	34 5	28 2	17 9	17 8	18 8	100 0	100 0	125 0	10 8	10 5	10 4	Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
...	...	...	17 7	18 3	17 7	112 9	112 9	112 9	10 0	9 8	10 0	Bolarum ...		
...	...	...	18 0	17 2	19 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 2	10 5	11 0	Chudderghat ...		
...	...	...	20 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	Oomraotee ...		
10 0	10 0	12 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	106 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	Akola ...		
...	...	...	18 0	17 0	18 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	9 0	8 0	Elichpur ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	Buldana ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	400 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Woon ...		
17 0	17 0	10 5	24 0	24 0	20 0	90 0	90 0	...	9 0	9 0	7 7	Bassim ...		* 80 wrongly entered in last return in District Statement.
35 7	36 0	34 2	20 5	21 0	22 2	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 2	Bangalore — Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
34 7	35 0	33 2	20 0	20 5	21 5	72 0	72 0	67 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Bangalore — Retail ...		
39 4	37 6	37 3	25 4	27 7	23 1	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	15 4	Kolar ... — Wholesale		
39 1	37 1	37 1	25 1	27 4	22 8	172 4	172 4	172 0	15 4	15 4	14 9	Kolar ... — Retail ...		
58 0	58 0	58 0	25 0	21 0	28 0	182 0	182 0	182 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	Túmkúr ... — Wholesale		
56 0	56 0	56 0	24 0	20 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	170 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	Túmkúr ... — Retail ...		
30 4	29 7	33 5	22 0	22 0	26 2	84 0	84 0	84 0	11 5	9 6	12 1	Mysore ... — Wholesale		
29 7	29 3	32 4	21 0	21 0	25 6	74 0	74 0	72 0	11 0	9 4	11 4	Mysore ... — Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan ... — Wholesale		
31 5	34 7	42 0	23 0	25 2	18 5	150 0	150 0	150 0	11 5	12 5	11 0	Hassan ... — Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga... — Wholesale		
48 0	38 0	38 0	24 0	17 0	26 0	400 0	360 0	360 0	12 0	11 5	10 0	Shimoga... — Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur ... — Wholesale		
32 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	14 0	16 0	60 0	60 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Kadur ... — Retail ...		
58 3	54 1	52 0	25 8	22 4	25 4	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	...	Chital-droog. — Wholesale		
45 6	48 0	44 0	21 2	20 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	Chital-droog. — Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg ... — Wholesale		
26 2	25 7	34 3	21 1	20 6	20 5	110 0	110 0	119 9	10 7	10 5	11 9	Coorg ... — Retail ...		
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	80 0	80 0	...	19 0	19 0	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	† Per man's load.
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	42 0	40 0	...	Kishengurh ...		
...	...	...	33 0	34 8	18 8	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	Alwar ...		
31 8	31 8	30 6	32 0	31 0	18 2	80 0	80 0	160 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	Bhurtpur (City) ...		
30 0	30 0	17 11	31 4	31 4	16 4	160 0	160 0	320 0	32 8	32 8	30 0	Kerowli (City) ...		
...	...	...	20 4	21 11	16 4	95 0	95 0	105 0	40 0	37 8	40 0	Ajmir ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Deolie Cantonment ...		
...	...	...	19 8	19 8	17 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura ...		
...	...	...	19 8	19 8	17 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	Sirohi ...		
...	...	...	15 8	15 12	15 3	100 0	100 0	100 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	Aboo ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	6 Pie.†	6 Pie.†	6 Pie.†	11 0	11 0	11 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...		
...	...	...	15 10	16 0	16 6	4 5	4 5	2 20	28 0	29 2	28 2	Meywar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Banswarra(MeywarAgency)		
...	...	...	16 4	16 14	...	70 0	70 0	...	50 0	50 0	...	Marwar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Bikaneer ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	140 0	35 0	34 0	28 0	Bundi ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	...	23 0	22 0	...	Kota ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	155 0	120 0	37 0	36 0	37 2	Tonk ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	100 0	27 0	...	27 4	Jhallawar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	33 0	Shahpoora ...		
...	...	...	17 0	16 0	13 12	96 0	96 0	106 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	Indore ...	Central India.	
...	...	...	19 1	18 8	16 1	91 6	91 6	91 6	12 6	12 2	13 4	Gwalior ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	220 0	220 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	Goona ...		
...	...	...	16 4	16 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4	10 8	Rutlam ...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	18 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 6	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...		

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

Following the precedents of former years, this report has been arranged under the following heads:—

GENERAL, including revenue and expenditure, number of messages—offices opened, &c., &c.

INLAND TARIFF.

INTERNATIONAL TARIFF AND COMMUNICATION WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

EXTENSION OF LINES AND WIRES.

EXTRAORDINARY WORKS.

RELATIONS WITH THE GUARANTEED AND STATE RAILWAYS.

STORES AND WORKSHOPS.

CEYLON.

2. As all the chief events were reported to Government in detail as they occurred, I have given but a brief summary of them in the letter-press of this report. The actual progress and position of the department in its administrative and financial aspect is exhibited in the very detailed tabulated figure statements and diagrams annexed, *viz.*:—

Appendix A. Return of the number and value of Inland and Foreign messages sent and of Foreign messages received and transit during the year 1873-74, showing also the increase and decrease under each head on the figures for the previous year 1872-73.

" B. List of offices arranged according to the number of sent messages during 1873-74.

" C. Return of the number and value of State and Private messages sent from each presidency and province during the year 1873-74.

" D. Return of the number of messages to, from, and through each station, their value and revenue and expenditure of each office.

" E. Synopsis of complaints.

" F. Statement showing the number of errors detected in the transmission of messages for the year 1873.

" G. Statement showing the times occupied in the transmission of messages between the stations mentioned for each month of the year 1873-74.

" H. Statement showing the number and value of news-free messages in each division during 1873-74.

" I. Statement showing the number and value of messages transferred to, and received from, railways during 1873-74.

" J. Statement showing the number of service messages sent from each division during 1873-74.

" K. Return of undelivered messages for the year 1873-74.

" L. Abstract of press messages for 1873-74.

" M. Statements of interruptions (excluding Ceylon).

" N. List of soldiers under training, qualified and employed in offices during 1873-74.

" O. Value of annual increments to Telegraph Masters and signallers.

" P. Return of the number of paid Foreign messages by each route and Indian share of collections for 1873-74.

" Q. Analysis of Foreign Traffic for the first six months of the year 1873-74, showing the countries of origin and destination of the messages, (Indian.)

The five diagrams appended show expenditure on signal offices and revenue, the comparative number and value of messages, Traffic, Foreign, and Inland, Private and State, and also the average time intervals and proportion of detected errors.

GENERAL.

3. The results of the year, of which the details are given in Annexure 1, are on the whole very satisfactory. There has been an increase of revenue, not equal to what was anticipated, yet considerable; a decrease in expenditure, in complaints, in the times of transmission, in errors, interruptions, and generally of defects in working.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	Rs.
In 1872-73, the working expenditure was	25,70,905
the revenue	18,38,788
Difference	7,32,117
In 1873-74, the expenditure has been	25,81,283
the revenue	20,19,617
Difference	5,61,666

4. This difference will annually diminish as the area of our operations extends. The strength of the direction and construction officers is constant; it could not be diminished if the work decreased one-half; it would require but slight increase if the work were doubled. The variable element is the subordinate staff, and that increases in a smaller ratio than the work.

5. It costs little more labor or expense for the Assistant Superintendent, who has executive charge of 400 miles of Government wire and a few offices along a railway, to also maintain that railway's wires, but it is manifestly to the pecuniary advantage of both Railway and Government that he should do so. This year the Department earned Rs. 60,206 as rent for the wires it has let to, and maintained for, railways. Next year, when the State Railways are more advanced, and this Department provides and maintains for the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, and probably also for Eastern Bengal Railway, the revenue from this source will be considerably enhanced. The number of guaranteed offices is also increasing, and although directly they earn no more than they spend, work begets work, and indirectly they bring a considerable amount of extra grist to the mill.

6. The commercial part of the traffic *per se* is not unremunerative; it is the political lines and offices chiefly on the frontier that are the drag upon the telegraph prosperity. However large or however small may be the tariff, it is impossible to make the revenue of such offices as Kohat, Abbottabad or Jacobabad, equal the expenditure incurred on their maintenance.

7. For many years few people believed that the guaranteed railways could earn enough to pay their interest; but some now do more and are annually improving in this respect. The Telegraph Department will, let us hope, follow this good example; but whether it does or does not, it is admitted that the immense growth of the total revenues of the country during the past 25 years is chiefly due to its greatly improved communications, and that if these have not paid directly, they have done so indirectly and most profitably.

8. The cash receipts (exclusive of rent due from railways) amounted to Rs. 18,19,456, as compared with Rs. 17,27,600 during 1872-73. The following are the principal items:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Inland messages	12,31,303	3	0			
Foreign messages	5,52,127	15	0			
Total message revenue ...				17,83,431	2	0
Sale of forms, books and maps ...	4,118	0	0			
Telegraph Gazette	13,749	0	0			
Guarantees	11,702	0	0			
Miscellaneous	6,456	0	0			
				36,025	0	0
Total Cash				18,19,456	2	0

Pro formâ charges—

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Value of free messages despatched by order of Government ...	98,157 4 0	
Value of European news delivered free to certain officials ...	40,325 0 0	
Total *Pro formâ* ...		1,38,482 4 0
Total Cash and *Pro formâ* ...		19,57,938 6 0
Earnings		20,19,617 0 0
		61,679 0 0
Difference composed of the following items—		
Claims from Railway		57,894 0 0
	Rs. A. P.	
Do. Guarantees	14,587 0 0	
Less cash received	11,702 0 0	
		2,885 0 0
Ceylon railway maintenance ...	... ...	900 0 0
		61,679 0 0

9. The annual summary statement of the number and value of messages under the heads Inland and Foreign, State and Private, is annexed (Appendix A).

The following are the net results compared with the previous year :—

Nature of Collections.	Increase.		Decrease.		Percentage of			
					Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
State	7,883	20,934 8 0	...	0 0 0	13·43	10·29	...	...
Private	53,197	59,018 3 0	...	0 0 0	8·50	3·93	...	...
Total ...	61,080	79,952 11 0	...	0 0 0	8·92	4·69	...	...

10. The large increase in the number of *State messages* (see Appendix A) calls for explanation—

Out of the number 7,883 (increase), Bengal alone sent 6,275 and British Burmah 1,289. The latter was the country called upon to supply the enormous amount of rice required to meet the pressing demands of the former; of the remainder, (only 319,) nearly one-half or 152, came from Assam, and were connected with the arrangements for placing that province under a Chief Commissioner, and the remaining 167 are spread over the whole of India.

Bombay, Rajpootana, and Nagpore certainly exhibit a considerable increase, but there are corresponding decreases in other places, and the whole is satisfactorily explained away when we remember that the famine operations affected more or less remote districts. There is a slight tendency in some offices to do many things by telegraph that could be done, almost as well, by letter, but the strict censorship maintained by this department, coupled with compulsory prepayment, acts as a very effective check on extravagance. I am not inimical to the wires being even more freely used than at present for State purposes, especially on lines that have not heavy traffic; the time, labor, and paper saved by recourse to short telegrams in lieu of the usual cumbrous official communications must often be in itself worth the difference in cost between post and telegraph, irrespective of the gain in acceleration of the transaction of business which may thus be concluded in a few hours instead of having to wait for days for replies.

11. The following return gives the number and value for the past seven years of all messages, except departmental, and the percentage of increase or decrease, as compared with the figures for 1867-68, and shows an increase in value of about 57 per cent. in that time.

Abstract of the Number and Value of Messages, showing percentage of Increase or Decrease as compared with 1867-68.

Year.	State.				Private.				Total Paid Messages.				News-free Messages.	
			Percentage of Value.				Percentage of Value.				Percentage of Value.			
	No.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.	No.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.	No.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.	No.	Value.
		Rs. A.				Rs. A.				Rs. A.				Rs. A.
1867-68 ...	41,306	1,78,700 15	...	...	2,69,638	9,57,439 7	...	...	3,10,944	11,36,140 6	...	...	8,199	1,60,650 0
1868-69 ...	40,615	1,61,297 7	...	9·75	3,33,856	9,94,795 3	3·90	...	3,74,471	11,56,092 10	1·76	...	6,690	65,990 0
1869-70 ...	39,403	1,37,593 4	...	23·00	4,45,215	10,73,047 11	12·00	...	4,84,618	12,10,639 15	6·50	...	3,597	37,638 10
1870-71 ...	37,606	1,22,760 7	...	31·30	5,39,755	11,78,784 9	23·12	...	5,77,361	13,01,545 15	14·56	...	3,873	49,775 0
1871-72 ...	54,305	2,21,951 13	24·2	...	6,00,633	13,54,641 6	41·48	...	6,54,938	15,76,593 3	38·75	...	3,769	48,982 8
1872-73 ...	58,659	2,03,409 11	13·82	...	6,25,729	15,00,068 12	56·78	...	6,84,388	17,03,478 7	49·93	...	5,008	65,236 4
1873-74 ...	66,542	2,24,344 3	25·54	...	6,78,926	15,59,086 15	62·84	...	7,45,468	17,83,431 2	56·90	...	5,777	98,157 4

12. The proportions of the total revenue earned by each class of message were :—

	Private.	State.	Total.
Inland	57·09	11·95	69·04
Foreign	30·32	·64	30·96
Total	87·41	12·59	100· per cent.

Number of Messages.

13. The total number of messages, Inland and Foreign, transmitted was 7,88,048. The particulars are exhibited in the following return. Of this number, 7,45,468 were paid messages, divided as follows :—

	Private.	State.	Total.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Inland	79·44	8·77	88·21
Foreign	11·69	·16	11·79
Total ...	91·07	8·93	100·

Private messages have increased 8·50 per cent. and State messages 13·43 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

The increase in State messages is in inland traffic only, there having been a slight decrease in Foreign State telegrams. Private traffic shows an increase under both heads.

14. Appendix B is a list of stations arranged in order according to the number of messages despatched from each, of which the following is an abstract :—

No. of *sent* paid messages per annum.	No. of Offices.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.
Above 1,00,000	1	1
„ 75,000 and under 1,00,000	1	1
„ 50,000 „ „ 75,000	0	0
„ 25,000 „ „ 50,000	1	2
„ 20,000 „ „ 25,000	1	1
„ 15,000 „ „ 20,000	1	1
„ 10,000 „ „ 15,000	3	1
„ 5,000 „ „ 10,000	15	18
„ 1,000 „ „ 5,000	82	93
„ 500 „ „ 1,000	56	44
„ 100 „ „ 500	36	34
under 100	5	4

Temporary offices and those open for a portion of the year have been excluded from this calculation.

15. The average number of paid-sent messages per office is 3,313 for 1873-74, against 3,119 for 1872-73.

16. Appendix C is the usual return called for by the Financial Department, showing the extent and value of the traffic arranged according to presidencies, &c.

17. The annual detailed return of the number of messages to, from, and through each station, of their value, and of the expenditure incurred at each office, is also annexed (Appendix D).

18. The amount of Signal Office expenditure, exclusive of Ceylon, is extracted below and contrasted with previous years:—

Year.	Number of Offices.	Message revenue.	Number of Messages.	Signal Office expenditure.	Decrease as compared with 1868-69.
		Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1868-69	186	11,56,093	433,552	13,47,706 6 0	... ...
1869-70	190	12,10,640	543,435	13,13,425 1 0	34,281 5 0
1870-71	197	13,01,546	629,233	12,49,022 8 0	98,683 14 0
1871-72	192	15,76,593	702,706	12,36,566 2 0	1,11,140 4 0
1872-73	195	17,03,478	726,341	12,78,166 3 0	69,540 0 0
1873-74	225	17,83,431	788,048	12,60,401 0 0	77,305 6 0

These figures shew the efforts made to keep down expenditure, and require no comment.

Complaints.

19. The following is an abstract shewing the number and percentage of complaints by the public during the past seven years. The details of the year are given in Appendix E. The results are also a strong indication that the public appreciate the goodness of the service:—

Year.	Total number of "Private" and "State" paid messages.			Total number of complaints.			Percentage of complaints.		
	Indian.	Foreign.	Total.	Indian.	Foreign.	Total.	Indian.	Foreign.	Total.
1867-68	2,82,583	28,361	3,10,944	414	174	588	·15	·61	·19
1868-69	3,41,845	32,626	3,74,471	618	285	903	·18	·87	·24
1869-70	4,41,327	43,291	4,81,618	418	403	821	·09	·93	·17
1870-71	5,10,341	67,020	5,77,361	312	409	721	·06	·61	·12
1871-72	5,75,535	79,403	6,54,938	244	240	484	·04	·30	·07
1872-73	6,06,294	78,094	6,84,388	224	184	408	·034	·209	·054
1873-74	6,57,582	87,886	7,45,468	217	148	365	·035	·189	·053

Errors.

20. A statement is annexed (Appendix F) showing the number of messages compared, and the proportion of detected errors, during the year. It will be seen that, excluding very trivial mistakes, one error was detected in every 217 messages.

Speed of Signalling.

21. Appendix G shows the average time occupied in the transmission of all classes of messages over the principal lines. There has been an increase of speed amounting to 30 per cent., or, excluding the Madras—Galle route, 25 per cent., over the averages of the preceding year.

The following is an abstract of these returns for the past seven years, which explains itself and shows how steady the progress has been year by year. The average time occupied in the transmission of foreign and other precedence messages is far lower:—

Year.	Calcutta and Kurrachee.			Calcutta and Bombay.			Calcutta and Madras.			Bombay and Kurrachee.			Bombay and Madras.			Mean of time occupied in transmission over all five routes.
	Calcutta. Kurrachee.	Kurrachee. Calcutta.	Mean.	Calcutta. Bombay.	Bombay. Calcutta.	Mean.	Calcutta. Madras.	Madras. Calcutta.	Mean.	Bombay. Kurrachee.	Kurrachee. Bombay.	Mean.	Bombay. Madras.	Madras. Bombay.	Mean.	
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1867-68	17 48	18 55	18 21	19 34	19 45	19 39	10 29	8 26	9 27	6 0	6 45	6 22	9 15	10 13	9 44	12 43
1868-69	8 8	8 46	8 27	20 41	13 37	17 9	17 20	20 35	18 57	6 4	5 23	5 43	12 20	15 50	14 5	12 52
1869-70	4 43	3 25	4 4	8 35	8 57	8 46	10 59	10 43	10 51	4 15	3 36	3 55	7 50	7 57	7 53	7 42
1870-71	2 17	3 30	2 53	6 0	5 12	5 6	2 59	2 46	2 52	1 2	1 57	1 29	2 59	2 55	2 57	3 3
1871-72	1 55	2 4	1 59	3 6	2 31	2 48	1 53	1 42	1 47	0 50	1 25	1 7	1 25	1 18	1 21	1 48
1872-73	1 37	1 29	1 33	2 42	2 6	2 24	2 6	2 0	2 3	1 10	0 50	1 3	1 30	1 15	1 22	1 41
1873-74	1 32	1 18	1 25	1 56	1 35	1 45	1 31	1 27	1 29	1 1	0 52	0 56	0 58	0 34	0 46	1 16

Year.	Statement showing the relative time intervals by each route each year, adopting the average of 1873-74 as the unit.															Total number of paid messages transmitted.
1867-68	...	...	12·95	...	...	11·23	...	...	0·37	...	...	6·82	...	...	12·69	310,944
1868-69	...	...	5·90	...	...	9·80	...	...	12·78	...	...	6·12	...	...	18·37	374,471
1869-70	...	...	2·85	...	...	5·00	...	...	7·31	...	...	4·19	...	...	10·28	484,618
1870-71	...	...	2·03	...	...	2·91	...	...	1·86	...	...	1·59	...	...	3·85	577,361
1871-72	...	...	1·40	...	...	1·60	...	...	1·14	...	...	1·19	...	...	1·76	654,938
1872-73	...	...	1·09	...	...	1·37	...	...	1·34	...	...	1·13	...	...	1·78	684,388
1873-74	...	...	1·00	...	...	1·00	...	...	1·00	...	...	1·00	...	...	1·00	745,468

Free "news messages."

22. 5,777 were despatched against 5,008 in 1872-73. Their value was Rs. 98,157-4. See Appendix H.

Messages exchanged with Railways.

23. Appendix I shows the number and value and description of messages exchanged with the different railway systems. The number is still insignificant. At present barely 41,000, from nearly 700 stations, are sent over the joint lines, but whenever arrangements are made similar to those that exist in England, where the railway transfers at the nearest point to the state offices, they will, I believe, largely increase.

Departmental Service Messages.

24. There is a slight falling off in the number of service messages, the particulars are given in Appendix J. Considering the general increase in the departmental operations, this result exhibits the strict check imposed on the use of the telegraph in respect to its own members.

Undelivered Messages.

25. Appendix K gives a list of undelivered messages for each month of the year. There was a reduction in number of 32·7 per cent., as compared with 1872-73; and if to this difference be added the large increase in the number of messages transmitted, a vast improvement will be shown in this important matter.

Press Messages.

26. Appendix L gives an abstract of all press messages despatched. Their number was only 2,375, and the value of the concession made (the difference between the ordinary rates and those actually levied) was Rs. 44,188-12.

27. These figures exhibit in a marked manner the difference between the enterprise of England and of India. The whole press of India spent only Rs. 14,729, in the year, in obtaining early information on subjects of general interest. The London *Daily News* paid in one day Rs. 1,400 for one telegram containing intelligence from the famine districts.

28. Undoubtedly, in India, there is a lack of sensational occurrences interesting to its residents, and an absence of that perhaps unhealthy impatient curiousity, of that competition and of those press associations that exist in Europe and America, but something more than the meagre information communicated by Reuter might be culled from the newspapers received weekly at

various ports from Australia, China, Europe and America, something worth communicating two or three days earlier than is possible by post, with advantage to the readers, and, I would hope, of the press proprietors. The number of both is certainly far greater in England and America. But how much larger is the area of India and how slow, comparatively, the communication by post. It pays in England and in America to forestall the post by a few hours, but in this country a few days appear to be of little consequence.

Interruptions.

29. The number and duration of interruptions during the past six years are shown in Appendix M. The improvement has been steady and satisfactory. As compared with 1868-69, the number has decreased 40·12 per cent. This, if the extension of the lines be taken into account, represents a decrease of nearly 100 per cent., and a corresponding increase in efficiency. A comparison with the previous year 1872-73 indicates a very decided improvement during the past year, the actual number of interruptions having been 19 per cent., and the relative number nearly 24 per cent. less. The average duration of the interruptions was also less last year—a result doubtless, in some measure, attributable to the action of electrical testing.

Number of Offices.

30. The particulars of all new offices opened during the year are given in the following return. The number working on the 31st March 1874 was 225, being 22 in excess of the number on the same date of the previous year. All those offices opened in the distressed districts that do not pay their working expenses, or are not required for political purposes, will be closed as early as practicable :—

Division.	Name of Telegraph Office.	When opened.	Remarks.
Bangalore	Coonoor	March 21, 1874 ...	Opened on the requisition of the Madras Government.
Bengal	Dinapore	November 19, 1873 ...	Opened at the suggestion of the Director General, and proposed to be worked by soldier signallers.
Bombay	Limree	April 1, 1873 ...	Opened on guarantee by the Chief of Bhownuggur to make good any loss that may be incurred on account of working and maintenance of the lines.
British Burmah ...	Bassein	February 3, 1874 ...	On recommendation of the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, as affording great facility to commerce of British Burmah.
Ditto	Elephant Point ...	April 3, 1873 ...	Rs. 300 per mensem guaranteed by the Chamber of Commerce.
Ditto	Laiugha	July 9, 1873 ...	Frontier Office. To connect the telegraph system of British and Upper Burmah.
Nagpore	Saugor	April 14, 1873 ...	On the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, on political and military grounds.
Punjab	Mean Meer	November 20, 1873 ...	On recommendation of Superintendent, Punjab, as a military office.
Ditto	Shaharunpore ...	December 12, 1873 ...	Experimental. On recommendation of Superintendent, Punjab, who expects it to pay its expenses.
Ditto	Adamwahan ...	July 4, 1873 ...	Opened on guarantee by the I. V. S. Railway to pay all its expenses.
Famine lines ...	Mozufferpore ...	February 18, 1874 ...	Opened under authority of the Government of India for famine purposes.
	Hazeepore	,, 18, 1874 ...	
	Seetamurree ...	,, 22, 1874 ...	
	Durbungah	,, 21, 1874 ...	
	Motecharee ...	,, 25, 1874 ...	
	Mudhoobunee ...	,, 24, 1874 ...	
	Bettiah	,, 27, 1874 ...	
	Barrh Ghât	March 9, 1874 ...	
	Neraya	,, 9, 1874 ...	
	Ramnuggur	,, 9, 1874 ...	
	Bazeetpore	,, 14, 1874 ...	
	Naga Bustee ...	,, 18, 1874 ...	
	Soopool	,, 27, 1874 ...	
	Tajpore	,, 28, 1874 ...	
Offices closed.		*When closed.*	
Dacca	Seallo	July 10, 1873. ...	Bank Office, Pudda River.
Sind	Indus, left bank ...	September 17, 1873 ...	Bank Office.
	Dumagodium ...	.....	Transferred to Madras Irrigation Department.
	Enchampilly ...	.....	
	Sironcha	.....	

Number of Offices open on the 31st of March 1874.

Division.	Class. 1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Total.
Arracan	2	3	...	5
Assam	...	4	6	10
Bangalore	2	3	7	12
Bengal	3	13	4	20
Bombay	5	5	13	23
British Burmah	2	6	4	12
Ceylon	3	2	3	8
Dacca	3	2	1	6
Famine	...	3	11	14
Ganjam	2	3	5	10
Indore	1	4	8	13
Madras	5	...	3	8
Malabar Coast	4	8	4	16
Nagpore	3	3	7	13
Oudh and Rohilkund	...	1	5	6
Punjab	3	5	24	32
Rajpootana	1	2	5	8
Sind	2	2	5	9
Grand Total ...	41	69	115	225

Number of offices open on 31st March 1873	203
Deduct—	
Number of offices closed during 1873-74	2
	201
Add—	
Number of offices opened during 1873-74	24
Total number of offices open on 31st March 1874	225

Signalling Establishment.

31. *Civil Signallers.*—The general conduct of this branch of the department has been excellent; wherever I go, I receive willing testimony to their good conduct and civility from the civil officers and the general residents. The extent of their knowledge of practical electricity and its application to telegraphy would really be very creditable to any signaller in any country in the world.

32. Telegraphing seems to suit the idiosyncrasy of the East Indians exactly and to be very popular with them. The number of applications for admission is far beyond our requirements, which of course gives the power of selection and enables us to secure from the Ootacamund Lawrence Orphan Asylum and other schools really intelligent lads who entering the department young make it their home.

33. *Military Signallers.*—The utility of disseminating a knowledge of signalling throughout the army has lately been well illustrated. The improvements in the insulation and construction of the lines, the adaptation of the instruments to the demands of science, and the limitation of the hours of working, have made it possible to dispense with some intermediate offices altogether, and with a large proportion of the signallers at others.

34. This reduction of establishment which has been going on for some years reached something more than its safest lowest point some months since, and at the time Sir Richard Temple made his application for some dozen extra offices to be opened, the number of signallers of the regular establishment was insufficient to man them. In this dilemma the reserve in the army became of great value. By employing soldiers who had been trained in former years at many of the military station offices, a sufficient number of civilian signallers were released from them to man not only the famine offices, but also to work the telegraph for the Durbungah Railway.

35. I should like to see soldier signallers employed to a much greater extent, but since most serious consequences might ensue if they were suddenly withdrawn, as would be the case in time of war, a sufficient number of civilian signallers must be maintained to meet the absolute demands of the department, and this limits the number of soldiers that can be employed to the number required as supernumeraries to take the place of men sick and on leave, and to work offices that may be closed in time of need.

A sufficient number of probationers are now under training to provide for future requirements.

36. Twenty-three soldiers qualified in signalling and 8 were still learning at the end of this year, 28 men were employed as soldier signallers in the department. A list is annexed (Appendix N) of all men who have been under training during the year.

37. LIST OF CASUALTIES DURING 1873-74.

GRADES.	Resignation.	Dismissal.	Death.	Services dispensed with.	Declared unfit for further service.	Desertion.	Transferred to P. W. D., Acct. Branch.	Total.	REMARKS.
Telegraph Masters ...	5	2	3	...	1	...	...	11	
Signallers (general) ...	14	13	8	1	4	1	1	42	
Signallers (local) ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Probationers ...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ...	20	16	11	1	5	1	1	55	

ELECTRICAL.

38. The practice of systematic testing of the lines has been rigorously maintained with useful results for ordinary working, but its value is enhanced by its bearing on duplex working.

39. In the latter part of the Administration Report for 1872-73, a short reference was made to the transmission of telegrams from the ends of the same wire in opposite directions and independently of each other, commonly called "duplex telegraphy."

The theory of this apparent paradox is no novelty; but practical difficulties have until recently, baffled electricians and delayed its use on long lines.

During the past few years many inventions have been brought forward professing to overcome the said difficulties, but as far as I know, the credit of instituting a really simple, practical means of working duplex telegraphy on long land lines belongs to our talented Electrical Superintendent—Mr. L. Schwendler.

By his solution of the troublesome problem of obtaining absolute balance automatically he has made duplex telegraphy easy to work on long as well as on short lines.

The experiments in connection with it have extended over several months; but since duplex telegraphy more than doubles the working capacity of a wire, the success that has resulted from them will compensate for the trouble and expense, and will, I hope, prove remunerative to Mr. Schwendler, who has patented his invention. A commencement will shortly be made with it on the Bombay and Calcutta line, and if it prove as successful as we are justified in expecting it to be, the necessary apparatus will be constructed as rapidly as possible for Kurrachee—Calcutta, Calcutta—Madras, Calcutta—Rangoon, Bombay—Madras, and eventually for all well insulated lines on which the traffic is too heavy for a single wire.*

40. I have endeavoured in an annexe (Annexure II) to this report to explain, for the benefit of those who think that nothing short of necromancy can persuade two telegraph signals to pass each other on the same wire, the broad principles of duplex work. Little is said in that sketch of the necessity for having an exact balance of capacity in each aspect, but enough is said to show the necessity for knowing the normal state as well as the present capacity of the line.

41. It should, however, be noted that the method therein described is duplex working of the very simplest description, practicable only on a very short line. In practice, something more than mere resistance must be introduced on the

* Since this was written the system has been tried on the Bombay—Calcutta line, and has proved eminently successful, and, by permitting the introduction of improvements in office routine has more than doubled the carrying capacity of the line.

secondary wire to meet the ever-altering conditions of a long line. Not only must the resistance of the line wire be balanced, but also its ever-altering electrical capacity. Each insulator—there are more than 30,000 between Bombay and Calcutta—is a kind of Leyden jar or condenser, whose capacity must be taken into account; but as the electrical condition of the insulators varies irregularly with every change of weather, so must the capacity of the condensers, used to balance the insulators, be adjusted, and this is the chief practical difficulty to be overcome.

42. A very large number of defective insulators have been discovered with the aid of the portable detector and removed from the lines. Many of these defective insulators are to all appearances perfectly sound, and unless submitted to this test might long have escaped observation.

SUMMARY.

43. As before observed, the net results of the traffic operations for the year 1873-74 are very satisfactory. They may be summarised briefly as follows:—

Compared with the previous year 1872-73—

Inland traffic has increased 8·45 per cent. in extent and 8·69 per cent. in value.
Foreign traffic has increased 12·54 per cent. in extent and 6·97 per cent. in value.
Total number of paid messages has increased 8·92 per cent.
The total cash revenue has increased 5·27 per cent.
The average speed of transmission has increased 30 per cent.
Complaints have decreased 16 per cent.
The number of undelivered messages has decreased 32·7 per cent. in number, irrespective of the increase in traffic.
The number of offices has increased 11·82 per cent.
Errors in messages have decreased very considerably, but figures are not available for direct comparison.
Interruptions have decreased 19 per cent. actual; 24 per cent. relative.
Signal Office expenditure has decreased 1·39 per cent. The total reductions in Signal Office expenditure from the year 1869-70 amount to nearly Rs. 3,00,000, notwithstanding the large increase in the number of offices, amount of work, the great improvements made year by year in the manner in which it had been performed, and the unavoidable increase in salaries due to annual increments, particulars of which are given in Appendix O.

LINE CONSERVANCY.

44. An organic change has been made in the conservancy of lines. Formerly, line runners were maintained at the offices whose duty it was, in the event of contact or interruption, and only then, to go forth from the offices at each end of the interrupted section and to pass under the line until one found the fault and repaired it. Sometimes they met without discovering the fault and had then to try again.

This was waste of power. Lines must deteriorate, and if the deterioration is equal on several lines, the faults occur so much about the same time that whilst two men were hunting for one, there was no one available to look for the others.

45. Systematic testing, by shewing deterioration and by enabling the officers to determine the position of the faults, gave the first blow to this practice. When the capacity of lines is known, only one man need be sent out, and he is told, within the limits of a few miles, where to look for the accident.

46. The organic change introduced last year—the application of prevention in lieu of remedy—has been under consideration for some years as part of a large scheme for dividing maintenance from traffic. No one will dispute the truth of the propriety of division of labor, but to carry out the whole is not easy, because of the great distance between offices and the consequent enormous sizes of the separate charges. The first step in this direction has, however, been made. The line runner has ceased to be part of an office. He is now considered as part of the maintenance establishment, and his duty is to prevent, as much as to repair, accidents. He is expected to patrol the lines, to remove incipient faults, and generally to keep the lines clear of everything that can interfere with the unobstructed passage of the electric fluid. Bits of straw and string hanging on the wire, which did no harm when the lines were single, now that so many are multiple, produce leakage or even contact.

PERSONAL.

47. I did not relieve Lieutenant-Colonel R. Murray of the direction of this Department until 25th January of the year under report. The chief credit that is due for progress made during the year under review, therefore, belongs to him and his able assistants Messrs. Cappel, Mallock, and Lane for direction; Mr. Finch and Major Eckford in the store yard; Messrs. Schwendler and Brough as electricians; and Mr. Palmer as controller of accounts. That credit is due has already been acknowledged by His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

48. The officers employed on the famine lines and who erected them with such extraordinary speed and skill under the immediate supervision of Major Mallock, than whom a more loyal, energetic, and intelligent officer does not exist, were Assistant Superintendent Reynolds, as Superintendent of the lines and offices after construction, Messrs. Kirk, Landon, Macleane, Hare on construction; and Sub-Assistant Mr. Webster. Their services also have been acknowledged by Government.

49. The practical usefulness of these Assistant Superintendents, who combine mental with bodily activity, and a more than average intelligence and technical knowledge, with the feelings and education of gentlemen, illustrates to my mind, very forcibly, the superiority of nomination, guarded by a strong qualifying examination, over competition pure and simple for a departmental service such as this.

50. Competition will always produce first class candidates for services which offer, as prizes, great power and handsome emoluments; but for a service that has not these grand prizes to offer, I am satisfied, from the experience of this department, that more *esprit de corps*, more loyalty to Government, a better physique, and, generally speaking, a better cultivated and more intelligent class of men is obtained by careful restricted nomination than by open competition. This department commenced with unrestricted nomination; it then tried open competition, and, on its failure, nomination with qualification, the latter with marked success.

51. With the loyalty and intelligence with which, with rare exceptions, all perform their duties at all times, I am perfectly satisfied and it is not their fault that they have not had the opportunity of more prominently distinguishing themselves.

INLAND TARIFF.

52. During the past year there have been no changes in the local rules. In the previous year they were assimilated as closely as possible to the international rules; but as they have the same defects as have been found to exist in the latter, it is desirable to amend them. The free address is of advantage to all and especially to the natives, who being so much more numerous than Europeans and with fewer varieties of name, require extra detailed indications of their personality and residence. A telegram addressed to a European at any station, even if his name be Smith, is pretty sure to be delivered; but a telegram addressed to Ram Sing, unless the names of the lane and mohulla (generally pretty long,) are also telegraphed, has little chance of reaching that individual.

53. The liberty to telegraph in their own language at the same rates as they can in English is not appreciated, and the natives show sound judgment in so seldom availing themselves of it. Whatever the language be, it must be expressed in the Roman character, and there is more liability to error in making this conversion and in transmitting it when converted, than when the telegraph-master converts the Hindustani message into English for transmission, and the telegraph-master at the terminal translates it back for delivery to the addressee. But neither the very complete address nor the facilities placed at their disposal appear to influence the ordinary Hindu bunniah. With him a penny saved is a penny gained. He therefore prefers the post at half an anna, and has yet to learn the value of time and how many pounds may be earned by spending rupees on the saving of some of it.

The Marwarees are exceptional; they telegraph freely and they enjoy the excitement of gambling. When the cotton season is over, they will make time bargains by telegraph for opium or any other article of fluctuating value.

54. I have often heard it argued that a lower tariff would induce the natives to telegraph more freely. It would, but it would not pay. Unlike the post, the carrying power of a telegraph is limited, the distances in India are enormous, the people are poor, and the cost of all material and skilled labor is great. Hence, even if the quantity did increase in the same ratio as the diminution in price, which I doubt, there would still be the cost of extra labor to be provided for. It can easily be put to a crucial test by trying a special low tariff for telegrams between two places such as Lahore and Umritsur, which are closely connected with each other socially and by business. If the experiment gives a promising result, it can be extended to other places.

55. The number of Inland paid messages transmitted was 6,57,582 (of which 65,339 were state messages); their value was Rs. 12,31,303-3. The transactions for the past seven years are given below:—

YEAR.	STATE.			PRIVATE.			NEWS FREE.			TELEGRAPH SERVICE AND OTHER FREE.			TOTAL.			Number of offices open during each year.	Number of miles of line.	Number of miles of wire.
	No.	PERCENTAGE OF		No.	PERCENTAGE OF		No.	PERCENTAGE OF		No.	PERCENTAGE OF		No.	PERCENTAGE OF				
		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.			
1867-68 ...	41,306	...	...	2,69,538	...	...	8,199	...	...	54,689	...	...	3,73,732	...	...	171	13,887	18,067
1868-69 ...	40,615	...	1·67	3,33,856	23·82	...	6,690	...	18·44	52,391	...	4·20	4,33,552	18·27	...	186	14,423	21,124
1869-70 ...	39,403	...	2·98	4,45,215	33·36	...	3,597	...	44·73	55,222	5·4	...	5,43,435	48·62	...	198	14,275	21,905
1870-71 ...	37,600	...	4·5	5,39,755	21·23	...	3,873	7·69	...	47,999	...	13·08	6,29,233	15·79	...	205	14,016	23,361
1871-72 ...	54,305	44·4	...	6,00,633	11·00	...	3,769	...	2·68	43,999	...	8·33	7,02,706	11·67	...	199	15,326	28,973
1872-73 ...	58,659	8·01	...	6,25,729	4·17	...	5,008	32·87	...	36,945	...	16·13	7,26,341	3·36	...	203	15,705	31,209
1873-74 ...	66,542	13·43	...	6,78,926	8·50	...	5,777	15·15	...	36,803	...	·38	7,88,048	8·49	...	225	16,136	32,870

The increase over the previous year is not great, being 8·45 per cent. in number and 3·69 per cent. in value, or excluding state messages 7·90 and 2·20 per cent., respectively. The only noticeable feature is the slight decrease in relative value as compared with 1872-73, which is doubtless attributable to the condensation resulting from the more general use of secret codes in mercantile correspondence.

56. In fact, our telegraph revenue varies with, and is almost a meter of, the state of trade. If trade be dull, our receipts are dull; if trade be brisk, our revenue rises. We estimated, on the steady normal increase of former years, to receive for foreign and local messages Rs. 18,87,562; but the stagnation of trade affected the revenue, which produced up to October 1873 Rs. 12,510 less than during the corresponding period of the former year, and probably if the failure of the autumn rains had not, by threatening famine, given an impetus to the rice trade, the total revenue would have been worse than that for 1872-73. As it was, the imminence of a great famine forced an unexpected increase of work, and the year closed with an increase of Rs. 1,07,253, or nearly 6 per cent. better than the revenue of 1872-73, instead of a deficit.

INTERNATIONAL TARIFF

AND COMMUNICATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

EXTENSIONS.

57. The following are the more important extensions that have been made during the year:—

58. The Eastern Company has laid an additional cable in two sections (Falmouth, Vigo and Vigo, Lisbon) between Falmouth and Lisbon, has connected Otranto to Alexandria *viâ* Candia and Zante, and has also laid cables between the islands Chios, Syra and Tinos.

59. The Brazilian Sub-Marine Telegraph Company has connected Portugal with Brazil *viâ* Madeira and St. Vincent, the last section between St. Vincent and Pernambuco was opened to international traffic on the 24th June 1874.

60. A new undertaking, called the direct Spanish Telegraph Company, has connected Marseilles and Barcelona by cable, and on the 5th May 1874 gave notice of the opening of a sub-marine line between Santander on the north coast of Spain and the south coast of England.

61. On 1st November 1873, Kingston, Jamaica, was connected by cable with Colon (Aspinwall), and on the 1st January following communication was established between Colon and Panama (Isthmus of Panama).

62. A land line in Native Burmah was connected with the Indian system and opened for traffic on the 9th July 1873.

Maintenance of Communication.

63. *The Eastern Telegraph Company.*—The cables between Bombay and Suez have worked without accident during the year.

64. Between Falmouth and Lisbon there were two interruptions lasting from 20th October to 1st November 1873, and from 15th February to 18th March 1874. During their continuance the traffic was diverted through France, and suffered little or no delay. The service by this route has been throughout excellent, the average time intervals have been very low, and the maximum time occupied by any message between Great Britain and Calcutta during the year was 26 hours, while the minimum was as low as 22 minutes.

65. *The British Indian Extension, China Sub-Marine and British Australian Telegraph Company.*—These three Companies were in June 1873 amalgamated under the title of the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company.

66. There were five interruptions on the cables of this company, but with one exception (that between Madras and Penang, lasting from 12th to 26th May 1873) all were of short duration. The Australian land line was only once interrupted, 28th to 30th March 1874, and communication with these distant places has been maintained with admirable regularity throughout the year.

67. *The Great Northern Telegraph Company.*—Eight interruptions occurred on this Company's cable, *viz.*:—

Hong-Kong and Amoy.

1. 18th July to 4th August 1873.

Amoy and Shanghai.

4. 28th June to 5th July 1873.
   24th October to 27th October 1873.
   28th November to 29th November 1873.
   2nd January to 7th January 1874.

Shanghai and Nagasaki.

2. 17th April to 28th April 1873.
   18th July to 21st August 1873.

Nagasaki Wladiwostock.

1. 13th December to 30th December 1873.

68. On the 1st May 1873 the lines of the Government of Japan were opened to the world in connection with this Company.

69. *Indo-European Route.*—The lines on this, the Teheran route to Europe, have been thoroughly well maintained. The speed of transmission has been high, and the service regular and most satisfactory. Of the eight interruptions that occurred, one was under 2 hours, another under 3, and of the remainder, two only lasted more than a day. The highest time interval recorded between Great Britain and Calcutta was 27 hours; the lowest, 19 minutes.

70. *Route viâ Turkey.*—Communication by this route has been fairly well maintained. There were fourteen interruptions during the year, of which two ceased the same day, seven on the following day, four on the second, and one on the third day.

71. The traffic by this line continues to decrease. In 1871-72 it reached 18·08 per cent., in 1872-73, 4·75 per cent., and in 1873-74 only 2·73 per cent. of the whole.

This result was foreseen, but is much to be regretted, as it is only reasonable to suppose that if the entire traffic be diverted to other routes, the efficient maintenance of this line will cease. to be a matter of interest to the Ottoman Administration, and India will lose the great advantage of this valuable alternative route. The line can never under ordinary circumstances compete on equal terms with the Teheran or Suez route, and the policy that forced the Turks to adopt the high tariff of the rival routes appears open to grave objection. A slightly slower service at a reduced rate of charge has undoubted attractions for many, and would therefore prove a public convenience, and one

cannot but feel pained to see all traffic passing away from this route to which we owe so much in the past, and which has been maintained at great expense by Turkey, mainly in the interest of the Indian correspondence.

Growth of Foreign Traffic.

72. The Indian revenue from international traffic amounted to Rs. 5,52,127-15, as compared with Rs. 5,16,115-6 during the preceding year, an increase of 6·97 per cent. The number of messages has increased in a higher ratio, *viz.*, from 78,094 to 87,886, or 12·54 per cent.

The distribution of this traffic is shewn in detail in Appendix P. The following is a summary of it:—

Messages despatched from India.

Westward—		
Viâ Bombay	14,143	
Viâ Kurrachee	11,471	
		25,614
Eastward—		
Viâ Madras	3,813	
Viâ Amoor	40	
To Native Burmah	1,143	
		4,996
Total of despatched messages		30,610

Messages addressed to India.

From the West—		
Viâ Bombay	12,040	
Viâ Kurrachee	11,615	
		23,655
From the East—		
Viâ Madras	3,754	
Viâ Amoor and Kurrachee	32	
From Native Burmah	636	
		4,422
Total of received messages		28,077
Total to and from India		58,687

Messages passed in Transit.

From East to West	14,748	
„ West to East	14,436	
„ West to West	15	
		29,199
Grand Total		87,886

73. The Eastern Company obtained the largest share of the westward traffic, but not so large as in the previous year, as will be seen from the following figures:—

Percentage of total Traffic Westward by each of the three main routes.

	Eastern Company.	Teheran Route.	Turkish Route.
1871-72	52·81	29·11	18·08
1872-73	65·05	30·20	4·75
1873-74	53·14	44·13	2·73

The increase *viâ* Teheran is very marked.

74. From the following statements shewing the nature, extent, and value of foreign traffic for the past seven years, it will be seen that the revenue from this source has very nearly trebled.

Return of the Number and Value of Foreign Messages.

Year.	State.				Private.				Total paid Messages.					
	No.	Value.	Percentage of increase or decrease in *value* compared with previous year.		Percentage of increase or decrease in *number* compared with previous year.		No.	Value.	Percentage of increase or decrease in *value* compared with previous year.		Percentage of increase or decrease in *number* compared with previous year.		No.	Value.	Percentage of increase or decrease in *value* compared with previous year.		Percentage of increase or decrease in *number* compared with previous year.	
			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs. A.						Rs. A.						Rs. A.				
1867-68 ...	No separate account kept.						28,351	1,93,558 12	...	...	...	...	28,351	1,93,558 12	...	...	...	...
1868-69 ...							32,559	1,98,377 9	2·49	...	14·84	...	32,559	1,98,377 9	2·49	...	14·84	...
1869-70 ...							43,291	2,55,452 9	28·77	...	32·96	...	43,291	2,55,452 9	28·77	...	32·96	...
1870-71 ...	975	12,252 3	...	...	...	...	66,045	3,15,314 13	23·43	...	52·56	...	67,020	3,27,567 0	28·23	...	54·81	...
1871-72 ...	1,793	23,849 3	94·65	...	83·9	...	77,610	4,32,001 8	37·00	...	17·8	...	79,403	4,55,850 11	39·16	...	18·47	...
1872-73 ...	1,211	12,196 9	...	48·90	...	32·46	76,883	5,03,918 14	16·64	...	...	·9	78,094	5,16,115 7	13·22	...	...	1·65
1873-74 ...	1,203	11,251 1	...	7·75	...	·66	86,683	5,40,876 14	7·33	...	13·72	...	87,886	5,52,127 15	6·97	...	12·54	...

Year.	Number of messages.				Indian share of value.	Percentages of increase or decrease as compared with previous years.				Remarks.
	To India.	From India.	Transit.	Total.		Increase.		Decrease.		
						No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
					Rs. A.					
1867-68 ...	14,521	13,830	...	28,351	1,93,558 12	...	...	...	...	
1868-69 ...	16,417	16,142	...	32,559	1,98,377 9	14·84	2·49	...	...	Tariff reduced.
1869-70 ...	21,824	21,467	...	43,291	2,55,452 9	32·96	28·77	...	...	
1870-71 ...	28,810	35,115	3,095	67,020	3,27,567 0	54·81	28·23	...	...	
1871-72 ...	28,856	31,889	18,658	79,403	4,55,850 11	18·47	39·10	...	...	Tariff increased; 10-word messages abolished.
1872-73 ...	24,613	25,849	27,632	78,094	5,16,115 6	...	13·22	1·64	...	
1873-74 ...	28,077	30,610	29,184	87,886	5,52,127 15	12·54	6·97	...	...	Including 15 messages, value Rs. 96-9, from west to west. 10-word tariff with word increments to Great Britain and America introduced on 15th November.

The value of the international traffic amounted to 30·96 of the message revenue, as compared with 30·30 per cent. in 1872-73.

Tariff Changes.

75. One important tariff modification was introduced during the year to which a great proportion of the increase in traffic must be attributed.* From the 15th November 1873, the conventional unit of 20 words was reduced to 10 in respect of messages exchanged with Great Britain and America with single instead of 10-word increments. It has been found that not only has there been a large increase in the number of short messages, but also that in some cases the new tariff has had the effect of increasing the length of messages. This is quite intelligible, as the system of charging for each word removes the necessity for compressing a message within fixed limits, which was unavoidable when the charge was limited to gradations of 10 words.

From the above-mentioned date the charge has been from India to Great Britain:—

Viâ Suez and Teheran ... ... 2-2 per word.
Viâ Turkey ... ... 2- „

with a minimum of 10 words.

I wish that the revenue earned by the alternative lines to Europe was commensurate with the admirable service they render.

The enormous length and costliness of these undertakings compels the imposition of a high tariff, which again prevents any but the wealthy telegraphing on any ordinary business.

The merchant finds his remedy in a code of words or cyphers wherein each word stands for a sentence.

Every merchant has his code; and the general public employ the packing companies; and even the mercantile houses resort to them when they require to send short telegrams.

The earlier codes were constructed of ordinary conversational words in some well-known language, but the manufacturer of the modern code searches diligently in dictionaries and in gazetteers and maps for the longest and the most unfamiliar words† to be found in the 27 authorized languages. Code messages of this nature retard traffic seriously, and of course enhance the working expenses, they ought therefore to pay a higher rate than those in ordinary language.

76. It would obviously be a benefit to the public as well as to the administrations if the constituents dealt direct with the telegraph administrations instead of through agents. This can only be done by reducing the length of the unit to a minimum. A move in this direction was made last year, with results so satisfactory that I believe the unit might with advantage be reduced to 5 or even less, provided the intervening European states can be persuaded to give up the full rate for 20 words which they now take, however few the number of words may be.

Hitherto the older representatives have resisted any change in the unit of 20 words, which they regard as a fundamental principle; but at the conference to assemble at St. Petersburgh in 1875, more liberal principles may prevail, and special rules and special arrangements may be passed for extra European telegrams and codes, which have grown into proportions that were never anticipated.

77. The sudden increase in the value of the receipts which followed the introduction last year of the 10-word minimum with single word increase, is certainly in favor of a single word unit; but the one unalterable, and therefore the only true, basis for a tariff is the letter.

There is nothing lower than a letter—combinations of letters form words of variable length—combinations of words form sentences of various lengths. The length of the letter alone never alters.

* The following figures may be taken as an approximate indication of the financial result:—
For the first seven months of the year, April to October, there was a decrease in number of 537, and value of Rs. 10,721-14, as compared with the same period of the previous year. For the remaining five months of the year there was an increase of 10,329 in number and Rs. 46,734-7 in value.
The unusual stagnation of trade during the earlier months has probably contributed in some measure to this result, but it is believed to be mainly due to the action of the revised tariff; for, although this tariff applies only to the correspondence with Great Britain and America, an analysis of the traffic shows that this represents between 70 or 80 per cent. of the whole (see Appendix Q.)

† The following is an extract from a modern code message:—
"41,477 amuseable (agostonfalva agotha agriainousi agvijador aguijonazo agujetaje agyajbiborla agyhiggadek almotheton agyuminta agyparkanyz ataknafüzer ahijador agyutalpoldal aherrumbroso akolastaino)."

The chief objection raised against a letter unit is the labour of counting, but this is easily simplified. The true obstacle is the novelty of the thing. There were many who condemned the idea of railways, others who argued that the flint was better than the percussion musket, and so on, who, if alive, would now feel ashamed that they ever held such opinions. I anticipate great opposition to the introduction of the letter unit, but trust it will be established eventually. The direct American Company is going to adopt it. Once it obtains a fair trial it will establish itself as firmly or more so than the present unit of words. On the present system, the German, with compound words of seven syllables, or the merchant with his code of long Scandinavian proper names, pays no more for the extra trouble he imposes than the Frenchman or Englishman who uses the ordinary language of his country, the words of which average less than five letters per word, and which, being familiar to the signallers, do not give one-fourth of the labor of the former.

EXTENSIONS OF LINES AND WIRES.

78. The number of miles of permanent line on 1st April 1874 was 15,954, against 15,705 of the previous year. The number of miles of wire was 32,438 against 31,101, and of cables 101 against 108.

79. Advantage has been taken of the opening of direct roads to move the line on to them wherever it was far away and difficult of access.

80. As reported under the head of extraordinary works, 541 miles of temporary line were put up in the districts in the extraordinarily short period of 35 days. Thanks to bamboos being easily procurable all over Bengal, these lines have the great merit of being very cheap, very simple, repairable by any body, and stronger than any of the equipments attached to European army telegraphy.

Instead of having to transport folding iron or wooden supports with insulators, the constructor purchases in the adjacent villages as many bamboos as he requires for four or five rupees a hundred, and can dispense with insulators because the smooth surface of the bamboo broken by knots repels moisture sufficiently well: they have but one fault—they perish rapidly. But for this, many of the permanent lines of India might be erected on bamboos at a cost of three or four rupees a mile for supports instead of on iron posts that cost one hundred times as much. The lines certainly look very like a washerwoman's clothes line, but they are strong. At the angles the wire rests on three, otherwise on only two, bamboos erected as follows:—

The lower ends of the bamboos are inserted into holes about 18 inches deep and 9 feet apart, and the tops are brought together and bound with wire so as to form forks in which the wire rests. Nothing could be simpler or more serviceable.

The chief alterations to the lines of this department were as follow:—

81. *Arracan.*—Owing to the damages which the office building at Moungdoo sustained in October 1872, it was decided to erect a new building in the village of Moungdoo instead of, as at present, on the hill, and the work is now in progress.

82. *Assam.*—About one-third of the line between Goalpara and Shillong was removed from the jungle to the road-side. The re-construction of the line from Terin Ghât to Sylhet has been carried out. Six miles of line have been brought from alongside the Ganges Darjeeling road out into the open field and clear of the avenue of trees, through the branches of which the wire formerly ran. Arrangements have been made for crossing the Teesta with timber masts. Five new 84-foot bamboo masts have been made and erected at three of the eight large rivers between Julpigoree and Doobree. Fifty-four interruptions took place in this division during the year, of which 7 were due to failure of river crossings, 10 to the fall of trees, 6 to lightning, and 31 to miscellaneous causes. Many insulators are annually destroyed on this line by the lightning striking from the wire through the porcelain to the steel insulator stalk. The only remedy is to increase the diameter of the wire.

83. *Bangalore.*—The branch lines to Secundrabad were dismantled owing to the new lines along the Nizam's State Railway being completed.

Short branch lines were erected at Gudduck and Hooblee.

The new line from Coonoor to Mettapolium was connected with the railway office in September 1873.

84. *Bengal.*—Bankipore and the Dinapore cantonment, 12 miles, were connected, 3·3 miles of which line being on new supports. Seventeen miles of the line from Raneegunge to Seetarampore, which ran parallel to, but a mile away from, the Government lines of telegraph along the chord railway, were dismantled and the two wires transferred to the supports of the latter.

Between Toondla and Agra two new wires to serve the Punjab were added, and a wire erected on the existing supports from the Bengal Public Works Department Office in Writers' Buildings to Circular Road, and continued thence to the Bengal Secretariat. A light single line has also been erected along the Eastern Bengal Railway, Chitpore Branch, and rented to the Railway Company for train signalling.

The telegraph wires at Benares are now suspended over the river on two masts, respectively 183 and 178 feet high, instead of being laid in the river in cables as has heretofore been the practice. The Superintendent recommends the erection of two additional new wires on the respective sections from Allahabad to Mogul Serai, and from Raneegunge to Calcutta, in order to complete the system of the division.

85. *Bombay.*—The three-wire line (120 miles) from Waddy to Hyderabad (Deccan) and thence to Trimulgherry and Bolaram, which was under construction last year, has been completed.

The telegraph office at Surat is in a hired building over some shops. On the night of 14th February a fire broke out in one of the shops below, which soon extended to the whole building and destroyed all the instruments, office furniture and stores, amounting in value to Rs. 2,384.

86. *British Burmah.*—A new line has been constructed from Henzada to Bassein along the Irrawaddy embankment to the entrance of the Ngawoon river, thence along the Ngawoon embankment to the town of Ngathmogyoung, then following the line surveyed for the proposed extension of the embankment to the Taboo river, whence into Bassein. The old line from Henzada to Myanoung is in course of re-construction by a new route to admit of easy inspection of the lines. The construction of a third new line from Myanoung to Prome *vid* Poungday to replace the existing line to Padoung is also in progress. This will effect the closing of the Padoung office.

Sanction has been accorded for doubling the line from Rangoon to Prome.

87. *Dacca.*—A new cable was laid across the Pudda on the 18th May last to replace the one which had ceased to work since the 8th of March 1873.

The wooden masts at the principal river crossings have been replaced by iron ones with good effect, as exhibited in the reduction of interruptions.

There has been a marked decrease in the number of interruptions which occurred in the division during the year as compared with those of the two previous years, as shewn below, *viz.*:—

	Number.		Hrs.
In 1873-74	... 24	average duration ...	5·194
„ 1872-73	... 42	„ „ ...	9·09
„ 1871-72	... 57	„ „ ...	12·33

88. *Indore.*—The new line along the Holkar State Railway from Khundwa to Mortukka was completed on 21st April 1873, and arrangements were in progress for the construction of the line from Mortukka to Mhow and Indore.

The span across the Chumbul at Dholepore was carried away by heavy floods on 11th September, when the water rose to 78 feet above lowest level. It is arranged to cross the Chumbul lower down where the high banks approach each other sufficiently near to have the masts on them.

89. *Malabar Coast.*—The construction of a new line from Carwar to Hooblee, the addition of a second wire for 18 miles out of Carwar and a third wire from Hooblee to Dharwar, making an extension of 102 miles of line and 132 of wire, was ordered during this year, and the line Coompta to Mangalore, 118 miles, was dismantled. By this means four cables are cut out of the line, the mileage is reduced by 79, and a considerable saving in supervision and line maintenance is gained.

The construction of the line, Carwar to Dharwar, was commenced on the 5th February 1874.

90. *Nagpore.*—The line Kureli to Saugor, 70 miles, completed.
An office at Saugor opened on 14th April 1873 for military purposes.
A third wire from Hingunghat to Wurdah erected.

91. *Rajputana.*—For many miles in the vicinity of Omerkote what was a dry country when the line was erected in 1867 is now an extensive lagoon; if these lagoons, or as they are locally termed "dhunds," continue to increase,* the line must be shifted to some other position.

92. *Sind.*—A three-wire line from Mooltan to Bhawulpore, commenced at the end of the previous year, was completed and an office opened at Adamwahan.
White-ants have seriously injured the deodar posts on line Dehra Ismail Khan to Bunnoo, notwithstanding the coatings of Forbes' priming.

93. *Oudh and Rohilcund.*—This department, under arrangements with the agent, undertook the technical management of the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway Telegraph lines and offices in addition to that of its own lines and offices.
The whole was divided into two sub-divisions of 351 and 275 miles respectively, and placed under the supervision of Mr. Luke, a young officer of great tact and intelligence.
The agent, after some months' experience, has expressed himself very well pleased with the arrangement, which has been both cheap and economical.
A branch line to the Lucknow city, 3 miles, was erected.
The Government and railway offices at Moradabad, Lucknow, and Fyzabad were connected by wire.
On this railway, needle instruments are used on the local, and Morse instruments with relays on the main line; the former are worked six or seven together in one closed circuit.

94. *Punjab.*—A third wire was erected between Agra and Umbala 282 miles; a second wire Subathoo to Simla, 22 miles, completing the extra wire Agra to Simla.
An extra wire Alligurh to Agra, 66 miles, was put up.
Delhi, was looped into the through local wire, Agra to Umbala, by 13 miles of wire.

95. *State Railways.*—The telegraph erected for the Tirhoot State Railway has been reported upon under "extraordinary operations."
Khirtul to Bandikari, 53 miles, was constructed completing line Delhi to Bandikari.
Shifting line from road and adding two wires for railway Dowsa to Sambhur 74 miles, completing section Agra to Sambhur.
Connecting by wire, offices at Agra, Bhurtpore, and Jeypore.
Construction of line Wurdah to Hingunghat, 43 miles, for the Wurdah State Railway.
Shifting line from road to railway and adding wires for the Holkar State Railway between Kundwah and Mortukka 37 miles.

EXTRAORDINARY WORKS.

96. On the 24th of January, Sir Richard Temple, then special Famine Commissioner, requested that light telegraphic lines to connect Motiharee, Bettiah, Ramnuggur, Seetamaree, Durbungah and Madhobanee, with Bankipore and India generally, might be erected as rapidly as practicable.
The orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council to comply with this request were received by me on 29th January, and Major Mallock was instructed the same day to make immediate arrangements for carrying them into effect under his personal supervision. Four working parties were at once organized and set to work to collect carriage and bamboos.
On the 3rd February, Major Mallock having seen his Europe stores despatched left Calcutta for Bankipore. By the 13th the stores sent across the Ganges had arrived at Mozufferpore, and by the 20th of March, only 35 days afterwards, the whole of these lines, 541 miles in length, had been completed and thirteen telegraph offices opened.

* At this time, September 15th, 1874 they are 42 miles across, and for 32 miles the depth of water varies from 7 to 14 feet—almost a sea.

After the 20th of March other short lines were erected, and temporary offices opened as called for by Sir Richard Temple, *viz.*, at Rungpore, Dinagepore, at Kissengunge in Northern Tirhoot, at Bhagulpore and Monghyr.

97. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces also applied for a line from Fyzabad through Bustee to Goruckpore, 80 miles in length. As this line is one that by its position ought to be of considerable value to the province, it has been erected more substantially than the flying lines of Tirhoot and Chumparun.
The supports of the latter, bamboos, may survive the assaults of climate and insects twelve months, but those of the former, bullahs, should, if stout, last at least three years, by which time we shall have ascertained whether it is sufficiently remunerative, or politically useful, to warrant its being made permanent.

98. As the wire and instruments used on these famine lines are uninjured and can be used again elsewhere, the absolute cost of them to Government is merely the price of the bamboos, carriage of stores, cost of labor and travelling allowances of establishment employed, and this is wonderfully small.
The whole cash expenditure of the first was only Rs. 2,645, or less than Rs. 5 per mile; the total working expenses for March Rs. 6,233-4-3, whilst the value of the messages despatched during the same month from those offices was Rs. 10,964.
The cost of the cables which were laid across the Ganges, and which will become part of the permanent line, is not included in the above, nor of the Durbungah Rail Telegraph which is treated separately.

99. The amount of energy expended on these famine lines was necessarily great, but none but the unfortunate horses suffered thereby, and their condition bore testimony at the end of the month of the hard work they had gone through.
On one occasion 31½ miles were completed in 2½ days, and when it is remembered that the Officer in charge had to buy his bamboos in the villages, cart them, lay out the line, and at the same time supervise the holing, poling and wiring parties, it can be well understood that he must have travelled a great many miles in the course of those days.

100. The different offices opened have been given under the head of offices opened during the year.

101. The number of interruptions was wonderfully small, proving how strong a line erected on bamboos can be made, if erected as sheers or better as tripods, instead of being single and upright, as is the usual practice.

102. The Durbungah Railway, 54 miles in length, was opened at the expiration of 57 days from the date of commencing to mark it out.
The works were of necessity of a very temporary character, and there being neither signal posts, time-tables, nor any of the other ordinary safeguards for preventing collision, everything depended on accurate telegraph signalling. This devolved on this department. Here, again, Major Mallock showed his value. He erected the line, arranged an excellent system of block, supervised and worked it himself for some days, and deservedly obtained the warm acknowledgments of the Railway Officers and of the Lieutenant-Governor. On no occasion did the telegraph fail in its duty.

GUARANTEED AND STATE RAILWAY TELEGRAPHS.

103. Although the position this department holds in respect to the guaranteed railways continues widely different from what obtains in England between the post office and the English railway, and also from what was contemplated when licenses were granted to them to carry messages for the public under certain conditions, and although we have not succeeded in establishing that unity of interests, that complete unison in working, and that rapid interchange of messages which for years past I have striven to obtain, and which is so much to the interest of all concerned to obtain, still much progress has been made in this direction, more especially in respect to removing the anomaly of having two sets of wires on different posts where one would suffice.

104. The Agent of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway was the first to recognize that it was to the mutual advantage of the Government and of the railway that there should be only one system of wires, only one staff of maintenance, and further that, as this department has a large staff for the purpose

and wholly devotes its energies to telegraphy, it could erect and maintain wires and work telegraphs better than they could with a limited establishment without reserves. We have from the first supplied the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway with wires, and technically supervised their telegraph offices, and it is pleasing to find that with all their natural love to be quite independent of the Government, they are well satisfied with the result.

105. On the Bombay and Baroda Railway we had at first but a small section. Lord Mayo had laid down the precept that the Government should not rest satisfied until it possessed and maintained every wire in the country, consequently, when the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway desired to extend their lines from Ahmedabad to Veerungaum, this department erected the telegraph and let to the railway such wires as they required. The railway at first objected; they naturally feared that if so important an adjunct for running their trains was removed from their control, the consequences might be serious, but now that they have experience, they have invited the Government to take over their lines and for the future supply them with wires.

106. The Eastern Bengal Railway desire the same thing, and I have reason to expect that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will also follow suit.

107. I wish that the same success had attended our efforts to obtain a greater speed in the transmission of telegrams over the joint-lines. A few stations have been joined by wire to avoid the loss of time that occurred when messages were interchanged by hand. But more than this is required. On railways the messages of the public have to wait on those on railway business. On the Government lines they take their turn. It is therefore to the advantage of the public that the telegrams should travel as much as possible by the Government and as little as possible by the railway lines, and I believe it to be the advantage of the railways also that they should transfer as soon as possible to the Government lines.

108. When a telegram does not reach its destination until after the arrival of the sender, the inducement to telegraph is nil; yet, this is not an uncommon complaint in respect to telegrams passed over the telegraph wires of a busy railway line. The legitimate work of a railway is the conveyance of goods and passengers and the telegrams connected therewith. These latter retard the public telegrams in proportion as the former increases. Statistics verify this. Railway train traffic has for some years past steadily increased, but its telegraph traffic has fallen off. The whole telegraph revenue of the East Indian Railway is little more than Rs. 57,000. The whole earnings of all the railways from 700 stations is only Rs. 1,74,952, a mere bagatelle compared with the train earnings.

109. I am satisfied that if the railway companies accept rule 9 of the State Railway Telegraph Rules, there will be an impetus given to telegraphy that will quite compensate them for their temporary sacrifice.

STATE RAILWAYS.

110. The position of this department in regard to the State railways is wholly different. We supply the required number of wires and also technical supervision* of the offices; the telegraph staff is part of the establishment of, and is under the orders of the traffic manager, as it ought to be; the supervising officer examines and reports, but does not interfere beyond bringing to the notice of the railway traffic department any thing that requires attention.

As the State railway telegraph works as auxiliary to the Government Department, the delay in the transmission of telegrams should be a minimum and should be satisfactory to the public.

111. On the Rajputana State Railway Mr. Assistant Superintendent Rutherford, who has proved himself a very excellent officer, erected the lines and supervises, but is not responsible for the discipline of the signallers. The difference and peculiarities of management and supervision have already been alluded to.

* See Annexure III.

STORE BRANCH.

112. As compared with former years, the total cash expenditure is considerably smaller than usual:—

	Rs.
Expended in 1870-71	4,05,474
„ 1871-72	3,97,150
„ 1872-73	4,11,355
„ 1873-74	2,92,040

Of this nearly Rs. 72,000 were expended on branch establishments* and contingencies at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, and minor places, equivalent to 3 per cent. on the total value of stores received and issued by them, amounting to Rs. 24,35,352.

113. In the Workshops the debits and credits are as follow:—

	Rs.		Rs.
To Workshop labor ...	49,265	By Outturn ...	1,84,283
„ Establishment ...	15,387	„ Balance on 31st March against unfinished works ...	19,598
„ General charges ...	2,715	„ Miscellaneous recoveries ...	159
„ Balance from last year ...	13,165		
„ Materials issued ...	1,16,771		
TOTAL ...	1,88,303	TOTAL ...	2,04,040

This showing a nominal profit of Rs. 15,737.

114. The chief object of the Workshops is to keep the telegraph going. There is an immense amount of petty repairs and miscellaneous job-work, which varies in quantity with circumstances over which we have no control—such as cyclones—and in quality, from cable-making for crossing large Indian rivers and high iron masts for air spans, to odd screws and missing parts required for the repair of some electrical instrument quite out of date.

115. The Workshops are an invaluable and, indeed, a necessary adjunct to the department; they compare favorably as regards their prices with the private firms of Calcutta, but they would do better if they could only be kept supplied with a steady demand for heavy work of a uniform character.

It is the spasmodic and ever varying nature of the demands which keep the rates higher than they otherwise would be. For instance, there was an unexpected and sudden indent to supply famine offices, opened at very short notice, with instruments, batteries, lightning-protectors, seats and tables and other office-fittings, all of which had to be made up, and, at the same time, another urgent indent from the State Railway Department for a hundred instruments. This extraordinary supply was prepared and issued in good time, but only by working extra time, by great exertion, and by employing extra hands, after which a re-action, a dull time, during which work to fairly employ the establishment had to be sought for, and was not found in sufficient quantities.

116. The Departmental Press, which is attached to the Store-yard and under the Superintendent of Stores, turned out Rs. 27,011 worth of printed work,† costing for—

	Rs.
Labor	5,193
Materials	19,504
TOTAL ...	24,697

Endeavors are made to check waste of stationery and printed forms. All forms are valued, issues priced, and ledger-accounts kept with each office and finally reviewed in the store superintendent's office.

CEYLON.

117. Since the Government of India took upon itself the entire charge of the Ceylon telegraphs in 1869, the treasury of India has borne all the expense and

* This sum (Rs. 72,000) covers all expenses for establishment and labor for receiving, taking charge of, marking, packing, and despatching stores, and for accounts connected therewith.

† The estimated rates for printing compare very favorably with other presses.

received all the earnings of that island's lines, just the same as if they constituted an integral portion of the Indian system. For this reason the receipts of Ceylon have been taken in the gross like those of any other division, and no attempt has been made in the accounts since 1869 to 1873 to show its net value.

Had it been to the interest or convenience of India to continue the present contract, no harm would arise from continuing this practice; but as its continuance invites erroneous comparisons between the (telegraph) prosperity of that island, as compared with India, and as these returns are calculated to mislead the respective Governments, I have had the Revenue Statements for Ceylon, for 1873-74, (Annexure IV) made up correctly, and also a Statement prepared showing the estimated loss in working since 1869 (Annexure V).

This is the more necessary, because the Governor of Ceylon has expressed his intention of endeavouring, when in England, to give effect to a vote of the Legislative Council affirming the expediency of resuming the telegraph.

This resolution of the Assembly was based on the facts that the local requirements of Ceylon will naturally meet with more attention from themselves than from the Indian Government; that the submersion of the cables that connect India, *viâ* Madras and Bombay, with Aden, Suez, Singapore, China and Australia, had materially reduced India's interest in the efficiency of the Ceylon telegraphs; and that the receipts slightly exceeded the expenses.

This is all true, except in respect to the net revenue. I am sorry that the Ceylon public should have misunderstood the financial returns, but I agree with them that India has no longer that interest in the Ceylon telegraphs that compensates for the annual loss on working.

118. To obtain an exactly accurate return of the revenue of each office or group of offices, the sum paid on each message must be divided so as to credit the addressed office and all the intermediate offices each with its proper proportion. To carry this out in detail would involve an immense amount of useless labor. A sufficiently close approximation is obtained by ascribing to each office, as its comparative value, the sums it receives for messages sent from it. The total money paid into the Ceylon offices is (1) the revenue derived from the local messages, plus (2) the Ceylon share of all messages sent out, plus (3) what is due to other administrations. The real revenue of that island consists of only the first two, plus its share on all messages received into the island; but as the latter is only one-fourth in respect to Burmah messages, and one-third in respect to Indian messages, it is evident that the real revenue of the Ceylon telegraph must be nearly 25 per cent. less than its actual receipts, and this is what appears to be the case from the returns of the past five years.

Consequently, what appeared at first sight a small profit of three or four thousand rupees, dwindles down on analysis to a loss of twenty-five thousand rupees per annum.

119. Unfortunately, the limited area and revenue of Ceylon also limits the magnitude of her establishments; she cannot afford to maintain a staff of extra men ready to take the place of those who may die, take leave or fall sick, and yet, unless provision of this kind be made, if specially educated, experienced men be not at hand to supply casualties, her telegraph system is liable at any moment to total or partial collapse.

This is a very serious difficulty, but it may be met either by India assenting to continue to work the Ceylon telegraphs on the same terms as in Native States, *viz.*, on a guarantee against loss, or on contract or by lending to that Government one or more qualified superior officers from time to time as required.

CALCUTTA, *November* 1874.

D. G. ROBINSON, COLONEL, *R. E.*,
Director General of Telegraphs in India.

APPENDIX A.

Return of the Number and Value of Inland and Foreign Messages sent and of Foreign Messages received" and "Transit" during the year 1873-74, showing also the Increase and Decrease under each head on the figures for the previous year 1872-73.

NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES AND INDIAN SHARE OF COLLECTIONS IN 1873-74.

DIVISIONS.	Inland. State. No.	Inland. State. Value. Rs.	Inland. State. Value. A.	Inland. Private. No.	Inland. Private. Value. Rs.	Inland. Private. Value. A.	Foreign. State. No.	Foreign. State. Value. Rs.	Foreign. State. Value. A.	Foreign. Private. No.	Foreign. Private. Value. Rs.	Foreign. Private. Value. A.	Total. State. No.	Total. State. Value. Rs.	Total. State. Value. A.	Total. Private. No.	Total. Private. Value. Rs.	Total. Private. Value. A.	Grand Total. No.	Grand Total. Value. Rs.	Grand Total. Value. A.
Arakan ...	356	1,178	0	5,067	15,063	11	...	...		341	2,618	14	356	1,178	0	5,396	17,701	9	5,752	18,879	9
Assam ...	2,674	9,536	12	7,305	13,188	5	1	11	14	40	197	5	2,675	9,688	10	7,345	13,385	10	10,018	23,264	4
Bangalore ..	2,131	7,366	4	19,307	30,962	9	18	127	14	129	701	2	2,149	7,366	2	19,436	31,663	11	21,675	39,068	13
Bengal ...	7,756	25,877	1	1,03,630	2,66,084	2	241	2,513	3	10,025	70,344	6	7,997	28,319	4	1,13,655	2,78,378	2	1,21,652	3,06,727	6
Bombay ...	8,829	34,004	11	1,17,8352	2,10,988	8	211	1,652	5	53,667	2,14,376	12	9,040	35,657	0	1,60,472	4,25,365	4	1,69,512	4,61,022	4
B. Burma...	3,286	10,376	10	30,105	70,160	0	...	...		1,996	15,528	3	3,286	10,376	10	32,000	85,687	3	35,286	96,073	13
Ceylon ...	906	1,895	0	39,651	92,406	0	45	454	10	2,312	19,963	0	1,041	2,326	1	31,963	52,769	0	33,004	85,095	10
Dacca ...	661	1,910	15	8,474	20,264	3	...	...		110	534	14	661	1,910	15	8,584	20,918	1	9,245	22,830	0
Ganjam ...	1,339	4,722	12	23,501	63,087	15	...	...		237	1,244	0	1,339	4,722	12	23,738	54,311	15	30,087	69,034	11
Indore ...	1,744	5,491	4	23,687	40,993	4	1	13	6	46	333	0	1,745	5,504	4	23,73	40,515	4	30,490	46,019	8
Madras ...	5,662	11,136	2	44,166	80,452	13	67	543	8	19,419	1,13,264	4	5,619	11,678	10	63,575	1,93,717	1	67,194	2,05,395	11
Malabar ..	1,090	3,145	8	40,767	67,728	2	2	8	9	329	1,801	10	1,092	3,152	1	41,096	69,527	12	42,178	72,479	13
Nagpur ...	1,522	4,529	12	16,324	21,534	12	1	10	8	39	189	2	1,523	4,970	4	16,363	21,468	14	17,886	26,364	2
Punjab ...	52,290	11	41,170	52,790	3	171	2,066	7	245	1,761	16	16,987	54,356	2	41,512	60,552	1	58,500	1,14,908	3
Rajputana	1,288	4,463	0	9,644	15,687	6	...	...		20	86	11	1,288	4,463	0	9,664	15,653	1	10,952	20,146	1
Sindh ...	13,043	12	18,173	27,296	2	466	4,795	11	6,990	61,286	2	3,574	17,839	7	27,163	88,598	4	30,977	1,06,437	11
TOTAL ...	57,448	1,91,213	2	5,48,816	9,98,149	15	1,211	12,196	9	76,583	5,03,918	13	58,659	2,03,409	11	6,25,729	15,00,068	12	6,84,388	17,03,478	7
NEWS-PAPER MESSAGES ...																			5,006	65,326	4
VALUE OF FREE COPIES OF REUTER'S MESSAGES TO 'GOVT. AND PRESS' ...																			...	46,961	8
GRAND TOTAL ...																			6,89,396	18,14,660	

TOTAL PAID MESSAGES.	No.	Value.
Inland ...	6,06,284	11,67,363 1
Foreign ...	78,094	5,16,115 6

DIVISIONS.	Ireland. State. No.	Ireland. State. Value. Rs.	Ireland. State. Value. A.	Ireland. Private. No.	Ireland. Private. Value. Rs.	Ireland. Private. Value. A.	Foreign. State. No.	Foreign. State. Value. Rs.	Foreign. State. Value. A.	Foreign. Private. No.	Foreign. Private. Value. Rs.	Foreign. Private. Value. A.	Total. State. No.	Total. State. Value. Rs.	Total. State. Value. A.	Total. Private. No.	Total. Private. Value. Rs.	Total. Private. Value. A.	Grand Total. No.	Grand Total. Value. Rs.	Grand Total. Value. A.
Arakan ...	324	924	8	5,812	15,380	1	...	...		[illegible]	[illegible]		325	924	8	6,138	19,495	3	6,463	20,419	11
Assam ...	2,824	7,880	10	8,996	15,153	7	..	...		61	282	11	2,824	7,880	10	9,057	15,413	2	11,881	23,302	12
Bangalore ..	8,006	8	19,778	30,545	7	14	79	35	166	664	9	2,113	8,006	5	19,936	31,200	0	22,951	39,288	6
Bengal ...	14,031	49,976	7	1,19,471	2,13,284	15	200	2,720	2	[illegible]	[illegible]		14,231	52,696	9	1,30,498	2,80,191	6	1,44,729	3,32,888	15
Bombay ...	9,223	35,145	8	1,19,396	1,91,965	15	216	1,513	2	[illegible]	[illegible]		9,431	36,657	10	1,61,217	3,86,299	12	1,70,648	4,22,957	6
B. Burma...	4,871	13,902	12	40,417	92,259	10	3	6	0	[illegible]	[illegible]		4,874	13,908	12	44,504	1,15,259	11	49,378	1,29,068	7
Ceylon ...	1,046	2,006	8	37,475	76,660	1	40	457	13	[illegible]	[illegible]		1,086	2,463	8	39,863	83,114	2	40,941	95,577	10
Dacca ...	709	2,234	7	9,178	20,699	12	...	...		196	622	15	709	2,234	7	9,304	21,322	11	10,013	23,557	2
Ganjam ...	1,180	3,447	0	24,106	62,461	9	...	...		196	878	0	1,180	3,447	0	24,300	63,337	9	25,480	66,784	9
Indore ...	1,691	4,658	5	22,146	30,378	3	..	...		36	148	14	1,691	4,658	5	22,182	29,526	1	23,873	34,186	6
Madras ...	3,089	9,138	0	48,089	83,873	11	18	138	0	[illegible]	[illegible]		3,095	9,256	(	66,363	2,06,171	14	71,417	2,14,427	14
Malabar ..	1,940	2,940	0	42,536	67,263	2	1	4	4	492	1,905	5	1,941	2,944	4	43,971	69,207	7	44,912	72,151	11
Nagpur ...	1,989	5,680	0	14,215	21,894	7	1	2	6	23	149	6	1,870	5,682	6	14,249	21,955	13	16,119	27,638	3
Punjab ...	16,389	60,475	13	42,259	66,966	11	250	3,266	12	[illegible]	[illegible]		16,582	62,512	9	42,654	69,734	15	59,197	1,11,247	8
Rajputana	1,747	6,697	8	10,078	14,706	13	4	15	12	22	85	0	1,751	6,717	5	10,100	14,790	13	11,851	20,508	2
Sindh ...	3,000	11,488	4	18,807	26,737	5	446	4,804	12	[illegible]	[illegible]		4,036	15,553	1	33,619	1,23,983	8	37,655	1,39,536	9
TOTAL ...	65,339	2,13,093	2	5,92,253	10,18,210	1	1,503	11,331	1	[illegible]	[illegible]		66,842	2,24,344	3	6,78,026	15,59,086	15	7,45,868	17,83,431	2
NEWS-PAPER MESSAGES ...																			5,777	98,157	4
VALUE OF FREE COPIES OF REUTER'S MESSAGES TO 'GOVT. AND PRESS' ...																			...	40,325	0
GRAND TOTAL ...																			7,51,645	18,21,913	6

TOTAL PAID MESSAGES.	No.	Value.
Inland ...	6,67,550	13,81,363 5
Foreign ...	87,206	4,40,137 15

Note.—The Inland includes 66 messages from the French and Portuguese Governments of Pondicherry and Goa, and their Dependencies, which paid no tax to the Indian Telegraph Department.

APPENDIX A.—*continued.*

Returns of the Number and Value of Inland and Foreign Messages, &c.—continued.

DIVISIONS.	DECREASE. Inland. State. No.	State. Value. Rs.	State. Value. A.	Private. No.	Private. Value. Rs.	Private. Value. A.	Foreign. State. No.	State. Value. Rs.	State. Value. A.	Private. No.	Private. Value. Rs.	Private. Value. A.	Total. State. No.	State. Value. Rs.	State. Value. A.	Private. No.	Private. Value. Rs.	Private. Value. A.	Grand Total. No.	Grand Total. Value. Rs.	Grand Total. Value. A.
Assam	112	740	10	855	297	6	...	...	...	185	1,498	4	...	...	...	740	1,795	10	740	1,795	10
Assam	...	...	...	1,881	1,971	2	...	...	...	21	66	6	112	740	10	1,712	2,027	8	1,824	2,767	18
Bangalore	...	...	...	261	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	261	...	...	412	...	...	412	...	...
Bengal	6,275	24,089	6	12,841	5,360	13	...	...	...	1,002	6,664	7	6,275	24,089	6	16,844	11,815	4	23,119	35,905	10
Bombay	404	1,140	13	1,468	22,090	10	37	...	...	2,192	7,471	14	404	1,140	13	1,503	...	...	7,934	1,140	13
British Burmah	1,366	8,436	2	10,513	12,779	1	3	6	0	66	88	1	1,369	8,442	2	12,579	12,774	1	13,783	21,216	3
Ceylon	50	114	8	7,254	1,715	9	...	12	6	16	...	...	50	114	8	7,270	1,715	9	7,910	1,829	17
Chanda	49	323	8	704	9,393	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	323	8	704	9,393	10	785	9,716	18
Cuttack	...	...	...	5,604	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,604	...	...	5,604	...	...
Indore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	2,533	3,450	14	...	...	...	854	8,033	15	...	...	...	4,747	11,484	13	4,787	11,484	13
Malabar	...	...	...	1,771	...	...	...	...	...	104	353	11	...	...	...	1,875	353	11	1,875	353	11
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,122	...	...	1,122	...	...
Punjab	...	...	...	1,069	661	11	59	...	...	53	...	...	59	...	...	911	661	11	1,191	661	11
Rajputana	...	...	...	434	...	...	4	19	13	2	...	...	4	19	13	436	...	...	989	19	13
Sindh	347	620	4	1,069	...	...	...	...	...	6,182	35,920	6	347	620	4	6,616	35,920	6	6,707	35,920	6
	191	1,254	8	434	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191	1,254	8	...	...	...	...	1,254	8
TOTAL ...	9,373	31,536	5	53,046	66,015	12	103	256	2	10,708	59,074	11	9,316	31,795	7	62,754	1,15,990	7	72,069	1,48,085	14
NET INCREASE & DECREASE OF THE PERIODS YEAR 1873-74.	7,891	21,980	0	43,397	25,060	2	...	...	...	9,960	36,938	1	7,983	20,934	8	53,197	59,019	3	61,090	79,953	11

DIVISIONS.	INCREASE. Inland. State. No.	State. Value. Rs.	State. Value. A.	Private. No.	Private. Value. Rs.	Private. Value. A.	Foreign. State. No.	State. Value. Rs.	State. Value. A.	Private. No.	Private. Value. Rs.	Private. Value. A.	Total. State. No.	State. Value. Rs.	State. Value. A.	Private. No.	Private. Value. Rs.	Private. Value. A.	Grand Total. No.	Grand Total. Value. Rs.	Grand Total. Value. A.
Assam	...	...	...	855	297	6	...	...	...	185	1,498	4	...	...	...	740	1,795	10	740	1,795	10
Assam	...	...	...	1,881	1,971	2	...	...	...	21	66	6	112	740	10	1,712	2,027	8	1,824	2,767	18
Bangalore	...	...	...	261	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	261	...	...	412	...	...	412	...	...
Bengal	6,275	24,089	6	12,841	5,360	13	...	...	...	1,002	6,664	7	6,275	24,089	6	16,844	11,815	4	23,119	35,905	10
Bombay	404	1,140	13	1,468	22,090	10	37	...	...	2,192	7,471	14	404	1,140	13	1,503	...	...	7,934	1,140	13
British Burmah	1,366	8,436	2	10,513	12,779	1	3	6	0	66	88	1	1,369	8,442	2	12,579	12,774	1	13,783	21,216	3
Ceylon	50	114	8	7,254	1,715	9	...	12	6	16	...	...	50	114	8	7,270	1,715	9	7,910	1,829	17
Chanda	49	323	8	704	9,393	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	323	8	704	9,393	10	785	9,716	18
Cuttack	...	...	...	5,604	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,604	...	...	5,604	...	...
Indore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	2,533	3,450	14	...	...	...	854	8,033	15	...	...	...	4,747	11,484	13	4,787	11,484	13
Malabar	...	...	...	1,771	...	...	...	...	...	104	353	11	...	...	...	1,875	353	11	1,875	353	11
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,122	...	...	1,122	...	...
Punjab	...	...	...	1,069	661	11	59	...	...	53	...	...	59	...	...	911	661	11	1,191	661	11
Rajputana	...	...	...	434	...	...	4	19	13	2	...	...	4	19	13	436	...	...	989	19	13
Sindh	347	620	4	1,069	...	...	...	...	...	6,182	35,920	6	347	620	4	6,616	35,920	6	6,707	35,920	6
	191	1,254	8	434	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191	1,254	8	...	...	...	...	1,254	8
TOTAL ...	9,373	31,536	5	53,046	66,015	12	103	256	2	10,708	59,074	11	9,316	31,795	7	62,754	1,15,990	7	72,069	1,48,085	14
NET INCREASE & DECREASE OF THE PERIODS YEAR 1873-74.	7,891	21,980	0	43,397	25,060	2	...	...	...	9,960	36,938	1	7,983	20,934	8	53,197	59,019	3	61,090	79,953	11

NOTE.—This Return does not include Collections other than those belonging to the Government of India.
Under-charges recovered during the year, Rs. 915-14, included in the collections of the offices from which recovery has been made.
The value of concessions in favor of Press messages during the year was Rs. 44,136-12, credit has not been taken for this amount.

APPENDIX E.

Synopsis of Complaints, 1873-74, including applications for refund of overcharges.

	Non-delivery. Inland. I	Non-delivery. Foreign. F	Delay. Inland. I	Delay. Foreign. F	Error. Inland. I	Error. Foreign. F	Overcharge. Inland. I	Overcharge. Foreign. F	Miscellaneous. Inland. I	Miscellaneous. Foreign. F	Total. Inland. I	Total. Foreign. F	Grand Total.	Number of Paid Messages. Inland. I	Number of Paid Messages. Foreign. F	Number of Paid Messages. Total.	Percentage. Inland. I	Percentage. Foreign. F	Percentage. Total.	REMARKS.
Number received ...	97	46	36	3	32	69	19	51	31	12	224	184	408	...	...	...	·034	·209	·054	
	101	48	38	16	36	67	20	4	22	13	217	148	305	...	...	...	·035	·189	·053	
Admitted ...	37	6	20	1	13	3	14	33	21	...	105	43	148				·016	·049	·020	
	28	6	25	4	21	6	13	2	13	4	100	22	122	6,57,589	87,856	7,45,468	·016	·028	·018	
Rejected { Groundless	60	40	13	2	15	53	5	21	13	12	109	128	237				·017	·145	·031	
	72	41	13	12	9	52	5	1	8	8	107	114	221	6,06,294	78,094	6,84,388	·018	·146	·032	
On technical grounds	...	...	...	...	10	13	...	...	...	...	10	13	23				·001	·015	·003	
	1	1	...	...	6	9	2	1	1	...	10	12	22				·001	·015	·003	
TOTAL ...	97	46	36	3	38	69	19	54	31	12	224	184	408	...	...	...	·034	·209	·054	
	101	48	38	16	36	67	20	4	22	13	217	148	365	...	...	...	·035	·189	·053	

For facility of comparison the figures for 1872-73 are given (in antique) underneath those for 1873-74.

APPENDIX G.

Statement showing the Times occupied in the transmission of Messages between the under-mentioned Stations for each Month of the Official Year 1873-74.

LINE.	April 1873.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Novr.	Decr.	January 1874.	Feby.	March.	Average.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
CALCUTTA TO KURRACHEE—													
Maximum ...	5 1	3 25	8 22	6 41	39 55	4 30	4 35	5 37	5 10	14 9	12 35	7 5	9 45
Minimum ...	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 7	0 5	0 4	0 2	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 3	0 4
Average ...	1 18	1 3	1 15	1 6	2 21	0 55	1 10	1 17	1 27	2 35	2 11	1 57	1 32
KURRACHEE TO CALCUTTA—													
Maximum ...	4 25	6 3	6 55	12 10	17 33	4 34	3 46	8 31	7 15	10 47	10 10	5 25	8 7
Minimum ...	0 4	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 5	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 1
Average ...	0 51	1 5	1 11	1 28	2 38	1 0	0 52	1 5	1 4	1 40	1 39	1 9	1 18
CALCUTTA TO BOMBAY—													
Maximum ...	6 45	12 12	8 46	11 9	6 30	8 59	6 40	8 46	7 52	10 2	11 54	9 17	9 4
Minimum ...	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 3	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 1
Average ...	1 22	1 47	2 26	1 45	1 25	1 41	1 11	1 56	2 1	2 56	2 41	2 3	1 56
BOMBAY TO CALCUTTA—													
Maximum ...	6 18	11 4	10 28	4 58	5 36	6 45	3 45	7 37	11 50	9 5	12 50	10 39	8 24
Minimum ...	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
Average ...	1 18	1 32	2 1	1 35	1 28	1 23	0 49	1 39	1 41	2 1	2 20	1 23	1 35
CALCUTTA TO MADRAS—													
Maximum ...	5 20	6 49	7 59	7 57	5 43	9 50	5 48	5 45	6 39	9 2	8 26	10 53	7 30
Minimum ...	0 1	0 3	0 3	0 5	0 3	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2
Average ...	1 15	1 36	1 52	1 14	1 22	1 21	1 7	1 19	1 29	2 4	2 2	1 36	1 31
MADRAS TO CALCUTTA—													
Maximum ...	5 5	6 50	12 10	10 4	6 21	11 48	4 35	5 37	5 12	10 42	7 45	7 37	7 49
Minimum ...	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
Average ...	1 6	1 35	1 37	1 13	1 34	1 31	0 59	1 19	1 2	1 48	2 15	1 26	1 27
BOMBAY TO KURRACHEE—													
Maximum ...	6 30	8 6	3 12	7 40	29 53	5 0	3 37	6 54	5 10	9 21	4 41	5 5	7 55
Minimum ...	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
Average ...	1 2	1 12	0 39	0 50	1 11	0 35	0 42	0 57	1 12	1 53	0 59	1 7	1 1
KURRACHEE TO BOMBAY—													
Maximum ...	4 20	4 41	5 6	7 3	23 32	3 4	2 39	5 29	5 55	8 48	3 43	8 2	6 39
Minimum ...	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 1
Average ...	0 55	0 56	0 38	0 40	1 14	0 29	0 17	0 38	0 54	1 40	1 3	1 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
BOMBAY TO MADRAS—													
Maximum ...	5 0	14 39	4 42	3 36	4 50	6 48	5 14	3 51	3 0	4 15	3 1	3 26	5 11
Minimum ...	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 5	0 1	0 1
Average ...	1 9	1 36	0 59	0 54	0 56	0 58	0 56	1 2	0 39	0 58	0 46	0 48	0 58
MADRAS TO BOMBAY—													
Maximum ...	4 4	11 40	7 0	4 25	5 25	4 49	3 8	1 58	1 56	4 58	2 24	2 19	4 30
Minimum ...	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
Average ...	0 37	0 39	0 50	0 38	0 36	0 45	0 30	0 13	0 25	0 36	0 32	0 29	0 34
GALLE TO MADRAS—													
Maximum ...	18 46	24 50	17 39	14 5	48 34	18 36	14 47	18 0	12 26	10 50	17 46	10 11	18 53
Minimum ...	0 7	0 1	0 6	0 3	0 3	0 11	0 7	0 5	0 2	0 8	0 5	0 5	0 5
Average ...	2 15	3 29	2 19	2 2	3 10	2 46	2 26	4 2	2 32	2 58	2 50	2 15	2 46

APPENDIX M.

Statement of Interruptions.

(EXCLUDING CEYLON.)

YEAR.	Total number of miles of wire.	Total number of interruptions.	Aggregate duration.	Average duration.	Interruption per every 100 miles of wire.	Percentage of increase in length of wire as compared with 1868-69.	Percentage of decrease in number of interruptions as compared with 1868-69.	Percentage of decrease in aggregate duration of interruptions as compared with 1868-69.	REMARKS.
			Hours.	Hours.					
1868-69 ...	20,597	1,533	36,689	23·9	7·4	... ...	... ...	... ...	The number of interruptions are calculated as follows:—Contact two wires equivalent to interruption on one wire; imperfect communication on one wire equivalent to half interruption on one wire.
1869-70 ...	21,378	1,480	35,430	23·9	6·8	3·78	3·47	3·43	
1870-71 ...	22,834	1,340	31,377	23·4	5·8	10·86	12·58	14·49	
1871-72 ...	28,893	1,220	28,548	23·4	4·2	40·28	20·42	22·17	
1872-73 ...	30,681	1,130	26,345	23·3	3·6	48·95	26·29	28·19	
1873-74 ...	32,148	918	20,196	22·0	2·8	56·08	40·12	44·95	

APPENDIX C.

Analysis of Foreign Traffic for the last six months of the year 1873-74, showing the countries of origin and destination of the messages.

INDIAN.

		East.						West.													
		Native Burma.	Straits.	China and Japan.	Java and Sumatra.	Australia.	Total.	America.	Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	Turkey in Asia.	Persia.	Gulf Stations.	Egypt, Aden (a)	Total.	Grand Total.	West of Chittagong.	East of Chittagong.	Ceylon.	Total.
Sent	Number	201	821	677	112	279	1,890	168	9,001	1,374	47	28	367	257	10,257	12,147	9,903	1,229	1,015	12,147
	Percentage of messages to west	1·65	6·76	5·57	·92	2·30	15·55	1·39	74·09	11·31	·39	·23	3·02	2·11	84·48	100	81·54	10·11	8·35	100
	Percentage of total number	1·65	6·76	5·57	·92	2·30	15·55	1·39	74·09	11·31	·39	·23	3·02	2·11	84·48	100	81·54	10·11	8·35	100
Received	Number	121	805	775	130	94	1,915	189	6,831	1,251	67	46	666	363	9,181	11,096	9,379	878	839	11,096
	Percentage of messages to west	6·32	42·03	40·47	6·27	4·91	100	1·70	74·14	13·63	·73	·53	7·00	4·26	100	100	84·53	7·91	7·56	100
	Percentage of total number	1·09	7·26	6·99	1·06	·86	17·27	1·73	61·58	11·27	·60	·43	6·29	3·54	82·73	100	84·53	7·91	7·56	100

TRANSIT.

		From west to east.								From east to west.											
		Native Burma.	Straits.	China and Japan.	Java and Sumatra.	Australia.	Total.	America.	Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	Turkey in Asia.	Persia.	Gulf Stations.	Egypt, Aden (a)	Total.	Grand Total.	West of Chittagong.	East of Chittagong.	Ceylon.	Total.
From	Number	1,415	2,024	...	1,316	...	1,818	7,072	...	1,814	4	...	10	116	7,072	7,072	7,014	58	...	7,072
	Percentage	19·94	28·61	30·61	18·59	21·47	25·70	100	25·65	25·65	56·56	14·64	100	1·64	100	100	99·18	·82	...	100
To	Number	1,288	3,021	...	1,320	1,725	7,354	7,614	1,814	5,019	4	...	6	64	7,013	7,614	7,014	58	542	7,614
	Percentage	16·91	39·63	29·07	17·46	22·65	100	100	23·82	65·91	·05	...	·08	·84	92·09	100	92·13	·76	7·11	100

ANNEXURE I.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT, 1873-74.

PART I.

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	Actual. Rs.
REVENUE—		
Sale of telegraph stamps	29,00,789	
Deduct payments to other Telegraph Administrations	11,76,782	
„ Refunds to senders of messages	179	
	11,76,961	17,23,828
Cash received for transmission of messages under exceptional circumstances		18,467
Cash received from other Telegraph Administrations		4,821
Fees on bearing and forwarded messages, including those on Hooghly River line ...		20,519
Service taxee calls not repayable		641
Revenue in postage stamps		993
Undercharges recovered		1,889
TOTAL FOR MESSAGES		17,71,158
Sale of books, forms, and maps		4,113
Sale of Telegraph Gazette		13,217
Guarantees by Native States and other authorities		11,702
Rent from railways		60,206
Miscellaneous		6,252
TOTAL REVENUE		18,66,653

PART II.

OUTLAY.

	Outlay. Rs.
CAPITAL—	
Works—In Telegraph Department	8,16,488
In Public Works Department	4,07,120
Establishment and Plant	1,84,100
Increase in balance of stores	1,11,183
TOTAL	10,18,791
Deduct portion not chargeable against departmental grants :—	
Public Works expenditure as above	4,07,120
Expenditure in England	4,00,876
Expenditure of other departments	41,178
TOTAL DEDUCTED	8,48,174
NET TOTAL CAPITAL	1,70,617
REVENUE— *Line Maintenance.*	
Repairs in Telegraph Department	1,72,405
„ in Public Works Department	24,178
Establishment and Plant	4,91,804
TOTAL LINE MAINTENANCE	6,88,287
Deduct—Repairs in Public Works Department not chargeable against departmental grants	24,178
NET TOTAL LINE MAINTENANCE	6,64,109
Signalling.	
Establishment and Plant	17,93,138
Profit and Loss	2,620
TOTAL SIGNALLING	17,95,758
TOTAL REVENUE	24,59,867
Total Capital and Revenue (as detailed on next page) ...	26,29,484

Abstract of Total Expenditure.

	TOTAL CHARGES OF THE YEAR.						
	TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.						
	In India.			In England.	Public Works Department.	Other Departments.	TOTAL.
	Cash.	Stores from stock.	Total.				
Works	74,127	2,42,311	3,16,438	...	4,07,120	...	7,23,558
Repairs	92,959	79,446	1,72,405	...	24,178	...	1,96,583
Establishment and Plant ...	23,43,404	1,25,538	24,68,942	...	...	...	24,68,942
				Stock increased.		Stock increased.	
Stores (increase in balance) ...	2,84,529	6,15,450	3,30,921	1,00,876	...	41,178	1,11,133
Profit and Loss	2,620	...	2,620	...	...	...	2,620
TOTAL ...	27,97,639	1.68.155	26,29,484	1,00,876	4,31,298	41,178	35,02,836

ANNEXURE II.

DUPLEX TELEGRAPHY.

No attempt is made in this note to do more than explain the simple principle by which the antagonism of signals coming from opposite directions is overcome by the artifice of splitting the electric currents and thus making them indicate the required signals at the proper receiving instruments.

Telegraph signals do not travel like trains on a railway or balls from a gun. They are merely exponents to the distant station of the fact of the wire being charged with, or discharged of, electricity by the signalling station.

When one pole of a galvanic battery (the other pole being connected with the earth) is attached to an insulated wire, the other end of that wire being also to earth, the whole wire becomes instantaneously charged with electricity in somewhat the same manner as heat flows into a poker when one end is put into the fire. The instant the battery is disconnected, the wire discharges itself through the other end into the earth. Telegraph signals are produced by a series of charges and discharges of a wire connecting two stations, and exhibited by means of some kind of indicator connected therewith with the earth.

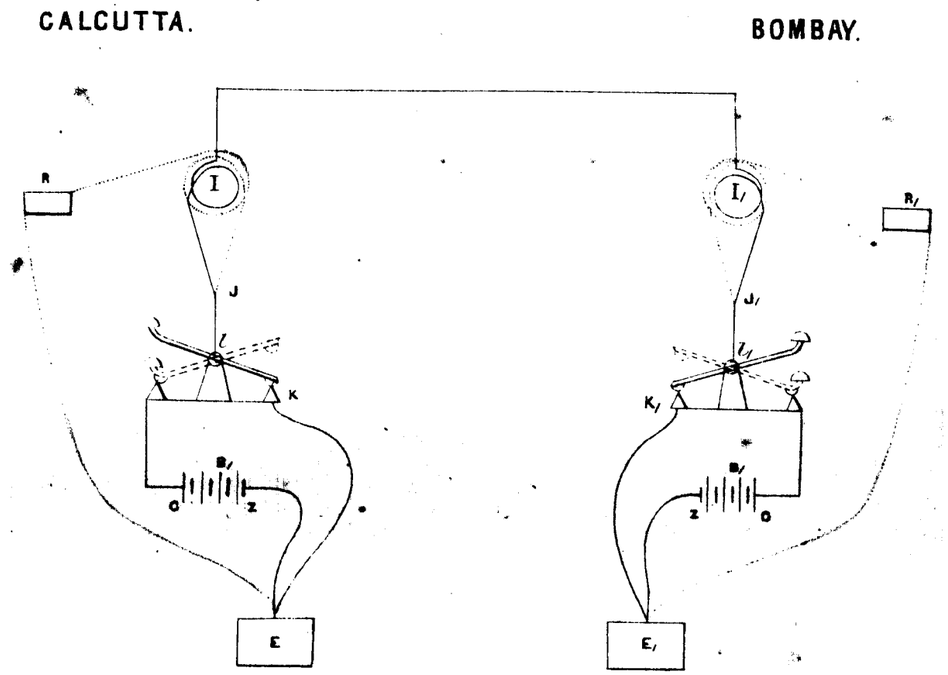
The rapidity with which the wire is charged depends upon its thickness and length; the greater the thickness, the less the resistance; the greater the length, the greater the resistance.

If a silk-covered or otherwise insulated wire be wound in a helix or coil, and a core of soft iron be inserted therein, this soft iron core will become a magnet whilst a current of electricity is passing through the wire, and will cease to be one when the wire is discharged. Similarly, an ordinary magnetized needle, suspended in such a coil, is not affected until the wire be charged, when, what was the north end will point either east or west according as the copper or zinc pole of the battery is attached to the coil, or whether the wire be wound to the right hand or to the left. The indications of all receiving instruments are due to one or the other of these phenomena.

If two precisely similar wires be wound as helices round the same axis, one coiled to the right and the other to the left, and both charged from the same pole of the same battery, no effect will be produced either on a soft iron core or a magnetized needle, the currents moving in opposite directions will neutralize each other.

If two or three wires of equal length and thickness, and having their further ends connected with the earth, are attached to a pole of a battery (the other pole of the battery being to earth), either directly or by a connecting wire, they will be equally charged because their resistances are equal. But should the wires be of unequal resistance, either from difference in length, or thickness or both, the quantity of electricity that will enter each will be in inverse proportion to their resistances; consequently, if it be required to simultaneously send signals of equal strength to two or more places not equi-distant, thinner wire or extra artificial resistance of some other kind must be added to the less resisting wires so as to make them all equal (obtain balance).

Split currents (electricity flowing from one source into more than one wire) are used to send simultaneously the same telegrams to two or more tolerably equally distant stations or to save offices. For example:—During the expedition against the Hussunzaies of Hazara, to save the expense of a junction office at Hussan Abdal—Peshawur, Rawul Pindee, and Abbottabad being not very unequally distant from Hussun Abdal, the current was allowed to split there, and every telegram sent from Rawul Pindee, Peshawur, or Abbottabad, was received at the other two stations, unless one of them



disconnected from earth—when the theoretically infinite resistance thereby introduced into that branch practically sent the whole signals to the other station, the same device is used for transmitting the telegrams of the Press association over England. These telegrams are simultaneously transmitted to several places over carefully balanced lines by a Wheatstone's automatic instrument at the rate of 80 words per minute.

It is also by splitting the current at starting, and making each half-circulate round the home instrument in opposite directions, thereby neutralizing their effects on that instrument, that duplex telegraphy is effected.

Let K K$_,$ (in accompanying sketch) be the two signalling keys at two stations, say Calcutta and Bombay. B B$_,$, the two batteries, the copper poles of each of which are connected with their respective signalling keys and the zinc poles with their earth plates; I I$_,$, the receiving instruments; E E$_,$, the earth plates. Suppose each end of the line wire (shown in black) which connects the keys of the two stations to be wound as helices in the same direction round the axes of the indicators I I$_,$, if the handle of the key K is pressed down so as to establish contact with the battery, the wire will become charged with electricity which will affect both I and I$_,$. But if another wire (marked red) is attached to the line wire between the indicators and the keys, at J and J$_,$ and wound round the former to the same extent as the line wire, but in the opposite direction, and attached to the earth through a resistance R equal to the line between I and I$_,$ on the key K being pressed down the current will split at J, into two equal parts, which will neutralize each other, (the resistance of the red being equal to the resistance of the black wire,) and the instrument I will not, but the other instrument I$_,$ will, be affected.

The instant the key is released the wire discharges itself by its connections with the earth, and the instruments are in their normal state again.

Similar, when K$_,$ is pressed down (K being undisturbed), the fact of the wire being charged by Bombay is indicated to Calcutta by the instrument I being disturbed, and the release of K$_,$ by I returning to its normal state.

But suppose Calcutta and Bombay both desire to communicate* with each other at the same time, and that both press together or nearly together, what happens? The two currents both from the copper poles of two batteries of equal force will flow into the black line from opposite directions, and will therefore neutralize each other.

There will, therefore, be no charge in the black wire, but each of the red wires will be charged, and as there is no black current acting in the opposite directions, each instrument, I I$_,$ will be affected by the red wires, that is to say, each receiving instrument, although unaffected by the far battery, in fact solely affected by its own, really indicates the fact of the opposite key being pressed down.

I shows that K$_,$ is pressed down
I$_,$ „ „ K „ „
but immediately one is released, the affection comes from the far end of the wire, and the charge and discharge are so instantaneous that no change is apparent.

Suppose the instruments to be magnetized needles and that both keys be pressed down, these needles will point east and west, instead of north and south. If K$_,$ be released the current ceases to flow from B$_,$ and that from B is no longer opposed; the black wire therefore becomes charged from B, but so instantaneously, that the needle does not, during the change, deviate from east and west, and still indicates to Bombay that the Calcutta key remains down; the current now flows in from B unopposed, and there are two equal split currents moving round I that neutralize each other, the needle at I therefore returns to its normal state—north and south—and indicates to Calcutta that the Bombay key is released. So instantaneous is this action, that although the duration of the beats (pressing down) be only $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{3}{10}$ of a second, their comparative duration is so well marked that there is no confusion.

This is the whole secret of duplex telegraphy. I have endeavoured, and I hope I have succeeded, in explaining, even to those who had no previous knowledge of the subject, that it is based on the same phenomena as all other telegraphy and that the signals do not pass, but in reality destroy each other.

In practice, as stated before, the working is not so easy. Provision has to be made for many varying contingencies, or the signals would be too confused to be decypherable.

* By means of a code of combinations of pressings down called beats—some lasting three times as long as the others, letters are transmitted, and the words of a telegram spelt out at the rate of 30 words per minute or more.

Nos. 109—26 T, dated 3rd March 1875.

RESOLUTION—By the Govt. of India, P. W. DEPARTMENT.

Read—

Letter No. 350 of 21st December 1874 from Director General of Telegraphs forwarding the Administration Report for 1873-74.

General.

OBSERVATIONS.—This Report is not much (two days only) in advance of the last one, but it is understood that much of the delay is due to the difficulty in getting it set up in type, owing to press of work in the Printing Office. The next Report will, it is hoped, be received in proper time.

2. The heads under which the Report has been arranged differ somewhat from those of the previous Report, but the general arrangement is much the same, and it is better supported by tabulated statements for statistical purposes; indeed, in this respect, it is superior to any of its predecessors.

3. The diagrams attached are especially useful for taking in at a glance some of the principal features in the operations of the Department.

4. According to the Finance Accounts, the Capital and Revenue receipts and the Capital and Revenue expenditure for each of the two years 1872-73 and 1873-74 have been as follows :—

	Indian Telegraph.		Ceylon Telegraph.		Total.	
	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
CAPITAL.						
Capital Outlay	62,134	133,375	229	...	62,363	133,375
„ Receipts	2,684	2,060	15	...	2,699	2,060
Net Outlay	59,450	131,315	214	...	59,664	131,315
REVENUE.						
Charges	245,987	246,877	9,724	7,733	255,711	254,610
Receipts	184,401	171,786	9,720	9,370	194,121	181,156
Net charges	−61,586	−75,091	−4	+1,637	−61,590	− 73,454
TOTAL.						
Charges	308,121	380,252	9,953	7,733	318,074	387,985
Receipts	187,085	173,846	9,735	9,370	196,820	183,216
Net ...	−121,036	−206,406	−218	+1,637	−121,254	−204,769

There are certain discrepancies between these figures and those mentioned in the Director General's report and tables, besides other small differences in various portions of the report and tables, which, however, will not be noticed here, but will form the subject of a separate communication. It will suffice to remark here that the figures used in this Resolution refer to the Finance Accounts when they relate to pounds sterling, and to the Director General's Report when they relate to rupees.

5. The expenditure incurred on new Capital Works has been—

	£
Line from Carwar to Dharwar	4,569
„ from Bankipoor to Chumparun	4,463
„ from Henzadah to Bassein	3,282
„ from Rewaree to Bundicara...	2,446
„ from Nanapoor to Hyderabad and Trimulgherry ...	2,400
Other lines	17,204
Total ...	34,364

6. Under Revenue, the deficit has decreased from £ 73,454 to £ 61,590, being a decrease of £ 11,864. This result may be considered as satisfactory, and it may reasonably be hoped that in a few years the receipts will equal the expenditure.

7. The working expenses of the Department have increased during the year by £ 1,101, *viz.*, from a total of £ 254,610 to a total of £ 255,711, but there has been a more than corresponding increase in the receipts, which have risen from £ 181,156 to £ 194,121, showing a gain of £12,965.

8. The sum of Rs. 20,19,617 shown by the Director General as "Receipts" represents the earnings for the year, some of which have still to be realized; but the actual cash receipts also show a marked increase, the figures being Rs. 18,19,456 in 1873-74, as against Rs. 17,27,600 during the year previous.

9. As far as the accounts portion of this Report is concerned, the only other point calling for notice is the arrangement adopted with regard to the Financial Administration of the Department. This portion of the Report should commence by showing the Capital outlay of the Department during the year, and to the end of the year; next, the Revenue Account should similarly show the receipts and charges during, and up to the end of, the year; and lastly, the net surplus, or deficit, as the case may be, should be shown in like manner; and this should be done in all future reports.

10. Under the present arrangement of the financial transactions of the Department, it is somewhat difficult to follow the figures through. For example, in Table 18 the signalling outlay for 1873-74 is set down at Rs. 12,60,401, while in Appendix D the total, after deducting for Ceylon, is shown at Rs. 13,51,698, but in the Finance Accounts the charge is Rs. 13,49,320. These differences are explainable, but the figures should be so arranged as to need no explanation.

11. The net results for the year as regards paid messages are as follows :—

	Increase.		Increase.	
	Number of messages.	Value.	Percentage.	
			Number.	Value.
		Rs.		
State	7,883	20,935	13·43	10·29
Private	53,197	59,018	8·50	3·93
Total ...	61,080	79,953	8·92	4·69

12. The net increase in the number of State messages is thus distributed—

Bengal	...	...	...	...	6,275
British Burmah	...	...	...	...	1,289
Other Provinces	...	...	...	...	319
			Total increase	...	7,883

This result is chiefly due, it is believed, to the famine operations in Bengal. There have been increases in other Provinces besides those named above, but they have been neutralized by corresponding decreases elsewhere. The increase is in inland traffic only; the foreign traffic shows a slight decrease.

13. The table given in para. 11 shows that, while the number of private messages has increased since 1867-68 by 152 per cent., there has been an increase in the value of only 62·84 per cent. The alteration in the tariff standards since that date from 20 to 10, and then to 6, words as the message unit, points to the conclusion that there ought to have been a more than corresponding increase in the value, since the reduction in the unit *length* was equivalent to an increment in the charge. The contrary being the case, while the total number of messages has considerably increased, the inference seems to be that messages are much more condensed now than formerly.

14. The tables given in paras. 11 and 18 agree with each other as regards the amounts of the *message revenue*, but do not agree as regards the *number of messages;* this is due apparently to the inclusion in the latter table of the *unpaid* messages, and if so, the following table shows that the number of unpaid messages has been steadily decreasing, *vide* column 3 :—

Year.	Paid messages.	Unpaid messages.	Total paid and unpaid.
1868-69	374,471	59,081	433,552
1869-70	484,618	58,817	543,435
1870-71	577,361	51,872	629,233
1871-72	654,938	48,788	702,706
1872-73	684,388	41,953	726,341
1873-74	745,468	42,580	788,048
	Figures taken from para. 11.	Difference between paras. 18 and 11.	Figures taken from para. 18.

This decrease is satisfactory.

15. The table given in para. 18 shows that, though the number of Signal Offices has increased from 186 in 1868-69 to 225 in 1873-74, yet that the cost of the Signal Offices has been reduced from Rs. 13,47,706 to Rs. 12,60,401. This fact is creditable to the administration of the Department, and it is all the more so because there is every year an increasing charge for the existing Signalling Establishments on account of the annual increments of salary earned by good conduct and length of service. The aggregate increase of salaries on this account during the past six years is no less than Rs. 2,01,712, and for the year under review, Rs. 29,273.

16. The table given in para. 19 compares the number and percentages of complaints made, the result of which is very satisfactory; but the table has been carelessly compiled, and the figures shown in Appendix E will be adopted in the publication of the Report.

17. Appendix F shows the details of errors detected, the result is as follows :—

$$\frac{89{,}084}{391}\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{number of messages compared}\\ \text{,, of errors discovered}\end{array}\right\} = 1 \text{ error in } 227{\cdot}83 \text{ messages, not } 217{\cdot}67 \text{ as therein shown.}$$

That statement also shows that only 17·48 per cent. of the messages were examined, and that no messages were compared in the last quarter of the year; why, has not been stated.

18. The table given in para. 21 exhibits the great increase that has been made of late years in the speed of transmission of messages, and speaks highly for the improved efficiency of the Department.

19. The number of messages exchanged with Railways is still exceedingly small, and is scarcely more than it was last year. Appendix I gives the particulars of this kind of traffic, the result being as follows :—

	Number.	Value, Government share.
		Rs.
Messages transferred to Railways—		
Inland	22,394	19,034
Foreign	84	200
Total ...	22,478	19,234
Messages transferred from Railways—		
Inland	18,653	16,938
Foreign	77	151
Total ...	18,730	17,089
From and to	41,208	36,323
Ditto ditto in previous year	37,174	33,638
Increase ...	4,084	2,685

This class of traffic is, however, likely to increase in future years, and it should, in the interests of the general public, be fostered as much as possible under proper regulations. This is the object aimed at by the State Railway Telegraph Rules, which, it is hoped, will shortly be adopted by all Guaranteed Railways.

20. The following is an analysis of the number of undelivered messages due to whatever cause; they have fallen from 2,643 in the previous, to 1,991 in the current year :—

Insufficiently addressed	680
Wrongly ,, ...	540
Addressee left Station (re-despatched)	396
,, left for original Station	256
Refused	69
Other reasons	50
Total ...	1,991

from which it will be seen that the public are themselves chiefly responsible for non-deliveries.

21. The number of "Press" messages is shown to have been exceedingly small, aggregating in number only 2,375, and in *paid* value, Rs. 11,536; this is the more surprising, as the actual value of the messages, calculated at ordinary rates, is Rs. 55,725, or nearly five times as much as the sums actually paid, showing how large is the concession made by Government in the public interest.

22. The number and duration of "interruptions" show great improvement over that of past years; as compared with 1868-69, the *number* has fallen from 1,533 to 918, and the *duration* from 23·9 to 22 hours. Again, while in 1868-69 there were 7·4 interruptions to every 100 miles of wire, there are now only 2·8, or only one-third of that proportion. This is highly satisfactory.

23. Of the number of new Offices opened during the year, more than one half, or 14, were in connection with famine relief in the distressed districts of Bengal; many of these latter will ultimately be closed. The following shows the number of Offices open on 31st March 1874 to have been 225, thus—

Open on 31st March 1873	203
Closed during 1873-74	2
	201
Add number opened	24
	225

This total does not, however, agree with that of the detailed list given in Appendix B.

24. The Governor General in Council is glad to find that the conduct of the Civil Signallers is reported to have been excellent, and observes with satisfaction Colonel Robinson's opinion that telegraphy is eminently suited to Eurasians, and is a very popular employment with them; the number of applications for admission into the Department is stated to far exceed the number of vacancies, and selection can thus be freely exercised.

25. The remarks made by Colonel Robinson in his 33rd to 36th paras. show that, even for Civil purposes, in times of peace, it is very advantageous to possess a reserve of Military Signallers; had it not been for this reserve, the Department would have been unable to meet the sudden demand for new Offices made on it on the occurrence of the recent famine in Bengal. It is satisfactory to find that the efforts made of late years in this direction have borne good fruit.

26. The Director General explains, however, that the number of Military Signallers employed in the Department must, so far as the Telegraph Department is concerned, be limited by the number of soldiers that can be entertained to take the place of Civilians absent on leave, or sick, or for working unimportant Offices that could be closed in case of war or sudden disturbance.

23 soldiers are reported to have qualified during the year in signalling,
8 were under instruction,
28 were employed in the Department as Signallers.

59 Total.

But this number does not agree with the nominal roll shown in detail in Appendix N, where the number amounts to 82.

27. The number of casualties during the year amongst the signalling staff has been as follows:—

Resignations	20
Dismissals	16
Deaths	11
Services dispensed with	1
Unfit for further service	5
Desertion	1
Transferred to other Departments	1
Total	55

28. The Governor General in Council is glad to learn that the systematic electrical testings of the lines have been maintained with useful

results for ordinary working, and that its value will be much enhanced with "duplex" working. By this means a large number of defective insulators have been detected and removed from the lines. Steps have been taken for the introduction of "duplex" working, by which the carrying capacity of the lines will be greatly increased. The principle of this mode of working has been long known, but there have been practical difficulties in the way of its introduction on long lines which have only lately been overcome by the Electrician to the Department (Mr. L. Schwendler).

29. A considerable change has been introduced during the year in the conservancy of the lines, the line-runners have now to regularly patrol the lines, instead of, as formerly, waiting until interruption occurred. The advantages of this system are great.

30. The following is a summary of the results of the year, as compared with the previous year 1872-73:—

Inland traffic has increased 8·45 per cent. in extent, and 3·69 per cent. in value.
Foreign traffic has increased 12·54 per cent. in extent, and 6·97 per cent. in value.
Total number of paid messages has increased 8·92 per cent.
The total cash revenue has increased 5·27 per cent.
The average speed of transmission has increased 30 per cent.
Complaints have decreased 16 per cent.
The number of undelivered messages has decreased 32·7 per cent. in number irrespective of the increase in traffic.
The number of Offices has increased 11·82 per cent.
Errors in messages have decreased very considerably, but figures are not available for direct comparison.
Interruptions have decreased 19 per cent. actual; 24 per cent. relative.

31. Signal Office expenditure has decreased 1·39 per cent. The total reductions in Signal Office expenditure from the year 1869-70 amount to nearly Rs. 3,00,000, notwithstanding the large increase in the number of Offices, amount of work, the great improvements made year by year in the manner in which it had been performed, and the unavoidable increase in salaries due to annual increments, particulars of which are given in Appendix O.

32. On the whole, the operations of the year are considered to have been successful, and the thanks of the Governor General in Council are due to Colonel Robinson and his officers.

Inland Tariff.

33. There have been no changes in the local tariffs during the current year.

34. The number of inland paid messages is stated in para. 55 to have been 657,582, in which were included 65,339 State; but these figures do not agree with the table given immediately below, where they are stated to have been 678,926 and 66,542, respectively. The discrepancy should be explained.

This table shows the number of miles of line, but no distinction has been made between the lengths along railways and those on roads. A return showing this should be included in the next year's Report, and it would be useful also to furnish a table showing the length of each line, and the number of wires of which it is composed; this can probably be done without difficulty.

International Tariff and Communications.

35. A list is given of the principal extensions that have been made during the year. Of these the following concern India—

(1).—The doubling of the Eastern Companies' cable between Falmouth and Lisbon.
(2).—The connection of Otranto with Alexandria *vid* Candia and Zante, made by the same Company, and
(3).—The connection of the systems of British and Native Burmah.

36. The three Companies to the eastward of India were amalgamated into one in June 1873 under the title of the "Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company."

37. The communications have been, on the whole, well maintained, the following shows the number of interruptions on the different routes :—

	Interruptions.
Eastern Company's lines	2
Eastern Extension Company's lines	5
Great Northern Company's lines	8
Indo-European " "	8
Turkish lines	14

38. The traffic *vid* Turkey is continuing to decrease, as shown below :—

1871-72 proportion of entire traffic	18·08
1872-73 " of "	4·75
1873-74 " of "	2·73

The sudden fall in 1872-73 appears to be due to the introduction in July 1872 of the new tariffs fixed by the Convention, by which the rate for the Turkish route was very nearly equalized with those *vid* Suez and *vid* Teheran, whereas before it was considerably lower.

39. The revenue derived from the foreign traffic has increased from Rs. 5,16,115 in the past, to Rs. 5,52,128 in the current year, equivalent to 6·97 per cent. The number of messages has, however, increased in a higher ratio, *viz.*, by 12·54 per cent., the actual increase being from 78,094 to 87,886 messages.

40. The following abstract shows the distribution of the westward traffic for the past three years between the three routes :—

	Red Sea route.	Teheran route	Turkish route.
1871-72	528·1	29·11	18·08
1872-73	65·05	30·20	4·75
1873-74	53·14	44·13	2·73

The increase on the Teheran route is very marked. A similar abstract should be given in future Reports for the eastward traffic.

41. The total foreign traffic has increased from 28,351 messages in 1867-68 to 87,886 messages in 1873-74, and the revenue during the same period from Rs. 1,93,559 to Rs. 5,52,128. The increase is entirely due to private messages.

42. Colonel Robinson attributes much of the increase in the traffic to an important modification in the message unit introduced on the 15th November 1873; by it, the 20-word unit for foreign traffic with 10-word progressions was abolished, and a 10-word unit with 1-word progression thereafter was established. One unexpected result of this reduction in the unit has been a positive increase in some cases of the length of the message; this result appears to be due to the removal of the necessity for extreme compression; an extra word or two formerly would have involved a considerable increase in the charge; now the increased charge is comparatively small.

Extensions of lines and wires.

43. It is stated that the number of miles of line and wire open on the 1st April 1874 were, respectively, 15,954 and 32,438, against 15,705 and 31,301 on the same date of the previous year. This does not, however, agree with the figures given in the statement included in para. 55, and the discrepancy should be explained.

44. Assuming the figures given in para. 78 to be correct, the increase has been—

249	in miles of line,
1,337	" of wire, and
7	" of cable.

45. The Governor General in Council is glad to perceive that the management by the Department of the telegraph lines of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway system is reported to have been successful. On this point

Colonel Robinson remarks as follows:—"The Agent, after some months' experience, has expressed himself very well pleased with the arrangement, which has been cheap and economical."

Extraordinary Works.

46. This section is devoted to the consideration of the temporary lines put up *on emergency* in Bengal. Five hundred and forty-one miles of temporary lines were erected in the very short space of 35 days for objects connected with famine relief operations. The rapidity with which this work was done was much facilitated by the ease with which stout bamboos are procurable in Bengal. On one occasion 31½ miles of line were constructed in two and a half days, including not only actual erection, but also the purchase of the bamboo standards and their carriage to site.

47. The cash outlay for these lines amounted to only Rs. 2,645, *viz.*, for purchase of bamboos, carriage of stores, labour, and travelling allowances. As the wires and instruments can be used again, their cost has not been charged. The working expenses during March amounted to Rs. 6,233, while the value of the messages despatched during the same month was no less than Rs. 10,964, so that the receipts exceeded the outlay even during the first month.

48. The cost of the cable across the Ganges, which will form part of the permanent line, has not been included in the cost, as shown above, nor has been that of the Durbhunga Railway Telegraph line, which is separately treated.

49. The operations of the Department in connection with these lines are considered highly creditable to all concerned, and the exertions of the Officers concerned have already been acknowledged.

Store Branch.

50. Under this head a considerable reduction has been shown in the amount of cash expenditure, and the workshops show a nominal profit of Rs. 15,737; it is stated that a still more favourable result would be exhibited were it possible to maintain a steady and uniform demand for work for them, but the demand on them is spasmodic; sometimes there is a large and urgent requirement, necessitating the employment of additional hands, often followed by a slack time when the regular establishment has not enough to do.

51. In the Report for the previous year, a reduction in the number of the Store Agencies was spoken of by the Officiating Director General; and in reviewing that Report, the Governor General in Council observed that the reductions appeared to be "highly desirable, and should be effected whenever practicable." It should be reported if anything has been done towards this end during the year under review.

Ceylon.

52. The remarks made by the Director General on the subject of the restoration to Ceylon of the management of its own Telegraph system will be separately considered on receipt of a report that has been called for.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report be furnished to the Secretary of State, to the Local Governments and Administrations, noted in the margin*, to the Government of Ceylon and to the Commissioner in Sindh.

* Madras. Bombay. Bengal. North-Western Provinces. Punjab. Oudh. Central Provinces. British Burmah. Mysore and Coorg. Assam. Hyderabad. Central India. Rajpootana.

Ordered also, that paras. 33—36, and Appendix N, be communicated to the Military Department for information.

Ordered further, that this Resolution, pages 1 to 23, and Appendices A, E (last half only), G., M. and Q., and Annexures I and II (part), be forwarded to the Home Department for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Ordered lastly, that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Director General of Telegraphs for information.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE KHARIF, 1874-75.

No. 113 A., dated Allahabad, the 13th February 1875.

RESOLUTION—By His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. Provinces.

Read the following papers:—

A7.—Comparative statement of irrigation and rainfall for kharif, 1874-75.
B7.—Statement of crops irrigated by districts.
C7.—Statement of crops irrigated by canal divisions.

OBSERVATIONS.—The results shown in these statements compare favorably with those of previous years. A glance at the table of rainfall for the kharif months will explain the decrease in area of 11,693 acres, as compared with the acreage of the previous year, which was a favorable one for the canals. In the present season the rains began early in June, and continued till the end of September, so that it is not too much to say that the area and corresponding revenue now shown may, with reason, be always counted on, because water could only have been taken for those crops, which require it irrespective of the rainfall:—

TABLE I.

Year.	Acreage.	Revenue.
	Acres.	Rs.
1867-68	289,910	9,27,102
1868-69	484,485	12,19,344
1869-70	501,625	13,39,807
1870-71	396,399	12,07,265
1871-72	333,117	10,42,814
1872-73	353,619	11,01,288
1873-74	401,576	13,17,661
1874-75	389,889	13,94,241

2. Table I. shows that this area is larger than that of any preceding year in which the rain was abundant, and that it is only slightly less than that of last year in which there was a failure of the early kharif rains. The kharif revenue is also higher than in any preceding year. These results confirm the experience of the last few years in the steady increase of area of the valuable staples which depend on ante-monsoon irrigation, and prove that whilst canal irrigation is rapidly developing the wealth of the country, the demand for canal water, and the certainty of increase of canal revenue are constantly augmenting.

3. Statements A. and B. show the general decrease to have been small on the districts watered by the Ganges Canal, the aggregate decrease on that canal being less than 1,000 acres.

4. On the Eastern Jumna Canal there is an increase of 12,335 acres accounted for by the increased area of sugarcane and rice. There is a small decrease upon the Dun Canals: and on all the other smaller undertakings, there is, as might be expected, a great falling off: the majority of these are maintained chiefly as safeguards from famine, having been in several instances thrust upon the hands of this department, and their utility as well as their returns must be judged mainly by their results in critical times and years of unusual drought.

5. It will be observed that the decrease this year is almost entirely due to rice, in which there is a decrease of 15,532 acres in the aggregate, and of 18,840 for Rohilkhand alone; at the same time there is an increase in this crop, both on the Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals of 2,094 and 6,971 acres respectively. The general decrease in the Bulandshahr and Aligarh Divisions was due to cotton and in the former division partially to indigo.

6. Enquiries have been made as to the causes of large falling off of area in Rohilkhand.

TABLE II.

Year.	Sugarcane.	Rice.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Fourth class crops.
1867-68	87,050	97,867	77,976	8,265	11,836
1868-69	97,555	111,019	76,687	52,992	141,256
1869-70	104,596	117,548	130,248	55,883	83,979
1870-71	112,141	98,479	118,897	35,070	28,087
1871-72	94,816	76,850	119,617	20,365	9,228
1872-73	102,043	83,607	130,982	14,793	12,504
1873-74	130,284	73,875	149,073	16,354	28,035
1874-75	141,662	38,343	156,396	4,923	21,532

7. Table II. gives the areas of all the principal crops, and in a season like that under review deserves close scrutiny; these are the crops referred to above to which we must look for a revenue, upon which we may surely count irrespective of the variation of seasons. The most important crops, not only from a financial point of view, but as being a test of the commercial prosperity of the country, are sugarcane and indigo, and it is satisfactory again to notice an increase of nearly 11,000 acres in the former, and of more than 7,000 in the latter; this increased area results in a revenue which, as shown in Table I, amply compensates for decrease in other crops. There is a very great decrease in cotton, the area of which is lower than it has ever been before. Judging from the returns of previous years, it would seem that its irrigation is dying out, and that, in the opinion of the cultivators, its commercial value does not warrant their supplementing the natural rain by artificial means. Cotton is however replaced by indigo, which appears to have found in the irrigated districts of the Doab an immunity from the perils and vicissitudes which beset its cultivation elsewhere.

8. The decrease in rice, as explained above, is entirely due to the Rohilkhand Canals. After the sudden fall last year on the two principal canals, induced by the introduction of enhanced rates, rice appears to be regaining its equilibrium. The decrease in fourth class crops is amply accounted for by the favorable rainfall; these are the crops which in famine years, such as 1868-69, are saved by the canal, but which happily create no demand upon our supplies in ordinary years.

9. It is most satisfactory to learn from the experience of 1868-69, and from the statistics now before us, that whilst the Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals are the salvation of their own and neighbouring provinces in famine years, they increase the riches of the people in years of plenty and can now be depended upon for a revenue which is gradually paying the interest accumulated in past years.

The position of the Ganges Canal in this respect is becoming year by year more favorable, while that of the Eastern Jumna Canal is hardly susceptible of improvement.

10. It is observed that the returns from which these papers are drawn up are due in this office on the 15th December.

Those of the Eastern Jumna Canal and Rohilkhand Canals were not despatched until the 21st and 24th December, respectively.

Strict punctuality is required in future both for these and the rabi returns, which are due in this office on 15th June.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of this resolution be submitted to the Government of India, and circulated as usual, and that it be published in the *Government Gazette*.

No. A7.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces.

Zilas.	Areas in acres.	Cultivated acres.	Areas irrigated. Kharif, 1874-75.	Areas irrigated. Kharif, 1873-74.	1874-75 over 1873-74. Increase.	1874-75 over 1873-74. Decrease.	Rainfall in Kharif Months. April. 1874.	April. 1873.	May. 1874.	May. 1873.	June. 1874.	June. 1873.	July. 1874.	July. 1873.	August. 1874.	August. 1873.	September. 1874.	September. 1873.	Total. 1874.	Total. 1873.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.		14.	
Saharanpur ...	1,425,825	1,001,518	34,949	33,901	1,048	...	...	...	1·6	·7	9·0	·1	13·8	18·6	6·2	7·3	9·1	13·3	39·7	40·0
Muzaffarnagar ...	1,052,005	703,459	45,405	49,221	...	3,826	·2	...	·2	·7	5·0	·1	16·3	14·0	5·7	6·3	14·0	7·1	41·4	28·2
Meerut ...	1,511,661	1,082,196	68,276	78,084	...	9,808	...	...	...	·5	9·2	·2	12·7	9·5	8·7	6·3	6·1	7·7	36·7	24·2
Bulandshahr ...	1,221,373	823,004	66,360	50,665	15,705	...	...	...	...	1·9	6·4	·3	12·1	11·3	10·9	7·0	1·7	13·0	31·1	33·5
Aligarh ...	1,190,118	932,640	39,751	41,597	...	1,846	...	...	·2	1·1	2·3	·4	15·6	10·4	8·9	4·7	5·2	13·6	32·2	30·2
Muttra ...	1,032,021	831,124	8	6,136	...	6,128	...	...	·6	1·0	4·7	1·2	12·8	28·1	9·6	10·1	5·0	9·5	32·7	49·9
Agra ...	1,199,037	886,774	7,279	513	6,766	...	...	...	1·3	1·5	5·8	2·1	11·6	18·8	9·0	13·4	1·9	10·5	29·6	46·3
Etah ...	898,838	585,330	8,277	9,537	...	1,260	...	...	...	1·4	3·5	·2	11·4	12·3	10·6	6·8	6·6	3·8	32·1	24·5
Mainpuri ...	1,066,534	576,615	22,613	20,112	2,501	...	...	...	...	2·0	9·6	·1	18·1	10·0	14·1	2·8	16·4	8·5	57·2	22·4
Farukhabad ...	1,084,399	674,034	11,988	9,485	2,503	...	...	...	...	·1	12·1	·7	16·3	11·5	12·7	6·4	8·8	7·3	49·9	26·0
Etawah ...	1,044,123	572,221	27,246	25,875	1,371	...	...	...	·3	1·3	5·4	·7	9·5	21·4	19·4	6·0	3·1	11·5	37·7	40·9
Cawnpore ...	1,514,343	855,663	39,276	33,147	6,129	...	...	...	...	...	6·4	...	10·2	9·7	7·7	13·1	3·7	3·3	28·0	26·1
Dehra Dun ...	653,271	86,657	5,595	6,182	...	587	...	...	·9	1·1	20·3	·7	36·2	28·0	23·7	18·5	8·5	10·0	89·6	58·3
Bijnor ...	1,204,659	685,026	918	2,680	...	1,762	...	...	...	·4	8·8	·4	23·0	14·5	8·4	5·0	7·3	17·5	47·5	29·8
Tarai ...	469,760	91,735	3,449	4,362	...	93	...	...	...	2·0	6·3	·8	13·2	12·0	13·8	5·3	12·9	6·1	63·2	26·2
Bareilly ...	1,518,579	1,084,290	7,996	29,641	...	21,646	...	...	·5	·2	5·8	·2	9·5	16·3	10·0	3·8	24·2	10·9	50·0	31·4
Jhansi ...	1,029,295	504,475	106	39	67	...	...	...	...	·2	5·9	·8	7·9	13·4	17·0	17·9	2·3	11·6	33·1	43·9
Hamirpur ...	1,464,641	783,987	392	399	...	7	...	...	...	1·4	15·5	1·2	13·8	17·2	12·0	5·8	3·7	11·7	45·0	37·3
Total ...	20,582,542	12,760,938	389,883	401,576	36,090	47,783	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Area irrigated, kharif, 1873-74 401,576
Ditto ditto 1874-75 389,883
Net decrease ... 11,693

No. B7.

Crops.	Saharanpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligrah.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Farukhabad.	Etawah.	Cawnpore.	Dehra Dun.	Bijnor.	Tarai.	Bareilly.	Jhansi.	Hamirpur.	Total.	Grand Total.
1. Gardens and Orchards ...	760	401	972	608	355	...	302	122	738	231	720	902	183	...	3	24	...	164	6,501	6,501
2. Sugarcane ...	14,397	23,773	42,449	29,180	1,772	...	338	684	4,262	3,219	6,503	8,153	710	916	199	4,916	27	205	1,41,662	1,41,662
3. Cereal grains—																				
(a) Rice ...	18,465	16,549	9,707	40	1,015	...	126	176	328	21	294	550	4,499	...	3,247	3,055	66	...	58,343	74,697
(b) Bajra and Juar ...	...	26	22	36	296	...	167	98	150	21	211	214	...	...	...	...	...	11	1,241	
(c) Other grains ...	53	1,070	4,607	300	832	...	675	240	3,232	369	2,805	917	...	...	...	...	2	12	15,113	
4. Pulses ...	...	30	187	151	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	389	389
5. Fodder crops ...	71	292	818	534	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,737	1,737
6. Fibres—																				
(a) Cotton ...	305	1,058	1,753	534	900	...	220	41	74	1	15	12	8	...	...	...	2	...	4,923	5,871
(b) Other Fibres ...	...	68	409	242	3	...	2	2	217	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	948	
7. Dyes—																				
(a) Indigo ...	588	1,900	7,054	34,629	34,341	8	5,428	6,907	13,328	7,767	16,663	27,778	5	...	...	...	...	...	1,56,396	1,56,435
(b) Other Dyes ...	...	...	...	27	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	
8. Drugs—																				
(a) Opium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Other Drugs ...	71	39	44	51	8	...	...	...	36	28	5	3	190	...	...	...	4	...	479	479
9. Oil-seeds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
10. Miscellaneous ...	239	199	254	18	25	...	18	7	245	531	25	741	...	2	...	...	...	...	2,104	2,104
Total, 1874-75 ...	34,949	45,405	68,276	66,360	39,751	8	7,279	8,277	22,613	11,988	27,246	39,276	5,595	918	3,449	7,955	106	392	3,89,883	3,89,883
„ 1873-74 ...	33,901	49,221	78,101	50,665	41,597	6,136	513	9,537	20,110	9,485	25,875	33,147	6,182	2,680	4,362	29,641	39	399	4,01,576	4,01,576

No. C7.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

Description of Crops.	Ganges Canal. Northern Division.	Meerut Division.	Anupshahar Division.	Bulandshahar Division.	Aligarh Division.	Etawah Division.	Cawnpore Division.	Total Ganges Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Dun Canals.	Rohilkhand Canals.	Bijnor Canals.	Bundelkhand Canals.	Total.	Grand Total.
1. Gardens and Orchards ...	183	538	...	646	1,173	1,270	1,172	4,982	1,309	183	27	...	...	6,501	6,501
2. Sugarcane ...	14,232	30,917	16,703	5,727	3,162	11,355	10,441	92,537	42,193	710	5,115	916	191	1,41,662	1,41,662
3. Cereal Grains—(a) Rice ...	11,701	4,561	...	35	1,388	865	270	18,820	28,451	4,499	6,302	...	271	58,343	74,697
(b) Bajra and Juar ...	...	...	...	2	6,703	372	116	1,193	48	...	...	...	...	1,241	
(c) Other Grains ...	41	713	500	262	2,081	4,864	2,164	10,625	4,475	...	...	...	13	15,113	
4. Pulses ...	2	2	360	...	3	...	1	368	4	...	...	...	17	389	389
5. Fodder Crops ...	29	578	123	612	...	...	...	1,342	395	...	...	...	...	1,737	1,737
6. Fibres—(a) Cotton ...	221	363	...	603	1,266	33	11	2,497	2,416	8	...	...	2	4,923	5,871
(b) Other Fibres ...	...	...	714	...	13	24	192	943	5	...	...	...	...	948	
7. Dyes— (a) Indigo ...	125	1,977	3,958	32,256	52,502	29,176	33,710	1,53,704	2,687	5	...	...	...	1,56,396	1,56,435
(b) Other Dyes ...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	39	
8. Drugs—(a) Opium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	479
(b) Other Drugs ...	...	...	...	65	10	22	50	147	138	190	...	...	4	479	
9. Oil-seeds ...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
10. Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	18	51	...	1,341	1,410	692	...	...	2	...	2,104	2,104
Total, 1874-75 ...	26,534	39,649	22,358	40,265	62,352	47,989	49,468	2,88,615	82,813	5,595	11,444	918	498	3,89,883	3,89,883
„ 1873-74 ...	25,525	40,350	21,764	49,088	66,520	43,372	41,226	2,87,795	70,478	6,182	34,003	2,680	438	4,01,576	4,01,576

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., I. B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RUBBEE SEASON 1874-75, COMMENCING ON THE 1st DECEMBER 1874.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of January 1875.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of Water in the Canals. Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Supply of Water in the Canals. Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Area leased during the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Hulder, Ginger, Wheat and Garden produce. Area leased up to the last of the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Hulder, Ginger, Wheat and Garden produce. Area leased during the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Hulder, Ginger, Wheat and Garden produce. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Area leased up to the last of the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Area leased during the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Sugarcane and other crops. Area leased up to the last of the month.	Sugarcane and other crops. Area leased during the month.	Sugarcane and other crops. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	(Grand total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 8, 11, 14, & 17).	(Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall. Inches during month.	Rainfall. Inches during Rubbee Season.	Rainfall. Average of ten previous years for the same period.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	23
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara High Level, Section I.	1,269	180	9	21	30	799	1,192	1,960	45	33	78	1	2	3	2,101	1,915	64	1·13	0·63
		Taldanda	675	167		22	22	15	16	31	6	3	9		2	2	64	65			
		Hatchagrog	1,300	73·33							4	5	9		15	17	180	94	1·06		
			650	25·18							25	52	77		9	11	190	65			
		Total of the month															2,525	2,139			
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year															2,139				
	Midnapore			676													43	43			
	Howrah			300													1,743	183			
		Total of the month															1,786	226			
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year															226				
		Grand Total of the month															4,311				
		Grand Total of the corresponding month of the previous year															2,365				

a. The details of column 18 are—

		Acres.
At the rate of Rs. 4	...	1
Ditto „ 2	...	16
Ditto „ 1-8	...	1,743
Ditto „ 1-4	...	21
Ditto „ 1	...	10
Ditto annas 10	...	4
TOTAL	...	1,796

G. A. SEARLE, *Lieut.-Colonel, S. C.,*
Offg. Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

The 1st March 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11th MARCH 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—No rain has fallen during the week except in the North-Western districts of the Punjab and a few showers in Chittagong. Harvest operations are general except in the Punjab. In Bombay the *rabi* has been nearly reaped with a good outturn, but cotton-picking still continues; in Bengal the harvest is also nearly over, with good results; in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh it is beginning with generally fair prospects. Reports are upon the whole everywhere favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Mar. 11th)	*Nil*	Standing crops fair to indifferent; Bengal gram yielding one-fourth; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; mild fever and small-pox continue; cattle healthy only in six taluqs; dry fodder sufficient.
Kurnool (10th)	„	Season favourable; crops good order; markets well supplied; prices falling in two taluqs, rising in one and stationary elsewhere. Water and pasture abundant; fever prevalent in six taluqs; no water over Sunkesala anicut.
Tanjore (11th)	„	Rivers almost dry; water in tanks very little; water over anicuts none; no wet cultivation, that of a few dry crops continues in some parts; standing crops generally good; rain wanted in some parts; harvest wet and some dry crops, yield satisfactory; markets well supplied; prices falling; public health generally good; small-pox in some places, two deaths thereby; cattle disease in two taluqs; pasture sufficient.
Trichinopoly (10th)	„	Water supply scarce; crops good order; outturn up to average; public health good, except that small-pox is reported to prevail in one taluq; condition of cattle good; pasture scanty.
Malabar (11th)	„	Markets well supplied; prices show tendency to increase; small-pox prevalent; fever in some parts; cattle disease slight in Walluvanad; pasture withered.
Bombay— (Mar. 10th)		*General Remarks.*—Prospects satisfactory.
Sindh.		
Kurrachee ...	...	Small-pox has disappeared; weather warmer; wind westerly.
Hyderabad ...	...	Weather much warmer; nights cool; reaping of rape crops and oil-seeds and sowing of spring crops commenced; fever continues.
Upper Frontier ...	...	Weather warm; river on 3rd rose 1½ feet and flooded the hollow near Farreedabad; in talukas Jacobabad, Thul, and Kusmore, crops fair; oil-seed in Jacobabad taluka attacked by lice.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Rabi harvest continues; cotton being picked.
Surat ...	...	Cotton picking and harvesting of rabi crops progressing; public health good.
Broach ...	...	Cotton picking progressing; wheat and jowar almost reaped; weather generally healthy.
Kaira ...	...	Cotton picking continues; rabi crops being reaped; public health good; weather warm.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	Reaping of rabi crops finished; cattle disease continues; scarcity of water in eastern talukas; cotton market active; rate 52; supplies becoming exhausted; weather hot.
Nasik ...	...	Rabi nearly all harvested and being threshed; damage by frost to crops is estimated at eight annas in Dindori and Kulwan; and from one to three annas in the rupee in Sinnar, Baglan, Nandgaum, and Niphar talukas; public health good.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	Weather hot and sultry; public health good; ague and cough slightly prevailing in Dhanoo taluka, and slight fever in Shahpur and Moorbaur talukas; rabi crops good in Mahim, Shahpur, Bhewndy, Bassein, and Panwell talukas, and middling in Wada, Moorbaur and Cullian talukas.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	Rabi crop wholly harvested; weather continues hot; children confined with measles.
Ahmednuggur ...	...	Harvesting of rabi nearly finished; health good.
Sholapur ...	...	Rabi almost reaped; weather warm.
Satara ...	...	Harvesting of rabi nearly finished; crops in good condition; cotton picking continues in Walwa; weather hot; ague in Pahtun.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Rabi crops being harvested; cotton crop in Uthnee taluka damaged by rats; in other talukas not promising; public health good.
Dharwar ...	...	Harvest of late crop nearly over; estimated yield of wheat ten to twelve annas in five talukas, and four to eight annas in four talukas, and of gram, &c., ten to twelve annas in seven talukas and eight annas in four talukas; no change in the state of cotton; health satisfactory; cattle disease in Bankapur taluka.
Kanara ...	...	State of second crop satisfactory; slight fever; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent.
Kaladgi ...	...	No change.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rajkot ...	...	Rabi crops good; weather hot; public health good.
Wudwan ...	...	Weather warm; health good; cotton picking finished.
Baroda ...	...	Cotton picking continues; rabi crops and public health good.
		General Remarks.—Rabi crop nearly harvested; outturn good, except in one or two districts where it is below the mark; in a few talukas the damage has been great from drought or frost.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—		
Burdwan ...	...	Weather warm. Prospects of crops as before reported.
Bankura ...	...	Weather dry; cool in the morning, but hot in the day; no change since last report, *e. g.*, wheat and gram coming to maturity; some spring rice has been sown in the north and south of the district. Rain wanted for indigo.
Beerbhoom ...	...	Weather somewhat hot; state and prospects of the crops continue good.
Midnapore ...	...	Hot weather coming on rapidly; winter crops generally fair.
Hooghly ...	...	Weather clear throughout, but two or three mornings foggy; wind from south. Cold-weather crops not yet gathered; yield pretty fair. Ground unusually dry; water scarce.
24-Pergunnahs ...	...	Weather warm with foggy mornings. Harvest of cold-weather crops progressing.
Nuddea ...	...	Warm and sultry with occasionally cool nights; cold-weather crops generally promising; cereals yielding a good harvest; indigo promising.
Moorshedabad ...	...	Seasonable weather. The cold weather crops are approaching to maturity; some of them are being harvested with fair outturn; prices almost stationary.
Dinagepore ...	...	Weather fine and warm. Nothing to add with regard to the state and prospects of crops, which are good.
Maldah ...	...	Weather seasonable; days warmer and nights cool; cold-weather crops are in fair condition.
Rajshahye ...	...	The weather has been bright and warm throughout the week, and there has been no rain; all the crops on the ground; wheat, barley, millet, gram and other pulses are thriving and promise well. Lands are being ploughed preparatory to clearing them for paddy sowings after next month.
Rungpore ...	...	Weather becoming hotter every day. Winter crops generally good.
Bogra ...	...	Weather fine and getting hot. A good crop has been reaped, and the crops not yet reaped are healthy.
Pubna ...	...	Weather hot and seasonable. The state of the chaitali crops is good and promises well; cheena, millet, jally and boro or spring paddy seedlings are well above the ground, but want rain. Harvesting of sugarcane nearly finished.
Jalpáiguri ...	...	Days are unusually hot for the time of the year. No change to report in the prospects of crops, *e. g.*, they are satisfactory.
Dacca ...	...	Seasonable weather and getting hot, looked like rain on the 8th; state and prospects of the crops good.
Patna ...	...	Weather seasonable; strong west winds; harvesting of the spring crops going on; yield expected to be very good.
Gya ...	...	Seasonable weather. The cold-weather crops are all that could be desired; a full outturn is anticipated.
Shahabad ...	...	Seasonable weather; prospects of the crops excellent. Peas and mussoor pulses being gathered.
Durbhanga ...	...	Mornings and evenings pleasant; days warm; state of crops satisfactory.
Mozufferpore ...	...	Fine weather; prospects of the cold-weather crops are excellent up to date. The harvesting of surso mustard and kerao pulses going on.
Sarun ...	...	Bright, clear and seasonable weather; west wind (favourable to the cold-weather crops) prevailing. The prospects of the cold-weather crops are generally favourable, and the harvest has commenced; rahur pulse doing well; poppy heads being tapped; sugarcane cuttings being put in the ground. Indigo sowing has commenced; new peas, mussoor and khesaric (pulses) are coming into the market. Prices fluctuating.
Chumparun ...	...	Weather becoming warmer, with wind from the west; crops rapidly ripening; poppy in full bloom. Indigo sowings commenced in places.
Monghyr ...	...	Weather fair and hot; the prospects of the cold-weather crops are good all over the district.
Bhágalpur ...	...	Strong westerly winds set in; crops all that could be desired.
Purneah ...	...	Seasonable weather, west winds blowing; the cutting of tobacco and mustard well advanced; outturn very good; the cold-weather crops are very good and ripening fast.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	...	Strong westerly wind during the day, and heat rapidly increasing, and evening very close. There is very little crop of any sort on the ground at this time of the year; such as there is, barley, gram, linseed and poppy are doing well; mustard is nearly all cut.
Cuttack ...	...	Seasonable weather; traces of rain only; a heavy thunder-storm early in the morning of the 5th March. Prospects of the crops throughout the district are excellent.
Balasore ...	...	Weather warm and rather close; very little ploughing for next harvest has been accomplished.
Lohardugga ...	...	Weather close and warm; reaping of the cold-weather crops nearly finished. Dalna or spring rice coming on well.
Maunbhoom ...	...	No rain. Weather getting very hot. Crops on the ground (wheat and rahur pulses) good.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Burdwan: cholera still prevalent in Culna. Midnapore: much sickness prevalent owing to the effects of the cyclone. Hooghly: a good deal of cholera about. 24-Pergunnahs: cholera prevalent in Thannas Joyriagore, Muthoorapore, Sultanpore, Bankipore, and Diamond Harbour; fever decreasing at Barripore. Nuddea: cholera still prevalent in Bongong. Moorshedabad: a few cases of small-pox reported. Rajshahye: a few cases of small-pox reported from one or two police stations. Pubna: a few cases of small-pox reported from the jurisdiction of Pubna police station. Furreedpore: general health of the district good. Chittagong: general health good; there is cholera in the town, and also here and there in the district. Tipperah: health of the district not so good as it was; some cases of small-pox and cholera reported. Patna: a few sporadic cases of small-pox reported, but the health of the district is generally good. Durbhungah: public health good. Mozufferpore: public health good. Sarun: general health good. Bhaugulpore: general health very good. Cuttack: public health good. Balasore: cholera very severe in track of recent cyclone, and a native doctor with medicine has been sent to that locality. Hazareebagh:

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		small-pox diminishing. Lohardugga: general health good; cattle disease is very prevalent throughout the greater part of the district.
		General Remarks.—The weather is getting hot; no rain reported except slight showers north of Chittagong. The state and prospects of the cold-weather crops continue favourable; harvesting progressing with good results; spring crops already sown are progressing fairly, but in places require rain; lands are being prepared for the next crops; water still scarce in parts of Hooghly.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (Mar. 10th)	...	No change.
Mirzapur ,,	...	Harvest in progress: no change in prospects.
Allahabad ,,	...	Harvest continues, with an excellent crop so far.
Banda ,,	...	Harvest begun for gram, arhar, masur and alsi; damage by frost rather under estimated.
Hamirpur ,,	...	No change; harvest general.
Jhansi (9th)	...	No change.
Agra (10th)	...	Every reason to expect a good harvest.
Meerut ,,	...	Prospects very good.
Bareilly ,,	...	High wind blowing which is bad for the crops.
Punjab—		
Delhi (Mar. 10th)	*Nil*	Crops progressing fairly; health good.
Hissar ,,	,,	Cloudy; rain wanted; rabi crops ripening; outturn promising; health generally good; a little small-pox and rinderpest.
Umballa ,,	,,	Crops and health good.
Jullundur ,,	,,	Crops much improved; health good.
Lahore ,,	,,	Crops and health good.
Mooltan ,,	,,	Crops average; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ,,	,,	Health and harvest prospects good.
Rawul Pindi ,,	1·0	Prospects and health good; cattle disease declining.
Peshawar ,,	1·3	Probable outturn of harvest below average; health good.
Oudh—		*General Remarks.*—Harvest prospects on the whole fair; public health generally good.
Lucknow (Mar. 10th)	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects on the whole favourable; wheat and barley ripening, peas and gram being cut; weather clear; public health good.
Fyzabad ,,	,,	
Sitapur ,,	,,	
C. Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (Mar. 6th)	...	Weather warm; late jowar cutting; small-pox prevalent; prices easy.
Sambalpur ...	...	Weather clear; crops cut; health good.
Bilaspur ...	...	Weather warm; prospects of crops and health good.
Raipur (Mar. 7th)	...	Weather clear; rabi excellent; health good; prices easy.
Chanda ...	...	Weather warm; prospects and health good; prices stationary.
Balaghât (Mar. 8th)	...	Weather clear; threshing of rice progressing; rabi crops cutting; health good; prices steady.
Chhindwara (8th)	...	Weather sultry; rabi well; health good; prices steady.
Bhandara (9th)	...	Weather clear; rabi satisfactory; small-pox and fever abating; prices stationary.
Nagpur (10th)	...	Weather clear; rabi cut; cattle disease abating; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Weather clear; reaping rabi commenced; small-pox prevalent.
Nimar ...	...	Small-pox increasing; cattle disease disappeared.
Saugor ...	...	Weather clear; hot winds; rabi favourable; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	...	Reaping of rabi continues; health good.
Wardha ...	...	Small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Narsingpur ...	...	Crops good; small-pox declining; prices stationary.
Damoh, Mandla (Mar. 10th)	...	Prospects good; small-pox declining; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Generally the public health is good, and prices of food are easy, Hot winds have commenced to blow.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Mysore, Coorg (Mar. 11th)	...	Crops thriving; cattle disease prevalent in parts of three districts; public health generally good.
		General Remarks—Agricultural prospects good; prices fluctuating.
Assam—	...	Report not received.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti (Mar. 11th)	...	Rabi reaping nearly completed; outturn fair; prices falling; small-pox in some places.
Rajpootana—		
Deolee (Mar. 6th)	*Nil*	Prospects and health better.
Ajmere (11th)	...	Weather warmer; prospects hopeful.
Serohi (9th)	...	Tanks dry; wells good; health and prospects very good; weather seasonable.
Meywar (5th)	...	Water supply, health and prospects good; dry atmosphere.
Marwar (Feb. 27th)	...	Water in wells sinking rapidly, in some supply begun to fail; health good; prospects very favourable; weather hotter.
Harowtee ...	...	Tanks and wells full, as usual; health and prospects good.
Jeypore (Mar. 11th)	...	Agricultural prospects continue favourable; public health good; weather seasonable.
Bhurtpore ,,	...	Health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Central India—		
Indore (March 10th)	*Nil*	Health and agricultural prospects continue good in Central India.
Rutlam ,,		
Neemuch ,,		

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 9th March 1875.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble John Inglis, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.
His Highness the Maháráját of Vizianagram, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith.
The Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth, K. C. S. I.

HIGH COURTS CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the Procedure of the High Courts in the exercise of their Original Criminal Jurisdiction be taken into consideration. He said:—"This is a Bill which in one shape or another has been a long time before the Council, for leave to introduce it was obtained by my friend, Mr. Stephen, in the year 1872. There was considerable delay in introducing it, because, almost simultaneously with its first mention here, the Local Governments were consulted about it, and we could not prudently or properly introduce the Bill until their answers were received. The subject-matter of the measure was a larger one than it now is, because it embraced not only the procedure of the High Courts but that of the Police Courts in Presidency Towns, and it required a careful consideration of the whole Criminal Procedure Code before an opinion of any value could be given on the question what sections we should apply to the High Courts, and what to the Police Courts. At first sight it seemed proper to combine in one Bill two branches of Criminal Procedure, each relating to the Presidency Towns, and the first draft of the Bill, which I introduced in the month of July 1873, combined the two accordingly. That however was a mistake, as we found when we came to work the Bill in Committee. The two portions of the Bill are subject to quite different considerations; they involved communication with different sets of officers; they promised to travel at different paces; and have ultimately been subjected to very different treatment. Accordingly we determined to cut our Bill in two, and to let each half take its own independent course. That was done in the month of April 1874, when we presented our first report.

"Up to that time we had framed our Bill on the principle of applying to the High Courts certain parts of the Criminal Procedure Code in block, and by reference to the chapters and sections of that Code. We were however very much urged, especially by the High Courts of Bombay and Calcutta, not to do the work in that fashion, but to set forth *in extenso* all the sections of the Code which we proposed to apply to the High Courts, making the requisite alterations in the text of each section. On further examination of the subject we thought that the learned Judges were right, and that we should avoid a good many ambiguities and errors by taking the trouble to set out the sections at length. Accordingly we made that alteration, and the Bill was published in its new form about two months ago.

"So much for the shape which the Bill has now assumed. As regards its substance, the Council knows that our objects in introducing it were partly to

consolidate the law relating to the Criminal Procedure of the High Courts, partly to bring it more into accord with the procedure established for the Mofussil, and in some respects to provide simple processes instead of complicated ones. The present practice of the High Courts is regulated partly by several Indian and English enactments, which we propose to repeal and consolidate, and partly by the rules of English common law imported into India by the first Chartered Courts. The Select Committee who sat upon the Criminal Procedure Code reported that the Mofussil practice should, so far as possible, be applied to the High Courts, and the Bill is principally devoted to that operation.

"After some preliminary sections we commence with the commitment of the accused, when the High Court first gets cognizance of the case, and detail the procedure up to the time when a plea of guilty or not guilty is put in. That occupies Chapters III and IV of the Bill, and brings us to the subject of juries, to which Chapter V of the Bill is devoted.

"This part of the procedure is now regulated by special Acts for the High Courts: and in the first instance we contemplated little more than a consolidation of the High Court law about juries. But we were strongly advised by some very high authorities to introduce so much of the Mofussil practice as allows of a less number of jurors than twelve, and so much as dispenses with the necessity for an unanimous verdict. And believing that this practice of the Mofussil was more suitable to the circumstances of India, even in the Presidency Towns, than the English practice, we made some important alterations in that direction in the month of April last year. I then presented our report, and took the opportunity of explaining to the Council the changes that had been made, saying that I anticipated a great deal of controversy and criticism upon them. Events however have quite belied my anticipations, and have proved that men's minds were ripe for the proposed change. Though the proposal has been before the public for nearly a twelvemonth, there has been exceedingly little controversy upon it. The learned Judges of the Bombay High Court are or were not agreed among themselves on the question of unanimity, but that disagreement arose before our alteration was proposed, and was consequent on a proposal spontaneously made by one of their own body to abolish the rule of unanimity. They have said nothing about the reduction of numbers, and nothing further about the rule of unanimity, since the publication of our altered Bill. Possibly they have felt what I have always felt with respect to this matter, that as Judges cannot always attain unanimity among themselves, even after weeks or months of consideration, it is hardly reasonable to expect it all of a sudden of twelve men caught at random and brought together for the first time to consider a wholly new subject. However, let the reason be what it may, the fact is that since the publication of the Bill in April 1874, we have received no objection to the principle of the alteration except from the British Indian Association, who, to use their own words, 'submit that the merits of the jury-system lies in the unanimous verdict of twelve good men and true.' And they think that the liberty of the subject is better guarded by requiring unanimity. An obvious answer to such observations is that the unanimity which is thus talked of does not really exist. Which of us ever knew twelve men agree on any matter which was capable of being disputed with even a shadow of plausibility, or indeed, for the matter of that, without any such shadow? We know that such a thing never happens; and that it is a mere pretence to talk of its happening in the jury-box. The merit of the jury-system, considered as a mode of administering sound justice (for its political and social merits are not under discussion here), has always seemed to me to be that the view which recommends itself to a decided majority of reasonable and impartial people generally prevails. But that advantage is best secured by requiring a decided majority coupled with the agreement of the Judge. It is not secured by requiring an outward show of unanimity. On the contrary, to require that is to put a dangerous power into the hands of any crotchety wrong-headed person who may happen to be upon the jury.

"But I feel relieved from the necessity of arguing this point with any degree of elaboration, because of the great preponderance of authorities in this country in favour of the principle of the change we have proposed. The High Courts of Calcutta, Madras and the North-Western Provinces, and the Chief Court of the Panjáb, all accept it favourably. The Madras Government was the first to urge it on us. The Governments of Bombay and of the Panjáb both express approval of it. The late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who drew his experience of the working of juries from England as well as from India, gave his emphatic approval of it at this table.

"In fact, with the exception I have mentioned, there has been no controversy on anything but the details of the alterations. What we propose is that a jury shall consist of nine persons, the maximum number required for the Mofussil; that when they disagree, a majority of two-thirds shall suffice for a verdict if the Judge agrees with them; but that, if there is no such majority, or if the Judge disagrees, there shall be no verdict, and the jury must be discharged, as it is now in case of disagreement. Well, there are different opinions about the number of the jury, and there are different opinions as to the proportion which should constitute a decisive majority, and as to the exact position which the Judge should occupy. Those opinions conflict with one another: some would urge us in one direction, and some in the contrary one. The result is that on the whole we thought it better to make no alteration in what we proposed by the draft published in April 1874. After all, rules on this subject must be arbitrary: there cannot be any very close argument about them; we can only guess what rules are likely to work most smoothly in practice: we found that we had chosen a middle path between the limits of opinion, and thought that that path would be the safest to continue in.

"Passing from the subject of juries, the Bill goes on to regulate the procedure at the trial and a number of points connected with the evidence: then the Judge's charge, the verdict and the sentence. That takes us to the end of Chapter X of the Bill, and completes the ordinary procedure which is wanted for all trials. Then come some chapters relating to incidents of an exceptional character; one to Previous Convictions and Acquittals; one to Lunatics; one to Prosecutions for offences against the State and affecting public servants; and two to Bail and Security for keeping the peace. Finally there comes a chapter of Miscellaneous matters, some of which are of considerable importance. In section 146 we affirm the right of the Advocate General to intervene on behalf of the Crown to stop any prosecution at any stage of the case prior to the verdict. It is very important always to bear in mind a principle which underlies all criminal proceedings, but which our position in India sometimes tends to conceal: the principle that a criminal suit is not a mere question between the person injured by the crime and the accused, but that the public have an interest, and the greatest interest, in it, and that the Crown is the representative of the public, and is the true plaintiff in every criminal suit, and has dominion over it throughout. That principle we affirm and apply in this section.

"Then section 147 enables the High Courts in the Presidency Towns to draw into their own hands the trial of any criminal case within the limits of their ordinary original jurisdiction; and section 148 enables them to order the attendance before themselves of prisoners in all proper cases. These two sections are intended to take the place of the more cumbrous proceedings by writs of *certiorari* and *habeas corpus*. We have directed the Courts to make rules for the proceedings by way of *habeas corpus*, and I believe it will be found that the procedure will be simpler and less technical than it used to be.

"I have now explained the general scheme of the Bill."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"This Bill is, as my hon'ble friend, Mr. Hobhouse, has rightly said, a Bill of very considerable importance, and I am sure that the Council will agree with me in feeling that we are much indebted to Mr. Hobhouse for the great care and attention which he has given not only to this Bill, but also to other complicated and important Bills which have come before us during the course of the year. Opinions upon the provisions of this Bill have been carefully collected from all parts of India, and although the Bill has been accepted by this Council without any lengthened discussion, full explanations have been given from time to time

by my hon'ble friend Mr. Hobhouse, and the Bill has received the most careful consideration in Select Committee.

"The papers that have been circulated to Members of Council show that it may now safely be passed into law.

"I make these observations for the purpose of stating that none of the provisions of this Bill have escaped attention, and that they have been most carefully and fully considered at the different stages of its progress through the Council."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PORT-DUES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Ports and Port-dues be taken into consideration. He said:—"This is a Bill which I obtained leave to introduce just a twelvemonth ago for the following objects:

"*First*, it was found that the legal powers of the Port-authorities, which extend partly over ports proper, and partly over the channels leading to ports, were not sufficiently extended over the latter area, and the Government had not sufficient control over the traffic in those channels.

"*Secondly*, it was desirable to extend to other parts of India arrangements which have been for some time at work in Calcutta, for providing medical attendance for sick sailors and paying for it by a rate on the shipping in the ports.

"*Thirdly*, it was desired to extend to other parts of India certain powers for the arrest and detention of deserters from ships—powers which are already in force in the Presidency Towns.

"*Fourthly*, it was found that the law was scattered over a great many enactments, there being altogether no less than twenty-six relating to the subject. These we undertook to consolidate, and we proposed to set forth in a single table the tolls and dues leviable in the various ports of British India, and to bring into one enactment all the existing provisions on the subject.

"*Fifthly*, inasmuch as many of these enactments were passed for single ports, we found many useful provisions in force in one place and not in another. For instance, in Calcutta there are some useful provisions respecting fires and combustible materials, which do not exist for other places. No doubt for each place laws were passed according as events suggested them in that particular place; so that there were a considerable number of local powers and regulations besides those I have specifically mentioned which in the process of consolidation we found not to be due to any local peculiarity, but to bear a general character, and to be fitly extendible to all ports. That amount of extension we proposed also to perform.

"When I introduced the Bill, I explained to the Council how it aimed at these several objects, and I may say now that, though it has undergone numerous alterations of small details, as was to be expected and as our reports fully explain, it remains substantially unaltered as regards the five objects I have mentioned. There are however one or two other points to which I ought to call the attention of the Council before proceeding to the consideration of the reports.

"One point is that we have introduced a definition of the expression 'high-water-mark.' The present law says that the Executive may define the limits of a port, and that such limits shall extend up to high-water-mark, but it says no more. Now the expression 'high-water-mark' contains two elements of uncertainty. The principle on which it is to be ascertained may be disputed; and again, when the principle is settled, it may be disputed what is the actual point of space which high-water actually reaches. Of course we cannot help the second of these difficulties: we cannot measure the ground in this Council. But the first difficulty we can help, and we have done so by saying that high-water-mark means the point reached by ordinary spring tides. The principle

on which we have gone is this. The object of a Ports Act is that control may be exercised on behalf of the public over the space ordinarily used for the purposes of a port. When then we find that ground is frequently, regularly and according to the ordinary operations of Nature, covered with water, it is impossible to say that such ground does not fall within the natural limits of the port, or that it does not require the same control as other parts of the port. If a piece of ground is covered with the tide regularly even only once a month, it is used, or may be used, regularly by those who frequent the port: the circumstance that it may not be so used at neap-tides does not prevent its being an integral part of the natural port, and any arrangements which left it out would be defective. We have therefore taken no account of neap-tides; neither have we taken account of extraordinary springs or floods, such as may overflow the adjoining land once in a way; but have taken the flood-water of ordinary springs as the fairest and most probable interpretation of the expression 'high-water-mark' for the purposes of such an Act as a Ports Act.

"Some gentlemen indeed think that we ought to have struck an average between spring and neap-tides; but that seems to us not to answer the purposes of a Ports Act, because it leaves the public without sufficient protection. And if the fact be that in our interpretation we have put too extensive a meaning on the expression 'high-water-mark', the persons to complain would be those who claim to be the owners of the adjoining shore. Now, as I shall show presently, the riparian owners of Calcutta have not gone to sleep over this Bill, but are quite alive to their own interests; and yet on this particular point of the definition they have raised no objection, though it was on the 15th of December last that I mentioned the matter in Council, and the Bill containing our interpretation was published immediately afterwards. I presume that they feel that the definition is only a reasonable one, and I hope that the Council will be of that opinion. After all the point cannot be one of very much practical importance, otherwise it would before now have been the subject of litigation, which I cannot find that it ever has been.

"Now I mentioned that the riparian owners took a lively interest in this Bill, and the reason is that they are engaged in a controversy with the Port Commissioners, or the Bengal Government, or both, respecting some rights claimed by them over the foreshore down to low-water-mark. So they have addressed us on paper, and have also had the kindness to meet us in conference, and have urged that the new Bill ought to contain something to place them in some more favourable position by recognizing the fact of their claims, and at all events the possible validity of them, which they say is denied by their opponents. Now there may be claims to private property of such a kind and on such a scale as to justify the legislature in interfering to settle them. But these Calcutta controversies did not appear to us to be of such a character. They appear to possess the characteristics of ordinary lawsuits, and we could not see why we should be called on to interfere on one side or on the other. Indeed I do not suppose that the riparian owners would be pleased if we interfered on the side of the public; and neither the Port Commissioners nor the Bengal Government have asked us to do so. Well then our position is that, whatever rights the public have against claims of private property, and whatever protection private property has received against the claims of the public, are to be found in the existing Act of 1855, and have been thereby ascertained and regulated for twenty years. It may indeed be for more than twenty years, but we have not looked behind the Act of 1855. At all events for twenty years the public have had the rights which the existing law gives them, and we could find no reason why those rights should now be lessened. If we were to attempt such a thing, I know what would happen: we should find ourselves engaged in a lively controversy with the Port Commissioners and the Government of Bengal, on whom is thrown the duty of protecting the public interests; and there would immediately be a motion by my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor, or by my hon'ble friend Mr. Bullen Smith, or by both, to reduce the Bill back again into an expression of the existing law. So we determined to keep the Bill confined to an expression of the existing law. I will just read to the Council what the provisions of the law are on this subject. The Exe-

cutive has power to define the limits of ports and to alter those limits from time to time. Then section 4 of Act XXII of 1855 enacts that—

"'Every declaration by which any port, navigable river, or channel shall be made subject to this Act, shall define the limits of such port, navigable river, or channel; and such limits shall extend always up to high-water-mark, and may include any piers, jetties, landing-places, wharfs, quays, docks, and other works made for any other purposes mentioned in the preamble of this Act, whether within or without the line of high-water-mark, and (subject to any rights of private property therein) any portion of the shore or bank within fifty yards of high-water-mark.'

and in a subsequent part of the Act, section 60, it is enacted that—

"'Nothing in this Act shall extend * * * to deprive any person of any right of property or other private right, except as herein before expressly provided' * * *.

"Those are the powers vested in the Executive, and those are the protections thrown around private rights for the last twenty years or more. On this point we only purposed to re-enact the existing law, with such improvements of detail as occur on every occasion of re-enactment, and our duty was to see that the new Act would be substantially neither more nor less than the old. The Bill has been carefully and repeatedly examined for this purpose, and I believe that whatever doubts they entertained at first, the gentlemen who have communicated with us are now satisfied that, so far as regards any prejudice to their interests, the law is substantially unchanged; indeed, absolutely unchanged with the two exceptions I will mention.

"One exception is this. Section 4 of the Act of 1855 says that any wharfs, quays and so forth may be taken as within the limits of the port, and those words, if rigidly construed, would include a private wharf, made at private expense for the convenience of private traffic. We now propose to say that only works made on behalf of the public may be so taken. We do that on the assumption that the literal construction of the section could not have been intended, and that a Court of justice would struggle as hard as it could against such a construction; but whatever the alteration may be worth, it is in favour of the riparian owners.

"The other alteration is a mere verbal one. The present Act says that the Executive may define the limits of ports; and we go on to say that they may do it by notification in the Gazette, or by means of maps, posts or otherwise. But it is quite clear that Government may do that now. He who has power to define the property over which he has control may define it in any way he pleases. He may adopt a mere abstract definition by words, or a pictorial one by maps and plans, or a mechanical one by boundary-marks fixed on the property, or any combination of those modes of definition. Whether the definition is made according to one mode or another of these modes, it may transcend the legal powers of the Executive, and if so it will be *pro tanto* invalid, and will not override any private right. The mere circumstance that the Act mentions some modes of definition does not alter the quality or enlarge the quantity of the original power of definition given by it to the Executive. These modes of definition are indicated on account of a notion prevailing in some quarters that definition means only a verbal definition; they are what theologians would call an accommodation, a concession to human weakness, which we are often obliged to make in our drafts, and which I for one usually make with some reluctance.

"I have thought it right to acquaint the Council with the nature of this controversy so that they may see how matters stand at this moment. But I am glad to think that the riparian owners do not now feel that the Bill is calculated to place them in a worse position by reason of any alteration of the law which it effects. We have now a memorial from them to the Council, which has come in only within the last twenty-four hours, and which shows the position they now take up. They are afraid that the mere re-assertion of the law will place them in some worse position. I will read their own words from the memorial:—

"'Section 5, clause (*c*), of chapter II of the Indian Ports Bill fully guarantees all rights above the high-water-line; but your memorialists fear that after the discussion which has taken place the silence of the legislature on the subject of rights below that line may be prejudicial to them.'

"By 'the silence' of the legislature is meant the fact that we say nothing to the point but that which the law now says. I confess I cannot see how that silence can have the effect ascribed to it. We are passing this measure for the purpose, *first*, of making some substantial alterations of the law; and, *secondly*, of consolidating the law with such small amendments as are incidental to consolidation. Consolidation is in the main re-enactment. How can a Court of justice draw any inference from a mere re-enactment under such circumstances, and for such an object, except the inference that it is intended to leave the law precisely as it stood before?

"Again, if we admit the validity of such a doubt as is here suggested, just see where it would land us. A considerable portion of our work is the consolidation of written law, and I repeat that consolidation means the re-enactment of large portions of the law consolidated. Are we always to hold our hands directly we find ourselves re-enacting something on which a controversy exists? Take, for instance, the Civil Procedure Code on which we are now engaged. In that Code there must at any given moment of time be many passages bearing on some dispute or other. Is it to be said that one party to the dispute is prejudiced because the other puts a hostile interpretation on the Act, and the legislature then repeats the Act without taking notice of the dispute? If we admit that principle we should never effect any large consolidation without entering into a number of controversies which we are not competent to deal with, and for which the fitting arena is a Court of law.

"The memorial suggests that the Executive authorities are unduly straining the law against them. All I can say is that, if that be so, a Court of justice is not likely to look with favour on their case; but that is a matter for the Court to decide.

"I therefore trust that the Council will accept the principle to which the Committee have adhered, namely, that the new Act should upon this point be in substance a repetition of the old one.

"There is only one more alteration which I will mention to the Council. The present law gives the Local Government power to appoint a Conservator, and it says that the Conservator shall be subject to the control of the Local Government. But it does not say how that control is to be enforced. Of course when the Conservator holds other Government employment, as I believe is always the case in the smaller ports, there is no difficulty in controlling him. But when the Conservator is represented by a body of independent gentlemen performing their duties from a sense of public spirit, such as our Port Commissioners and Port Trustees in large towns, the case is otherwise, and I am not sure how, in the event of a vital difference of opinion, the control would be enforced. Possibly the Local Government would find no easier method than the clumsy one of moving for a *mandamus*. We have therefore supplied the requisite machinery, and have added to the powers of appointment and control the power of suspension and removal. Of course such a power would only be exercised on the occasion of some very grave controversy, but then it is only on an occasion of that kind that there would be any practical difficulty about the right of control."

The Hon'ble MR. DALYELL said that there was one point in connection with the Bill which he thought it desirable to bring to the notice of the Council, as it had not been mentioned in either of the reports of the Select Committee, and had not been referred to by his hon'ble and learned friend, the mover, in the remarks which he had just made. Amongst the papers which had been considered by the Select Committee was a letter from the Madras Chamber of Commerce containing many valuable suggestions on an earlier draft of the Bill, most of which had been adopted in the present Bill. In regard to section 45, the Chamber of Commerce had said: "It is observed that no port-dues or fees shall hereafter be levied in any port except under the authority of this Act. The Chamber would remark that it is desirable that this section should not prevent port-dues being levied under a Port Trust Bill at Madras, in the event of a harbour being constructed." Now, when this suggestion had been considered in Committee, there was nothing to show that there was any immediate prospect of the construction of a harbour at Madras, and they did

not feel justified in making a proviso in the section to meet only a possible contingency. Since the presentation of the Committee's report, however, he (MR. DALYELL) had observed a statement in the local journals to the effect that the sanction of the Secretary of State had been received to the construction of the harbour, and it would therefore now be a matter for the consideration of the mover and the Council whether it would be advisable to insert a provision to the effect proposed before the Bill was passed, or whether it would be preferable to leave the matter to be dealt with by special legislation as soon as the harbour was completed. For his own part, he was disposed to think that the latter would probably be the best course, as no doubt, whatever provisions were made in the present Bill, a special Act would be required for various matters when the harbour was completed, and any provision in regard to port-dues which might be inserted in such an Act would of course override the provisions of the present Bill, which would be the earlier measure of the two.

The Hon'ble MR. BULLEN SMITH said he had just a single remark to make as to section 5 of chapter II of the Bill, and he could assure his hon'ble and learned friend that, in doing so, he was not insensible of the great trouble both he and the Select Committee had taken on the subject of the definition of high-water-mark. Still the matter was of such importance, that MR. BULLEN SMITH wished to ask the attention of the Council to a suggestion which had been made to him within the last few hours, namely, whether the addition of the word "average" to the explanation of the term "high-water-mark" given in that section was necessary or not. The explanation as it stood effectually excluded from the operation of the law all cyclone-tides, or tides which might be held to be of an exceptional nature; but there were in this Port of Calcutta, and probably in other ports situated on tidal rivers at a considerable distance from the sea, two sets of tides which could properly be called ordinary spring tides, that was to say, one set of spring tides during what were called the freshes when the river was swollen, which could be strictly called the ordinary spring tides for those months, the high-water-mark of which tides was very different from the high-water of the ordinary spring tides of other seasons of the year. It was thought by some that the Local Government, in determining the high-water-mark of "ordinary spring tides," would find itself face to face with a difficulty as to which of the spring tides were alluded to. It had therefore been suggested to him that, if the explanation were to declare that "high-water-mark" meant the average of the ordinary spring tides, it would meet the difficulty. He was not sufficiently acquainted with the language of drafting to know whether the suggestion he had made was sufficient to meet the object in view; but as the suggestion had been made to him, he thought it proper to bring it forward, and he almost apologised for doing so at this late hour, after the great trouble that the Committee had taken in settling the provisions of the Bill.

On one other point he would beg to be allowed to ask a question in connection with the concluding clause of section 60. He would ask whether in the words "or otherwise for giving medical aid to the seamen ashore or afloat in such port" was to be found the authority which would empower a Board of Port Commissioners to apply hospital-dues to the maintenance of a Health Officer. The matter was one of some considerable importance, inasmuch as the Lieutenant-Governor having determined to appoint a Health Officer for the Port of Calcutta, the expense must be provided by the Port Commissioners. But they had for that purpose no funds whatever beyond these hospital-dues and their general revenues. No doubt in a measure the appointment of a Health Officer would be for the good of the seamen; but it would also be largely, if not chiefly, for the good of the town to see that the banks of the river and the Port generally were so looked after as not to become a source of contagion and evil. He was not quite sure whether the expression "giving medical aid to the seamen ashore or afloat in such port" would apply to the payment, by way of salary to a Health Officer, of any portion of such hospital-dues; but if the hon'ble and learned member in

charge of the Bill thought that the words were sufficient to authorize such expenditure, MR. BULLEN SMITH was content.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR also had some doubts as to the expression used in section 60. He believed the point had been considered by the Select Committee, and that the Committee thought that the expressions used in that section were sufficiently comprehensive. As had been already explained by his hon'ble friend, Mr. Bullen Smith, it would be desirable to appoint a Health Officer, and to carry out measures of sanitation, and to defray the charge from the surplus-proceeds of these hospital-dues. It was very important that there should be no doubt as to the legality of such proceedings; he believed there was no doubt as to their necessity or expediency. He would suggest the addition of the words "or the carrying out of sanitary measures in such port:" that, he believed, would meet the difficulty.

Then, as regards the definition of the term "high-water-mark", he could not quite follow the argument of his hon'ble friend. It seemed to him that there could be but one set of "ordinary spring tides". He presumed that, in the event of any dispute, the proper authorities would decide as to whether such and such spring tides were ordinary spring tides. If there was any doubt upon the point, perhaps the hon'ble mover of the Bill would consider whether some addition should be made to the phraseology of that particular section.

Then, as regards riparian proprietors, His Honour begged to corroborate and to express his concurrence in all that had fallen from his hon'ble friend Mr. Hobhouse. The fact was that there was no controversy between the gentlemen who had signed the memorial on the one side, and the Port Commissioners and Bengal Government on the other, regarding anything that related to this particular Bill. There was a controversy existing between them undoubtedly, but it related to quite another Act, namely, the Calcutta Port Improvement Act, which was an Act of the local legislature passed in 1870. Well, it appeared to him that the real object of the memorial to which his hon'ble and learned friend had alluded was to get inserted into the present Bill certain expressions which should affect the working of the other Act. He was sure the Council would perceive that such a course would be very inconsistent, inasmuch as that Act did not happen to be before the Council; and unless the present Bill were to be read in conjunction with the Port Improvement Act, it would be impossible for the Council to properly observe the practical effect of the proposed expressions. He had had the advantage of joining the Select Committee on the occasion when this matter was discussed; he had also had the advantage of discussing the question at issue very carefully with the memorialists themselves, and he was satisfied that, whatever claim in law or equity they might have to compensation with respect to the just and necessary action of the Port Commissioners, there was full power vested in the Local Government by the Port Improvement Act to consider those claims and award such compensation as might appear just, and his advice to the memorialists had been that if they considered themselves aggrieved in any way, they could submit their claim for consideration in reference to the Port Improvement Act.

He had now only to express his satisfaction in respect to what had fallen from his hon'ble and learned friend in respect to the question of a Conservator of the Port; whether the Conservator should consist of a single officer, or whether the conservation of the Port should be vested in a body of Commissioners. Having had the advantage of attending the Select Committee, he was satisfied that the power of control vested by the Act as it now stood in the Local Government was sufficient for all practical purposes. He need not point out the great interest which the Local Government had in the maintenance of strict Marine discipline in the Port of Calcutta. If ships were lost or sacrificed, or otherwise endangered or damaged in this important port, it was essential that the Local Government should have the power of enquiring who was to blame, and it was also essential that the Local Government should have the power of punishing the official who might be deemed blameworthy notwithstanding the opinion of any other local authority; and

for the exercise of this discretion the Local Government was responsible to the Government of India alone. Then, that being the case, if the Local Government was to be responsible for the safety of life and property here, it should possess effective power, and he was advised that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee and as it had been explained by the hon'ble and learned mover, was sufficient for the purpose.

He had now only to express his acknowledgments, on behalf of the Local Government and on behalf of the community of Calcutta, to the Legislative Department for the care and attention that they had paid to this important measure, and he only hoped the Council would be kind enough to consider the addition of the words he proposed in section 60, and to consider exactly what should be done with reference to the definition of the term 'high-water-mark' in reference to the remarks which had fallen from his hon'ble friend Mr. Bullen Smith.

The Hon'ble MR. BAYLEY said he had not had the honour of being on the Committee on this Bill, but with reference to what had fallen from his hon'ble friend, Mr. Dalyell, if any amendment of the Bill were contemplated, he thought it would be worth while to consider the point raised by the hon'ble member; for, as MR. BAYLEY understood the wording of the present Bill, it put a maximum limit on port-dues which, Mr. Dalyell seemed to say, would be insufficient to meet the demands of the Madras Harbour, and this provision would have to be modified accordingly by the legislation which the latter undertaking would probably render necessary. If this were so, then any legislation in regard to the Madras Harbour would have to be undertaken in the Imperial Council, for it was beyond the power of a local Council to repeal or modify a law passed by this Council, and yet he (MR. BAYLEY) was not aware that this Council was prepared to undertake legislation as to the Madras Harbour, which seemed clearly a proper subject for the local legislature.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE said he would answer the questions put to him in order. The first was as to the proposed harbour for Madras. He thought it was not desirable to introduce an exception into this Bill on account of some contemplated operation which that exception would cover. We were almost sure to find when the change did happen that our exception would not quite fit it; there was always a chance of that when we took a step in the dark, and it was much safer to deal with the case when it arose. The words "no port-dues or fees shall be levied except under authority of this Act" were in the present law. The prohibition existed, and he had no doubt it was proper that there should be that prohibition, so that this legislature might consider whether or not port-dues should be levied which were beyond the amount allowed by the Act. We did not know whether any such operation in Madras would take place, though it seemed likely from what his hon'ble friend Mr. Dalyell had said. But then we did not know how far they would want to impose dues beyond the maximum allowed in the Act. On these grounds he thought it was better to pass the Bill as it stood and to see when the event happened what we were required to do.

His hon'ble friend, Mr. Bullen Smith, had referred to the definition of "high-water-mark." MR. HOBHOUSE knew the extreme difficulty of expressing in words any rule which should apply to the circumstances of all ports, and he thought whatever expression the Council might adopt, there would be difficulty in applying it to some cases. In the generality of cases such a rule would work without difficulty. If you asked a sailor or an inhabitant familiar with any coast what was the ordinary reach of particular tides, he would tell you with sufficient accuracy and certainty in most cases. With regard to the peculiar circumstances of the port of Calcutta which his hon'ble friend had mentioned, it seemed to him that the introduction of the word "average" would not meet the wants of the case, nor accord with the principle upon which the Committee had gone—and he believed it was a sound principle—that when spaces were regularly, frequently and in the ordinary course of Nature, covered with water, those spaces were used by persons who frequented the port and fall within the natural limits of the port. He understood his hon'ble friend to say that in certain months of the year the ordinary spring tides were

higher than in other months, and that there were two sets of ordinary spring tides. Now we had got to consider two questions: one was what was the principle which ought to apply to this state of circumstances? and it seemed to him that the correct principle was to include within the limits of the port that which was so often or so regularly covered with water as to be within its natural boundary, and to say that the high-water-mark of the port was the highest point reached by any ordinary spring tide. The second question was whether the words which were used covered what we wanted to effect. If it were true that the highest tides which occurred in the freshes were correctly designated as ordinary spring tides, then the words now in the Bill met the case, for nothing could be said to be the high-water-mark of ordinary spring tides which fell short of the highest point reached by ordinary spring tides. If however the Council should think differently, and if they thought any alteration of the definition should be made, he would abstain from moving to pass the Bill, because in a matter of such nicety there was difficulty and danger attendant upon alterations made in a debate at this table without preparation beforehand.

Now to pass to section 60, with regard to the application of hospital-dues. It must be remembered what these dues were established for; they were a new rating upon ships in consideration of medical aid given to the crews of those ships, and to support any hospitals which might be established for those crews. The rates might be levied upon all the shipping in the port, and for the common benefit they received all must pay. The Select Committee had an application—he rather thought it came from the Government of Bengal—to introduce some special words in this section providing for the appointment of a sanitary officer and general sanitary inspection. He believed the Committee were unanimous—at all events he would express his own opinion—that the introduction of any such specific words would be a little dangerous and might give rise to complaints from ship-owners. As far as the services of such an officer were necessary or expedient for the sake of the health of seamen either ashore or afloat, so far it seemed to him that the words in the Bill met the case, and it would be perfectly fair, if the Lieutenant-Governor appointed a special officer for that single purpose, to pay his salary from the hospital-dues, and if he appointed an officer for that duty in connection with other duties, to pay a reasonable proportion of his salary out of such dues. But suppose we used the words suggested, that these dues might be applied in paying for sanitary measures, then we might be providing the whole of the town, or that part of the town which lay near the port, with sanitary measures at the expense of the ship-owners alone. If the officer was appointed to superintend the sanitary condition of the whole port and of the persons who resorted to the port, he would be doing a great deal of work for the town and not simply for the ships in the port, and we might have some complaint if the whole of his salary was paid out of the hospital-dues. For that reason MR. HOBHOUSE would keep the words of the section as they were, and he thought it would be found that they covered every reasonable expense that was necessary; but if we went beyond that, he thought there would be complaints founded upon justice and which were not unreasonable.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I think that the point raised by my hon'ble friend, Mr. Bullen Smith, is one of some importance, and I am inclined to agree with Mr. Hobhouse that it requires some further consideration.

"I therefore think it would be advisable that my hon'ble friend, Mr. Hobhouse, should postpone his motion in order to allow the Select Committee to take the point into consideration. At present the words in question appear to me to be open to the possibility of misconstruction."

After some further discussion, the Motion that the reports of the Select Committee be taken into consideration was postponed.

PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE asked leave to postpone the motion that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Probates and Letters of Administration be taken into consideration.

Leave was granted.

CIVIL PROCEDURE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE presented a preliminary Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature. He said that it recounted a great many details which it would not be profitable to mention. The Select Committee had made a considerable number of alterations in the draft prepared in the Legislative Department, and they directed that the Bill should be printed and published, and that opinions should be invited specifically upon a number of points and inferentially upon other points included in the Bill.

MADRAS SALT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Salt in the Presidency of Fort St. George.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business. The reason he asked this of His Lordship was that, in anticipation of the Bill being immediately introduced into some districts of the Madras Presidency, the Madras Government had written to beg that no time might be lost in passing the measure. They had taken steps to prevent any anticipated run upon the salt-districts, and such measures caused inconvenience to the salt-traders and the people generally, inasmuch as the sale of salt would necessarily be restricted. The Madras Government therefore asked that no time might be allowed to elapse before the passing of the Bill.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT observed that the reasons given appeared to him to be sufficient, and he therefore declared the rules to be suspended.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS then moved that the report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration. He had on a recent occasion fully explained the objects and reasons of this Bill, and he need not therefore trouble the Council again at any length. He was afraid that the Bill in its present form was, as a specimen of drafting, hardly satisfactory to the Secretary to the Council. That was not owing to want of ability on the part of the learned gentleman, but owing to the necessities of the case. It was to be remembered that the Bill was an enabling one, permitting the Government to take action if it considered it desirable. The Bill did not render it obligatory on the Government to take action on the Bill being passed. In consequence of the Bill taking that form, the Council could not repeal absolutely such portions of the law as stood in the way of the measure when it was to be brought into force; they could only say that these old laws were to be repealed upon its being determined that the measures which the Bill gave permission to take should have effect. There was therefore not an absolute but a contingent repeal of those laws, and the result was to make it very awkward in drafting. He made this apology, lest it should appear that the result was the consequence of want of skill, whereas it was the consequence of the form which the Bill had to take.

The second section of the Bill gave power to the Governor General in Council to fix the duty on salt in Madras at the rate of Re. 1-13-0 independently of any charge which might be incurred before the salt was brought to sale. On a notification to that effect being made by the Governor General in Council, it became the duty of the Local Government to fix, for all salt which might be sold under their orders, a price which would include the duty together with the charges which might be incurred in bringing the salt to sale. The Madras Government were asked for suggestions, and they had written stating one or two points for which they desired that the Bill should make provision. Their suggestions had been adopted. In one case they proposed the omission of a clause which had been inserted fixing for three years the price which might be determined under this Act, it having been inserted on a suggestion from his hon'ble friend, Mr. Dalyell, as giving fixity to the price, which would be of benefit and advantage to the traders. The Madras Government had objected to that, and consequently the Select Committee omitted the provision. It would be seen that the third section gave the Government

the power of varying the price in any of the local areas in which the Governor General had declared the rate of duty to be Re. 1-13-0, and also to vary it in respect of the quantity which might be sold, or (which was a matter of some importance to the Madras Government) with reference to the description of the salt sold and the manner in which it was procured; the fact being that in some districts salt might be procured from Bombay or other distant places, and so cost a great deal more than salt procured in the district itself and which might be of less value than the salt imported from a distance. The section, it was hoped, was sufficiently elastic to enable the Government to take into consideration all the circumstances necessary to fix the price so as to include all charges. The Bill was a short one, and he did not think there were any other circumstances connected with it which called for explanation.

The Hon'ble MR. DALYELL said that when the Bill had been last under discussion he had expressed some doubts as to whether all his hon'ble friend's anticipations in regard to its results would be realized if it was passed in the shape in which it then appeared. Since that time the Bill had been very considerably modified in Select Committee, and if, as he (MR. DALYELL) understood, it was now the intention to put in force the powers taken under the Bill in the districts of Malabar and Canara only, he quite thought that all the advantages would be secured which his hon'ble friend had predicted for the measure when he first obtained leave to introduce it. It was not necessary that MR. DALYELL should recapitulate the arguments of his hon'ble friend in favour of the Bill. As Mr. Ellis had told the Council, they were mainly the same as those which had been urged by successive Governments of Madras for some years past, and some of them had, he (MR. DALYELL) believed, been brought forward by himself some time back, in his capacity of Secretary to the Madras Board of Revenue. The question was simply whether the people of Malabar and Canara should be required to pay the ordinary salt-tax of Re. 1-13-0 per maund, or whether they should be permitted, as heretofore, to pay this impost at a rate of from Re. 1-8-0 to Re. 1-9-0 per maund, a lower scale of tax than was paid in any other part of the Empire, except Scind and British Burma. There was, however, some force in the reasons which had induced the present Madras Government to differ from the opinion of their predecessors on this question. Their grounds for doing so were concisely stated in paragraph 6 of their proceedings, dated 17th October 1874, which were among the papers which had been printed in connection with the Bill. He would ask the permission of the Council to read to them this paragraph :—

"Independently of the general principle on which this Government have heretofore acted, namely, to charge a uniform monopoly-price for the whole presidency (many local variations notwithstanding), the following reasons have influenced the Governor in Council in his present determination :—

"(1.) The people of the West Coast, if they paid a higher price to Government than other coast-districts, could never be made to understand that they were not unequally and inequitably taxed.

"(2.) To raise the price in Malabar and Canara would be a breach of a long-established arrangement of the nature of a prescriptive right, which has been tacitly acquiesced in for many years and originated in peculiar circumstances connected with the tenure of landed property in these districts.

"On grounds, then, of (1) policy, and (2) justice, the Governor in Council is opposed to any change in the price of salt in Malabar and Canara."

These then were the objections of the present Madras Government to the measure before the Council, and to them might be added the general one to which he had alluded when the Bill was introduced, that it was perhaps hardly worth while to insist upon an equal incidence of salt-taxation throughout the Presidency of Madras, so long as the inequalities of taxation which existed throughout the remaining portions of the Empire were allowed to continue. There was a further argument which had been strongly urged in some quarters in favour of the present state of matters. It was that, whenever the State might find it convenient, for fiscal purposes, to disallow the local manufacture of any article of consumption which was liable to tax, it was the duty of the State so to adjust the rate of taxation in that particular locality as to insure a supply of the article to the public at a price not in

excess of a sum made up of what would be the cost of production on the spot, together with the ordinary rate of duty levied in other places. As it appeared, however, from the proceedings to which he had just referred that it was now the intention of the Madras Government to develope the local manufacture of salt in the Western districts to the greatest possible extent, this argument no longer applied to the particular case under consideration.

As he (MR. DALYELL) had already said the arguments in favour of the Bill had been long familiar to him, and he had lately given his very best consideration to those which had been urged against it, to which he had just drawn the attention of the Council. If these latter were examined from a local point of view only, he thought it would be generally admitted that they were of very considerable weight; but he confessed that if the question was considered from its imperial side, it was somewhat difficult to find any really adequate grounds for opposing the Bill. It was not denied that the people of Malabar and Canara were as well, or even better, able to pay the full rate of salt-tax than their neighbours of the Bombay Presidency and of the other districts of the Madras Presidency, and though long usage might have given them a sort of prescriptive right to obtain their salt at the same price as that charged for the article in the Eastern districts, there was no reason why such a right should be more respected in their case than was a similar right in the case of the much less wealthy populations of the Ceded Districts, who were recently (mainly on grounds of consistency) brought under a more rigid system of salt-taxation by the virtual suppression of the manufacture of earth-salt, which had been permitted for years under a nominal license-fee. But what carried more weight with him than any other argument in favour of the Bill, was that he could not but consider it as the second of a series of measures, of which the first was the Salt Bill of last year, which would eventually result in the entire removal of the so-called customs-line, and in a much nearer approach to a general equalization of the salt-tax throughout India than had yet been attempted. The remarks of His Excellency the President upon the Inland Customs Bill the other day must, MR. DALYELL thought, have been read with satisfaction by every person interested in this question, as intimating that, at any rate so far as the customs-line was concerned, this result was not so very far distant. Any subsequent efforts which might be made to secure a greater uniformity of salt-duty than at present existed, would necessarily involve a considerable reduction in the high rates which were paid in the Northern portion of the Empire. Now when it was remembered that, speaking roughly, the whole population of these localities paid a lower gross revenue, and consumed a smaller gross quantity of salt, than did half their number in the lowly taxed provinces of Southern and Western India, it was impossible to believe that this high rate of tax was not repressive of the general use of this necessary of life, and that a reduction of the tax would not result in an increased consumption and perhaps in an improved revenue. Any measure then which was of such a character as to be likely to facilitate such a reduction in future years was deserving of cordial support, and he believed he was correct in stating that though the anticipations in regard to the effect of the Salt Act of last year had not as yet been fully realized, there was every prospect of their being so to a very large extent before the Council assembled for another session. In conclusion, he desired to express his concurrence in the remarks of his hon'ble friend as to the expediency of the Bill being passed into law at once in order to put an end to that disturbance of trade which was inevitable, whenever it became known that the rate of salt-duty in any particular locality was likely to be altered.

His Highness THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF VIZIANAGRAM said that in giving his vote for the passing of this Bill, he would beg to say that, owing to the publication of the Bill on its introduction, there had naturally been an apprehension in the mind of the salt-traders that the effect would be to raise the price of salt, and there had therefore been danger of a great run on the salt-stores.

The Madras Government had, His Highness believed, taken precautions to prevent this, but it was evident that the sooner the Bill became law the better.

The recommendation of the Madras Government that District-averages might be struck in each District or group of Districts where a decided difference existed between the cost of imported and that of the home-made salt—for example, in Canara—had fully been complied with in the Bill in its present form, and he was sure that the object of the Madras Government thereby would be obtained.

It was to be hoped that the present Bill might lead to a system of excising salt in the Madras Presidency with a fixed duty, instead of selling it on behalf of Government at a fixed price, and that thus private enterprise in the salt-trade might be created by degrees to take the place of the present monopoly-system.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS moved that the Bill as amended be passed. He said it was with much satisfaction that he found His Highness the Mahárájá of Vizianagram support this Bill, inasmuch as his connection with the Madras Presidency gave his opinion great weight, and it was also a source of congratulation to learn that his hon'ble friend Mr. Dalyell, after full consideration, was able to give the Bill that support which, no doubt from a feeling of allegiance to the Madras Government, he had at first hesitated to give. MR. ELLIS might state, with reference to the observations which fell from the hon'ble member, that the arguments with which he (MR. ELLIS) introduced the Bill were mainly based on what had fallen from the Madras Government itself, and indeed it now appeared that they were based on letters which had emanated from the hon'ble member himself. It was therefore satisfactory to find that he had returned to his first opinion, and that he was no longer haunted with doubts as to the correctness of those opinions. The arguments which appeared to have had some weight with him did not appear to MR. ELLIS to be such as ought to make him hesitate. With all respect for the opinion of the majority of the Madras Government—for they were not unanimous—he did not see that much stress could be laid on the assertion that if this measure passed, the inhabitants would not be made to understand how the price of their salt was greater than elsewhere. It was surely known that the duty throughout Southern India, as throughout the Western Coast of Bombay, was Re. 1-13-0; it would therefore be abundantly clear and easily understood on the Western Coast of Madras that the cost of bringing salt to their doors must be added to the amount of duty before they could get their salt; and as the Bill did not put the selling-price and customs-duty and charges all together, it would be easy for the private trader to understand for himself how the charge to him for salt was made up, or if there was any misapprehension it would be very easy for the officers of Government to make it clear to the people how the price was arrived at.

The other objection was a stronger one if it could be supported, namely, that there was a decided understanding that the people of those districts should have their salt at a lower rate than their fellow-countrymen in other places. If such a proposition had been established, men like his hon'ble friends, Mr. Sim and Mr. Robinson, members of the Madras Government, would have been the last to have supported any appearance of breach of faith, and he was quite convinced that there could not be any solid foundation for such an assertion. On examining the grounds upon which that assertion was based, it did not appear that the people had a decided understanding that they were to get their salt at a cheaper price than others. They were to have salt at a moderate rate; and that salt would still be available at a moderate rate could hardly be doubted when it was considered that other parts of India were paying a much higher rate; they were also to have the privilege of manufacturing salt for sale to Government: as for this, if they chose to do so; it was the intention of the Madras Government to give them every facility for the local manufacture of salt, and he did not see in these arguments any ground whatever for the Council withholding their assent to the measure before them.

With regard to what had fallen from his hon'ble friend, Mr. Dalyell, as to the effect the Bill would have upon the equalization of the salt-duty throughout

India, MR. ELLIS might say that, although the measure in itself was not an important one, and was proposed to be immediately applied to only a restricted part of the Madras Presidency, yet it had an importance as paving the way for the equalization of the salt-duty. So long as there was a selling-price in Madras while in other parts of India there was an excise-duty upon salt, there could be no means of bringing the duty in Madras into conformity with the duty in other Presidencies. For his own part, having regard to the whole system of taxation, he was not prepared to say that they ought to have an absolutely uniform rate of duty throughout India; indeed, he deprecated such a principle being carried to its utmost extent. Yet, on the other hand, there were such wide differences in the rates of duty existing now, and there were such great difficulties in the way of removing the barriers to trade and commerce caused by the Inland Customs-line, that he would be glad to see a large reduction of the duty in some parts of the country, with even a small rise of duty in others, if we could attain such an approach to uniformity as would enable Government to administer the tax with the least amount of vexation to the people, and secure to them a larger supply of salt, while at the same time securing to the Government a reasonable amount of revenue. Perhaps these observations were not wholly relevant to the Bill before the Council, but they had some bearing upon it, as he considered this Bill a step of some importance towards meeting those expectations and hopes which he and so many others entertained of a modification of the present system, though he did not desire a complete and entire equalization of salt-duties in India.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PANJÁB COURTS AND OFFICES BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DOUGLAS FORSYTH moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to certain Courts and Offices in the Panjáb. He said that the Bill was intended to give effect to the scheme which had been recently sanctioned for strengthening the judicial and executive administrations of the Panjáb. The peculiarity of the Panjáb, and the Non-Regulation system in general, was such that in addition to the important duties imposed upon the executive officers who had already sufficient work on their hands the whole judicial work was also entrusted to those hard-worked officers. In the early days of the administration, when the population was scant and civil rights were almost unknown, when trade and commerce had not recovered from the harassing effect of Sikh misrule, the administration was carried on by a body of picked officers, who were able to carry on their work most ably—how ably was a matter of history, or if he wished to appeal to a living authority, he could not do better than appeal to his hon'ble friend, Sir Richard Temple, who himself was one of the most distinguished of those officers. In the course of time, as the population increased and trade and commerce extended, litigation in the country sprung up, and the Civil Courts began to be greatly resorted to. The officers found themselves burdened with the duties they had to perform, and the burden was further increased by the creation of separate Departments, the head of every one of which felt that he had a right to claim an important portion of the time of the hard-worked Deputy Commissioner. Notably, the establishment of the Chief Court of the Panjáb, though it was a step taken no doubt in the right direction for the improvement of justice and the better administration of the Province, yet as affecting these executive officers who had to carry out the orders of the Chief Court, it placed them in the unfortunate position of having to serve two masters. There was a great incongruity between the sedentary life of the judicial officer, and the active life of the executive administrator. But the Chief Court said to the officer, "you shall sit at your desk during certain hours of the day to enable you to attend to your judicial work;" the administrative head, on the other hand, said to him, "you must always be in your saddle." It was difficult for a man to be in two places at once, and in these days the tendency was for a man to take to that portion of his work upon which the pressure was the strongest. According to the judicial system, a man's work was judged by the results as they appeared upon paper; the monthly statements were called for, and any dereliction was quickly

noticed. It was not the same in the executive department. The welfare of the people was entrusted very much to the hands of the executive officer, but he was left much to act according to his own discretion and for the good of the people entrusted to his charge. The consequences had been rather injurious to the Revenue administration of the Province, and attention was called to the matter by a former Lieutenant-Governor. About six years ago a very able Minute on the subject was written by a former Law Member of His Excellency's Council, and from that time there had been considerable discussion as to the best means of strengthening the judicial and executive administration of the Panjáb. Some of those who had been consulted were in favour of making a complete separation of the judicial and executive services, and had given their reasons for it. That, however, had not been considered to be desirable, But a scheme had been put forward, and had now been sanctioned, which went a long step in the direction of the separation of the judicial and executive offices, and it was proposed to appoint, in every district where it might be found necessary, a Judicial Assistant who would relieve the Deputy Commissioner of his judicial work and leave him free to apply himself to the management of his executive business. That was to say, the Assistant, so long as he was employed on judicial duties, would satisfy all the requirements of the Chief Court of the Panjáb by being always present in his Court, and at the same time the Deputy Commissioner would be left free to look after equally important business which belonged to his executive capacity. The scheme comprised this arrangement, that the Judicial Assistant should exercise the appellate powers which now belonged to the Deputy Commissioner. In the lower Courts, in the Courts of first instance, hitherto presided over by Tahsíldárs and Náib Tahsíldárs, it was proposed to add a Munsif, who, as a general rule, would take up the judicial duties of the Tahsíldár, but who might be appointed to do any other duty of the Tahsíldár. Thus, while maintaining the peculiar features of the Panjáb system, an almost complete separation of the judicial and executive services would be established. But in order to carry out this scheme, it was necessary to resort to this Council. **Section 20 of the Panjáb Courts Act provided that, whenever the number of cases depending in any district or divisional Court should be so great as to prevent their being disposed of within a reasonable period, the Local Government might invest any officer with civil and criminal powers. Such appointments were therefore, by their nature, temporary, and it was now proposed to make them permanent. In doing so, very little alteration would have to be made in the existing Act.**

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Monday, the 15th March 1875.

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

CALCUTTA ;
The 9th March 1875.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING JANUARY 1875.

No. 1.—*As to Age and Sex.*

	Jamaica.			Trinidad.			Natal.			Mauritius.			French Colonies.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years	11	14	25	18	13	31	18	19	37	25	9	34	10	11	21	82	66	148	
From 2 to 10 years	66	44	110	47	39	86	53	23	76	21	19	40	24	15	39	211	140	351	
„ 10 „ 20 „	84	46	130	147	28	175	113	16	129	63	22	85	74	29	103	481	141	622	
„ 20 „ 30 „	300	143	443	356	141	497	252	101	353	102	52	154	179	76	255	1,189	513	1,702	
„ 30 „ 40 „	85	27	112	71	9	80	41	11	52	63	20	83	12	5	17	272	72	344	
„ 40 „ 50 „	...	1	1	4	...	4	...	1	1	8	...	8	...	...	...	12	2	14	
Above 50 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	546	275	821	643	230	873	477	171	648	282	122	404	299	136	435	2,247	934	3,181	

No. 2.—*As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.*

Orissa ...	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	
Western Bengal ...	3	3	6	17	12	29	5	2	7	4	2	6	2	...	2	31	19	50	
Central „ ...	9	1	10	26	16	42	1	4	5	...	...	...	3	...	3	39	21	60	
Eastern „ ...	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	
Behar ...	100	78	178	80	22	102	72	35	107	138	65	203	69	67	136	459	267	726	
N. W. Provinces ...	303	160	463	368	155	523	203	94	297	129	55	184	127	47	174	1,180	511	1,641	
Oudh ...	108	32	140	124	22	146	178	34	212	4	...	4	90	21	111	504	109	613	
Central India ...	5	...	5	8	...	8	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17	
Punjab ...	1	...	1	6	3	9	9	2	11	...	...	...	4	...	4	20	5	25	
Nepal ...	9	...	9	3	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	3	1	...	1	19	...	19	
[illegible], Madras, Bombay, &c...	5	1	6	6	...	6	2	...	2	4	...	4	3	1	4	20	2	[illegible]	
GRAND TOTAL ...	546	275	821	643	230	873	477	171	648	282	122	404	299	136	435	2,247	934	3,181	

No. 3.—*As to Caste and Religion.*

Hindoos. Brahmins and High Castes..	91	39	130	107	36	143	78	19	97	36	12	48	48	17	65	360	123	483	
Hindoos. Agriculturists	148	60	208	183	56	239	111	23	134	68	21	89	63	27	90	573	187	760	
Hindoos. Artizans ...	43	25	68	45	21	66	34	23	57	33	19	52	20	9	29	175	97	272	
Hindoos. Low Castes ...	209	100	309	226	84	310	191	76	267	105	45	150	121	51	172	852	356	1,208	
Mussulmans ...	54	51	105	82	33	115	63	30	93	40	25	65	47	32	79	286	171	457	
Christians ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
GRAND TOTAL ...	546	275	821	643	230	873	477	171	648	282	122	404	299	136	435	2,247	934	3,181	

MEMO.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindoos ...	1,965	763	2,723
2. Mussulmans ...	286	171	457
3. Christians ...	1	...	1
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,247	934	3,181

CALCUTTA, The 13*th March* 1875.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 13th March 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Present return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Next preceding return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Corresponding return of last year.	Gram. Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.	Fire-wood. Present return.	Fire-wood. Next preceding return.	Fire-wood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
	BENGAL.																																
	Western Districts.																																
1	Burdwan	14 8 [A]	13 8	11 8	17 0	17 3	18 8	19 8	19 8	11 8	20 8	21 0	13 0	...	...	...	19 0	18 8	12 0	220 0	220 0	110 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	Burdwan.	
2	Bankoora	16 0 [B]	16 0	11 12	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	18 8	12 4	20 8	20 8	13 12	...	...	...	18 8	16 8	13 8	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	Bankoora.	
3	Beerbhoom	11 0 [C]	13 0	10 8	...	...	...	19 8	18 0	10 8	25 0	22 0	13 8	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	11 8	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 8	8 4	8 8	Beerbhoom.	
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	10 5	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	15 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Midnapore.	
5	Hooghly	15 0 [D]	15 0	12 0	16 0 to 22 8	16 0 to 22 0	16 0 to 22 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	10 0 to 10 8	17 0 to 17 8	17 0 to 17 8	12 0 to 13 0	...	...	...	16 0 to 16 8	16 0 to 16 8	12 0 to 13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Hooghly.	
6	Howrah	13 8	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	18 8	13 4	12 0	16 8	16 4	14 0	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Howrah.	
	Central Districts.																																
7	Calcutta	15 4	15 4	...	18 0	18 0	...	11 0	11 0	...	14 8	14 0	...	17 0	16 12	...	17 8	17 8	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.	
8	24-Pergunnahs	14 0 [E]	13 4 to 16 0	10 8 to 11 10	16 0 [E]	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	17 12 [F]	15 8	11 0	17 8 [E]	16 0	...	16 0	18 12	13 5	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.	
9	Nuddea	20 0	20 0	15 4	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	11 0	16 0 [G]	16 0	11 7	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 7	Nuddea.	
10	Jessore	15 4	15 4	10 12	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	11 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	Jessore.	
11	Moorshedabad	15 0 to 20 0 [H]	17 0 to 17 8	14 0	40 0 [E]	26 0	22 0	12 0 to 13 0	12 8	10 8	20 0 to 20 8	19 0 to 20 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	15 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 8	8 8	Moorshedabad.	
12	Dinagepore	14 8	14 0	10 8	12 4	12 4	10 0	22 0	22 0	11 8	28 0	28 0	12 12	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 12	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Dinagepore.	
13	Maldah	20 0	20 0	13 0	35 0	35 0	20 0	22 8	23 0	11 12	23 0	24 0	12 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Maldah.	
14	Rajshahye	13 8 to 15 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	19 8 to 20 4	19 11 to 20 10	11 4	24 0 to 25 0	24 6 to 27 7	12 13½	...	...	...	13 8 to 15 0	12 0	12 12	240 0	240 0	320 0	7 15½	7 15½	7 4	Rajshahye.	
15	Rungpore	13 13	14 15	11 4	...	...	...	9 0	8 10	9 0	20 0	22 8	11 2	...	...	...	13 13	13 1	11 13	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 6	Rungpore.	
16	Bogra	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	8 4	26 4	26 4	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	67 8	67 8	60 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Bogra.	
17	Pubna	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 12	8 0	19 8	20 12	14 4	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pubna.	
18	Darjeeling*	6 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	6 0	4 0	4 8	5 0	5 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 8	4 0	Darjeeling.*	
19	Julpigoree	13 3 [I]	13 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	26 6	26 6	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	6 1	6 0	...	Julpigoree.	
	Eastern Districts.																																
20	Dacca	13 5 [J]	13 5	12 8	25 0	17 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	16 0	16 8	13 8	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Dacca.	
21	Fureedpore	12 0 [K]	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	7 10	Fureedpore.	
22	Backergunge	... [L]	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	13 8	22 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge.	
23	Mymensingh	11 0 [M]	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	20 0	21 4	13 0	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Mymensingh.	

* Return for next preceding week.

A In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-5 to 18 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 16-8 to 22 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, and gram 17-4 to 18-12 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 18 seers, barley 14 to 25 seers, best rice 15 to 21 seers, common rice 18-8 to 24 seers, maize 17 to 34 seers, and gram 12-8 to 17 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-8 to 18 seers, best rice 14-12 to 23-8 seers, common rice 18-4 to 27-8 seers, maize 28 seers, and gram 10 to 18 seers per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 8-8 to 10 seers, common rice 12 to 18 seers, and gram 13 to 16-8 seers per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 9-4 seers, common rice 13-8 to 20 seers, and gram 16 seers per rupee.

G Common rice at 18-8 seers per rupee.

H In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 16 seers, best rice 14 to 21 seers, common rice 21 to 26 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers per rupees.

I In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 10 to 25 seers, common rice 14 to 30 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 22 seers, and gram 16 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 20 to 22 seers, and gram 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

L In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 18 to 20 seers, common rice 18 to 23 seers, paddy 30 to 45 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers per rupee.

M In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, best rice 9 to 17-12½ seers, common rice 20 to 22 seers, and gram 10-10 to 12 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 13th March 1875.—(Continued.)

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Chenna. Present return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Chenna. Next preceding return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Chenna. Corresponding return of last year.	Gram. Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.	Fire-wood. Present return.	Fire-wood. Next preceding return.	Fire-wood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			*Eastern Districts*—(Contd)	
22	Chittagong*	10 0	10 8	8 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0			Chittagong.*	
23	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	20 0	19 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 8	7 8	6 8			Noakholly.	
24	Tipperah	11 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0 to 12 0	23 0	23 0	14 0 to 16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12			Tipperah.	
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	9 3	14 8	14 8	10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	7 4	7 4	6 2			Chittagong Hill Tracts.	
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	..	14 0	13 0	10 3	26 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	8 0	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	7 2			Hill Tipperah.	
	BEHAR.																														BEHAR.	
26	Patna	18 0	18 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	13 0	28 0	28 0	19 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0			Patna.	
27	Gya	18 8	17 8	11 8	25 0	26 0	14 0	11 8	11 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8 to 35 0	27 0 to 35 0	14 0 to 28 0	18 0	16 8	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Gya.	
28	Shahabad	16 8	16 8	14 0	22 0	19 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	12 0	26 0	23 8	...	21 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	Shahabad.	
29	Mozufferpore	14 0	13 0	12 0	14 0 to 25 0	17 0 to 27 0	14 0 to 19 0	8 0	9 0	8 8	18 0	18 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	...	25 0	25 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	Mozufferpore.	
30	Sarun	17 0	16 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	22 0	21 8	12 12	...	25 0	16 8	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	17 0	21 0	19 0	15 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 8	8 0	Sarun.	
31	Chumparun	14 0	14 8	11 0	33 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 0	38 0	...	17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Chumparun.	
32	Monghyr	17 8	17 8	13 6	23 1	23 1	21 0	10 5	14 7	8 4	18 9	18 9	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 8	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 8	7 8	7 3	Monghyr.	
33	Bhagulpore	18 15	17 11	15 2	18 15	20 3	18 15	20 3	20 3	10 1	21 7	21 7	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0 to 35 0	28 0 to 35 0	14 0	18 15	20 3	16 7	151 8	151 8	176 12	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhagulpore.	
34	Purneah	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	10 0	22 0	23 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Purneah.	
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs	14 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	11 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	16 0	60 0	60 0	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	480 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	
	ORISSA.																														ORISSA.	
36	Cuttack*	17 1	19 11	15 12	...	...	...	17 1	18 6	22 5	24 15	26 4	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	17 1	17 11	27 9	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	8 8	Cuttack.*	
37	Pooree	17 1	17 1	10 8	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	15 12	27 9	27 9	27 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	28 14	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree.	
38	Balasore	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Balasore.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																														CHOTA NAGPORE.	
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																														*South-Western Frontier Agency.*	
39	Hazareebagh	14 0	12 0	11 8	20 0	...	14 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	22 0	21 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	33 0	17 0	16 0	11 0	12 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Hazareebagh.	
40	Lohardugga	10 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	13 0	22 0	23 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	22 8	12 8	12 0	11 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	6 4	Lohardugga.	
41	Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	..	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom.	
42	Manbhoom	14 0	13 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	22 8	22 8	14 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	13 0	300 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Manbhoom.	

* Return for next preceding week.

N In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 19 seers and common rice 19-8 to 20 seers per rupee.

O In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 22 seers and common rice 18 to 25 seers per rupee.

P In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 17 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 19-4 seers, common rice 21-4 to 29 seers, maize 24 to 32 seers, and gram 18 to 23 seers per rupee.

Q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 17-4 seers, barley 22 to 25 seers, best rice 9 to 13-8 seers, common rice 19 to 19-8 seers, great millet 22 to 27 seers, maize 25 to 27 seers, and gram 19 to 23 seers per rupee.

R In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 16-8 seers, best rice 10 to 25 seers, common rice 21 to 30 seers, lesser millet 21 to 38-8 seers, maize 25 to 50 seers, and gram 12-8 to 30 seers per rupee.

S In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 22 seers, barley 15 to 35 seers, best rice 10 to 16 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, lesser millet 15 to 40 seers, maize 26 to 32-8 seers, and gram 13 to 26 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 20 to 26 seers, common rice 28 to 32-8 seers, maize 0 to 32-8 seers, and gram 14 to 22 seers per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 7-8 to 14 seers, best rice 17 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 26 seers, maize 24 to 45 seers, and gram 7-8 to 16 seers per rupee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 31st JANUARY 1875.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING JANUARY 1875. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption. C. ft. per second. Estimated full supply.	Gross Consumption. C. ft. per second. Actual average throughout.	Navigation Return Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land Irrigated (Approximate). Zillah.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	Rainfall. During month.	Chief Crops (Approximate). Name.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
Bári Doáb Canal. 1st Division	4·90	2·88	3073·60	531·29	*Nil*	*Nil*	Gurdáspur...	14,673	...	...	Wheat ...	122,663	The large increase apparent in the irrigation of the present season, as compared with that of the corresponding period of last year, is attributable to the increased demand for canal water on account of short rainfall.
2nd Divn. Main Branch, Lower	4·60	2·51		691·70			Amritsar ...	76,217	...	...	Barley ...	2,229	
2nd Divn. Lahore Branch ...	3·00	2·30		451·24			Lahore ...	74,249	...	...	Mixed Grain...	10,897	
											Others ...	29,450	
Total B. D. Canal ...	...	...	3073·60	...	*Nil*	*Nil*	...	165,139	...	...	...	165,139	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	...	*Nil*	*Nil*	...	112,981	...	...	...	112,981	
Western Jamná Canals. Karnál Division ...	4·33	3·61	2546·00	136·53	*Nil*	2,06,200 kurries, logs, &c., and 2,427 maunds of firewood.	Ambálla ...	1,824	...	...	Wheat ...	126,730	487·18 cubic feet per second passed out from the various escapes of the Western Jumna Canal. The increase on this Canal, as compared with that of the same period of the preceding year, is due to the same cause as noted above for Bari Doab Canal.
Delhi ...	4·40	4·72		546·92			Karnál ...	37,007	...	...	Barley ...	3,767	
Hansi ...	8·80	7·90		730·00			Delhi ...	29,505	...	...	Mixed Grain	19,956	
„ Bulla Head ...	8·00	7·90		260·00			Rohtak ...	38,326	...	...	Others ...	23,144	
							Hissár ...	39,252	...	...			
							Jhínd ...	26,329	...	...			
							Bikáner ...	304	...	...			
							Kalsia State	1,050	...	...			
Total W. J. Canals ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	2,06,200	...	173,597	...	...	...	173,597	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	1,46,221	...	107,617	...	...	...	...	
Inundation Canals. Upper Satlaj Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	5,000	...	...			
Lower Satlaj and Chináb ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	25,000	...	...			
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Multán ...	105,666	...	...	[Details not obtainable for want of Establishment.]		
							Derah Gházi Khán ...	50,000	...	...			
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185,666	...	...	...	185,666	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225,500	...	...	...	225,500	
Dehli and Gurgáon Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	4,974	...	...	Wheat ...	5,057	
							Gurgáon ...	3,400	...	...	Barley ...	2,400	
							Rohtak ...	835	...	...	Mixed Grain	460	
											Others ...	1,292	
Total Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,209	...	...	...	9,209	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,828	...	...	...	12,828	
PERENNIAL CANALS—GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,06,200	...	338,736	...	...	...	338,736	The total increase in the area irrigated by the Perennial Canals, as compared with that of the previous year, amounts to 118,138 acres.
Ditto—Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,46,221	...	220,598	...	...	...	220,598	

Lahore, The 8th March 1875.

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrign. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FUSL RABI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 31st JANUARY 1875.

CANAL DIVISIONS.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING JANUARY 1875. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge in feet. Full supply.	Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge in feet. Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Actual average throughout.	Total Area of Irrigation during Current Fusl.	Navigation Returns, Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Nature of Traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total Up and Down. Mds.	Total Up and Down. No.	Land Irrigated (Approximate). Zillah.	Acres.	Rainfall. Total from 1st Nov. 1874 to 31st Jan. 1875.	Rainfall. Average of the previous years for the same period.	Remarks.
Ganges Canal. Northern ...	10·00	8·91	740	958	24,319	Grains:—							Saharanpur ...	34,339	·2	2·0	Ganges Canal.—Mean volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct... 5,215 Cub. ft. per sec.
Meerut ...	8·30	6·95	969	418	46,814	Wheat ...	325	...	27,653	...	27,978	...	Muzaffarnagar ...	54,010	·2	1·3	
Anupshahr ...	6·80	...	700	594	22,402	Gram ...	50	...	16,434	...	16,484	...	Meerut ...	92,625	...	1·0	Volumes discharged:— Cub. ft. per sec.
Bulandshahr ...	7·35	6·55	972	664	51,178	Rice ...	4,412	...	...	...	4,412	...	Bulandshahr ...	49,620	...	·6	Etawah Division Tail ... 8
Aligarh ...	5·50	5·26	994	462	89,864	Paddy or Dhán ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aligarh ...	51,151	...	·7	„ „ Escapes ... 46
Etawah ...	4·80	2·7	771	866	120,790	Bajhur or mixed Grain ...	144	...	16,944	...	17,088	...	Muttra ...	1,492	·2	·6	Cawnpore „ Tail ... 258
Cawnpore ...	6·20	4·2	958	720	85,220	Dal ...	10	...	2,155	...	2,165	...	Agra ...	16,188	·4	·6	„ „ Escapes ... 221
						Juar ...	50	...	6,195	...	6,245	...	Etah ...	12,100	·4	·2	533
						Bajra ...	...	...	1,658	...	1,658	...	Mainpuri ...	50,086	·2	1·3	Balance expended ... 4,682
						Maize or Indian Corn ...	...	...	425	...	425	...	Fatehgarh ...	18,448	...	·6	A fair demand existed throughout the month in all divisions, chiefly for grain crops. Many cultivators were holding off on account of the cloudy weather.
						Total ...	4,991	...	71,464	...	76,455	...	Etawah ...	69,538	·2	·5	Eastern Jumna Canal.—Steady demand throughout the month.
Total Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6,104	4,682	440,587	Cotton ...	...	...	35,302	...	35,302	...	Cawnpore ...	74,037	...	·4	Dun Canals.—No remarks.
						Oil-seeds ...	30	...	9,454	...	9,484	...	Dehra Dun ...	8,000	...	2·1	Rohilkhand Canals.—No remarks.
						Salt ...	1,678	...	2,454	...	4,132	...	Bijnor ...	400	...	1·3	Traffic.—Compared with last month's returns there is a decided increase in the grain traffic, both 'up' and 'down;' the 'up' consignments being principally rice for the Meerut Division. A general comparison with the returns of the corresponding period of last rabi shows an improvement in raftage and a falling off in the 'down' traffic.
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	5·20	3·91	1,250	1,093	81,291	Metals ...	6,602	...	935	...	7,537	...	Tarai ...	1,705	·2	1·4	
						Building Materials ...	5,836	...	44,090	...	59,926	...	Bareilly ...	10,978	·2	1·1	
Dun Canals ...	...	...	...	102	8,000	Firewood ...	13,915	...	24,950	...	38,835	...	Jhansi ...	1,598	...	·5	
						Bamboos ...	...	...	...	136,480	...	136,480	Hamirpur ...	950	...	·5	
Rohilkhand Canals	...	...	...	127	13,083	Timber ...	...	31	...	14,128	...	14,159	Gurgaon ...	3,902	...	...	
						Miscellaneous ...	2,266	20	20,775	16	23,041	36					
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	2,548	Live-stock ...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
						Grand Total ...	35,318	51	209,424	150,624	244,742	150,675					
1st Division, Agra Canal ...	...	...	...	...	3,902	Total during corresponding period of last year.	28,384	1,155	328,774	100,714	357,158	101,869	Total ...	551,167	...	...	
2nd do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	1,756								Total for the same period last year	540,490	...	...	
						Increase ...	6,934	...	...	49,910	...	48,806					
Grand Total...	...	...	...	...	551,167	Decrease ...	...	1,104	119,350	...	112,416	...	Increase ...	10,677	...	...	

Allahabad, The 25th Feb. 1875.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Return shewing the Quantities of Cotton exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of February 1875.

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

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather warm, mornings slightly cloudy; harvest of cold weather crops progressing; lands being prepared for the next aous or early rice crop.
Nuddea ...	„	The weather is becoming decidedly warmer; nights sultry; the cold weather crops continue to be most promising and are yielding a good harvest; rain wanted for rice and indigo sowings.
Moorshedabad ...	„	Weather much warmer; prospects of all crops excellent; linseed and gram being gathered.
Dinagepore ...	„	Weather fair and very hot; preparations are being made for the sowing of the bhadoi or early crops.
Maldah ...	„	Weather warmer, westerly winds prevailing; excepting the mustard crop, which has fallen short in some places, the cold weather crops promise well.
Rajshahye ...	„	There has been no rain since last report; weather seasonable; no change in the state of the crops on the ground (wheat, barley, and millet), which are all doing well.
Rungpore ...	„	Weather becoming warmer; state and prospects of crops good.
Bogra ...	„	Weather fine and getting hot; a good crop has been reaped, and the crops not yet reaped are healthy.
Pubna ...	„	Weather dry and hot; heavy fogs in the morning; the harvesting of the chaitali crops commenced; the prospects of cheena, millet, boro, and jally paddy are fair; rain however is much wanted.
Jalpáiguri ...	„	Strong easterly wind blowing night and day; weather very cool; tobacco crop not all round as good as usual; rain is now needed to assist the ploughing operations.
Dacca ...	„	Cloudy and boisterous weather; there has been rain in several parts of the district; state and prospects of crops good.
Patna ...	„	Seasonable weather with strong wind; harvesting of the cold weather crops going on fast, and the yield reported to be above the average.
Gya ...	„	Seasonable weather; a full 16-anna cold weather crop expected.
Shahabad ...	„	Seasonable weather, and cool for the time of the year. At the commencement of the week high west wind blew; the last three days the wind has changed to the east; prospects of the crops on the whole very good; mustard and peas in places injured by blight; cold weather crops being gathered; mango trees coming into blossom.
Durbhanga ...	„	Seasonable weather; state and prospects of crops satisfactory; prices high for this time of the year.
Mozufferpore ...	„	Fine weather. Prospects of the cold-weather crops are excellent up to date. The harvesting of sursoo (mustard) and keroo pulse going on.
Sarun ...	„	Bright, clear, and seasonable weather; both east and west wind. The cold-weather crops are being harvested. Rahur pulse doing well. Poppy heads being tapped. Indigo sowing going on. The new pulses are coming into the market; prices show a downward tendency.
Chumparun ...	„	Easterly wind, cool nights; opium harvest commenced. Cold-weather crops already out: indigo sowings going on. Moisture sufficient.
Monghyr ...	„	Fair weather. The harvest of the cold-weather crops has commenced; the crops are good throughout the district.
Bhágalpur ...	„	East winds all the week. Cold-weather crops ripening fast, and reaping will soon become general. Outturn will be excellent.
Purneah ...	„	Very warm; east wind at night and in the morning. Rain is wanted for indigo and for the late pulses.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	„	Strong westerly wind, heat rapidly increasing, and evenings close. There is very little crop on the ground at this time of the year; such as there is, barley, gram, linseed, and poppy, are doing well; mustard nearly all cut.
Cuttack ...	„	Hot and windy. Crops nearly off the ground everywhere. Ploughing beginning for next season's crop.
Balasore ...	„	Weather continues very warm and close; the ground mostly remains untouched owing to absence of rain.
Lohardugga ...	Traces of rain only.	Seasonable weather; the hot winds have regularly commenced. The harvesting of the cold-weather crops has commenced, and the outturn is first-rate. The mowah crop promises well.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather getting exceedingly hot. The crops now on the ground, *viz.*, wheat and arhur pulse, are good; they will shortly be gathered in. The mowah beginning to bloom.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Burdwan: cholera prevalent at Culna; fever as before. Hooghly: cholera is rather bad over most of the district and getting worse; small-pox in places. 24-Pergunnahs: cholera prevailing in parts of sub-divisions, Diamond Harbour, Satkera, and Busseerhat. Nuddea: cholera still prevalent in Bongong. Moorshedabad: no cholera reported except one case in the village Pulsa; a few cases of small-pox in parts. Rajshahye: public health good; little sickness reported. Furreedpore: general health of the district good. Chittagong: slight fever and cholera here and there. Patna: health of the district good. Durbhangah and Mozufferpore: public health good. Sarun: general health good. Bhágalpur: general health very good. Cuttack: public health good. Balasore: cholera raging in track of the recent cyclone; another Native Doctor deputed to that locality. Maunbhoom: public health generally good. Hooghly: cattle disease in places. Chittagong: cattle disease still prevalent.

General Remarks.—The weather, in the Western, Central, and Orissa districts and in almost all the districts of Chota Nagpore is becoming very hot. In Behar it is reported to be seasonable, except in Purneah and Sonthal Pergunnahs, where the heat is great. In most of the Eastern districts, the weather was stormy; and more or less rain has fallen in all the districts of the Chittagong division, except Noakhally; in Tipperah and Hill Tipperah the rain was accompanied with hail. The state and prospects of the cold-weather crops continue favourable; harvesting is drawing to completion with good results. Millets and spring rice are progressing well. Preparation of lands for the next crop is in full progress, but is arrested for want of rain in some places.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (Mar. 17th)	...	No change.
Mirzapur „	...	Grain ripening, somewhat damaged by high wind; no other change.
Allahabad „	...	Harvest continues; nothing new.
Hamirpur „	...	No change.
Jhansi (16th)	...	No change.
Agra (17th)	*Nil*	Prospects unchanged.
Meerut „	...	Prospects still very good.
Bareilly „	*Nil*	Prospects favourable.
Punjab— (Mar. 17th)—		
Delhi ...	...	Crops ripening; health good.
*Hissar ...	...	Crops ripening; health generally good; small-pox and rinderpest decreasing.
Umballa ...	...	Crops and health good.
Jullundur ...	...	Crops fair; health good.
Lahore ...	...	Crops and health good.
Mooltan ...	...	Crops average; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	Harvest prospects favourable; health good.
Rawul Pindi ...	...	Harvest prospects and health good; cattle disease decreasing.
Peshawar ...	...	Probable outturn of harvest below average; health good.
		General Remarks.—No rain during past week; harvest prospects favourable; public health good.
		*ERRATUM.—In the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of 6th February 1875, page 185, *for* the words "but little or no rabi cultivation on irrigated land," *read* "except on irrigated land there may be said to be no rabi crop."
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Mar. 17th)	*Nil*	Wheat and gram being cut; prospects of crops generally good; weather clear; public health good.
Sitapur „	„	
Fyzabad „	„	
C. Provinces—		
UpperGodavari(Mar.13th)	...	Weather clear; outturn of rabi below average; health good; prices easy.
Sambalpur ...	...	All crops cut; health good.
Bilaspur ...	...	Weather warm; rabi harvesting; outbreak of cholera in places; small-pox prevalent; prices steady.
Raipur (Mar. 14th)	...	Weather clear; prospects of rabi excellent; health good; prices easy.
Chanda ...	...	Weather hot; cattle disease decreasing; prices falling.
Chhindwara (Mar. 15th)	...	Weather sultry; rabi harvesting; health good; prices steady.
Balaghát ...	...	Weather clear; threshing rice completed; rabi cutting; health good; prices rising.
Bhandara (Mar. 16th)	...	Weather clear and close; rabi harvesting; fever and small-pox prevalent; prices easy.
Nagpur (17th)	...	Weather hot; rabi harvesting; cattle disease disappearing; prices rising.
Wardha ...	...	Small-pox and cow-pox prevalent.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Rabi harvesting; outturn good; small-pox continues.
Seoni ...	...	Reaping of rabi continues; prices falling.
Saugor ..	...	Weather clear; hot winds; rabi reaping; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Nimar ...	...	Rabi reaped; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Narsingpur ...	...	Crops good; small-pox declining; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad, Betul	...	Crops reaped; average yield.
Damoh, Mandla (Mar. 18th)	...	No rain; prospects good; small-pox declining; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Outturn of harvest good; weather getting warm; public health not quite so good.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Mysore, Coorg	...	Crops generally thriving; cattle disease in parts of two districts; public health generally good; agricultural prospects good.
Assam—		
Gauháti ...	·25	Weather unsettled, more or less overcast; strong wind during the greater part of the week from the east; heavy rain storms on the 16th and 17th; more rain wanted; land being prepared for asu; cattle disease reported from some mouzahs, and small-pox at Burpetta.
Sylhet ...	...	Storms with heavy rain last few days. Violent hailstorm 17th, and gale of wind last night; hail has damaged spring crops. Cultivation of *aous* also retarded. Small-pox and cattle disease still prevalent.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umrauti (Mar. 18th)	...	Rabi reaping completed; outturn fair.
Rajpootana—		
Ajmere (Mar. 18th)	...	Weather, health, and prospects good.
Deolee (18th)	*Nil*	Prospects and health better.
Serohi (16th)	...	Tanks dry; wells good; health very good; prospects good; weather seasonable, but much hotter than former week.
Meywar (12th)	...	Good supply of water; health and prospects good.
Marwar (11th)	...	In some wells water has begun to fail and scarcity already felt; health good; prospects most favourable.
Harowtee (9th)	...	Tanks and wells full as usual; health good and prospects better.
Jeypore (18th)	...	Agricultural prospects promising; public health good; weather seasonable.
Bhurtpore (18th)	...	No change; agricultural prospects and health good.
Central India—		
Indore (Mar. 17th)	*Nil*	Health and general prospects good, but opium harvest in Malwa is damaged by wind and heat.
Rutlam „		
Neemuch „		

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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

The Council met at Government House on Monday, the 15th March 1875.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G. C. B., C. S. I.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.
The Hon'ble H. H. Sutherland.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith.
The Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth, K. C. S. I.

PORT-DUES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE presented the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Ports and Port-dues, and moved that the reports on that Bill be taken into consideration. He said that this was the motion which was postponed on the last occasion, and he would briefly refer to the points which the Select Committee on the Bill had since considered. The Committee met and discussed the matters for the sake of which the Bill was postponed, and the result was that two small, and as he thought purely verbal, alterations had been introduced in the Bill. The first of these was in section 5, where the Committee had altered the explanation by saying that "high-water-mark was the highest point reached by ordinary spring-tides at any season of the year." As he believed, that was exactly the meaning which would have been assigned to the expression which was used before. Then they spoke of "ordinary spring-tides," and all that would have to be shown was that a tide was an ordinary spring-tide; then the high-water-mark of that tide would designate the limits of the port. At all events the limits of the port would not be of less extent than the high-water of that tide. But as it appeared that there were in Calcutta two ordinary spring-tides, and as it was possible to doubt whether each class of such tides was entitled to be called "ordinary spring-tides," or whether some calculation would be made as to which class of tides was most frequent, so as to call that which was most numerous the "ordinary spring-tide," the Committee had introduced the words "at any season of the year," so that the ordinary spring-tide of any season might be taken as marking the limits of the port. He was sorry to see from a memorial which came in that morning, that the riparian owners were of opinion that they were injured by this alteration. His belief was that they were not injured. If Act XXII of 1855 was to be interpreted in a Court of law, he thought there was as much chance of its being construed more unfavourably to the riparian owners, as there was of its being construed more favourably to them, than was actually done by the Bill. The present law said that "high-water-mark" was to be the limits of the port, and it was just as easy to construe "high-water-mark" to be the highest mark that the water ever reached, as to construe it to be anything less than what the Bill construed it to be. What the Bill did was to eliminate one element of uncertainty. He would not enter again into the arguments upon which the Committee had arrived

at the principle imported into the Bill, but nobody had come forward to say that it was not a reasonable principle, or that it was not necessary for the protection of the public who use a port, to bring under public control all those pieces of ground which, under the ordinary operations of nature, were covered with water.

The next alteration was also, as it seemed to him, of a verbal character: it was in section 60, where, instead of saying merely that hospital port-dues might be applied for providing medical aid for the shipping and seamen in a port, the Bill now said that it might be applied for providing sanitary supervision and medical aid for the shipping and seamen. As he had explained before, if sanitary supervision was necessary for the physical healthiness of the shipping and seamen, it would come under the words "medical aid;" but the Committee had put in the words "sanitary supervision" in order that there might be no dispute but that medical aid did include the more remote operation of sanitary supervision as well as the more direct and immediate modes of aiding the sick.

There was only one other point which the Committee had to consider—whether any exception should be made in the section which said that no port-due should be levied except under the authority of the Act. That was section 45 which enacted as follows:—

"No port-dues or fees shall hereafter be levied in any port except under the authority of this Act."

The question was whether we should take notice of a port that was about to be made at Madras, in which the Madras authorities would desire to levy dues exceeding the maximum fixed by the Act, and whether some exception should be made which would leave the Madras authorities at liberty to levy larger dues. The matter stood thus. According to the present law, Act XXII of 1855, the Local Governments were forbidden to levy any port-dues or fees excepting what might be levied under the authority of the Act. That Act was passed in 1855. Then came the Indian Councils' Act and gave power to the local legislatures by which they might set aside any Act of Council passed previously to 1861; so that in that way the Madras legislature might at this moment set aside any requirement in the Act of 1855 and make an enactment of their own. The principle of the present Bill was to bring the matter back to the position of 1855, and to make the levying of port-dues rather a matter for the supreme legislature than for the local legislatures to consider; and that principle he thought had better prevail even with regard to such a case as the port of Madras. When we knew what was required, we might then relax the limits placed by this Bill. In the first place it would be some few years before the Madras authorities would be in a position to levy dues; the port would not have been made, and they could not judge now what would be the maximum dues they would desire to be levied. It was clear that the maximum would be fixed according to the amount spent in making the port: and that could not be foreseen. As the Bill went on the principle of fixing the highest charges which were to prevail throughout India, it was on the whole better that the scale so fixed should not be altered until we saw exactly what was to be done.

The Hon'ble MR. SUTHERLAND had to apologize to His Excellency the President for venturing at the last moment to trouble the Council with any remarks on this Bill. Although he had not previously addressed the Council on the subject, he had followed with interest the progress of the Bill before the Select Committee, and his hon'ble and learned friend, Mr. Hobhouse, had permitted him to attend the meeting of the Select Committee when he proposed to bring forward the rights of the riparian proprietors as affected by the fifth section of the Bill. Mr. Hobhouse explained there, as he had done previously at a sitting of the Council when MR. SUTHERLAND was not present, that this Bill was a consolidation Bill and altered in no way the existing law. The hon'ble and learned member had pointed out that conflicting interests were at stake, and that was not the time to interpose in favour of either of the litigants. MR. SUTHERLAND admitted the reasonableness of the position taken up by the hon'ble member, and he was content to say nothing further upon the subject; and it was only with reference to the definition of "high-water-mark" that he now desired to say a few words. As he believed, this

last definition affected the rights of the riparian proprietors in a way which the previous definition did not. He admitted that the absence of definition in the existing law by no means prevented this last view being taken by the Courts of law. But if His Excellency would allow him, he would read to the Council the definition under section 5 in the Bill as introduced:—

"In this section 'high-water-mark' means the line of the medium high tide between the springs and the neaps."

That definition was altered in the Bill as published on the 19th December last, which enacted that—

"In this section 'high-water-mark' means the high-water-mark of ordinary spring-tides."

The definition was unaltered in the Bill as printed on the 6th March. In the Bill now before the Council, issued on the 12th instant, as the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse had explained, the definition stood thus:—

"In this section 'high-water-mark' means the highest point reached by ordinary spring-tides at any season of the year."

He would submit that this last definition affected the private rights of river-side proprietors. Their contention was, as hon'ble members were aware, that their rights to the foreshore extended to low-water-mark. It was not for him to discuss the question, but he did know that in certain high legal quarters it was thought that their rights were good. Therefore, whilst he admitted that the present definition was much more precise than any of the previous definitions, he submitted that precision was attained at the expense of private rights, and he thought that the definition of 19th December and 6th March should be retained.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR thought it desirable that he should say a word or two in reply to the remarks which had just fallen from his hon'ble friend, Mr. Sutherland. It appeared to him that the remarks which had been made by the hon'ble and learned Mover of the Bill exactly met the point touched. The question was, what should be the definition of "high-water-mark?" We contended that high-water-mark meant the highest point which the water reached at regular and periodically recurring intervals; that if some tides were higher than others, the term "high-water-mark" meant the highest point which was reached by any tide, except of course cyclone-waves and extraordinary physical disturbances: with the exception of those unusual and abnormal occurrences, high-water-mark meant the highest point which the water reached at regularly and periodically recurring intervals. If that were the sound and reasonable acceptation of the term, it seemed right, when you came to consolidate the law and to make every question as indubitable and as indisputable as possible, to make that definition perfectly clear. He therefore concurred with the hon'ble and learned Mover in stating that the Bill did nothing more than give clear expression to the law as it stood since 1855.

His hon'ble friend Mr. Sutherland maintained that certain riparian proprietors had rights not only below high-water-mark, but down to low-water-mark.

The Hon'ble MR. SUTHERLAND—That was their contention.

HIS HONOUR continued:—that certain riparian proprietors contended that they personally and individually happened to have rights not only down to high-water-mark, but down to low-water-mark. The exact fact was that that contention depended upon certain proceedings taken by certain Settlement Officers some years ago. If those proceedings virtually had given away to particular persons rights which belonged to the public or the Government, and the Government now took those rights away, that would be a proper question perhaps of equity, or perhaps for litigation, to determine whether those gentlemen had a claim to compensation or not. The claim to compensation would arise, not in any way from an interpretation of the general law, but merely in regard to the legal consequences of certain acts of the Revenue Officers of Government. If that, then, was the exact question, their proper remedy was first to appeal to the Local Government as a matter of equity, and failing that, to try the question in a Court

of law. The question was not at all the effect of a definition in this Bill upon the Act of 1855, but simply a question as to what were the results and legal consequences of certain fiscal acts of the officers of the Bengal Government: on behalf of the Bengal Government we were entirely prepared to take that question into precise and accurate consideration; and if the riparian proprietors were dissatisfied with the decision obtained from us, they had their remedy in law. But it was not right for them to ask this Council to legislate beforehand on the possible issue of a legal trial, when the Council could not have both sides of the question before them. It was premature to raise the question here, because the Local Government had never refused to give any compensation which a Court of law or even a Court of equity might give. We had had to support the Port Commissioners in the execution of their duty under the Bengal Act of 1870, the said duty being to take up land on the river-bank for certain important public purposes.

Well, then, he had only a very few words more to trouble the Council with, and that was with reference to section 60, as to which the hon'ble and learned Mover had been good enough to explain that the words had been enlarged so as to include sanitary superintendence as well as medical aid to be provided for the port. HIS HONOUR desired to say that that extension of the wording of the Act was extremely necessary, for, as the Council might be well aware, the health of the seamen and mariners who frequented this port was quite as much dependent upon good sanitary supervision as upon medical aid. It was the application of the old proverb that prevention was better than cure, and he was sanguine that the power which the Bill gave the Government to apply hospital-port-dues to the sanitary supervision of ships and of the waters in which ships lay at anchor, would be the means of great improvement, and tend to the welfare of a very important class of British seamen and the mariners of other nations who frequented the port of Calcutta.

Major-General the Hon'ble SIR H. W. NORMAN having been on the Select Committee on this Bill, desired to say that he entirely agreed with what had fallen from his hon'ble friend Mr. Hobhouse and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. Infinite trouble had been taken with the Bill, and he did not think it was possible to arrive at a better definition of high-water-mark than that to which the Committee had come, when it was considered that the Bill had to deal with all the varying circumstances of ports and rivers in British India. He thought the riparian proprietors would certainly be in no worse position if this clause were passed than they were in at present. He desired to draw the attention of the Council to the way in which private rights were guarded by the Bill. Clause *(d)* of section 2 provided that nothing contained in the Bill should "deprive any person of any right of property or other private right except as hereinafter expressly provided." Then, in the latter part of clause *(c)* of section 5, it was enacted that the limits of a port to be laid down were "subject to any rights of private property therein;" and by section 6 the Local Government was empowered from time to time, with the like sanction, and subject to the rights referred to in section 5, to alter the limits of any port. Certainly it had been the desire of the Committee to protect in the fullest manner the rights of private owners, and it appeared to him that this was sufficiently done in the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. BULLEN SMITH having made one or two observations on the last occasion upon the first two points which had been referred to by the hon'ble and learned Mover of the Bill, thought it would not be right for him to let this meeting pass by without expressing his entire satisfaction at the changes which had been made; and further he would assure the Council that, in dealing with the question of high-water-mark, they were not dealing with a matter of theory, but that in this particular port of Calcutta at least the difficulty was already met face to face. The Port Commissioners found, some months ago, that it was absolutely necessary to apply to Government for some definition of the term high-water-mark, and altogether apart from this Bill as a general Bill, if the work of the Port Commissioners of Calcutta was to be carried on, it was absolutely necessary for them to receive from

the Government some clear definition for their guidance. Since the Council last met he had been looking further into the matter, and it might be satisfactory to the members, as it was to him, to know that the definition which the Select Committee had decided upon, and which he hoped would be accepted by the Council, was quite analogous to that which stood in the Bombay Port Trust Act, where high-water-mark was defined to be the high-water-mark of the monsoon-months; and further it would be satisfactory to the Council to know that in the Mersey River Trust Act the definition was nearly analogous to that given by the Select Committee. The Mersey Port Trust Act said that the point of high-water-mark should be the highest point which the water reached except when driven up by high winds, thereby expressly agreeing with this Council as to unusual and extraordinary tides. He entirely approved of the definition as it now stood, and hoped that the Bill would be passed.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE only wished to make a few observations upon one topic which had been adverted to by his hon'ble friend Mr. Sutherland. His hon'ble friend contrasted the definition now found in the Bill with that which was in the Bill as it was introduced. The point was a perfectly fair one for the hon'ble member to take, and MR. HOBHOUSE was very much at his mercy on that subject. He quite agreed that the present definition included a great deal more ground than the definition in the original Bill did. All that he had to say in answer was that the first definition was a mistake: it was put in without sufficient consideration, and if it was necessary to apologize for such errors, MR. HOBHOUSE must apologize to the Council for this. It was one of those mistakes which were made on the introduction of a Bill; which were made in the stage before discussion, in the stage when the *idola specûs* prevailed. But those were just the mistakes hit in Select Committee, when the Bill was thoroughly threshed out with the advantage of having a number of different minds applied to it, and with the further advantage of the comments of local authorities and of those members of the public who interested themselves in the business. The fact was that he had too hastily taken up the decision given by a Court of Judicature in England without sufficiently looking at the circumstances under which that decision was given. That decision was not a definition of a phrase occurring in any Statute; it was not for the purpose of ascertaining how far the control of the public was to go in any place used for public objects, but was for the purpose of ascertaining and applying the old Common Law expressions, by which the rights of the Crown, not specially in ports, but in the open sea-beach, were said to extend to high-water-mark; and of settling how far minerals belonged to the Crown, and how far to private owners, all along the British shore. The circumstances were entirely different. When you came to construe the expression 'high-water-mark' in the Ports Act, you must construe it for the purposes of the Ports Act, and if you found that the Act gave to the Government great powers of control for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of the port, then you would say—and it was the duty of a Court of Justice to say—that the words should receive that one of their natural constructions which would afford the full amount of protection aimed at by the Act. His belief was that, if the Act of 1855 was now to be construed, it would not be construed in a less extended way, but might be construed in a more extended way, than was done by the Bill.

He mentioned at the outset that no one had come forward to say that the principle laid down in the Bill was an unreasonable one. He would add that in cases like this, where property was at stake, it was by no means uncommon for those who were asserting the rights of private property to take a legal opinion as to the incidence of the existing law and the rights which they had under it. We had no such opinion here; the riparian owners here had not consulted any lawyer as to the meaning of the expression 'high-water-mark' in the Act of 1855, or else, if they had, they had not communicated to the Council the result of that consultation. Moreover, if we took the more contracted limit provided by the Bill as introduced, we should find that, in point of fact, powers were exercised beyond the limits allowed by that definition, and the definition now taken was, so far as he knew, in accordance with the facts, and it was certainly more in accordance with the facts and a more accurate definition than the one adopted at first.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"In my judgment this is a measure which the Council may pass with confidence. The subject-matter is of considerable importance. To preserve ports and harbours from injury and encroachment, and to regulate their use, are among the most obvious functions of Government. In India, as in other countries, these duties in regard to ports of any considerable importance are usually delegated to public bodies, to whom certain legal powers are given. Here in Calcutta the duty, as I believe, has been very well performed by the Port Commissioners, and from what I have seen and from what I have heard, the arrangements of the port are highly creditable to the Commissioners and to the Hon'ble Mr. Schalch, who has occupied so long the office of Chairman. The Bill we are about to pass places the law on the subject of ports and port-dues upon a sound and intelligible basis. It is now to be found scattered throughout a variety of enactments, and in the second schedule of the Bill we are about to repeal seventeen Acts which now deal with the subject.

"From my experience in Parliament at Home I can fully appreciate the difficulty of consolidating and amending the law on any subject of importance. It is a work of great labour and responsibility, of which much notice is not taken, but which is of the highest benefit to those affected by the law, for, by such consolidation, their duties and responsibilities are placed clearly before them. It has been the constant aim of the Legislative Council of the Governor General of India to pass from time to time measures of consolidation and amendment of the law. My hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Hobhouse has continued with great success the work of consolidation which he found in progress when he succeeded to the office of Law Member of Council. Many measures of consolidation have been passed within the last few years. I have obtained a list of those measures, and I find that since my hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Hobhouse assumed his present office, eighteen Acts of the Legislative Council of the Governor General have been passed for the purpose of consolidating and amending the law. In these Acts twenty-one Statutes of the Imperial Parliament of England have, under the powers given to this Council, been repealed so far as they affect India; one hundred and sixty-seven Acts of the Indian Legislative Council have been repealed, besides one hundred and fifteen Regulations which had the force of law. The effect, therefore, of passing these eighteen measures of consolidation has been to repeal three hundred and three Laws and Regulations, and the eighteen now on the Statute-book stand in the place of the three hundred and three. A great deal has been done in this direction; something more remains to be done, and I do not doubt that my hon'ble and learned friend will continue to direct his attention to this subject.

"I think it is only right and fair to express the sense which I am sure the Council entertain with me of the services rendered in preparing this Bill and others by the learned Secretary in the Legislative Department, with whom the real work of consolidation must of course naturally rest, who has carried it on with great zeal and remarkable ability, and to whom it comes, as I know, as a labour of love. Contrary to the feeling which is supposed to animate some lawyers, our learned Secretary desires to see the law made as clear as possible to those whom it affects."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PANJAB COURTS AND OFFICES BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DOUGLAS FORSYTH introduced the Bill to amend the law relating to certain Courts and Offices in the Panjáb, and moved that it be

referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in six weeks. When he asked leave to introduce the Bill on the last occasion, he had explained what the object of the Bill was, and he had nothing to say now. The Bill was a short one. Section 2 repealed section 20 of the Panjáb Courts Act only for the purpose of further extending the powers of the officers to whom the Executive Department had contemplated to give certain powers for the purpose of trying suits in the appellate and original Courts.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS had no intention of opposing the motion before the Council. But he desired to say a few words lest it might be supposed by his silence that he considered the scheme to which the Bill proposed to give effect the best possible one which could be devised for the purpose. He gathered from the speech of his hon'ble friend Sir Douglas Forsyth that he was not altogether without doubts on the subject himself, and if MR. ELLIS was correct, he believed his hon'ble friend only shared with a great many others the opinion MR. ELLIS held in the matter. He regretted his hon'ble friend was not able to bring in a Bill to give effect to a more thorough separation of the judicial and executive services in the Panjáb. He was quite convinced that the fear which existed in some quarters, that a separate judicial service in a country where a strong Government was desirable, could not be kept in subordination to the Executive, was not one which had any foundation: means might easily be devised for keeping the two branches in their proper places. In fact there was already a distinction with regard to the relations which the Chief Court of the Panjáb held to the Government, as distinguished from the relations which the High Courts of other provinces held to their Governments. To his mind it was clear that the combination proposed under the new system was one which, in the present state of the Panjáb, would be to the eye only. There must, in the present state of business, be a division of labour. The only difference under this scheme would be, that persons who by taste and qualifications were better adapted to one particular class of work would be dealing with both kinds of work. Moreover, the difficulty experienced before, and which the Bill was intended to remedy, would remain, namely, the difficulty of working the Chief Court in harmony with the Executive; whereas in the other scheme both difficulties would be avoided. MR. ELLIS had great doubts whether the proposed scheme would work; but he hoped the Council would give effect to the Bill so as to try what had been decided upon by the Government, though he regretted that this scheme was to be carried out, instead of the one which he desired to see, involving a more complete separation of the judicial and executive services in the Panjáb.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"There can be no doubt that this is one of the most difficult problems which the Government of India has to consider. As my hon'ble friend Mr. Ellis has mentioned or indicated, some years ago the opinion of the Government of India was expressed to the effect that the time had arrived for the complete separation of the judicial and executive services in the Panjáb. The Government at home expressed a doubt whether this course should be adopted, and I was instructed shortly after my arrival in India to take the subject into consideration. I had the advantage in the autumn of 1872 of conferring with the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, and almost every one of the officers upon whose opinion the greatest value is to be attached in that province, both from their ability and their position, and I found the balance of opinion to be decidedly against the separation of the judicial and executive branches of the service at the present time. Having that opinion before them, the Government of India decided not to recommend a complete separation, and the measure which has been subsequently adopted with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, has taken a course between a complete separation and the entire amalgamation of the duties which previously existed. The Bill is brought before the Legislative Council in order to carry out a portion of the executive arrangements which have been thus decided upon.

"Although I quite admit that there are difficulties in the question, and that there are arguments to be used in favour of an immediate and complete separation of duties, I must say that the balance of argument to my mind, and in the opinion of the Government of India, is in favour of not making so great a change at present."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Probates and Letters of Administration, be taken into consideration. This Bill had been introduced last November for the purpose of extending the local area over which the grant of probate operated; and the opportunity was also taken of giving to certain persons who had paid too high a Court-fee on probates and letters of administration the right to recover the excess. As regards the main object of the Bill, which was the extension of the area of probate, he might say that the Bill had remained unaltered since it was introduced; the Committee had only added to it one or two provisions for the purpose of preventing any clashing between the different High Courts which might grant probates extending all over India. For those provisions we were indebted to the High Court of Bombay, which sent in a very able paper by Mr. Orr, their Ecclesiastical Registrar, a gentleman of great experience in such matters, who had taken pains to study the subject and to send some suggestions which were now embodied in the Bill.

There were one or two further alterations made for the purpose of putting into the Bill a few additional cases in which a remission of the fee should be granted. With those alterations the Bill was republished, and Mr. Orr had again sent in a paper with one or two practical suggestions which seemed to MR. HOBHOUSE to be very useful. These were not put in the Bill because they were rather matters to be dealt with by the Executive Department than by this Council, and the paper would be forwarded to the Chief Revenue Authorities in order that they might deal with Mr. Orr's recommendations with respect to the fees on probates.

The only other alteration of substance was this. Besides making provision for the remission of the fee when too high a fee was paid, the Committee had introduced a provision taken from the English law for the recovery of the remainder of the fee when too low a one was paid. That seemed to be only fair: if it was just in the one case to allow a remission when too high a fee was paid, it was just in the other to recover the balance in case of the fee paid being insufficient.

They had also altered the shape of the Bill by making it in form what it was before in substance, an amendment of the Succession Act and of the Court Fees Act. For that suggestion they were indebted to the learned Advocate General of Madras, and the Bill would now read as a part of those two Acts, so many sections being inserted in their proper places in those Acts.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named:—

On the Bill to amend the law relating to certain Courts and Offices in the Panjáb——The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse and the Mover.

The Council then adjourned *sine die*.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 15th March 1875.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

YEAR.	FROM 1ST APRIL TO 28TH FEBRUARY.									
	BENGAL.		INLAND CUSTOMS.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1870-71 ...	275,944	2,445,901	169,017	1,266,472	209,172	1,140,851	115,636	571,610	769,769	5,471,144
1871-72 ...	270,440	2,397,090	165,764	1,240,520	217,662	1,187,161	101,309	500,790	755,175	5,279,251
1872-73 ...	276,893	2,454,283	174,702	1,306,044	208,765	1,138,712	109,832	542,944	770,192	5,441,983
1873-74 ...	266,925	2,365,932	174,668	1,292,660	209,766	1,144,131	116,349	575,137	767,706	5,377,860
1874-75 ...	281,777	2,453,138	175,566	1,248,046	213,503	1,169,380	115,260	569,456	786,106	5,440,020
AVERAGE ...	274,395	2,423,269	171,943	1,270,748	211,775	1,156,047	111,677	551,987	769,790	5,402,051

C. J. LYALL,

for Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT. Present return.	WHEAT. Next preceding return.	WHEAT. Corresponding return of last year.	BARLEY. Present return.	BARLEY. Next preceding return.	BARLEY. Corresponding return of last year.	RICE, BEST SORT. Present return.	RICE, BEST SORT. Next preceding return.	RICE, BEST SORT. Corresponding return of last year.	RICE, COMMON. Present return.	RICE, COMMON. Next preceding return.	RICE, COMMON. Corresponding return of last year.	GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR. Present return.	GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR. Next preceding return.	GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR. Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts															
1	Burdwan	14 8 [A]	14 8	13 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	19 8	19 8	13 4	20 8	20 8	13 8	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	20 0 [B]	16 0	11 8	25 0	22 0	18 0	17 8	18 0	12 0	20 0	20 8	13 12	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	18 0 [C]	11 0	10 8	15 0	...	...	19 8	19 8	11 0	25 0	25 0	13 8	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	15 0 [D]	15 0	12 0	16 0 to 21 8 [E]	16 0 to 22 8	18 0 to 22 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	10 0 to 10 8	17 0 to 17 8	17 0 to 17 8	12 0 to 13 0	...	...	...
	Howrah	13 8	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 0	16 8	16 8	14 0	...	...	...
	Central Districts															
	Calcutta	15 4 [E]	15 0	12 8	18 0 [E]	18 0	14 0	11 0 [F]	11 0	9 0	15 4 [G]	14 8	13 0	17 0 [E]	17 0	14 0
6	24-Pergunnahs	13 5	14 0	10 8 to 11 10	17 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	17 4	17 12	11 0	16 0	17 8	...
7	Nuddea	20 0	20 0	15 4	...	...	...	15 4	14 8	11 0	16 13	16 0	11 7	...	...	...
8	Jessore	16 0 [H]	15 4	10 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	16 0 [I] to 20 0	15 0 to 20 0	15 0	14 0 [E] to 30 0	40 0	25 0	12 0	12 0 to 13 0	10 0	18 0 to 20 0	20 0 to 20 8	12 0	...	...	...
10	Dinagepore*															
11	Maldah	20 8	20 0	13 8	32 8	35 0	20 0	22 0	22 8	10 8	23 0	23 0	11 0	...	...	...
12	Rajshahye	12 12 to 18 12	13 8 to 15 0	13 8	18 4	...	...	21 0 to 22 8	19 8 to 20 4	11 6	23 10 to 24 6	24 0 to 25 0	12 13	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	15 0	13 13	11 4	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	22 8	20 0	10 14	...	...	...
14	Bogra	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	7 8	26 4	26 4	11 4	...	...	...
15	Pubna	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	19 8	14 4	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling†	6 0 [I]	6 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	13 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree*															
	Eastern Districts															
18	Dacca	12 5 [K]	13 5	12 8	40 0	25 0	30 0	19 0	20 0	12 0	24 0	22 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	...
19	Fureedpore	12 0 [L]	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...
20	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0 [M]	18 0	13 8	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	11 0 [N]	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...

* Return not received.
† Return for next preceding week.
A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 22 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 14 to 22·8 seers, common rice 16 to 23·12 seers, and gram 17·4 to 18·12 seers per rupee.
B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12·8 to 20 seers, barley 19 to 25 seers, best rice 15 to 20·8 seers, common rice 18·8 to 28 seers, maize 17 to 34 seers, and gram 12·8 to 18 seers per rupee.
C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10·8 to 18 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice 14·12 to 23·8 seers, common rice 20 to 27·8 seers, and gram 11 to 22 seers per rupee.
D In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, best rice 9 to 10 seers, common rice 12 to 20 seers, and gram 13 to 18 seers per rupee.
E In the interior only.
F In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 7·8 to 8 seers, common rice 13·5 to 21 seers, and gram 16 to 17·4 seers per rupee.

OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 20th March 1875.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA. Present return.	BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA. Next preceding return.	BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA. Corresponding return of last year.	LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHENNA. Present return.	LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHENNA. Next preceding return.	LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHENNA. Corresponding return of last year.	GRAM. Present return.	GRAM. Next preceding return.	GRAM. Corresponding return of last year.	FIRE-WOOD. Present return.	FIRE-WOOD. Next preceding return.	FIRE-WOOD. Corresponding return of last year.	SALT. Present return.	SALT. Next preceding return.	SALT. Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
															BENGAL.	
															Western Districts	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	19 0	13 8	220 0	220 0	110 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	Burdwan.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	14 0	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	Bankoora.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	12 0	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Beerbhoom.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Midnapore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 to 16 8	16 0 to 16 8	13 0 to 13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Hooghly.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Howrah.	
															Central Districts	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	15 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.	
16 0 [E]	...	...	17 8 [E]	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	100 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	26 5	20 0	15 4	130 0	130 0	130 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 7	Nuddea.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	14 8	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	Jessore.	
31 0 [E]	31 0	14 0	...	...	...	18 0 to 19 0	16	18 0 to 19 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Moorshedabad.	
															Dinagepore.*	
31 0	30 0	17 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Maldah.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4 to 18 0	13 8 to 15 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	7 15½	7 15½	7 10	Rajshahye.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	11 4	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	6 14	Rungpore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	67 8	67 8	60 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Bogra.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pubna.	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.†	
															Julpigoree.*	
															Eastern Districts.	
16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	16 0	13 8	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Dacca.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	7 8	Fureedpore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 4	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 12	Mymensingh.	

G Coarse rice at 20 seers per rupee.
H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 13·5 seers, best rice 14 to 19 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, and gram 11 to 25 seers per rupee.
I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 25 seers, best rice 13 to 22 seers, common rice 20 to 25·8 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers per rupee.
K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 18·8 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 22 seers, and gram 18 seers per rupee.
L In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 20 to 28 seers, and gram 12 to 14 seers per rupee.
M In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 19·2 to 20 seers, common rice 19·2 to 23 seers, paddy 30 to 43 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers per rupee.
N In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, best rice 8 to 13 seers, common rice 21 to 22·12 seers, and gram 9·8 to 12 seers per rupee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 20th March 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Chenna.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
	BENGAL.																															
	Western Districts																															
1	Burdwan	14 8 [A]	14 8	13 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	19 8	19 8	13 4	20 8	20 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	19 0	13 8	220 0	220 0	110 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	Burdwan.	
2	Bankoora	20 0 [B]	16 0	11 8	25 0	22 0	18 0	17 8	18 0	12 0	20 0	20 8	13 12	...	...	..	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	14 0	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	Bankoora.	
3	Beerbhoom	18 0 [C]	11 0	10 8	15 0	...	...	19 8	19 8	11 0	25 0	25 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	12 0	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Beerbhoom.	
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Midnapore.	
5	Hooghly	15 0 [D]	15 0	12 0	16 0 to 21 8 [E]	16 0 to 22 8	18 0 to 22 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	10 0 to 10 8	17 0 to 17 8	17 0 to 17 8	12 0 to 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 to 16 8	16 0 to 16 8	12 0 to 13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Hooghly.	
	Howrah	13 8	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 0	16 8	16 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Howrah.	
	Central Districts																															
	Calcutta	15 4 [E]	15 0	12 8	18 0	18 0	14 0	11 0 [F]	11 0	9 0	15 4 [G]	14 8	13 0	17 0 [E]	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	15 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.	
6	24-Pergunnahs	13 5	14 0	10 8 to 11 10	17 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	17 4	17 12	11 0	16 0	17 8	...	E 16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	100 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.	
7	Nuddea	20 0	20 0	15 4	...	...	...	15 4	14 8	11 0	16 13	16 0	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 5	20 0	15 4	130 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 7	Nuddea.	
8	Jessore	16 0 [H]	15 4	10 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	14 8	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	Jessore.	
9	Moorshedabad	16 0 [I] to 20 0	15 0 to 20 0	15 0	14 0 [E] to 30 0	40 0	25 0	12 0	12 0 to 13 0	10 0	18 0 to 20 0	20 0 to 20 8	12 0	...	...	...	E 31 0	31 0	14 0	18 0 to 19 0	16	18 0 to 19 0	130 0	120 0	130 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Moorshedabad.	
10	Dinagepore*																												Dinagepore.*	
11	Maldah	20 8	20 0	13 8	32 8	35 0	20 0	22 0	22 8	10 8	23 0	23 0	11 0	...	...	...	31 0	30 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Maldah.	
12	Rajshahye	12 12 to 18 12	13 8 to 15 0	13 8	18 4	...	...	21 0 to 22 8	19 8 to 20 4	11 6	23 10 to 24 6	24 0 to 25 0	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4 to 18 0	13 8 to 15 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	7 15½	7 15½	7 10	Rajshahye.	
13	Rungpore	15 0	13 13	11 4	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	32 8	20 0	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	11 4	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	6 14	Rungpore.	
14	Bogra	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	7 8	26 4	26 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	67 8	67 8	60 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Bogra.	
15	Pubna	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	19 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pubna.	
16	Darjeeling†	6 0 [I]	6 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	13 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.†	
17	Julpigoree*																												Julpigoree.*	
	Eastern Districts																															
18	Dacca	12 5 [K]	13 5	12 8	40 0	25 0	30 0	19 0	20 0	12 0	24 0	22 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	...	16 0	14 0	...	14 8	16 0	13 8	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Dacca.	
19	Fureedpore	12 0 [L]	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	7 8	Fureedpore.	
20	Backergunge	... [M]	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	13 8	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge.	
21	Mymensingh	11 0 [N]	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 4	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 12	Mymensingh.	

* Return not received.
† Return for next preceding week.
A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 22 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 14 to 22-8 seers, common rice 16 to 23-12 seers, and gram 17-4 to 18-12 seers per rupee.
B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 20 seers, barley 19 to 25 seers, best rice 15 to 20-8 seers, common rice 18-8 to 23 seers, maize 17 to 34 seers, and gram 12-8 to 18 seers per rupee.
C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-8 to 18 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice 14-12 to 23-8 seers, common rice 20 to 27-8 seers, and gram 11 to 22 seers per rupee.
D In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, best rice 9 to 10 seers, common rice 12 to 20 seers, and gram 13 to 18 seers per rupee.
E In the interior only.
F In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 7-8 to 8 seers, common rice 13-5 to 21 seers, and gram 16 to 17-4 seers per rupee.
G Coarse rice at 20 seers per rupee.
H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 13-5 seers, best rice 14 to 19 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, and gram 11 to 25 seers per rupee.
I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 25 seers, best rice 13 to 22 seers, common rice 20 to 25-8 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers per rupee.
K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 18-8 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 22 seers, and gram 18 seers per rupee.
L In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 20 to 26 seers, and gram 12 to 14 seers per rupee.
M In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 19-2 to 20 seers, common rice 19-2 to 23 seers, paddy 30 to 43 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers per rupee.
N In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, best rice 8 to 18 seers, common rice 21 to 22-12 seers, and gram 9-8 to 12 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 20th March 1875.—(Continued.)

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.
	***Eastern Districts*—(Contd.)**															
22	Chittagong*	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...
23	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...
24	Tipperah	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	14 8	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	9 6	14 8	14 8	10 0	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	..	16 0	14 0	11 4	24 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	...
	BEHAR.															
26	Patna	20 0	18 0	16 0	30 0	28 0	19 0	10 0	14 0	11 0	16 0	25 0	12 0	24 0	28 0	19 0
27	Gya	19 0 [Q]	18 8	10 4	28 0	25 0	17 4	11 8	11 8	8 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	...	...	...
28	Shahabad	17 0 [R]	17 0	14 0	24 0	22 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	12 0	27 0	26 0	17 0
29	Mozufferpore	14 0 [S]	14 0	11 0	16 0 to 20 0 [E]	14 0 to 20 0	12 0 to 15 0	8 0	9 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	...	...	...
30	Sarun	18 0	17 0	15 0	29 0 [E]	25 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	23 0	22 0	12 0	...	...	...
31	Chumparun	15 0 [T]	14 0	11 0	15 0 to 40 0 [E]	15 0 to 35 0	13 0 to 18 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	10 8	...	...	...
32	Monghyr	17 8	17 8	13 6	23 1	23 1	21 0	14 7	10 5	9 4	19 9	18 9	12 6	...	...	...
33	Bhagulpore	18 15	18 15	15 2	30 5	18 15	28 15	20 3	20 3	10 1	22 11	21 7	11 0	...	...	...
34	Purneah	14 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	11 8	22 0	22 0	13 0	...	...	...
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs	... [U]	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 8	21 0	21 0	11 0	...	...	...
	ORISSA.															
36	Cuttack*	17 11	17 1	17 1	...	...	...	18 6	17 [illegible]	21 0	27 9	24 15	26 4	...	...	...
37	Pooree	17 1	17 1	11 13	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	18 6	27 9	27 9	27 9	...	...	...
38	Balasore.†															
	CHOTA NAGPORE.															
	South-Western Frontier Agency.															
39	Hazareebagh	20 0	14 0	12 0	30 0 [E]	20 0	14 0	12 0	11 0	8 8	22 0	22 0	12 0	...	...	...
40	Lohardugga	11 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	13 0	23 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...
41	Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...
42	Manbhoom	16 0 [V]	14 0	10 8	30 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 8	14 8	...	...	...

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Present return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Next preceding return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Corresponding return of last year.	Gram. Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.	Fire-wood. Present return.	Fire-wood. Next preceding return.	Fire-wood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS	REMARKS.
	***Eastern Districts*—(Contd.)**																	
22	Chittagong*	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Chittagong.*	
23	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	Noakholly.	
24	Tipperah	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Tipperah.	
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	7 4	7 4	6 2	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	
	Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	11 8	8 0	...	...	...	7 2	7 6	7 2	Hill Tipperah.	
	BEHAR.																	
26	Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.	
27	Gya	...	...	...	31 0 to 35 0 [E]	27 8 to 5 0	14 0 to 28 0	19 0	18 0	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 4	Gya.	
28	Shahabad	22 0 [E]	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	26 0	20 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Shahabad.	
29	Mozufferpore	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	...	25 0	25 0	12 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Mozufferpore.	
30	Sarun	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	16 0	24 0	21 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	Sarun.	
31	Chumparun	...	...	...	38 0	38 0	...	18 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Chumparun.	
32	Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 5	21 0	18 9	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 8	7 8	7 3	Monghyr.	
33	Bhagulpore	...	...	...	35 0 [E]	35 0	14 0	18 15	18 15	16 7	151 8	151 8	176 12	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhagulpore.	
34	Purneah	...	...	...	...	....	..	20 0	20 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Purneah.	
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs	40 0	40 0	16 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	
	ORISSA.																	
36	Cuttack*	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 1	27 9	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	8 8	Cuttack.*	
37	Pooree	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	23 10	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree.	
38	Balasore.†																	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																	
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																	
39	Hazareebagh	...	...	...	33 0	36 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	12 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	6 12	7 8	6 8	Hazareebagh.	
40	Lohardugga	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	19 0	14 0	12 8	11 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	Lohardugga.	
41	Singbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	Singbhoom.	
42	Manbhoom	17 0 [E]	17 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Manbhoom.	

* Return for next preceding week.

† Return not received.

O In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 19 seers and common rice 20 to 23 seers per rupee.

P In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 22 seers and common rice 18 to 25 seers per rupee.

Q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 20 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 19-8 to 20 seers, common rice 21-4 to 29 seers, and gram 19 to 25 seers per rupee.

R In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 18 seers, barley 22 to 25 seers, best rice 9 to 12 seers, common rice 18-8 to 19 seers, great millet 22 to 27 seers, maize 25 to 28 seers, and gram 19 to 23-8 seers per rupee.

S In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 14-12 seers, best rice 20 to 25 seers, common rice 21-8 to 30 seers, lesser millet 29-12 to 38 seers, maize 27-12 to 38-8 seers, and gram 12-8 to 30 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 22 seers, best rice 10 to 16 seers, common rice 20 to 24 seers, lesser millet 15 to 40 seers, maize 20 to 32-4 seers, and gram 12 to 27 seers per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 20 to 25 seers, common rice 22 to 27 seers, bulrush millet 35 to 40 seers, maize 32 to 40 seers, and gram 14-8 to 25 seers per rupee.

V In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 7-8 to 14 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 17 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 26 seers, maize 24 to 45 seers, and gram 7-8 to 16 seers per rupee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of February 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras	Ganjam	11 8	13 3	...	...	...	...	19 4	19 4	17 8	29 3	27 7	21 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	12 3	15 2	15 8	15 8	25 9	25 9	25 9	27 7	27 7	31 7
	Godavery	11 7	11 7	10 8	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	17 8	21 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna	11 8	11 8	12 9	...	...	...	20 2	20 2	17 0	22 0	22 0	17 9	29 6	29 6	21 1	...	...	...
	Nellore	12 6	12 6	9 4	...	...	...	13 9	13 9	14 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	27 8	27 4	21 1	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	14 0	11 8	13 2	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	10 7	15 8	15 8	11 6	21 3	21 3	20 5	29 0	29 0	25 4
	Bellary	12 5	14 4	13 4	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 2	16 2	16 2	13 5	25 7	25 7	26 8	28 2	25 4	26 3
	Kurnool	14 0	12 7	14 6	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	12 1	15 7	15 7	13 6	23 3	22 6	30 1	22 5	22 5	25 0
	Madras	10 3	10 6	10 3	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	10 0	15 0	14 6	10 9	23 1	22 7	16 8	20 5	20 5	17 9
	Chingléput	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	17 2	11 2	17 7	18 1	12 1	20 9	20 2	...	23 8	21 1	...
	North Arcot	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 2	13 5	18 2	17 9	14 1	25 5	27 3	...	27 2	28 0	19 8
	South Arcot	8 6	8 6	8 2	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	10 9	15 7	17 0	12 2	26 9	...	18 5	28 5	28 5	16 9
	Tanjore	11 8	11 8	7 3	...	...	...	16 2	12 9	12 0	...	14 6	...	...	...	20 7	28 3	28 3	18 8
	Trichinopoly	11 9	11 9	9 5	...	...	...	15 8	15 1	11 5	16 7	15 9	11 6	...	...	...	22 9	22 9	17 8
	Madura	12 5	13 3	9 0	...	...	...	15 1	14 3	12 6	16 0	15 6	13 1	21 1	21 1	21 1	29 4	30 9	23 5
	Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	6 6	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	13 6	13 6	10 6	...	...	...	24 9	22 3	15 7
	Coimbatore	13 1	13 1	8 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 3	14 7	13 9	12 2	20 4	20 4	18 8	25 7	24 3	20 0
	Nilgiris	11 4	11 4	9 2	...	...	...	9 6	8 8	9 6	10 4	9 6	10 4	18 5	18 5	12 3	16 8	16 8	14 0
	Salem	13 3	12 6	9 6	...	...	...	14 8	15 3	11 2	15 8	16 6	12 4	23 8	23 8	19 1	26 1	26 1	20 3
	South Canara	12 0	12 9	12 9	...	...	...	10 7	11 6	9 7	14 7	14 7	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	10 8	11 5	14 4	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	11 7	14 2	13 8	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	Bombay	13 4	13 4	12 6	20 6	20 6	19 2	7 9	7 9	8 12	11 13	11 13	16 11	24 3	24 3	20 0	20 12	20 12	20 12
	Ahmadabad	15 0	15 0	...	32 0	32 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	13 8	13 0	...	26 0	29 0	...	23 12	24 8	...
	Kaira	11 1	12 5	...	32 0	32 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	13 5	13 5	...	32 0	32 0	...	21 5	21 5	...
	Surat	14 1	14 13	14 1	8 11	8 11	7 4	8 3	9 4	8 9	11 5	11 5	14 1	19 12	19 12	19 1	21 2	21 2	21 1
	Broach	14 0	14 0	15 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0
	Tanna	11 0	11 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	11 0	11 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	18 0	18 0	...
	Kolaba	11 6	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	7 10	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	22 13	18 4	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	12 10	12 10	...	32 5	32 5	...	25 2	25 2	...
	Nasik	15 11	15 11	...	8 0	8 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	25 9	25 9	...	28 6	28 6	...
	Ahmadnagar	20 4½	18 13½	23 6	...	...	39 6	10 5	10 9	10 8	11 5½	11 5½	10 11	12 10	11 0	...	33 10	32 14½	...
	Poona	15 15	15 15	18 0	9 4	9 4	...	10 15	10 15	12 2	13 8	13 8	14 11	30 7	30 7	...	25 5	25 5	23 0
	Sholapur	21 12	21 12	21 12	...	...	...	14 13	14 12	12 12	16 9	15 11	13 0	35 0	31 8	35 0	32 4	35 0	35 0
	Kaladgi	25 3	24 3	17 0	...	...	...	15 7	14 14	14 11	17 4	16 3	11 8	34 13½	34 13	28 0	37 10	35 10	28 0
	Satara	17 6	...	17 6	...	26 1	17 6	10 15	10 15	10 15	14 5	14 5	14 5	26 10	27 15	29 4	25 14	25 14	27 2
	Belgaum	19 6	19 12	15 7	...	...	...	17 1	17 0	13 15	18 1	17 13	14 7	23 8	23 8	20 14	25 14	26 9	22 15
	Dharwar	23 12	23 6	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	11 0	22 14	22 4	15 0	31 6	31 4	24 0	31 11	30 10	26 0
	Ratnagiri	11 10	12 15	11 8	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	...	15 6	15 6	16 8	20 0	20 0	17 8	18 3	19 8	18 3
	Kanara (Karwar)	14 0	14 0	12 15	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 15	13 0	15 0	14 8	16 0	18 0	15 14	20 0	18 0	19 14
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	12 0	12 0	12 6	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	14 10	28 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	24 12
	Aden	9 5	9 5	7 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 3	8 0	8 0	7 8	16 0	16 0	19 1	12 7	12 7	12 6
	Asirgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Baroda	11 13	12 2½	...	10 6	10 11	...	8 6	9 7	...	15 0½	15 0	...	23 2	21 6½	...	20 13	21 6½	...
	Disa	15 6½	18 4	15 12	25 0	25 0	23 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	10 0	10 0	9 13	32 8	34 8	21 5	33 9	38 12	21 4
	Nimach	13 12	14 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	17 0	17 0	...	15 0	15 0	...
	Nasirabad	16 10	17 2½	14 0	23 11½	23 10	17 5½	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	23 2½	22 7½	16 0	19 13	19 9½	15 0
	Rajkot	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	26 8	26 8	...	...	...	...
	Upper Sind Frontier	19 0	18 8	17 0	26 0	27 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	32 0	23 0	23 0	32 0
	Karachi	13 10	13 10	12 15½	22 0	22 0	19 8	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	23 0	24 0	21 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	
	Haidarabad	No return received.																	
	Shikarpur	16 0	16 0	14 8	23 0	23 0	14 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 8	15 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	21 4	23 0	23 0	29 8
	Thur and Parkur	15 4	15 4	13 8	...	...	24 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	21 8
Western Districts.																			
Bengal	Burdwan	14 0[a]	14 0	12 0	17 8	16 0	15 0	19 8	19 8	11 12	20 8	21 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	15 8½	15 8	12 4	20 0	20 0	16 0	18 8	11 0	12 8	19 0	19 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	15 0[a]	16 0	10 8	...	15 0	...	16 0	16 0	10 8	21 8	21 8	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	10 5	...	...	...	11 0	12 8 14	14 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	14 6[d]	14 0	12 0	16 0[e] to 22 0	16 0 to 23 8	16 0 to 22 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 8	17 0 to 17 8	17 0 to 17 8	11 0 to 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	13 4	13 4	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																			
	Calcutta	15 0	...	...	18 0	...	...	12 0	...	...	13 0	...	...	15 14	...	...	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs	13 5[e] to 14 8	13 8 to 18 0	10 8 to 11 10	16 0[e] to 16 7	18 0	16 0	8 0[f]	7 4	8 4	16 0	16 0	11 0	16 0[e]	16 0	...	13 4[e]	13 5	...
	Nuddea	20 0	16 0	12 12½	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	11 0	16 0[g]	16 0	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	14 8[d]	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	19 8	18 12	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	17 0[d] to 18 0	19 0 to 20 0	13 0	14 0[e] to 25 0	25 0	22 0	12 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 12 8	9 8	20 0 to 20 8	20 0 to 21 0	11 12	...	...	...	31 0[d]	...	15 0

[a] In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 11 to 18 seers, barley from 20 to 25 seers, best rice from 14 to 20 seers, common rice from 15 to 20-1 seers, and gram from 17-4 to 18 seers, per rupee.
[b] In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat fro m 12-8 to 16 seers, barley from 14 to 20 seers, best rice from 15 to 21 seers, common rice from 19-8 to 24 seers, maize from 17 to 34 seers, and gram from 12-8 to 17 seers, per rupee.
[c] In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 10-8 to 18 seers, best rice from 14-4 to 23 seers, common rice from 18 to 26-8 seers, and gram from 10 to 18 seers, per rupee.
[d] In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 16 to 18 seers, best rice from 7-8 to 10 seers, common rice from 13 to 19 seers, and gram from 13-8 to 18-8 seers, per rupee.

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Madras	Ganjam	46 9	46 9	35 2	40 0	40 0	40 0	388 8	323 7	388 8	13 4	13 4	16 8	
	Vizagapatam	28 3	28 3	24 2	32 8	29 2	35 1	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 2	14 2	14 2	
	Godavery	41 9	41 9	34 6	33 6	33 6	33 6	243 0	161 3	161 3	18 5	18 5	18 5	
	Kistna	38 2	38 2	35 3	31 6	31 6	36 8	129 3	129 3	129 3	18 1	18 1	18 1	
	Nellore	30 0	28 2	22 7	22 6	22 6	23 6	76 4	76 4	63 0	16 5	16 5	16 5	
	Cuddapah	28 5	27 7	26 2	26 7	26 7	22 4	243 0	243 0	243 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	
	Bellary	35 9	29 1	31 0	30 2	28 6	28 0	97 2	97 2	97 2	17 0	17 0	17 0	
	Kurnool	25 8	25 8	25 8	25 5	26 2	27 0	213 8	213 8	177 4	17 3	16 4	16 9	
	Madras	25 9	25 6	21 3	21 3	21 3	17 9	93 5	91 7	57 1	17 7	17 7	17 7	
	Chingleput	24 7	24 7	24 7	21 8	20 3	18 7	97 2	97 2	93 3	18 1	18 1	18 1	
	North Arcot	29 1	29 1	27 4	26 6	23 6	22 7	187 1	187 1	161 8	16 0	16 0	17 1	
	South Arcot	31 0	31 8	28 3	28 4	25 6	19 7	222 1	233 3	246 6	16 2	16 2	16 8	
	Tanjore	29 4	29 4	22 1	28 9	28 9	17 5	194 4	194 4	194 4	16 8	16 8	16 4	
	Trichinopoly	28 8	27 5	21 0	30 0	28 5	18 5	157 9	157 9	156 7	17 7	18 6	18 6	
	Madura	31 0	31 0	24 8	30 3	30 3	20 5	125 4	126 4	120 5	17 5	17 0	16 1	
	Tinnevelly	24 7	24 7	16 4	18 7	18 7	14 0	76 8	76 8	66 6	15 2	15 2	15 2	
	Coimbatore	25 0	25 0	22 0	28 9	27 2	21 2	121 5	121 5	121 5	13 6	13 6	15 6	
	Nilgiris	18 0	17 3	18 0	18 3	15 8	14 9	121 5	121 5	139 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	
	Salem	28 5	28 5	25 5	29 2	29 2	20 6	140 9	126 4	121 5	17 9	17 9	15 9	
	South Canara	26 4	26 4	24 6	19 3	20 2	17 2	87 5	85 0	72 9	16 0	14 0	16 0	
	Malabar	23 4	23 4	24 8	21 0	20 2	18 5	97 2	97 2	97 2	17 1	17 1	17 1	
Bombay	Bombay	14 1	14 1	10 10	13 13	13 13	13 13	17 3	68 4	68 4	78 7	14 2	14 2	14 2
	Ahmadabad	...	...	...	14 14	14 0	...	...	80 0	80 0	...	18 0	18 0	...
	Kaira	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	106 11	106 11	...	17 5	17 5	...
	Surat	...	...	...	12 13	13 6	13 6	101 12	101 12	95 0	13 6	13 6	11 4	
	Broach	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	
	Tanna	18 0	18 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	80 0	80 0	...	14 0	14 0	...	
	Kolaba	30 6	30 6	...	15 3	13 10	...	112 0	112 0	...	15 3	15 3	...	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	...	...	...	17 1	17 14	...	150 0	150 0	...	15 7	15 7	...	
	Nasik	31 14	31 14	...	19 6	19 6	...	128 0	128 0	...	17 10	17 10	...	
	Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	24 15½	25 7	...	106 10½	106 10½	...	14 4	13 12	15 6	
	Poona	...	...	...	21 10	21 10	15 15	107 0	80 0	80 0	14 5	14 5	...	
	Sholapur	...	...	...	24 8	21 0	14 0	220 0	220 0	120 0	15 0	14 8	12 0	
	Kaladgi	...	...	...	22 9	23 9	14 0	60 0	60 0	102 0	13 2	12 13	14 0	
	Satara	...	...	28 0	21 7	20 12	16 14	...	...	...	16 12	16 6	16 0	
	Belgaum	31 0	30 5	23 14	18 8	17 13	13 6	150 0	150 0	149 15	17 2	16 9	16 15	
	Dharwar	36 0	36 0	32 0	19 13	19 5	14 0	92 12	92 12	92 12	18 1	17 15	18 0	
	Ratnagiri	26 0	26 1	25 5	14 5	14 5	10 15	10 Bdls.	10 Bdls.	9 Bdls.	20 14	18 4	20 15	
	Kanara (Karwar)	24 0	24 0	23 15	13 0	13 0	11 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	16 0	16 0	14 9	
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	36 0	36 0	38 4	21 0	21 0	21 6	200 0	200 0	225 0	13 0	13 0	14 10	
	Aden	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	8 11	71 3	71 3	56 11	32 0	32 0	30 1	
	Asirgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Baroda	...	...	...	13 9	14 5	...	80 0	80 0	...	15 14	16 0½	...	
	Disa	...	...	...	16 9	19 12	16 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	
	Nimach	...	...	...	14 12	14 4	...	140 0	140 0	...	32 0	32 0	...	
	Nasirabad	...	...	...	22 15	22 1	16 9	100 0	100 0	100 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	
	Rajkot	...	...	...	15 8	14 8	...	42 8	45 0	...	57 8	42 8	...	
	Upper Sind Frontier	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	29 0	29 0	32 0	
	Karachi	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	17 0	17 8	128 0	128 0	122 0	54 0	54 0	60 0	
	Haidarabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shikarpur	27 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	200 0	280 0	186 0	30 0	29 0	32 0	
	Thur and Parkur	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	
Western Districts.														
Bengal	Burdwan	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	12 8	220 0	220 0	110 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	
	Bancoorah	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	13 2	480 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	7 12		
	Beerbhoom	...	...	...	15 0	13 8	11 0	220 0	220 0	210 0	8 8	8 4	8 8	
	Midnapore	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	8 8	8 4		
	Hooghly	...	...	...	16 0 to 16 8	16 0 to 16 8	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	
	Howrah	...	...	...	17 0	16 8	13 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
Central Districts.														
	Calcutta	...	...	...	18 0	...	...	120 0	...	...	8 0	...	...	
	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	15 8	16 8	13 5	120 0	115 0	120 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	
	Nuddea	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 14½	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 10½	
	Jessore	...	...	...	14 8	12 4	10 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	
	Moorshedabad	...	...	...	20 0	18 0 to 20 0	15 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	

[e] In the interior only.
[f] In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice from 8 to 8-12 seers, common rice from 16 to 20 seers, and gram 16 seers, per rupee.
[g] Coarse rice at 18-5 seers per rupee.
[h] In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 9 to 12 seers, best rice from 12 to 18 seers, common rice from 16 to 22-12 seers, and gram from 11 to 12-8 seers, per rupee.
[i] In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 16 to 18 seers, best rice 12 to 22 seers, common rice 20-8 to 26 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of February 1875—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verugu, Sawee, Cheen'a, Coralloo, Marhwa, Nagiee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verugu, Sawee, Cheen'a, Coralloo, Marhwa, Nagiee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verugu, Sawee, Cheen'a, Coralloo, Marhwa, Nagiee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
BENGAL—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
	Dinagepore	14 0	13 0	9 8	12 4	12 4	10 8	22 0	22 0	12 8	28 0	28 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Dinagepore		
	Maldah	20 0	18 0	12 12	35 0	35 0	20 0	23 0	23 8	11 12	24 0	25 0	12 0	...	...	...	30 0	25 0	16 0	...	...	...	160 0	240 0	160 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	Maldah		
	Rajshahye	16 0 to 17 4	18 0 to 18 12	12 0	...	...	...	18 12 to 19 8	18 12 to 21 0	11 4	23 4 to 25 5	22 8 to 24 6	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	320 0	7 15½	8 2½	7 4	Rajshahye		
	Rungpore	14 1	14 0	11 2	...	...	...	7 7	7 6	9 0	20 0	22 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore		
	Bograh	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	10 8	7 14	26 4	28 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67 8	60 0	67 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bograh		
	Pubna	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 & 12	8 0	20 12	21 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pubna		
	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	13 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 8	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling		
	Jalpáiguri	13 3*j*	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	26 6	25 0	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Jalpáiguri		
	Eastern Districts.																												*Eastern Districts.*		
	Dacca	13 5	14 8	12 8	17 0	16 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	Dacca		
	Furreedpore	12 0*k*	12 0	...	...	...	...	7 0	6 0	8 0	20 0	19 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Furreedpore		
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge		
	Mymensing	12 12*m*	13 0	11 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	21 4	21 4	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	8 0	Mymensing		
	Chittagong*	10 0*n*	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8• 8	8 0	Chittagong*		
	Noakhally	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	Noakhally		
	Tipperah	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Tipperah		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	12 4	12 8	14 8	13 5	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	7 4	6 10	7 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
	Hill Tipperah	9 6	...	8 8	...	...	...	14 0	...	12 2	22 0	...	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	...	7 2	Hill Tipperah		
	Behar.																												*Behar.*		
	Patna	18 8	19 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	19 0	14 0	14 8	12 0	24 0	25 0	13 8	28 0	30 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna		
	Gya	17 8*p*	16 0	10 8	26 0	26 0	15 8	11 0	11 0	8 0	23 0	22 0	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0 to 35 0	26 0 to 33 0	14 8 to 28 0	16 8	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Gya		
	Shahabad	16 0*q*	16 8	14 0	19 8	19 0	18 0	13 8 to 15 0	11 0	11 8	16 8 and 17 0	18 0	12 8	23 0	23 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	19 0 to 21 0	22 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Shahabad		
	Mozufferpore	13 0*r*	...	12 0	23 0 to 26 0	...	16 4 to 17 0	9 0	...	8 8	18 0	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	...	14 0	25 0	...	13 8	140 0	...	140 0	7 8	...	7 12	Mozufferpore		
	Sarun	16 0	15 8	15 0	21 0	24 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	22 0	23 0	12 8	25 0	25 0	19 0	...	...	...	35 0	25 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	8 0	8 0	Sarun		
	Chumparun†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chumparun†		
	Monghyr	16 8	19 9	14 7	23 1	21 0	...	9 4	12 6	8 6	18 9	19 9	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147 0	168 0	168 0	8 4	7 8	7 5	Monghyr		
	Bhaugulpore	17 11	18 5	12 10	...	20 3	...	20 3	21 7	9 7	22 11	22 12	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0*e*	...	12 0 to 34 5	18 15	21 7	16 7	151 8	151 8	176 12	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhaugulpore		
	Purneah	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	9 8	23 0	22 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Purneah		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	16 0*s*	16 0	11 0	19 0 to 20 0*e*	...	16 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	11 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	330 0	320 0	480 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
	Orissa.																												*Orissa.*		
	Cuttack*	19 11	21 0	15 12	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	22 5	24 15	24 15	27 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	17 11	19 11	28 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	9 2	Cuttack*		
	Pooree	15 12	17 1	11 13	...	...	...	23 10	17 1	18 6	27 9	24 15	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	18 6	23 10	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree		
	Balasore†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balasore†		
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																												*Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.*		
	Hazáribágh	12 4	12 0	10 8	20 0*e*	15 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	22 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	31 0	17 0	12 0	16 0	12 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Hazáribágh		
	Lohardugga	9 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	14 0	24 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	44 0	28 0	12 4	12 0	10 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 4	7 0	6 8	Lohardugga		
	Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	38 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom		
	Maunbhoom	13 0*t*	12 0	11 0	16 0*e*	16 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	22 8	22 8	14 8	...	...	...	17 0*e*	...	40 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Maunbhoom		
ASSAM.	Sylhet	13 0	11 0	8 4	10 0	9 0	7 0	15 0	15 12	14 0	21 0	22 12	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 8	8 8	7 4	Sylhet	ASSAM.	
	Cachar	10 0	8 14	8 6	...	...	...	13 5	16 0	14 8	17 12	20 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	7 9	Cachar		
	Goálpárá	14 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	10 0	16 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	128 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Goálpárá		
	Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	6 0	10 10	14 0	12 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 5	Gáro Hills		
	Kámrúp	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	18 0	13 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp		
	Darrang	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	12 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang		
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	Nowgong		
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	Sibságar		
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	6 8	6 0	7 0	9 0	8 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur		
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	10 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Khási and Jaintiá Hills		
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Nága Hills		
																							4 0	4 0	...	40 0	40 0	...			
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún	19 0	18 8	17 0	27 0	28 0	23 4	12 8	12 8	12 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	...	...	22 1½	24 0	24 0	23 8	...	...	...	22 1½	24 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún	N.-W. PROVINCES.	
	Saháranpur	20 8	19 6	19 6	28 0	28 0	28 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	14 0	12 15	14 0	26 15	26 15	28 0	26 15	26 15	26 15	...	...	...	26 15	26 15	28 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 10	8 10	8 10	Saháranpur		
	Muzaffarnagar	20 10	20 10	19 13	32 0	30 13	27 8	6 1	6 1	6 1	23 5	14 5	13 12	24 12	24 3	26 6	23 10	22 0	24 8	...	...	...	28 0	26 15	27 0	106 0	106 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Muzaffarnagar		
	Meerut	20 10	19 11	17 11	27 4	26 1¼	23 15½	6 8	6 8	6 15½	15 0	15 0	12 8	24 13½	24 0	24 7	22 7	21 12	24 8	...	...	...	26 11	24 12	24 12	110 0	110 0	132 0	...	...	...	Meerut		
	Bulandshahr	23 0	22 8	18 8	29 0	27 0	25 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	15 8	15 8	12 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	25 8	...	...	...	25 5	24 7½	22 9½	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Bulandshahr		
	Aligarh	22 0	22 0	17 4	26 0	26 8	21 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	16 0	16 8	13 8*u*	26 0	26 8	21 0	24 8	24 8	19 8	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	22 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Aligarh		
	Kumaun	13 0	13 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	27 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Kumaun		
																							18 0	13 0	12 0	200 0	180 0	200 0	5 12	5 8	6 0			

* Returns for next preceding week.
† Returns not received.
j In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 6 to 10 seers, best rice from 8 to 21 seers, common rice from 16 to 30 seers, and gram from 8 to 10 seers, per rupee.
k In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 8-8 seers, common rice from 19 to 22 seers, and gram from 12 to 13 seers, per rupee.
l In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice from 17 to 19 seers, common rice from 18 to 22 seers, paddy from 30 to 42-8 seers, and gram from 8 to 12 seers, per rupee.
m In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 13 to 13 seers, best rice from 9 to 20 seers, common rice from 17-8 to 23 seers, and gram from 9 to 15-8 seers, per rupee.
n In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice from 16 to 18 seers, and common rice from 19 to 20 seers, per rupee.
o In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice from 17 to 23 seers, and common rice from 18 to 25 seers, per rupee.
p In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 15 to 17 seers, barley from 20 to 30 seers, best rice from 19 to 30 seers, common rice from 21-4 to 29 seers, maize from 24 to 36 seers, and gram from 17-8 to 23 seers, per rupee.
q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 16-8 to 17 seers, barley 22 seers, best rice from 9 to 14 seers, common rice from 19 to 19-8 seers, bulrush millet 23 seers, maize 23 seers, and gram 21 seers, per rupee.
r In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 15 to 17-8 seers, best rice from 17 to 19 seers, common rice from 19-12 to 27 seers, maize from 22-8 to 26-8 seers, and gram from 20 to 21 seers, per rupee.
s In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 20 seers, best rice from 17 to 24 seers, common rice from 20 to 28 seers, bulrush millet from 30 to 35 seers, maize from 30 to 37-8 seers, and gram from 14-8 to 20 seers, per rupee.
t In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 7-8 to 13 seers, best rice from 16 to 32 seers, common rice from 21 to 34 seers, maize from 24 to 45 seers, and gram from 7-8 to 16 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-Grains throughout India for the 2nd half of February 1875 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Fire-wood. Present fortnight.	Fire-wood. Past fortnight.	Fire-wood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N. W. Provinces —*contd.*	Garhwál**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Garhwál	N. W. Provinces —*contd.*	
	Bijnor	17 7	16 5	15 12	24 12	22 8	20 4	11 13	11 13	10 11	13 8	13 8	12 6	20 4	17 7	21 6	21 6	19 2	19 2	...	...	...	21 15	19 2	18 9	112 8	112 8	112 8	...	...	...	Bijnor		
	Moradabad	16 14	16 9	16 12	23 2	23 2	23 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	16 9	16 9	12 12	20 15	20 15	21 4	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	21 8	21 9	22 3	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	Moradabad		
	Budaun	16 15½	17 6½	15 15	20 12½	21 9½	24 0	9 9½	9 9½	9 9½	16 3½	16 12½	13 8	18 9½	21 0	19 3	17 1½	18 14	19 12½	...	...	...	19 12½	21 14	22 3	192 0	192 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Budaun		
	Bareilly	16 4	17 8	15 0	20 0	20 0	20 15	6 4	6 9	6 14	15 15	16 14	12 13	20 0	21 14	20 0	18 12	20 10	19 6	...	...	...	19 1	20 0	20 15	125 0	150 0	125 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	Bareilly		
	Sháhjahánpur**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sháhjahánpur		
	Tarái Pergunnahs	18 2	18 2	16 4	25 0	27 0	17 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 10	13 0	20 0	22 8	20 0	20 0	21 4	20 0	...	...	...	19 8	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs		
	Muttra	20 0	20 0	16 8	29 0	28 0	21 0	7 8	7 0	7 8	15 0	15 0	11 12	28 0	28 0	19 8	28 0	29 0	18 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	18 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	Muttra		
	Agra	19 0½	18 13½	14 8	26 15	27 8½	19 10	6 0	6 0	7 0	11 8	11 8	12 8	24 1	25 0	19 8	23 0	23 7½	17 7	...	...	...	26 11	27 10½	19 1	70 0	70 0	80 0	9 12	9 12	8 8	Agra		
	Farukhabad	16 6	17 12	13 12	20 5	22 12	18 9	6 12	7 6	8 0	15 2	15 8	12 6	20 10	22 0	17 9	20 5	21 8	17 9	...	...	...	19 10	21 8	17 14	158 2	158 2	158 2	8 6	8 8	8 4	Farukhabad		
	Mainpuri	18 12	19 12	15 4	22 0	23 0	17 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	20 12	22 0	16 4	20 12	22 4	17 4	...	...	...	20 12	23 12	16 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mainpuri		
	Etáwah	18 0	17 8	14 0	22 8	22 8	18 0	6 8	6 8	5 0	13 8	13 0	10 8	20 8	21 8	17 8	20 8	21 8	18 0	...	...	...	22 0	21 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Etáwah		
	Etah	20 0	20 8	16 4	23 0	23 8	19 12	8 0	6 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	23 0	17 8	...	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	22 4	24 8	18 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	Etah		
	Jalaun	21 0	21 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	22 0	23 0	16 8	...	...	...	24 0	25 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
	Jhánsi	19 2	19 12	15 8	26 4	26 11	18 5	9 8	9 8	9 10	15 0	15 0	14 2	24 12	24 10	18 14	23 6	24 0	17 11	...	...	...	23 0	23 10	16 0½	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Jhánsi		
	Lalitpur	20 4	20 4	16 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	18 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 12	26 4	17 0	240 0	280 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Lalitpur		
	Cawnpore	19 0	19 0	15 4	24 0	23 8	20 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	15 0	14 8	12 0	23 0	24 4	20 0	23 0	24 8	20 4	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 8	9 8	9 8	Cawnpore		
	Fatehpur	21 0	19 8	15 4	25 0	24 0	17 8	9 8	9 8	10 12	21 8	21 8	14 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	25 0	24 0	17 4	...	...	...	27 8	26 8	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Fatehpur		
	Bánda	20 0	19 8	13 6	23 8	23 8	15 12	10 4	10 8	11 14	18 8	18 0	12 10	25 8	26 0	17 6	24 8	25 0	17 6	...	...	...	29 0	26 8	22 10	171 4	171 4	163 0	11 4	11 4	10 8	Banda		
	Allahabad	16 4	15 8	13 8	24 0	23 8	17 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	17 0	16 8	13 8	27 8	26 8	18 8	24 8	25 8	18 8	...	...	...	24 8	23 8	17 0	110 0	110 0	145 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Allahabad		
	Hamírpur	19 12	20 0	14 0	22 8	21 0	18 0	9 0	9 8	7 12	15 0	17 0	10 8	23 12	24 12	17 8	23 10	23 0	17 0	...	...	...	24 12	25 0	17 4	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
	Jaunpur	20 13	19 1	14 13	29 10	26 13	16 15	7 12	7 12	11 4	19 12	20 7	13 6	26 13	25 6	16 4	22 9	22 9	17 10	...	...	...	26 2	26 2	18 5	197 12	197 12	169 8	8 1	8 1	7 8	Jaunpur		
	Gorakhpur	18 6	19 4	12 4	22 12	24 8	13 2	15 12	15 12	9 10	19 4	21 14	10 15	22 12	24 8	14 14	19 4	21 0	14 14	...	...	...	16 10	17 8	12 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	7 2	7 2	7 2	Gorakhpur		
	Basti**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Basti		
	Azamgarh	17 11	17 11	13 5	22 14	22 2	16 3	11 13	11 13	9 4	19 3	19 3	11 13	22 14	23 9	17 11	...	...	19 3	...	...	...	19 3	17 6	14 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	Azamgarh		
	Mirzapur	17 0	16 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Mirzapur		
	Benares	16 4	16 12	14 8	23 1	21 0	18 0	8 6	8 6	8 0	14 11	16 12	10 0	22 0	22 1	18 0	21 0	21 0	15 0	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	6 4	6 4	6 0	Benares		
	Ghazipur	17 6	17 6	15 7½	23 3	23 3	16 12	7 1½	7 1½	7 11½	18 0	18 0	10 15	20 9½	20 9½	18 0	21 14	21 14	15 7½	...	...	...	20 9½	20 9½	15 7½	154 8	154 8	207 8	7 6	7 6	7 11	Ghazipur		
Panjab	Delhi	20 0	21 0	18 0	29 0	28 8	25 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	...	26 8	26 0	24 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 4	8 4	7 12	Delhi *a*	Panjab	
	Gurgáon	21 0	21 0	16 0	31 0	30 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	...	...	...	27 8	27 0	24 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 4	Gurgáon *a*		
	Karnál	22 0	22 0	19 0	33 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 8	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 4	8 8	Karnál *a*		
	Hissár	22 0	22 0	23 0	30 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	29 0	31 0	31 0	23 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	...	30 0	34 0	35 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár *b*		
	Rohtak	20 0	20 0	15 8	30 0	30 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	27 8	28 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Rohtak *a*		
	Sirsa	22 8	22 0	22 12	34 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	12 0	30 0	30 0	33 0	27 8	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	33 0	35 0	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	32 0	45 0	Sirsa *c*		
	Umballa	22 8	22 0	21 4	30 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	13 0	29 0	29 0	30 0	26 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	34 0	31 0	31 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4	9 4	Umballa *d*		
	Ludhiána	26 0	24 8	25 0	35 8	35 8	38 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	32 0	29 8	34 8	27 0	26 0	28 8	...	...	...	35 0	33 8	35 0	90 0	90 0	95 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Ludhiána *e*		
	Simlá	17 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	22 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	23 0	22 8	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Simlá *f*		
	Jullundur	25 8	23 8	24 0	40 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	35 0	32 0	31 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	37 0	32 8	33 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Jullundur *g*		
	Hushiárpur	26 0	24 0	24 0	34 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	32 0	28 0	29 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	32 0	28 0	29 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Hushiárpúr *g*		
	Kángra	20 0	20 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	21 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Kángra *a*		
	Amritsar	24 13	24 0	24 0	33 8	36 0	32 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	15 8	30 8	31 0	28 8	27 8	26 0	28 8	...	...	...	34 4	31 4	33 4	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Amritsar *h*		
	Siálkot	24 0	21 8	19 8	36 0	31 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	31 0	29 0	26 0	31 0	28 0	23 0	...	...	...	30 0	28 0	27 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Siálkot *i*		
	Gurdáspúr	25 0	24 0	25 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	33 0	32 0	31 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Gurdáspúr *a*		
	Lahore	23 0	21 0	22 0	36 0	32 0	35 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	31 0	28 0	31 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	...	34 0	32 0	32 0	110 0	110 0	80 0	10 2	10 2	10 0	Lahore *g*		
	Ferozepore	24 8	23 12	26 0	36 0	36 0	43 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	30 0	29 0	34 0	30 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	38 0	36 0	37 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Ferozepore *e*		
	Gujránwála	23 0	21 0	19 8	36 0	34 0	31 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	30 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...	32 0	30 0	28 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 4	10 4	Gujránwála *j*		
	Ráwalpindi	27 0	26 8	17 10	36 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 8	30 0	30 0	24 0	32 0	33 0	23 0	...	...	...	40 0	38 0	27 4	100 0	100 0	130 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	Ráwalpindi *k*		
	Jhelum	25 0	24 0	17 0	31 0	31 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	8 0	33 0	32 0	22 0	33 0	32 0	21 0	...	...	...	28 8	26 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum *i*		
	Gujrát	26 0	23 0	18 8	40 0	35 0	29 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	12 12	30 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	32 0	29 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	Gujrát *i*		
	Shahpúr	28 8	28 8	19 8	45 0	45 0	29 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	36 0	36 0	24 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	27 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr *l*		
	Mooltan	19 8	18 12	16 8	28 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 4	11 0	27 0	27 0	22 0	28 0	27 0	20 0	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	...	10 8	10 4	10 12	Mooltan *a*		
	Jhang	22 0	22 0	18 0	34 0	35 0	27 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	25 0	26 0	24 0	31 0	32 0	34 0	...	...	...	33 0	30 8	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 12	10 12	10 8	Jhang *m*		
	Montgomery	20 0	21 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	27 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery *a*		
	Muzaffargarh	22 0	22 0	16 0	33 0	33 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	29 0	25 0	21 0	28 0	29 0	22 0	...	...	...	31 0	32 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh *n*		
	Dera Ismail Khán	33 12	31 4	26 14	51 4	50 0	38 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	50 0	50 0	40 0	43 12	43 12	37 8	...	...	...	52 8	48 8	39 6	125 0	112 0	112 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dera Ismail Khán *o*		
	Dera Ghazi Khán	23 12	21 14	18 7	37 8	37 8	27 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 8	40 0	37 8	28 12	35 0	32 8	27 8	...	...	...	32 15	32 8	27 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	36 4	35 0	31 4	Dera Ghazi Khán *p*		
	Bannú	42 8	41 4	31 12	68 12	68 12	52 8	...	...	...	10 0	8 12	7 8	55 0	55 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	35 0	...	...	...	55 0	56 0	45 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú *q*		
	Pesháwar	22 1	22 6	17 9	33 13	29 14	31 3	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	12 6	26 10	24 11	24 11	24 11	29 14	29 4	...	...	...	30 9	29 14	22 12	110 0	117 0	104 0	55 14	55 14	57 3	Pesháwar *r*		
	Kohát	28 1	26 12	21 11	47 3	45 14	43 6	...	...	...	19 2	19 2	15 5	29 5	21 14	32 13	48 6	38 4	35 11	...	...	...	40 13	30 10	30 10	255 0	255 0	204 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát *i*		
	Hazárá	23 8	22 0	17 12	42 0	34 0	27 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	28* 8	27* 0	25* 0	30 0	25 0	19 0	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazárá *i*		
Oudh.	Lucknow	19 12	19 12	13 8	24 0	25 0	17 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	18 8	18 8	13 0	26 0	26 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	17 8	28 0	38 0	...	22 8	23 0	16 8	110 0	110 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Lucknow	Oudh.	
	Unáo	20 0	19 0	13 9	23 0	23 8	17 3	10 0	8 0	8 8	18 0	18 0	11 9	23 0	23 0	17 8	23 0	23 0	17 8	...	...	...	23 8	23 4	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	8 8	7 8	Unáo		
	Bára Banki	19 0	19 4	16 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	13 0	22 0	23 0	14 0	...	...	...	23 0	23 4	17 8	160 0	160 0	130 0	7 8	7 8	6 9	Bára Banki		
	Sítápur	22 8	22 8	14 8	27 0	27 6	20 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	15 0	15 6	14 0	30 0	30 8	19 0	27 0	26 12	18 0	34 0*	34 0*	17 8†	21 0	21 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sítápur		
	Hardui	19 6	19 11	14 0	25 5	25 5	18 12	6 9	6 9	6 2	17 13	18 5	12 3	22 8	24 0	18 5	21 9	23 0	17 13	37 12	37 12	...	23 0	21 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 2	Hardui		
	Kheri	23 0	23 8	14 8	32 0	32 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	33 0	34 8	23 0	27 0	27 0	22 13	27 5	30 0	23 15	19 8	20 12	18 5	192 8	192 8	192 8	7 12	7 12	7 8	Kheri		
	Fyzabad	18 5	18 11	13 14	23 14	26 14	17 14	11 3	11 2	8 10	19 2	19 7	12 0	26 14	27 15	16 1	19 0	18 2	15 1	50 0	50 0	36 0	23 0	23 8	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	Fyzabad		
	Bharaich	21 0	21 0	11 8	27 0	27 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	26 4	26 0	16 0	21 12	23 5	15 14	140 0	140 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bharaich		
	Gonda	19 8	22 15	13 13	28 8	28 14	17 8	19 15	21 2	10 0	20 4	21 8	11 7	27 14	30 6	16 6	21 12	23 8	15 2	48 0	52 0	36 0	23 0	24 4	15 11	170 0	180 0	260 0	8 0	8 0	7 14	Gonda		
	Rái Barelí	22 0	21 12	15 0	26 0	25 0	21 4	13 0	22 0	15 6	27 8	27 8	17 8	19 0	27 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	16 0	42 5	38 12	35 15	23 0	24 4	15 11	170 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Rái Barelí		
	Sultánpur	20 0	20 8	14 0	30 0	28 8	18 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	16 0	44 0	44 0	21 4	28 8	28 12	16 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Sultánpur		
	Pratábgarh	20 9	20 9	14 0	30 0	29 9	19 0	23 9	23 9	13 0	24 9	24 9	14 8	30 9	30 9	19 0	29 9	29 9	18 8	40 0	42 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	Pratábgarh		
																				37 3	36 2	18 1	28 13	29 1	17 12	200 0	200 0	183 0	7 12	7 4	7 4			

** Not received.

References.

a. Nearly stationary.
b. Barley, bájra, jowár and gram rising.
c. Barley and gram rising.
d. Bajra rising; rice and gram falling.
e. Wheat, bájra, jowar and gram falling.
f. Wheat falling; barley, rice, bajra and gram rising.
g. Wheat, barley, jowár and gram falling.
h. Barley rising; bájra and gram falling.
i. Prices falling.
j. Wheat, barley, bájra and gram falling.
k. Barley and gram falling; bájra rising.
l. Stationary.
m. Barley, bájra and jowár rising; gram falling.
n. Bájra and gram rising; jowár falling.
o. Wheat, barley and gram falling.
p. Wheat, bájra and jowár falling.
q. Wheat falling; rice and gram rising.
r. Barley and jowár falling.

* Maize or Indian-corn.

Description of Lesser Millets.

Jowar (Small.)

* Kodon. † Madua.
Paddy.
Do.
Kodon.
Madua.
‡ Kodon. § Madua.

Kodon.
Sawan.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of February 1875 —concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	24 8	25 8	22 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	16 8	16 8	16 0	40 0	40 0	27 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	24 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	32 0	36 0	26 0	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	24 3	20 5	25 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	17 1	17 1	35 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	26 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	13 0	12 0	13 0	55 0	55 0	40 0	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	29 0	29 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	25 0	25 0	19 4	11 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	24 0	23 0	14 0	38 0	35 0	21 0	24 0	21 0	20 0
	Saugor ...	21 0	21 0	16 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	30 0	30 0	21 0	...	...	17 0
	Damoh ...	24 8	24 8	17 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	14 8	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	...
	Seoni ...	32 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	26 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	...
	Betul ...	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	13 8	30 0	32 0	25 0	...	...	...
	Chindwara ...	26 0	26 0	21 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	36 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	20 4	22 0	17 8	...	...	...	11 4	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur ...	26 4	26 0	19 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 12	10 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	23 0	28 0	28 0	21 0
	Nimar ...	16 14	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	14 0	...	31 0	31 0	...	32 12	30 0	...
	Raipur ...	48 0	48 0	40 0	...	...	...	22 0	21 4	22 0	37 0	38 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	24 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	28 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	32 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	28 0	38 0	28 0	48 0	44 0	48 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery ...	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	50 0	50 0	12 0	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	18 7	19 1	13 6	...	...	...	8 1	8 0	10 2	12 5	12 5	10 5	23 2	26 1	26 8	29 5	30 0	28 8
	Bolarum ...	18 5	18 9	19 3	...	...	...	10 1	9 8	10 4	11 4	11 4	12 9	24 8	25 2	27 0	...	...	...
	Chudderghat ...	11 0	10 5	13 0	...	...	...	6 2	5 7	7 0	10 5	10 2	11 5	18 0	25 0	28 0	22 0	32 0	30 0
	Oomraotee ...	20 0	20 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	46 0	52 0	36 0	26 0	26 0	22 0
	Akola ...	20 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	46 0	42 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	29 0
	Elichpur ...	20 0	20 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	44 0	44 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	26 0
	Buldana ...	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	36 0	36 0	22 0	36 0	34 0	24 0
	Woon ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	58 0	60 0	45 0	...	...	...
	Bassim ...	23 5	23 5	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 10	13 5	13 5	13 0	64 0	64 0	40 0	45 5	45 5	25 5
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	14 5	14 5	11 0	12 5	12 2	11 7	11 0	10 7	10 2	16 5	15 7	12 7	25 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...
	Bangalore { Retail ...	14 0	14 0	10 5	12 0	11 7	11 2	10 5	10 2	10 0	16 0	15 2	12 2	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Kolar ... { Wholesale	...	...	12 9	9 6	9 4	16 4	17 4	14 5	20 7	22 2	17 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar ... { Retail ...	...	...	12 3	9 4	9 4	9 2	16 1	17 2	14 2	20 6	21 6	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale	12 5	12 5	12 0	12 5	12 5	12 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	14 5	25 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...
	Túmkúr ... { Retail ...	12 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	12 5	18 0	18 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Mysore ... { Wholesale	13 1	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	13 3	13 1	12 5	15 2	13 7	13 1	35 0	34 5	...	...	...	25 2
	Mysore ... { Retail ...	12 7	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 1	12 5	12 1	14 8	13 5	12 5	34 5	33 5	...	...	...	24 1
	Hassan ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ... { Retail ...	11 5	11 0	11 5	12 5	11 5	12 5	15 7	15 7	14 0	17 2	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... { Retail ...	12 0	16 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	32 0	40 0	38 0	...	...	...
	Kadur ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadur ... { Retail ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog { Wholesale	19 6	22 0	12 0	...	19 2	14 0	17 6	18 4	13 0	20 0	20 8	14 0	42 0	41 6	36 0	34 0	32 4	...
	Chitaldroog { Retail ...	16 0	14 8	9 0	20 0	18 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	36 0	36 0	34 0	28 0	28 0	32 0
	Coorg ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg ... { Retail ...	8 4	8 4	7 4	8 8	8 5	8 2	11 3	11 3	9 7	16 9	16 6	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	15 12	17 0	...	24 6	25 0	...	6 6	7 0	...	9 0	8 0	...	27 0	26 0	...	23 0	24 0	...
	Kishengurh ...	15 4	17 0	...	21 0	23 0	...	7 4	6 12	...	8 12	8 0	...	22 0	24 0	...	21 0	21 0	...
	Alwar ...	22 0	22 4	13 12	32 0	33 0	20 8	6 10	6 10	9 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	34 0	34 0	19 8	32 0	31 8	18 8
	Bhurtpur (City) ...	19 8	20 0	13 8	31 8	31 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	26 0	28 0	17 8	25 0	27 8	16 0
	Kerowli (City) ...	20 0	20 0	11 9	30 0	31 4	16 4	12 8	11 4	11 4	13 2	12 8	11 6	28 8	31 10	15 0	25 8	28 2	14 1
	Ajmir ...	15 2	15 11	13 10	22 4	23 0	16 12	4 5	5 0	5 0	8 8	9 8	8 0	20 8	20 8	16 0	20 0	20 8	12 8
	Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received.						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpura ...	16 8	16 8	16 0	29 8	29 8	23 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	7 8	25 0	25 0	18 4	29 0	29 0	19 0
	Sirohi ...	17 0	17 8	15 0	34 0	34 0	26 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	37 8	37 8	22 0
	Aboo ...	16 6	17 0	12 0	21 5	20 10	16 14	5 10	5 10	5 10	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	20 9	25 4	16 14
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	24 0	27 0	22 0	38 0	38 0	36 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar ...	14 1	11 14	15 0	19 11	20 5	23 4	...	...	...	9 6	8 10	9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	No return received.						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	15 8	16 2	...	25 0	26 4	...	6 4	6 4	...	7 8	7 8	...	20 10	21 4	...	21 4	21 4	...
	Bikaneer ...	16 8	16 4	...	18 0	18 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	7 8	7 8	...	21 0	21 0	...	19 0	18 12	...
	Bundi ...	19 8	20 0	14 8	25 0	25 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 8	9 8	9 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...
	Kota ...	19 8	20 0	13 15	...	...	19 8	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	9 2	28 0	28 0	19 8	...	...	...
	Tonk ...	20 0	20 0	13 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	9 4	30 0	30 8	16 12	24 0	24 0	14 13
	Jhallawar ...	18 0	17 14	12 12	27 2	27 12	17 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	...	21 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	...
	Shahpoora ...	15 0	16 12	13 8	...	19 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 2	22 12	23 0	17 8	18 12	20 0	14 8
Central India.	Indore ...	15 8	16 4	12 8	22 8	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 12	22 0	22 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	24 0
	Gwalior ...	15 0	14 12	14 2	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goona ...	No return received.						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rutlam ...	19 8	20 8	16 12	20 0	20 0	15 0	9 8	10 4	10 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	24 0	26 0	19 8	20 0	22 0	15 12
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	13 4	13 12	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 12	13 12	13 12	18 12	21 8	21 12	23 8	17 12	17 12	20 4
		21 0	23 0	16 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	23 0	24 0	16 0	30 0	30 8	19 0	24 0	25 0	19 0

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	25 0	28 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 4	10 0	7 7	Bhandara ...		
...	...	...	29 0	17 5	28 8	480 0	480 0	270 0	10 0	10 0	8 3	Chanda ...		
...	...	...	25 0	20 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	Wardha ...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	20 0	260 0	260 0	240 0	8 8	8 0	7 8	Balaghat ...		
35 0	30 0	29 0	34 0	31 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Jubbulpore ...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	17 4	200 0	200 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Saugor ...		
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	18 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Damoh ...		
...	...	...	30 0	26 0	24 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Seoni ...		
35 0	35 0	22 0	35 0	35 0	26 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Mandla ...		
23 0	24 0	20 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Betul ...		
27 0	23 0	23 12	28 0	24 0	26 0	200 0	200 0	280 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Chindwara ...		
...	...	...	31 8	25 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	5 4	Hoshangabad ...		
36 0	36 0	29 8	32 0	31 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 4	6 4	6 8	Narsinghpur ...		
...	...	...	21 2	17 10	...	160 0	160 0	...	11 4	11 4	...	Nimar ...		
...	...	...	36 0	28 0	33 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 8	8 0	Raipur ...		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	140 0	130 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	6 8	Sambalpur ...		
100 0	100 0	100 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	Bilaspur ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Upper Godavery ...		
84 8	35 7	29 6	18 8	17 9	18 6	100 0	100 0	125 0	10 8	10 8	9 7	Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
...	...	...	17 7	17 7	17 7	112 9	112 9	112 9	9 8	9 9	9 9	Bolarum ...		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	19 0	130 0	130 0	...	10 2	10 2	11 0	Chudderghat ...		
...	...	...	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	Oomraotee ...		
9 8	10 8	12 0	26 0	22 0	23 0	106 12	106 12	64 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	Akola ...		
...	...	...	20 0	19 0	18 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 8	8 0	Elichpur ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	Buldana ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	400 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Woon ...		
17 0	17 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	21 5	90 0	90 0	...	9 0	9 0	7 5	Bassim ...		
35 5	35 7	34 0	22 2	20 5	21 7	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 2	Bangalore { Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
34 5	34 7	33 0	21 7	20 0	21 2	72 0	72 0	67 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Bangalore { Retail ...		
41 7	39 4	36 3	23 7	25 4	24 0	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	15 4	Kolar ... { Wholesale		
41 2	39 1	36 0	23 4	25 1	23 4	172 4	172 4	...	15 4	15 4	14 9	Kolar ... { Retail ...		
58 0	58 0	58 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	182 0	182 0	182 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale		
56 0	56 0	56 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	170 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Túmkúr ... { Retail ...		
32 7	30 4	32 4	25 6	22 0	25 6	84 0	84 0	84 0	10 6	11 5	12 1	Mysore ... { Wholesale		
32 2	29 7	31 4	25 2	21 0	25 2	74 0	74 0	72 0	10 4	11 0	11 4	Mysore ... { Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan ... { Wholesale		
37 7	31 5	42 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	10 0	11 5	11 0	Hassan ... { Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga... { Wholesale		
34 0	48 0	38 0	22 0	24 0	26 0	400 0	400 0	360 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	Shimoga... { Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur ... { Wholesale		
32 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	60 0	60 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Kadur ... { Retail ...		
53 2	53 3	48 0	23 0	25 8	24 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	Chital- { Wholesale		
44 0	45 6	44 0	22 0	21 2	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	droog. { Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg ... { Wholesale		
27 1	26 2	38 0	20 5	21 1	20 2	110 0	110 0	240 4	10 3	10 7	11 7	Coorg ... { Retail ...		
...	...	...	23 8	23 0	...	2 0	80 0	...	18 0	19 0	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	21 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	42 0	...	Kishengurh ...		
...	...	...	33 0	33 0	18 12	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	Alwar ...		
31 8	31 8	17 8	31 8	32 0	15 10	90 0	80 0	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	Bhurtpur (City) ...		
28 0	30 0	...	28 12	31 4	15 0	160 0	160 0	175 0	31 4	32 8	30 0	Kerowli (City) ...		
...	...	...	20 5	20 4	15 12	95 0	95 0	105 0	39 0	40 0	40 0	Ajmir ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Deolie Cantonment ...		
...	...	...	18 8	18 0	17 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura ...		
...	...	...	17 0	18 8	17 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	Sirohi ...		
...	...	...	14 5	15 8	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	Aboo ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	7 Pie.	6 Pie.	6 Pie.	12 0	11 0	12 8	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		
...	...	...	14 7	15 10	14 13	4 5	4 5	...	25 0	28 0	28 0	Meywar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Banswarra(MeywarAgency)		
...	...	...	15 15	16 4	...	70 0	70 0	...	50 0	50 0	...	Marwar ...		
...	...	...	20 4	20 8	...	120 0	120 0	...	65 0	60 0	...	Bikaneer ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	Bundi ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	140 0	23 0	23 0	26 0	Kota ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	120 0	37 0	37 0	37 0	Tonk ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	...	26 8	27 0	26 0	Jhallawar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	37 8	40 0	35 0	Shahpoora ...		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	13 8	96 0	96 0	106 8	9 0	10 0	8 8	Indore ...	Central India.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Gwalior ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	20 0	200 0	220 0	180 0	18 0	18 0	18 8	Goona ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 4	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 4	11 0	Rutlam ...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	18 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...		

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25th MARCH 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There is little change to report. Harvesting has progressed, and is now completed or nearly so in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and Bombay with favourable results generally. In Central India the opium harvest has suffered from heat and wind. In Bengal and Assam *aous* rice is being sown, rain being wanted in Bengal for sowing operations. Rain is wanted also in Nepal, in Madras, and in Mysore for coffee and cardamoms. Prospects continue generally satisfactory everywhere.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Mar. 25th)	1·17 (at Masulipatam).	No rain elsewhere. Some later dry crops fair; wheat yielding one-fourth. Markets well supplied locally; prices steady. Mild fever and small-pox still reported. Cattle unhealthy; dry fodder sufficient.
Kurnool (24th)	*Nil*	Crops in good order; markets well supplied; prices steady; water and pasture procurable. Fever and small-pox prevalent; cattle disease in some taluqs. No water over Sunkesala anicut.
Tanjore (25th)	„	Rivers dry; water in tanks very little; water over anicuts none; crops generally good; rain wanted in some places; harvest of wet and dry crops almost over; markets well supplied; prices steady. Public health generally good; small-pox in some parts; one death by cholera in Negapatam; cattle disease in two taluqs; pasture sufficient.
Trichinopoly (24th)	„	Warter-supply and pasture beginning to fail; no other change of importance.
Malabar (25th)	„	Markets well supplied; prices almost steady. Preparation for sowing first crop begun. Small-pox prevalent throughout; fever slight; cattle generally healthy; pasture withered. *General Remarks.*—Prospects satisfactory.
Bombay—		
Sindh.		
Kurrachee (Mar 24th)	...	Three cases of small-pox in tuppa Babra and talukas Meerpoor and Sakra; no case of small-pox in Kurrachee since 12th, all recovering; weather very warm; hot winds.
Shikarpur „	...	Weather unseasonably hot, but nights cool; blight still continues; increase of disease among cattle in talukas Meerpoor, Shikarpoor, and Tigr; fever slightly prevalent.
Hyderabad „	...	Reaping of rabi crops general; weather warm; fever prevailing; small-pox in Guni and Badin talukas.
Upper Frontier „	...	Weather hot; late wheat and barley crops in Kusmore and Thul talukas below the average; earlier sowings very fair; oil-seed crops in the same state as before.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad (Mar 24th)	...	Crops being harvested; weather growing warmer.
Surat „	...	Rabi crops harvested; public health good.
Broach „	...	Cotton-picking progressing; rabi crops reaped; mornings and evenings cool; weather sultry.
Kaira „	...	Rabi crops being harvested; public health good; heat increasing.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh (Mar. 24th)	...	Weather hot; outturn of rabi crops six annas less in Chopra and Edlabad; cattle disease continues; cotton market unchanged, Hingunghat 50, American 52.
Nasik „	...	Rabi in dry crop land reaped; some still remains in irrigated lands; weather very warm; excepting a few cases of small-pox, public health good.
Konkan.		
Tanna (Mar. 24th)	...	Weather sultry; public health good; slight ague and cough in Dhanoo taluka, and slight fever in Shahpur taluka; rabi crop middling in seven talukas.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	Weather hot; fever in Indapur, and cattle disease slightly in Bhimthurry, Indapur, and Jooner.
Ahmednuggur ...	...	Slight cattle disease in Parnair and Ankola talukas; health good.
Sholapur ...	...	Slight rain in Sholapur and Barsi; cattle disease in Sangola and Sholapur.
Satara ...	...	Crops reaped; average harvest; public health good; days sultry.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Harvest of late crop almost completed; fever in Purusgurh, Sumpgaon, Gokak and Uthnee; small-pox and measles in Belgaum.
Dharwar ...	...	No change in the state of crops and health; cotton-picking commenced.
Kanara ...	...	Second crop satisfactory; fever and cattle disease prevalent; small-pox continues in Bhatkal.
Kaladgi ...	...	Rabi harvest middling; cattle disease in Bijapur and Mudebihal; health good.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rajkot ...	...	Rabi crops good; weather hot; public health good.
Wudwan ...	...	Weather warm; health good; crops in the same state as before. *General Remarks.*—Hot weather fairly begun; harvest nearly complete, except in Sindh.
Bengal—(Mar. 24th)		
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Weather warm; barley about to be cut.
Bankura ...	„	Weather dry, but cloudy in the mornings; winter crops nearly all reaped; rain wanted for cotton and indigo.
Beerbhoom ...	„	Seasonable weather; westerly hot winds commencing; wheat nearly ripe for the sickle; cutting of the sugarcane commenced; prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	A small shower reported at Gurbetta, otherwise no rain heard of. State and prospects of crops as usual, but a good fall of rain in the course of the next ten days will be very beneficial.
Hooghly ...	„	Hot and dry, clear throughout; wind from south; cold-weather crops not yet all gathered; yield pretty fair; tobacco, melons, palwul, and vegetables want water. Water is very scarce for men and cattle, most of the tanks being dry. Damoodah water now coming down Kanna Nuddee and Suruswattee; great relief to parts watered.
24-Pergunnahs ...	„	Weather warm and occasionally cloudy. Harvest of cold-weather crops all but over. Rain is needed to facilitate agricultural operations.
Nuddea ...	0·06	Weather hot and dry. There was a shower of rain on the night of the 18th instant. The cold-weather crops are everywhere in good condition.
Moorshedabad ...	0·02	Weather seasonable; heavier rain fell on Thursday in the north of the district than at and about head-quarters; hail is also reported. Atmosphere slightly cooled by Thursday's rain. All crops excellent, both those cut and those still standing. Slight damage reported from hail.
Dinagepore ...	0·31	Weather fine and hot, with exception of the mornings, which are cloudy and damp. Slight rain has fallen. State and prospects of the crops are good.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	The weather has become very dry, warm and dusty. The crops are, as last reported, generally doing well.
Rajshahye ...	„	The weather has been sultry without rains. State of the crops unchanged, *e. g.*, doing well. Rain is much desired for the lands which are now being ploughed for rice sowings next month.
Rungpore ...	0·33	Weather decidedly warm in the middle of the day. Slight rain fell, and a little hail also, but it has done no harm. State and prospects of the crops good.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Cloudy in the mornings for two or three hours, and then fair and hot. The amun or late rice crop is harvested, and the other crops promise well.
Pubna ...	„	Weather cloudy and warm, with south-easterly wind prevailing. The harvesting of the chaitali (March) crops going on rapidly, and of sugarcane completed. The state and prospects of cheena (millet), boro and jally, spring rices, continue good, but rain is much wanted.
Jalpáiguri ...	1·50	Easterly wind; very cool and pleasant for the time of year. Ploughing for the *bhadai* or early rice crop going on. Rain would be beneficial.
Dacca ...	1·73	Weather cloudy; storms threaten almost every night. State and prospects of crops good.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Seasonable weather. Harvesting of the cold-weather crops going on; yield good.
Gya ...	„	Seasonable weather. The rabi or cold-weather crop is being harvested and is a good crop.
Shahabad ...	„	Heat increasing perceptibly. Cold-weather crops being harvested. Prospects generally very good.
Durbhangah ...	„	Seasonable weather. Harvest commencing generally, promises to be excellent, particularly so in the central and southern tracts.
Mozufferpore ...	„	Weather hot and dry. Prospects of the cold-weather crops excellent.
Sarun ...	„	Weather bright, clear and getting warm; both east and west wind. The bulk of the cold-weather crops has been harvested; rahar pulse fast ripening Indigo sowing is being briskly pushed on; the early sowings have germinated. The new crops are coming into the market. Prices show a downward tendency.
Chumparun ...	„	Easterly winds and light clouds appearing occasionally. The prospects of the crops are most excellent. It is many years since there have been crops so good as those now approaching maturity.
Monghyr ...	„	Seasonable weather. The crops are being cut; outturn good.
Bhágalpur ...	„	Easterly wind prevailing. No rain wanted, until all cold-weather crops are harvested. There is sufficient moisture for low land, amun or late rice sowings; a good deal of this has been got through.
Purneah ...	„	Weather hot, sometimes close and sometimes with west wind. State and prospects of crops are good.
Southal Pergunnahs ...	„	Heat increasing, but less windy. Mowah promises well. Rahar pulse and linseed being reaped.
Cuttack ...	„	Hot and cloudy; threatening storms. Hardly any crops now on the ground.
Balasore ...	„	Weather hot and marked by the absence of the thunderstorms usual at this season. Rain much wanted for ploughing.
Lohardugga ...	„	Weather hot, clouds about. The cold-weather crops are being harvested gradually with excellent results.
Maunbhoom ...	„	Weather excessively hot; clouds have been hanging about the last three or four days. Crops being gathered in. Mowah promises to be abundant.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Burdwan: cholera prevalent in Cúlna and Jehanabad. Bankura: cases of small-pox and cholera reported. Hooghly: cholera increasing. 24-Pergunnahs: fever has considerably decreased at Barripore, but prevails in the neighbourhood; a good deal of cholera, though not of the worst type, is reported in the sub-divisions of Diamond Harbour, Busseerhat, and Satkira; there are also a few cases in the other sub-divisions; sporadic cases of small-pox are also reported. Nuddea: cholera very prevalent. Rajshahye: cases of small-pox and cholera continue to be reported and are more numerous than last week. Furreedpore: general health of the district good; from Deorah station, however, some cases of cholera reported. Backergunge: general health of the district fair. Chittagong: cholera at Sudder station, and rather an epidemic of it near Setakoond; fever prevalent since the rain of last week (a native doctor is on the spot). Patna: health of the district good. Durbhangah: public health good. Sarun: general health good. Bhágalpur: general health very good. Cuttack: a little cholera on the pilgrim routes. Balasore: the ravages of cholera in the track of the recent cyclone continue excessive. Lohardugga: general health good; a few cases of small-pox.

General Remarks.—The weather is becoming very hot. In the Dacca and Chittagong divisions high winds have prevailed and hailstorms and severe gales are reported from some places therein. More or less rain has fallen over about a third of the province, and seems to impend more generally. On the whole, rain is wanted in all the districts, except the few where the cold-

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*			weather crops are yet standing, some damage to which is reported in the Chittagong Division by hailstorm, and from Noakhally, the loss of certain lives from falling of houses through the gales. The prospects of the remaining cold-weather crops continue favourable, and harvesting is progressing rapidly. Indigo sowings have commenced, and spring rice and millets are doing well. Lands are being prepared for the next rice crops, but want of rain interferes with the tillage on many places.
N. W. P.—			
Benares	(Mar. 22nd)	...	No change.
Mirzapur	(24th)	...	Harvest in progress; no change.
Allahabad	(25th)	...	No change.
Banda	(23rd)	...	No change; harvest nearly over.
Hamirpur	(25th)	...	No change.
Agra	(24th)	...	No change.
Meerut	„	*Nil*	
Bareilly	„	„	Barley harvest commenced.
Punjab—			
Delhi	(Mar. 24th)	...	Slight drizzle; health good; crops ripening.
Hissar	„	...	Crops ripening; health generally good; but small-pox, pleurisy and fever in some places; cattle disease over.
Umballa	„	...	Crops and health good.
Jullundur	„	...	Crops and health good.
Lahore	„	...	Crops and health good.
Mooltan	„	...	Crops average; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan	„	0·50	Health and harvest prospects good; cattle disease much decreased.
Peshawar	...	...	Probable outturn of harvest below average; health good.
			General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects on the whole favourable; crops ripening; public health generally good; cattle murrain disappearing.
Oudh—			
Lucknow	(Mar. 24th)	*Nil*	Harvest being gathered; new grain coming into market; prospects favourable; weather clear; public health good.
Sitapur	...	„	
Fyzabad	...	„	
C. Provinces—			
UpperGodavari	(Mar.20th)	...	Weather cloudy; health good; prices easy.
Sambalpur	...	...	Weather clear; harvest over; health good.
Bilaspur	...	...	Slight rain on 19th; rabi good; cholera in places; small-pox prevalent; prices steady.
Raipur	(Mar. 21st)	...	Weather clear; rabi excellent; health good; prices easy.
Chhindwara	(Mar. 22nd)	...	Weather clear and sultry; rabi cutting; health good; prices steady.
Balaghât	...	...	Weather clear; rabi cutting; health good; prices steady.
Bhandara	(Mar. 23rd)	...	Weather clear and close; rabi cutting; small-pox and fever prevalent; prices easy.
Nagpur	(Mar. 24th)	...	Weather warm; rabi threshing; cattle disease abating; prices stationary.
Wardha	...	...	Small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore	...	...	Weather clear; outturn of wheat good; small-pox prevalent.
Saugor	..	...	Weather warm; rabi reaping; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Seoni	...	...	Weather clear; reaping of rabi continues.
Narsingpur	...	...	Prospects of crops good; small-pox declining; prices stationary.
Nimar	...	...	Small-pox increasing; prices easy.
Damoh, Mandla		...	Prospects good; prices stationary.
			General Remarks.—Prices of food grains continue easy, and the public health is good, except in a few districts in which small-pox is more or less prevalent.
Mysore and Coorg—			
Mysore, Coorg	(Mar. 25th)	...	Crops continue thriving; rain wanted in Coorg for coffee and cardamoms; cattle disease prevalent in parts of two districts; public health generally good; agricultural prospects good.
Assam—			
Sylhet	(Mar. 25th)	...	Fine and breezy weather; ploughing for aous crop continues; rice market steady.
Gauhâti	„ ...	1·78	Weather more or less unsettled and overcast, with occasional rain storms; rain favourable to the sowing of aous; public health good, but small-pox at Burpetta.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraoti	(Mar. 25th)	...	New grain being brought to market; public health good.
Rajpootana—			
Meywar	(Mar. 19th)	...	Good supply of water; health and prospects good.
Marwar	(16th)	...	Water in wells begun to fail; health good; prospects excellent; weather becoming much hotter.
Bhurtpore	(24th)	...	Prospects continue the same; health good.
Harowtee	(20th)	...	Prospects and health unchanged.
Ajmere	(25th)	...	Weather, health, and prospects good.
Jeypore	„	...	
Central India—			
Indore	(Mar. 24th)	...	Health and agricultural prospects continue good in Central India; though opium harvest has suffered from heat and wind.
Gwalior		...	
Rutlam		...	
Neemuch		...	
Nepal—	(Mar. 19th)	*Nil*	Good rain required.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF BRITISH INDIA FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1874.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce,—No. 28 *A., dated the* 30*th March* 1875.

[STATISTICS.]

READ—

The Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India for the year ending 31st March 1874.

RESOLUTION.

1. The publication of this annual volume has unfortunately been so much delayed that the observations reviewing the results will be comparatively brief. Arrangements have now been made which will ensure the publication of future volumes, commencing with that for the current year, at a very much earlier date.

2. The aggregate value of the sea-borne trade of the country for the year amounted, exclusive of stores and treasure on account of Government, to £128,707,272 against £121,012,648 in the year 1872-73, *viz.*—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase in 1873-74.
	£	£	£
Foreign Trade	91,531,103	94,277,080	2,745,977
Interportal Trade	29,481,545	34,430,192	4,948,647

shewing a total increase of 6·3 per cent. over the value of the trade of the previous year. In 1872-73 the proportion of foreign and interportal trade respectively to the total value was 75·64 and 24·36 per cent., and in 1873-74 73·25 and 26·75 per cent.

FOREIGN TRADE.

3. The total value of the several classes of the foreign trade in 1872-73 and 1873-74, the average annual value for the quinquennial period 1868-69—

1872-73, and the differences in the separate periods, are shewn in the annexed table :—

		1872-73.	1873-74.	Annual average of the five years, 1868-69 to 1872-73.	VALUE IN 1873-74, MORE OR LESS THAN	
					1872-73.	The annual average of the five years 1868-69 to 1872-73.
		£	£	£	£	£
Imports	Merchandise	30,473,069	31,644,697	32,688,621	+ 1,171,628	— 1,013,924
	Treasure	4,556,585	5,792,534	10,137,196	+ 1,235,949	— 344,662
	Government Stores	7,87,492	948,912	246,553	+ 161,420	+ 702,359
	Total*	35,029,654	37,437,231	42,825,817	+ 2,407,577	— 5,388,586
Exports	Merchandise	55,227,495	54,960,778	55,855,742	— 266,717	— 894,964
	Treasure	1,273,954	1,879,071	1,216,745	+ 605,117	+ 662,326
	Government Treasure	24,125	35,000	269,828	+ 10,875	— 234,828
	Total*	56,501,449	56,839,849	57,072,487	+ 338,400	— 232,638
Total of foreign trade	Merchandise	85,700,564	86,605,475	88,544,363	+ 904,911	— 1,938,888
	Treasure	5,830,539	7,671,605	11,353,941	+ 1,841,066	— 3,682,336
	Total*	91,531,103	94,277,080	99,898,304	+ 2,745,977	— 5,621,224
Government Stores and Treasure		811,617	983,912	516,381	+ 172,295	+ 467,531

This table exhibits once for all the value of Government transactions in the import and export of merchandise and treasure, but in the following remarks and tables only private trade will be taken into account.

4. From this table it will be seen that the imports of merchandise exceeded those of 1872-73 by upwards of a million sterling, but that the value is still a good deal below the average of the five preceding years. The same remarks apply to the imports of treasure.

5. The export of merchandise has again fallen off in value, being a little less than in 1872-73 (when it was less than in the previous year), and considerably less than the average of the five years. The export of treasure has on the other hand increased.

6. The share taken by each of the seaboard provinces of India in the total trade is shewn in the statement below :

	Imports.		Exports.		Total of Imports and Exports.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bengal — Merchandise	15,318,230	15,008,396	24,618,538	22,778,729	39,936,768	37,787,125
Bengal — Treasure	1,096,552	1,943,506	75,981	423,091	1,172,533	2,366,597
Bombay — Merchandise	10,225,684	11,334,111	19,929,315	20,871,314	30,154,999	32,205,425
Bombay — Treasure	2,780,474	3,390,856	959,536	792,257	3,740,010	4,183,113
Sindh — Merchandise	316,757	278,266	657,994	1,226,743	974,751	1,505,009
Sindh — Treasure	8,982	4,884	3,859	9,161	12,841	14,045
Madras — Merchandise	2,932,196	3,240,870	6,244,668	6,618,393	9,176,864	9,859,263
Madras — Treasure	597,657	397,247	215,978	639,754	813,635	1,037,001
British Burmah — Merchandise	1,680,202	1,783,054	3,776,980	3,465,599	5,457,182	5,248,653
British Burmah — Treasure	72,920	56,041	18,600	14,808	91,520	70,849
Total of India — Merchandise	30,473,069	31,644,697	55,227,495	54,960,778	85,700,564	86,605,475
Total of India — Treasure	4,556,585	5,792,534	1,273,954	1,879,071	5,830,539	7,671,605
Total	35,029,654	37,437,231	56,501,449	56,839,849	91,531,103	94,277,080

The trade was thus shared in about the following proportions :

Bengal	42·59 per cent.
Bombay	38·60 „
Sindh	1·61 „
Madras	11·55 „
British Burmah	5·65 „

* These totals are exclusive of Government stores and treasure.

Imports from principal Countries.

7. The total value of merchandise and treasure, combined, imported from each principal foreign country in the years 1872-73 and 1873-74 respectively was as follows :—

Countries.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase in 1873-74.	Decrease in 1873-74.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom and Suez*	27,493,867	28,906,389	1,412,522	
France	378,282	362,388		15,894
Germany	47,494	23,423		24,071
Mediterranean Ports	298,821	462,716	163,895	
Other European countries	27,566	24,193		3,373
America	62,482	98,295	35,813	
West Indies	136	38		98
Africa and adjacent Coasts	263,317	185,354		77,963
Mauritius	300,225	442,490	142,265	
Réunion (Bourbon)	71,244	1,172		70,072
Red Sea	426,382	416,446		9,936
Aden	143,624	168,435	24,811	
Persian Gulf	875,082	847,787		27,295
Sonmeance and Mekran	27,591	28,577	986	
Laccadives and Maldives	50,711	40,790		9,921
Ceylon	902,465	899,510		2,955
Straits Settlements	766,630	1,000,366	233,736	
China	2,370,116	3,138,383	768,267	
Other countries in Asia	68,009	44,942		23,067
Australia	455,610	345,537		110,073
Total	35,029,654	37,437,231	2,782,295	374,718
Net increase			2,407,577	

8. The main fluctuations in the trade with each of the countries above named are given below. The causes of the fluctuations in the principal articles of trade, as far as these are known and as far as it seems necessary to refer to them, will be given further on.

9. Of the countries the trade with which increased, the *United Kingdom* (including the transit trade *viâ* Suez) had the largest share. The increase was due principally to larger imports of coal, cotton piece-goods, liquors, machinery, railway materials, and treasure. Decreases occurred in cotton twist and yarn, copper, zinc, woollen goods, and a few other articles. The increases and decreases under each principal head are shewn below.

Nature of goods.	Total value in 1872-73.	Total value in 1873-74.	Increase in 1873-74.
INCREASES.	£	£	
Coal	456,315	672,400	216,085
Cotton piece-goods	14,185,351	14,723,279	537,928
Liquors	1,143,762	1,315,882	172,120
Machinery	500,541	994,975	494,434
Iron	731,171	760,678	29,507
Paper	249,643	291,784	42,141
Railway materials	327,012	438,153	111,141
Salt	711,533	737,267	25,734
Silk piece-goods	266,131	307,191	41,060
Treasure	1,859,146	2,422,777	563,631
DECREASES.			Decrease in 1873-74.
Apparel	529,992	491,142	38,850
Cotton twist and yarn	2,647,581	2,629,359	18,222
Cotton goods, other sorts	2,494	2,399	95
Drugs and medicines	179,997	138,941	41,056
Copper	470,647	393,403	77,244
Spelter or zinc	121,497	48,709	72,788
Umbrellas	106,154	73,820	32,334
Woollen piece-goods	640,609	559,682	80,927

* Being British trade, almost entirely.

Mediterranean Ports.—The large increase in the trade was caused by greater imports of beads and false pearls, corals, cotton piece-goods and twist, liquors, salt, and woollen goods. The direct import trade from the Mediterranean shows a remarkably rapid increase in value. Amounting in 1869-70 to only £12,292, it rose to £135,172, £284,257, and £297,893 in the three following years, and in the year of report the total value was £412,706.

America.—The increase is mainly due to the greater value of the imports of ice, mineral oil, paints and colours, wood and manufactures thereof, and rosin.

Mauritius.—The increase is the result of the revival of the sugar trade from the depression of the previous year. The imports of this article exceeded those of 1872-73 by £148,969 or 52 per cent., though they were still more than 19 per cent. below the imports of 1871-72.

Aden.—The imports of gums, ivory, and metals increased.

Straits Settlements.—Increases appear under many heads, the chief being canes, which increased by £3,148, drugs and medicines by £6,660, earthen and porcelain ware by £5,041, tin (cast) by £61,183, silk (raw) £35,637, silk piece-goods £6,977, tobacco £5,067, and twist £2,048. Treasure also shews an increase of £164,750, or 158·5 per cent. Decreases occurred in candles, cocoanuts, coffee, cotton piece-goods, dyeing and colouring materials, mats, raw hemp, steel and copper, and spices.

China.—The trade increased in glassware by £15,824, grain and pulse by £15,744, rice from Hong-kong representing almost the whole of the imports under this head, spirits £1,590, silk (raw) £111,484, silk piece-goods £38,500, tobacco £6,980; there were also increases in some other articles. Treasure increased by £703,376, or 68·8 per cent. There were decreases in the following articles to the amount stated against each: Apparel £4,321, fireworks £9,148, copper £8,334, paints and colours £10,492, sugar £29,052, tea £50,746, umbrellas £8,851.

10. With the undermentioned countries our trade shews a decrease as compared with last year—

France.—The decrease against France is the result of a decrease in merchandise less an increase in treasure. The chief increases were in apparel £6,630, cotton piece-goods £10,338, and coral, unwrought, £2,864; and the chief decreases in salt £13,427, silk manufactures £11,250, wines and liqueurs £1,630, and spirits £29,217.

Germany.—The decreases are mainly in candles £1,403, cotton piece-goods £1,276, liquors of all kinds £8,062, and machines and machinery, which shew a decrease of £12,840, or more than 99 per cent. on the imports of the previous year. There are small increases in apparel, coal, salt, and woollen goods.

The decrease in the trade with other European countries is not material.

Africa.—The chief decreases were in silk manufactures £14,068, but the imports in the previous year were nearly as much as this in excess of the imports of 1870-71 and 1871-72; spices £24,783, and treasure £39,628. In ivory and manufactures thereof there was increase of £19,453.

Réunion.—The decrease was almost entirely in treasure, of which none was imported during the year against £70,000 in the previous year. The imports of merchandise from Réunion are quite insignificant.

Red Sea.—The chief items of decrease were coffee £6,846, drugs and medicines £3,132, salt £2,191, and treasure £4,494. Fruits and vegetables increased by £3,165, and gums by £4,703.

Persian Gulf.—The decreases occurred mainly in cotton £62,549, precious stones and pearls £24,586, salt £7,942, seeds £4,729, silk (raw) £8,000, wool (raw) £9,158. Treasure increased by £73,057. The principal increase in merchandise was in fruits and vegetables, £33,368.

Other countries in Asia—Shew a considerable increase in consequence of the importation of a large quantity of rice imported from Saigon and Siam on account of Government for the relief of the distress in Behar. This item stands for £180,124 against £5 in the previous year. Omitting this increase, the private trade fell off by £23,067. There was a considerable decrease against copper and tin, the import of which fell off almost to nothing during the year.

Australia.—The decrease is wholly under treasure, which diminished by £191,953. In merchandise there was a considerable increase amounting to £81,880, the great bulk of which was in coal £27,977, and copper (cast) £47,403.

The fluctuations in the trade with the other countries mentioned in the table do not require special notice.

Exports to principal foreign countries.

11. The following table exhibits the value of the merchandise and treasure exported to each principal foreign country during the year as compared with 1872-73:—

Countries.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase in 1873-74.	Decrease in 1873-74.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom and Suez	28,666,818	28,885,756	218,938	
France	2,673,000	3,134,078	461,078	
Germany	196,453	60,145	...	136,308
Mediterranean Ports	2,153,122	2,232,291	79,169	
Other Countries in Europe	393,658	510,104	116,446	
America	2,045,928	1,825,222	...	220,706
West Indies	198,585	299,934	101,349	
Africa and adjacent Coasts	329,931	295,784	...	34,147
Mauritius	942,063	948,731	6,668	
Réunion	63,594	50,113	...	13,481
Red Sea	253,911	265,056	11,145	
Aden	345,805	381,406	35,601	
Persian Gulf	1,326,741	1,244,517	...	82,224
Sonmeanee and Mekran	36,470	28,314	...	8,156
Laccadives and Maldives	31,567	27,487	...	4,080
Ceylon	2,313,906	2,822,794	508,888	
Straits Settlements	2,039,270	2,003,706	...	35,564
China	12,259,135	11,506,632	...	752,503
Other countries in Asia	124,764	102,280	...	22,484
Australia	106,728	215,499	108,771	
Total ...	56,501,449	56,839,849	1,648,053	1,309,653

Shewing a nett increase of £338,400.

12. The general increase in the value of the export trade is due entirely to treasure, of which more to the value of £605,117 was exported in 1873-74 than in the previous year, a considerable portion of the increase (£526,177) having fallen to the United Kingdom.

13. In merchandise generally, there was a considerable falling off. The countries with which an increase is shewn are the United Kingdom (including the trade *viâ* Suez), France, the Mediterranean Ports, and "other countries in Europe," the West Indies, Mauritius, the Red Sea, Aden, Ceylon and Australia.

14. The subjoined table shews the articles in which occurred the main fluctuations of trade with the United Kingdom (including the transit trade *viâ* Suez).

Nature of Goods.	Total value in 1872-73.	Total value in 1873-74.	Increase in 1873-74.
	£	£	£
Increases.			
Coffee	740,581	806,532	65,951
Indigo	2,235,827	2,523,511	287,684
Rice	2,599,595	2,785,525	185,930
Wheat	88,861	643,315	554,454
Hides and skins	1,910,225	1,952,231	42,006
Lac: shell, stick and other kinds, not including lac-dye	96,894	156,737	59,843
Seeds	608,628	985,473	376,845
Silk, manufactures of	125,413	136,069	10,656
Tea	1,560,564	1,734,509	173,945
Teak timber	322,452	345,825	23,373
Wool, raw	855,638	963,282	107,644
Treasure	1,900	528,077	526,177
Decreases.			Decrease in 1873-74.
Cotton, raw	10,570,950	9,629,507	941,443
Cutch and gambier	142,149	58,460	83,689
Dyeing and colouring materials (not including indigo and lac-dye)	244,949	156,956	87,993
India rubber	119,458	80,921	38,537
Jute, raw	3,492,482	3,149,024	343,458
Oils	218,150	143,268	74,882
Saltpetre	301,520	259,873	41,347
Silk, raw	829,562	600,209	229,353
Sugar	426,998	167,692	259,306
Shawls	90,861	68,312	22,549

United Kingdom.—The chief increases occurred in treasure, as said above, in coffee £65,951, indigo £287,684, rice £185,930, wheat £554,454, or nearly

624 per cent.; hides and skins £42,006, seeds £376,845, silk manufactures £10,656, tea £173,945, teak timber £23,373, wool (raw) £107,644. There were decreases in cotton (raw) £941,443, jute (raw) £343,458, oils £74,882, saltpetre £41,347, silk (raw) £229,353, sugar £259,306, and smaller decreases in some other articles.

France.—Coffee increased by £215,053, cotton wool by £173,441, rice by £12,780, and wheat by £12,618. The increase in seeds was very material, amounting to £275,677; raw silk also shows an increase of £95,897, and spices of £59,541. The chief decreases were in indigo £206,321, hides and skins £41,620, jute (raw) £44,147, and shawls £79,000.

The Mediterranean Ports—The following articles shew increases to the amounts noted: coffee £47,600, cotton £155,763, seeds £41,953, silk £53,353, tobacco £17,934. There were decreases in rice £26,309, hides and skins £175,490, and teak, of which none was exported against £7,451 last year.

Other countries in Europe—Shew a remarkable increase in coffee (£100,145), cotton (raw) £143,875, tobacco £14,535. On the other hand, dyeing and colouring materials, rice, and hides shew a considerable decrease. The increases and decreases are thus apportioned: The export of cotton to Russia declined from £148,854 to £56,559; indigo on the other hand increased from £8,582 to £35,409. The total nett decrease was £67,124. The trade with Austria (exclusive of the trade to Trieste, which is classed in the present returns under Mediterranean Ports) increased by £89,094, nearly the whole of which was in coffee. The exports to Holland increased from £141,935 to £238,490. Cotton (raw) increased by £208,834 and teak by £6,111. Rice decreased by £28,755, and of indigo none was exported against £88,142 last year. The exports to Spain increased by £13,882, the increase being due to the exports of cotton (raw) and of tobacco to Gibraltar. The value of this article was £14,587 against £3 in the previous year. Cotton increased from £3,000 to £30,336. Rice and seeds fell off materially.

West Indies.—The increase is due to rice, the value of which was £281,652 against £181,488 in 1872-73.

Mauritius.—The increase is in treasure. Merchandise shews a large decrease generally, the most important fluctuations being in rice and provisions and oilman's stores. Other food-grains, oil, and tobacco increased.

Red Sea.—A large increase in the export of wheat is shewn against a great decrease in the export of rice. Cotton piece-goods also increased.

Aden.—Cotton piece-goods and twist increased, and there were small increases in other articles. Rice and hides fell considerably.

Ceylon.—Cotton piece-goods shew an increase of £21,971, cotton (raw) of £14,111, paddy and rice £323,790. The remainder of the increases are distributed through a number of articles, and are not individually material. Both the increases and decreases indicate ordinary fluctuations of trade.

Australia.—The increase was in merchandise and occurred mainly in rice (£34,206), gunny bags £45,557, and vegetable oil £26,945.

15. Trade decreased with Germany, America, Africa, Réunion, the Persian Gulf, Sonmeeanee and Mekran, Laccadives and Maldives, the Straits Settlements, and China.

Germany.—There was a general and considerable decrease in all enumerated articles of merchandise except teak. No coffee was exported during the year against £57,224 last year. Raw cotton and oils also fell off very much, the former by £56,805, the latter by £18,387.

America.—Seeds improved by £172,177 and indigo by £87,633; raw jute, spices, saltpetre, gunny bags and cloths, and tea fell off.

Réunion—Shews a large decrease (£23,688) in rice, with a set off of £17,200 in wheat.

The *Straits Settlements* also shew a decrease amounting to £127,710 in rice; jade stone fell off to nothing against £15,020, the value of the exports of the previous year. There were also decreases in sundry other articles. The chief increases were in opium (£168,617) and precious stones and pearls (£37,170).

China.—Decreases are exhibited in cotton (raw) £288,573, rice £111,262 or 99 per cent, opium £255,252. Increases occurred chiefly in cotton twist (£13,545) and spices (£21,182).

The fluctuations with the other countries named above are not material, and need not be recapitulated.

Principal Imports.

16. In the following table are shewn the quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise imported, excluding treasure and Government stores :—

Articles.		Quantities.			Value.		
		1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase or decrease in 1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase or decrease in 1873-74.
					£	£	£
Apparel		...	...	...	601,258	578,220	— 23,038
Books and paper		...	...	...	370,840	416,540	+ 45,700
Coal	Tons	310,260	354,230	+ 43,970	476,202	722,166	+ 245,964
Cotton piece goods	Yds.	928,064,478	944,611,630	+16,547,154			
" "	Pairs	14,593,780	16,575,226	+ 1,981,487	14,545,772	15,104,897	+ 559,125
" "	Dozens	815,200	546,031	— 269,169			
" "	Pieces	25,673	9,866	— 15,807			
Cotton, twist and yarn	Gross Reels	89,657	88,844	— 813			
" "	lbs.	32,192,843	30,947,634	— 1,245,209	2,688,476	2,679,728	— 8,748
Drugs and medicines		...	...	...	315,251	271,885	— 43,366
Dyeing and colouring materials		...	...	...	187,119	140,538	— 46,581
Fruits and vegetables		...	...	...	283,152	316,110	+ 32,958
Liquors, malt	Gals.	1,536,196	1,435,345	— 101,151	363,196	337,915	— 25,281
Wines, &c.	"	592,831	545,043	— 47,788	511,864	476,196	— 35,668
Spirits	"	723,609	608,824	— 114,785	553,884	488,597	— 65,287
Machinery		...	...	...	517,316	1,002,347	+ 485,031
Metals, iron, cast	cwts.	9,749	27,023	+ 17,274	2,430	5,664	+ 3,234
" wrought	"	682,187	776,667	+ 94,180	362,324	416,192	+ 53,868
" other sorts	"	...	...	...	382,389	356,026	— 26,363
Copper, cast	"	32,391	24,056	— 8,335	132,103	98,144	— 33,959
" wrought	"	39,962	30,881	— 3,081	171,127	156,120	— 15,007
" other sorts	"	...	...	...	275,559	258,459	— 17,100
Tin, cast	"	16,246	30,328	+ 14,082	73,172	136,414	+ 63,242
" wrought	"	3,488	7,593	+ 4,105			
" "	Boxes	4,292	13,741	+ 9,449	9,925	27,383	+ 17,458
" other sorts	"	...	...	...	2,400	1,601	— 799
" all other sorts		...	...	...	391,192	282,204	— 108,988
Provisions and oilman's stores		...	...	...	328,867	332,102	+ 3,235
Railway materials		...	...	...	327,466	438,847	+ 111,381
Salt	tons	276,747	279,245	+ 2,498	828,703	835,354	+ 6,651
Silk, raw	lbs.	1,930,910	2,282,758	+ 351,848	659,480	786,914	+ 127,434
" Manufactures of—							
" "	Yards	1,965,615	5,419,646	+ 454,031			
" "	Dozens	1,790	2,217	+ 427			
" "	No.	2,055	452	— 1,603	560,646	608,374	+ 47,728
" "	lbs.	2,655	2,078	— 577			
Spices	cwts.	274,020	233,474	— 40,546	216,381	150,562	— 65,819
Sugar, &c.	"	342,450	435,570	+ 93,120	440,146	558,978	+ 118,832
Tea	lbs.	2,465,761	1,828,571	— 637,190	246,576	182,858	— 63,718
Woollen Manufactures—							
Woollen piece-goods	Yards	6,872,570	6,068,538	— 804,032			
" "	Pairs	29,190	37,777	+ 8,587			
" "	No.	599	1,594	+ 995	654,357	582,614	— 71,743
" "	Pieces	206	2,161	+ 1,955			
" other sorts		...	...	...	65,173	86,297	+ 21,124
All other articles		...	...	...	2,927,720	2,807,851	— 119,869
Total		...	...	...	30,473,069	31,644,697	+ 1,171,628 (Net)

17. The table shews a recovery from the depression of the previous year, the increased value of the imports amounting to £1,171,628, or 3·84 per cent. more than in 1872-73, and £833,922, or 2·70 per cent. more than in 1871-72. The articles in which the largest increases occurred were cotton piece-goods, machinery, coal, silk (raw), sugar, railway materials, tin (cast) and iron (wrought). The articles which shew much decrease are liquors, metals (of sorts unenumerated in the returns), spices, tea, and woollen piece-goods.

18. The increase in the value of *cotton goods, viz.*, £550,377, after deducting the small decrease of £8,748 in twist and yarn, is very satisfactory. The value of the imports in this year was in fact the highest on record of any year except 1868-69, when the tariff values were higher than at present by about 15 per cent., and 1870-71, which was a year of excessive importations; and the figures for the first eight months of the current year (1874-75) indicate a probable further increase over the value of last year's imports. There is therefore no indication at present of the realization of the apprehensions expressed by merchants of the effect of the rise of mills in India on this trade. The increase was shared between Madras and Bombay, the largest proportion of the increase falling to Bombay, where the imports exceeded by 19 per cent. those of the previous year. In the other provinces the imports decreased; in Bengal their value was less by 4·60 per cent. than in 1871-72. The cause assigned for this result by the Commissioner of Customs at Bombay in the introduction to the annual volume of the trade and navigation of that Presidency for the year 1873-74, *viz.*, that the lower prices which were the result of the scarcity in Bengal caused the transfer of orders to Bombay, is probably correct.

19. *Coal* shews a considerable increase in both quantity and value, the largest portion being for the account of the Bombay Presidency. *Machinery* also largely increased, the value of the imports being more than 84 per cent. in excess of the average of the five previous years. These figures are satisfactory; they seem to shew that India is beginning to emerge from the state of a country of production only, and is taking its stand among manufacturing nations. The number of cotton, jute and other mills which are springing up in the great centres of production furnish *primâ facie* evidence of the capacity of the country for competing not unsuccessfully with others in the field of manufacturing industry, the comparative want of capital being compensated by the abundant and cheap supply of labour.

20. The *metal trade* generally continued depressed during the year. Iron and tin increased in value by £30,739 and £79,901 respectively, but copper again fell off very considerably, shewing a decrease of £65,766 on the importations of the previous year when they were much below the average value of previous importations. All other kinds of metals also decreased in value by the sum of £108,988. In copper the chief decline occurred again in the imports from the United Kingdom. As observed in the Resolution recorded on the returns for 1872-73, the metal trade has for some time past been declining year by year, and the high prices ruling in England have had much to do with the decline of the trade. To this cause was added in 1873-74 the scarcity in Bengal. In years of plenty in India the people invest freely in utensils of metal, and especially of copper, but in years of distress earthenware vessels must serve their purpose.

21. *Salt* increased in quantity by 2,498 tons, and in value by £6,651 over last year, the imports being materially in excess of the annual average of the past six years.

22. *Silk (raw)* shews the large increase of £127,434. Of the total quantity imported (2,282,758 lbs. valued at £786,914), the great bulk came from China and the Straits Settlements, the former country sending 1,899,637 lbs., valued at £631,433, and the Straits 320,834 lbs. valued at £129,791. Most of the imports were directed to Bombay (£697,856) and Burma (£80,319).

23. *Sugar* has improved. It is still below the import of 1871-72, but as observed in the Resolution on the returns of 1872-73, the importation in that year from Mauritius was uncommonly large.

24. *Tea* shews a diminution in quantity and value, doubtless the result of the increasing competition of Indian-grown teas with foreign imports.

25. The imports of *woollen goods* are rather less than they were in 1872-73, but in that year they had exceeded by 40 per cent. the importations of 1871-72. The value of the trade (£668,911) was still well above the average (£635,389) of the five previous years. The decrease was important in Bengal; Bombay shews a greatly augmenting trade in these goods.

Principal Exports.

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

Articles.		Quantities.			Value.		
		1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase or decrease in 1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase or decrease in 1873-74.
Indian Merchandise.					£	£	£
Coffee	lbs.	41,462,705	40,715,638	— 747,067	1,128,549	1,487,467	+ 358,918
Cotton, raw	„	494,214,447	504,065,620	+ 9,851,173	14,022,108	13,216,185	— 805,923
Grain,—rice	cwt.	22,973,797	19,865,184	— 3,108,613	5,701,430	5,465,470	- 235,960
paddy ...	„	320,159	440,201	+ 120,042	59,591	84,328	+ 24,737
wheat ...	„	304,016	1,755,954	+ 1,361,844	107,690	827,606	+ 659,916
other sorts ...	„	...	...	...	144,915	170,942	+ 26,027
Hides and skins ...	No.	22,989,615	19,295,552	— 3,694,063	2,921,416	2,618,219	— 303,197
Indigo	cwt.	115,312	115,980	+ 668	3,426,824	3,555,300	+ 128,476
Jute, raw	„	7,080,912	6,127,279	— 953,633	4,142,518	3,436,015	— 706,503
„ manufactures ...	...	...	...	„	189,541	201,669	+ 12,128
Lac of all kinds ...	...	...	...	...	156,901	213,105	+ 56,204
Lac-dye	...	...	...	...	46,779	44,548	— 2,231
Oils	...	...	...	...	335,021	261,641	— 73,380
Opium	chests	82,908	88,726	+ 5,818	11,426,280	11,341,857	— 84,423
Saltpetre	cwts.	518,982	451,197	— 67,785	636,314	464,974	— 71,340
Seeds	...	...	...	...	1,508,241	2,361,423	+ 853,182
Shawls	...	33,115	32,472	— 643	312,545	199,737	— 112,808
Silk, raw	lbs.	2,231,578	2,223,917	— 7,661	1,256,356	1,143,744	— 112,612
„ manufactures ...	...	...	...	...	186,025	222,754	+ 36,729
Spices	cwts.	135,275	223,383	+ 88,108	154,380	226,686	+ 72,326
Sugar, &c.	„	630,938	294,818	— 336,120	492,743	227,823	— 264,920
Tea	lbs.	17,789,911	19,324,235	+ 1,534,324	1,577,691	1,742,926	+ 165,235
Teak timber	tons	50,443	51,124	+ 681	356,886	381,293	+ 24,007
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	134,381	165,275	+ 30,944
Wool, raw	lbs.	20,394,718	20,383,372	— 61,346	838,042	938,330	+ 100,294
All other articles ...	...	...	...	...	2,217,747	2,115,096	— 102,651
Total ...	...	...	...	...	53,440,383	53,114,419	— 325,964
Foreign Merchandise.							
Cotton manufactures ...	...	...	...	...	1,004,610	1,072,740	+ 68,130
Other articles ...	...	...	...	...	782,502	773,619	— 8,883
Total ...	...	...	...	...	1,787,112	1,846,359	+ 59,247
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	55,227,495	54,960,778	— 266,717 (Net)

27. The chief increases were in coffee, wheat, indigo, lac of all kinds (not including lac-dye), seeds, silk manufactures, spices, tea, teak timber, tobacco, and raw wool.

Coffee increased in value by £358,918, while the quantity diminished considerably. The bulk of the exports is sent to the United Kingdom, France, the Mediterranean Ports and Austria.

The increase in *Wheat* is satisfactory. The duty on this article was taken off in January 1873 on the representation of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, who urged that the weight of the duty and the length of the sea voyage practically rendered it impossible for Indian wheat to compete successfully in the English market with any country except perhaps California and Australia. The argument seemed sound, the amount of duty realised from wheat was comparatively small, and it was clearly an object to induce in a country like India the extended cultivation of the best of food-grains for which large tracts in many provinces are admirably adapted. The duty was accordingly remitted, with the result that the trade leaped from an export of 394,010 cwts., valued at £167,690 in 1872-73 to 1,755,954 cwts., valued at £827,606 in 1873-74, and the figures for the first eight months of the current year indicate little if any falling off. The average export for the five years preceding 1873-74 was 326,664 cwt. valued at £127,702, and this average was swelled by an unusually large export in 1871-72, caused by the prevalence of distress in Persia. The bulk of the increase was caused by the trade with the United Kingdom.

In *Indigo* the figures shew a very much larger proportionate increase in value than in quantity. In Bengal there was a deficient crop, and the quantity exported from Calcutta was consequently much smaller than in the previous year (73,707 cwts. against 85,496 cwts.), but the prices obtained, in consequence of an active demand, were good. The exports from Madras, Bombay and Sindh were larger than in the previous year both in quantity and value.

Lac (*Shell and Stick*) shews a considerable increase in value, the result, according to the returns, of an increased quantity exported. But in fact the value recorded is only the tariff value, the real value being very much higher. Prices for all kinds have reached during the current year an unprecedented level. On the other hand the trade in lac-dye, which has to compete with cochineal and other dyes, was and continues to be depressed, notwithstanding the remission of the export duty in November 1874.

Seeds.—The trade recovered to a great extent from the depression of 1872-73, the demand for the American and European markets, which had fallen off in the previous year, having revived, and the crops being good.

The trade in *Indian tea* largely increased. The exports amounted to lbs. 19,324,235, valued at £1,742,926 against lbs. 17,789,911 valued at £1,577,691 in the previous year. In 1863-64 the Indian tea trade amounted to only £220,394.

The increase in the export trade in *tobacco* is noteworthy. It is the result of a demand which arose in 1871-72 for the European Continental market, and which has continued steadily to increase. Much the largest share of the exports is furnished by Bengal.

28. The articles in which the principal decreases occurred were cotton (raw), rice, hides and skins, jute (raw), oils, opium, saltpetre, shawls, silk (raw), sugar and other saccharine substances, and all other, or unenumerated articles.

In *cotton* the decrease was in value, the quantity exported having exceeded that of the previous year by nearly ten million pounds. The increase is due to Bombay alone, the exports from that Presidency having exceeded those of the previous year by more than 73½ million pounds. From other provinces the exports diminished, and notably in Bengal, where the decrease amounted to upwards of 46 million pounds. The decreases in Madras, British Burmah, and Sind were 6½ million pounds, 9,160,676 lbs., and 1,806,357 lbs. respectively. In Bengal cotton the decrease lies in the exports to the United Kingdom, which fell off by more than 34¾ million pounds, to China (3,203,917 lbs.), to France (3,036,139 lbs.), the Mediterranean Ports (2,917,700 lbs.), and other countries in Europe (2,308,646 lbs.). The lower prices realised are not supposed to be due to any deterioration in the quality of the cotton shipped from India, but to the English market being well supplied at moderate prices with better cotton from

America and other producing countries. It should not be inferred, however, that the lowness of prices has necessarily materially affected the area of production of cotton, for the demand for local consumption in mills now absorbs a substantial proportion of that share of the crop which was formerly available for export.

The scarcity in Bengal explains the decrease in *rice*. The crop in Burmah, from which most of the rice exported from India is sent, was extraordinarily large, but a very considerable portion of it was sent to Bengal and was not available for exportation to foreign countries.

In *hides* and *skins* the decrease is considerable, amounting to £303,197. But the exports in 1872-73 were £395,556 in excess of those of the previous year. The present decrease may therefore be merely a fluctuation of trade. It admits of doubt, however, whether the decrease of this trade is much to be regretted. The number of cattle slaughtered in India is insufficient for the supply of any very large trade in hides, and an increase in the exports generally indicates heavy mortality in beasts, the result of plague, drought or other extraordinary causes, while a falling off in the trade in any year may perhaps be taken to mean that cattle have not suffered materially, and that agricultural prosperity in the districts has not been checked by the loss of the stock which is the cultivator's and carrier's capital, and of which at the best there is hardly enough in the country.

Jute (*raw*) was depressed consequent on previous over-trading. The area of cultivation was restricted coincident with lower prices offered to cultivators when the reaction commenced, and the home markets having been glutted, the exports fell off in quantity and value.

Saltpetre fell off both in quantity and value, but was still in excess of the average of the five years previous to 1872-73. In that year the trade was unusually active.

Shawls shew a considerable decrease in value, but there was a very large increase in the previous year, during which the trade seemed to have more than recovered from the shock of the Franco-Prussian war, and the present depression, which has been the cause of some distress to the shawl industry of the Punjab and Kashmir, may be merely the result of over-stocked markets. It appears, however, that shawls are not at present in fashion in Europe.

Silk (*raw*) also shews a great reduction in value, much greater than in quantity. With the revival of the silk industry in Europe after the partial disappearance of the silk-worm disease, and the rise of a considerable trade in raw silk produced by Japan and China, Indian silk has been greatly depreciated in value, and the prospect of a revival in the face of prices which yield little if any profit to shippers is not hopeful.

Sugar has fallen off by £264,920 from the exports of 1872-73, when they were £204,695 in excess of 1871-72, and largely in excess of the average export since 1868-69.

Customs Receipts.

29. The gross amount of customs duty collected on Imports and Exports was :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	Decrease in 1873-74.
	£	£	
On Imports	4,177,102	4,161,716	15,386
On Exports	798,975	724,072	74,903
Total	4,976,077	4,885,788	90,289

30. The gross amount of duty collected on the principal and other dutiable articles of import and export is shown in the following statements :—

Imports.

Articles.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase or decrease in 1873-74.
	£	£	
Apparel	44,704	42,861	— 1,843
Cotton goods	816,334	842,510	+ 26,176
Drugs and medicines of all kinds	23,419	20,267	— 3,152
Fruits and vegetables	25,627	27,846	+ 2,219
Metals	99,035	92,931	— 6,104
Provisions, &c.	23,463	24,406	+ 943
Salt	2,530,325	2,485,921	— 44,404
Silk, raw, and silk goods...	72,903	81,855	+ 8,952
Liquors—Malt liquor	9,452	8,852	— 600
Spirits	184,067	193,261	+ 9,194
Wines	67,549	64,275	— 3,274
Sugar, &c.	32,693	41,475	+ 8,782
Woollen goods	35,876	33,210	— 2,666
Other articles	211,655	202,046	— 9,609
Total	4,177,102	4,161,716	— 15,386

31. **The chief increase was in cotton goods, and the chief decrease in salt, though the quantity imported was greater than in the previous year. This feature was reversed in 1872-73 when, though the quantity imported was less than in 1871-72, the duty realised was larger. The bonding of salt is the explanation of the apparent anomaly.**

Exports.

Articles.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase or decrease in 1873-74.
	£	£	£
Cotton goods	13,166	15,797	+ 2,631
Grain—Rice	606,677	516,266	— 90,411
Paddy	10,820	13,420	+ 2,600
Other sorts	28,977	13,751	— 15,226
Hides and skins (Tanned)	20,858	18,899	— 1,959
Indigo	47,210	47,290	+ 80
Lac of all kinds	8,177	10,334	+ 2,157
Oils	10,709	8,557	— 2,152
Seeds	47,172	72,601	+ 25,429
Other articles	5,209	7,157	+ 1,948
Total	798,975	724,072	— 74,903

32. The chief increase in the export duty is attributable to seeds, and the chief decrease to rice and grain of other sorts. The decrease in the duty on rice mainly occurred in Burmah, the large quantities which would have been available for export to foreign countries having been diverted to Bengal for the relief of distress.

Shipping.

33. The following statement shews the total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared with cargoes to and from foreign ports:—

	1872-73.		1873-74.		Increase or decrease in 1873-74.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered	3,509	1,708,339	3,557	1,647,617	+48	—60,722
Cleared	5,628	2,287,763	5,600	2,253,910	—28	—33,853
Total	9,137	3,996,102	9,157	3,901,527	+20	—94,575

shewing an increase in the number of vessels and a decrease in the aggregate tonnage. Of the vessels which entered, 2,912, aggregating 1,439,156 tons, were British and British Indian craft. The remainder, *viz.*, 645 vessels, measuring 208,461 tons, sailed under Foreign colours. Of these 298 were Arab ships, 64 were French, 40 American, 37 Italian, 17 German, and the rest of various other nationalities.

34. Of the vessels cleared 4,614, measuring 1,829,226 tons, were British and British Indian; of the 986 Foreign vessels (424,684 tons) which cleared, 254 were Arab, 219 French, 149 Italian, 66 American, and 44 German.

Interportal Trade.

35. The following statement shews the share of each Presidency and Province in the interportal trade:—

	Imports.		Exports.		Total Imports and Exports.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bengal ... Merchandise ...	1,636,430	2,964,412	5,156,293	5,762,688	6,792,723	8,726,995
Bengal ... Treasure ...	462,607	1,186,967	886,182	1,624,741	1,348,789	2,811,708
Bombay ... Merchandise ...	4,556,011	3,901,359	3,457,130	3,217,953	8,013,141	7,119,312
Bombay ... Treasure ...	89,020	51,452	708,474	463,122	797,494	514,574
Sindh ... Merchandise ...	1,480,583	1,421,959	1,446,005	1,088,657	2,876,588	2,510,616
Sindh ... Treasure ...	18,079	10,275	2,935	13,817	21,014	24,092
Madras ... Merchandise ...	2,028,624	2,058,384	2,006,081	1,987,992	4,034,705	4,046,376
Madras ... Treasure ...	564,419	431,699	131,109	326,210	695,528	757,909
Burmah ... Merchandise ...	1,951,878	2,516,892	1,240,756	2,428,425	3,192,634	4,944,817
Burmah ... Treasure ...	1,511,471	2,425,309	197,458	548,394	1,708,929	2,973,703
Total ... Merchandise ...	11,603,526	12,862,506	13,306,265	14,485,610	24,909,791	27,348,116
Total ... Treasure ...	2,645,596	4,105,792	1,926,158	2,976,284	4,571,754	7,082,076
Total ...	14,249,122	16,968,298	15,232,423	17,461,894	29,481,545	34,430,192

The trade being shared in about the following proportions: Bengal 33·52 per cent., Burmah 23 per cent., Bombay 22·17 per cent., Madras 13·95 per cent., and Sindh 7·36 per cent.

36. The chief articles of the coasting trade are apparel, coffee, cotton (raw) and cotton piece-goods, drugs and medicines, dyeing and colouring materials, fruits and vegetables (mainly cocoanuts) grain and pulse, gums, hemp, hides and skins, jute (raw), and manufactures of jute, metals, coir and coir rope, provisions, salt, seeds, silk, raw and manufactured, spices, sugar, tobacco, wood, wool (raw) and woollen goods. The trade has been steadily progressing, and the increase last year was considerable.

37. The following statement shews the number of shipping employed in the coasting trade which entered and cleared with cargoes during the year, as compared with the previous year:

Nationality.	1872-73.		1873-74.		Increase or Decrease in 1873-74.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered.						
British	960	816,389	1,129	994,659	+ 169	+178,270
British Indian	574	272,081	594	335,363	+ 20	+ 63,282
Foreign	1,169	90,355	921	75,017	— 248	— 15,338
Native craft	8,739	396,567	8,429	355,561	— 310	— 41,006
Cleared.						
British	1,144	937,246	1,301	1,163,461	+ 157	+226,215
British Indian	529	257,565	521	305,399	— 8	+ 47,834
Foreign	874	64,024	722	53,191	— 152	— 10,833
Native craft	8,745	429,375	7,607	376,397	— 1,138	— 52,978
Total entered and cleared ...	22,734	3,263,602	21,224	3,659,048	— 1,510	+395,446

38. This table shews a nett increase of 395,446 tons in the shipping employed in the coasting trade.

39. British and British Indian vessels increased in numbers and tonnage, while Foreign vessels and Native craft decreased. The Native craft are no doubt being gradually displaced from the carrying trade by larger and better equipped vessels.

Ordered that the foregoing remarks be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract)

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 27th March 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa and Cheena. Present return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa and Cheena. Next preceding return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa and Cheena. Corresponding return of last year.	Gram. Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.	Fire-wood. Present return.	Fire-wood. Next preceding return.	Fire-wood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
	BENGAL.																																
	Western Districts.																																
1	Burdwan	S. Ch. 17 0	S. Ch. 14 8	S. Ch. 16 8	S. Ch. 25 0	S. Ch. 18 0	S. Ch. 20 0	S. Ch. 18 4	S. Ch. 19 8	S. Ch. 13 0	S. Ch. 20 0	S. Ch. 20 8	S. Ch. 13 5	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 20 0	S. Ch. 18 8	S. Ch. 21 4	S. Ch. 240 0	S. Ch. 220 0	S. Ch. 110 0	S. Ch. 9 0	S. Ch. 9 0	S. Ch. 9 4	Burdwan.
2	Bankoora	20 8	20 0	[A] 11 8 and 13 12	[B] 26 0	25 0	18 0	17 8	17 8	12 0	20 0	20 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 4	14 0	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	Bankoora.
3	Beerbhoom	20 0	18 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	...	19 8	19 8	11 0	25 0	25 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	15 8	12 0	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Beerbhoom.
4	Midnapore.*																												Midnapore.*
5	Hooghly.*																												Hooghly.*
	Howrah	16 0	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 6	12 0	16 8	16 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Howrah.
	Central Districts.																																
	Calcutta	15 8	15 4	11 10	[C] 18 0	18 0	13 6	11 0	11 0	[D] 9 0	15 12	15 4	12 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	15 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.
6	24-Pergunnahs	[C] 13 5	13 5	10 8 to 11 10	[C] 17 8	17 8	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	[E] 17 12	17 4	10 1	[C] 16 0	16 0	...	[C] 13 5	16 0	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.
7	Nuddea	24 0	20 0	15 4	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	11 0	16 13	16 13	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 5	26 5	15 4	120 0	130 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 7	Nuddea.
8	Jessore	[F] 16 0	16 0	11 6	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	18 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	11 6	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	6 4	Jessore.
9	Moorshedabad	[G] 23 0 to 24 0	16 0 to 20 0	15 0	[C] 14 0 to 40 0	14 0 to 30 0	17 0 to 24 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	18 0 to 20 0	11 4	...	...	...	[C] 31 0	31 0	15 0	...	...	...	30 0 to 32 0	18 0 to 19 0	18 0	120 0	130 0	120 0	8 8 to 8 12	8 12	8 8	Moorshedabad.
10	Dinagepore	15 8	15 0	11 0	12 4	12 4	10 0	22 0	22 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 12	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	6 12	Dinagepore.
11	Maldah	21 0	20 8	13 0	32 0	32 8	21 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	9 8	...	...	...	30 0	31 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Maldah.
12	Rajshahye	13 8 to 20 10	12 12 to 18 12	13 8	45 0	18 4	30 0	20 4 to 21 12	21 0 to 22 8	10 8 to 11 4	22 14 to 23 10	23 10 to 24 6	12 0 to 12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 to 20 10	14 4 to 18 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	7 15½	7 15½	7 4	Rajshahye.
13	Rungpore	22 8	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	22 8	22 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 13	11 12	107 0	107 0	128 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Rungpore.
14	Bogra	15 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	10 8	9 12	6 12	27 0	26 4	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 6	7 8	6 12	Bogra.
15	Pubna	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	19 8	14 ¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pubna.
16	Darjeeling†	6 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	14 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.†
17	Julpigoree	[H] 13 3	13 3	8 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	26 6	26 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 1	6 1	6 5	Julpigoree.
	Eastern Districts.																																
18	Dacca.*																												Dacca.*
19	Fureedpore	[I] 19 0	12 0	10 0	70 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	7 8	Fureedpore.
20	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	[J] 18 0	18 0	13 8	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge.
21	Mymensingh	[K] 11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Mymensingh.

* Return not received.
† Return for next preceding week.
A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 19 seers, common rice 20 seers, maize 28 seers, and gram 16 seers per rupee.
B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 29 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice 15 to 24 seers, common rice 21 to 25-8 seers, and gram 12 to 28 seers per rupee.
C In the interior only.
D In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 8-14 seers, common rice 13-5 to 21 seers, and gram 16 to 18-12 seers per rupee.
E Coarse rice at 20 seers per rupee.
F In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 26 seers, best rice 13 to 19 seers, common rice 16 to 22-12 seers, and gram 11 to 32 seers per rupee.
G In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 25 seers, best rice 14 to 22 seers, common rice 20 to 25-8 seers, and gram 16 to 28 seers per rupee.
H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 12 seers, best rice 10 to 25 seers, common rice 17 to 27 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers per rupee.
I In the interior prices range as follow :—Common rice 21 to 23 seers, and gram 12 seers per rupee.
J In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 19 to 20 seers, common rice 19-2 to 23 seers, paddy 30 to 45 seers, and gram 11-8 to 12 seers per rupee.
K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 8-8 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 24 seers, and gram 9-8 to 20 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 27th March 1875.—(Continued.)

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Present return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Next preceding return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Corresponding return of last year.	Gram. Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.	Fire-wood. Present return.	Fire-wood. Next preceding return.	Fire-wood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS	REMARKS.
	***Eastern Districts*—(Contd.)**																															***Eastern Districts*—(Contd.)**	
22	Chittagong*	S. Ch. 10 0 L	S. Ch. 10 0	S. Ch. 12 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 15 0	S. Ch. 15 0	S. Ch. 13 0	S. Ch. 20 0	S. Ch. 20 0	S. Ch. 16 8	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 11 0	S. Ch. 11 0	S. Ch. 12 0	S. Ch. 120 0	S. Ch. 120 0	S. Ch. 140 0	S. Ch. 8 8	S. Ch. 8 8	S. Ch. 7 4				Chittagong.*	
23	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 M	15 0	12 0	22 0	21 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 8	11 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	6 8				Noakholly.	
24	Tipperah	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12				Tipperah.	
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	10 11	14 8	14 8	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	7 4	7 4	6 2				Chittagong Hill Tracts.	
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	..	14 0	16 0	11 4	22 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	10 6	8 0	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 2				Hill Tipperah.	
	BEHAR.																															**BEHAR.**	
26	Patna	19 0	20 0	16 0	34 0	30 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	25 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	31 0	24 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0				Patna.	
27	Gya	20 0 N	19 0	11 8	32 0	28 0	17 4	11 8	11 8	8 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	C 32 0 to 35 0	31 0 to 35 0	15 0 to 28 0	23 8	19 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 8				Gya.	
28	Shahabad	17 8 O	17 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	17 0	C 22 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0				Shahabad.	
29	Mozufferpore	14 0 P	14 0	10 0	C 13 0 to 25 0	17 0 to 25 0	16 0 to 18 8	8 0	8 0	...	18 0	18 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	...	25 0	25 0	14 0	160 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 8				Mozufferpore.	
30	Sarup	18 0	18 0	14 0	30 0	29 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	24 0	23 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	16 0	24 8	24 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 12	8 0				Sarun.	
31	Chumparun	17 0 Q	15 0	11 0	34 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	20 0	21 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 0	38 0	...	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0				Chumparun.	
32	Monghyr	17 8	17 8	14 7	24 1	23 1	21 0	14 7	14 7	8 4	19 4	19 9	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 5	22 5	18 1	147 0	147 0	168 0	7 8	7 8	7 3				Monghyr.	
33	Bhagulpore	18 15	18 15	15 2	32 13	30 5	18 15	20 3	20 3	10 1	22 11	22 11	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	C 35 0	35 0	18 0	20 3	18 15	16 7	151 8	151 8	176 12	8 3	8 3	7 9				Bhagulpore.	
34	Purneah	18 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	12 0	23 0	22 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 8	7 0	7 0				Purneah.	
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs.†																															Sonthal Pergunnahs.†	
	ORISSA.																															**ORISSA.**	
36	Cuttack*	17 11	17 11	15 12	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	21 0	27 9	27 9	30 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	15 12	18 6	18 6	28 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	8 8				Cuttack.*	
37	Pooree	17 1	17 1	11 13	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	18 6	27 9	27 9	27 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	23 10	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	8 8				Pooree.	
38	Balasore*	14 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	7 0				Balasore.*	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																															**CHOTA NAGPORE.**	
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																															***South-Western Frontier Agency.***	
39	Hazareebagh	22 0	20 0	12 0	24 0	...	15 0	10 0	12 0	8 12	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 0	33 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	6 12	6 0				Hazareebagh.	
40	Lohardugga	11 0 and 17 0	11 0 and 15 0	10 8	24 0	...	15 0	18 0	20 0	12 0	21 0	23 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 0	40 0	22 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	6 8	7 0	6 0				Lohardugga.	
41	Singbhoom	16 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8				Singbhoom.	
42	Manbhoom	16 0 R	16 0	10 8	30 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	C 16 0	16 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	7 8	7 8	7 8				Manbhoom.	

* Return for next preceding week.
† Return not received.
L In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 18 to 19 seers and common rice 19 to 28 seers per rupee.
M In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 22 seers and common rice 18 to 26 seers per rupee.
N In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18-12 to 24 seers, barley 24 to 35 seers, best rice 19-8 to 20 seers, common rice 21-4 to 29 seers, and gram 24 to 28 seers per rupee.
O In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 28 to 29 seers, rice, best sort, 9 to 11 seers, common rice 18-8 to 20 seers, great millet 22 to 27 seers, maize 25 to 29 seers, and gram 21 to 23-8 seers per rupee.
P In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 17 seers, best rice 9-12 to 12 seers, common rice 19 to 25 seers, lesser millet 20 to 29 seers, maize 26 to 30 seers, and gram 21 to 24 seers per rupee.
Q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 17 seers, barley 20 to 40 seers, best rice 10 to 15-8 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, lesser millet 15 to 45 seers, maize 26 to 32-8 seers, and gram 13 to 27 seers per rupee.
R In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 7-8 to 16 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 17 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 26 seers, maize 24 to 45 seers, and gram 7-8 to 16 seers per rupee.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 3rd April 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Number.	DISTRICTS	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts															
1	Burdwan	16 0 [A]	17 0	14 0	22 8	25 0	20 0	19 0	18 4	14 0	19 8	20 0	14 4	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	20 4 [B]	20 8	15 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	17 12	17 8	12 0	18 8	18 0	13 8	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	26 0 [C]	20 0	12 0	30 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 8	10 8	23 0	25 0	13 0	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	16 0 [D]	16 0	12 0	20 0 [E] to 31 0	16 0 to 21 8	20 0 to 22 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	10 0 to 10 8	17 0 to 17 8	17 0 to 17 8	12 0 to 13 0	...	...	...
	Howrah	16 0	16 0	12 4	...	...	...	18 8	13 8	11 8	16 8	16 8	13 4	...	...	...
	Central Districts															
	Calcutta	15 8	15 8	12 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	11 8	11 0	9 0	16 0	15 12	12 0	17 0	17 0	14 0
6	24-Pergunnahs	14 0 [E] to 18 0	13 5	10 8 to 11 10	17 0 to 26 10	17 8	16 0	8 0 [F]	8 0	8 4	18 0 [G]	17 12	11 0	17 8 [E]	16 0	...
7	Nuddea	22 1	20 8	13 14½	32 0	...	11 5	15 4	15 4	11 0	16 13	16 13	11 7	...	...	...
8	Jessore	16 0 [H]	16 0	11 6	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	18 4	18 4	16 0	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	26 0 [I] to 27 0	26 0 to 27 0	15 0	40 0 [E]	14 0 to 40 0	24 0 to 25 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...
10	Dinagepore	15 12	15 8	11 8	14 0	12 4	...	22 0	22 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	10 8	...	...	...
11	Maldah	22 0	21 0	15 0	40 0	32 0	21 0	22 8	22 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	10 8	...	...	...
12	Rajshahye	16 8 to 17 4	13 8 to 20 10	13 8	45 0	45 0	30 0	18 12 to 19 8	20 4 to 21 12	10 0 to 10 2	21 0 to 21 12	22 14 to 23 10	12 0 to 13 8	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	22 8	22 8	12 15	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	23 15½	22 8	11 4	...	...	...
14	Bogra	15 0	15 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	...	12 0	10 8	6 0	27 0	27 0	10 8	...	...	...
15	Pubna	22 8	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	14 4	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	13 3 [J]	13 3	8 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 3	23 0	26 6	17 0 and 18 0	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts															
18	Dacca	13 15 [K]	13 5	13 0	45 0	40 0	32 0	21 0	20 0	12 0	24 0	23 0	16 0	...	...	...
19	Fureedpore	12 0	19 0	13 0	30 0	70 0	25 0 [L]	8 0	7 0	8 0	20 0	22 0	13 0	...	...	...
20	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	13 8	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	10 0 [M]	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 4	20 0	20 0	14 8	...	...	...

Number.	DISTRICTS	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa and Cheena. Present return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa and Cheena. Next preceding return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa and Cheena. Corresponding return of last year.	Gram. Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.	Fire-wood. Present return.	Fire-wood. Next preceding return.	Fire-wood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS	REMARKS.
	BENGAL.																	
	Western Districts																	
1	Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	20 0	14 0	220 0	240 0	110 0	8 8	9 0	9 8	Burdwan.	
2	Bankoora	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	14 12	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	Bankoora.	
3	Beerbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	17 8	13 0	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 4	8 8	8 4	Beerbhoom.	
4	Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Midnapore.	
5	Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 to 16 8	16 0 to 16 8	12 0 to 13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Hooghly.	
	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Howrah.	
	Central Districts																	
	Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.	
6	24-Pergunnahs	[E] 13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	11 5	16 0	13 5	120 0	100 0	120 0	8 12	8 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.	
7	Nuddea	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 5	26 5	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 7	Nuddea.	
8	Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	20 0	11 6	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.	
9	Moorshedabad	[E] 31 0	...	14 0	...	...	...	32 0	26 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Moorshedabad.	
10	Dinagepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 8	11 8	180 0	180 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	Dinagepore.	
11	Maldah	30 0	30 0	16 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Maldah.	
12	Rajshahye	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8 to 18 0	15 0 to 20 10	12 0 to 17 4	240 0	240 0	320 0	7 15½	7 15½	7 4	Rajshahye.	
13	Rungpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	6 4	Rungpore.	
14	Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 8	7 6	6 0	Bogra.	
15	Pubna	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	16 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pubna.	
16	Darjeeling	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.	
17	Julpigoree	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 1	6 1	6 0	Julpigoree.	
	Eastern Districts																	
18	Dacca	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 8	14 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 12	8 8	8 0	Dacca.	
19	Fureedpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 4	7 8	Fureedpore.	
20	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge.	
21	Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Mymensingh.	

A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 23 seers, barley 29-8 to 40 seers, best rice 14-8 to 21 seers, common rice 16-8 to 23 seers, and gram 21 to 25-4 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 22 seers, barley 25 to 40 seers, best rice 14-8 to 21 seers, common rice 18-8 to 23 seers, maize 20 to 34 seers, and gram 16 to 18 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15-8 to 29 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 15 to 24 seers, common rice 21 to 27-8 seers, and gram 11 to 28 seers per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15-8 to 20 seers, best rice 9-8 to 14-8 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, and gram 13 to 21 seers per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 7-10 to 8 seers, common rice 14 to 21 seers, and gram 14 to 20 seers per rupee.

G Coarse rice at 20 seers per rupee.

H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 26 seers, best rice 14 to 19 seers, common rice 16 to 22-12 seers, and gram 11 to 26-8 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 24 to 28-8 seers, best rice 13 to 23 seers, common rice 20 to 25-4 seers, and gram 25-8 to 30 seers per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 12 seers, best rice 10 to 25 seers, common rice 17 to 27 seers, and gram 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 20 to 23 seers, and gram 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

L In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 19 to 21 seers, common rice 19-2 to 25 seers, paddy 30 to 45 seers and gram 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

M In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 8 8 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram 9-8 to 20 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 3rd April 1875.—(Continued.)

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)																															
22	Chittagong*	10 8 N	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Chittagong.*	
23	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 12	11 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Noakholly.	
24	Tipperah	12 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	24 0	23 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Tipperah.	
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	10 11	14 8	14 8	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	7 4	7 4	6 2	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	8 8	...	...	..	15 0	14 0	11 4	24 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 6	8 0	...	...	...	7 1	7 2	7 2	Hill Tipperah.	
	BEHAR.																															
26	Patna	21 0	19 0	16 0	33 0	34 0	21 0	10 8	10 0	11 0	23 0	16 0	13 0	26 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.	
27	Gya	22 0 P	20 0	11 8	34 8	32 8	17 8	11 12	11 8	8 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	..	32 0 to 35 0 E	32 0 to 35 0	17 0 to 28 0	24 4	23 8	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 8	Gya.	
28	Shahabad	16 0 Q	17 8	14 0	24 0	21 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	17 0	19 0	12 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	22 0 E	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Shahabad.	
29	Mozufferpore	14 0 R	14 0	10 0	30 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	18 0	18 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	29 0	...	25 0	25 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	Mozufferpore.	
30	Sarun	19 0	18 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	16 0	25 0	24 8	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 8	8 0	Sarun.	
31	Chumparun	20 0 S	17 0	11 0	36 0	34 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	20 0	20 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 0	38 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	13 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Chumparun.	
32	Monghyr	19 9	17 8	13 6	29 4	24 1	21 0	14 7	14 7	8 4	17 3	19 9	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 9	22 5	16 8	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 8	7 8	7 3	Monghyr.	
33	Bhagulpore	18 15	18 15	14 8	35 5	32 13	18 15	20 3	20 3	9 7	22 11	22 11	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0 E	35 0	12 0	20 8	20 8	16 6	157 13	151 8	151 8	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhagulpore.	
34	Purneah	25 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	23 0	21 0	9 0	25 0	23 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Purneah.	
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs	17 0 T	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	22 0	21 0	11 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	16 0	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	12 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	
	ORISSA.																															
36	Cuttack*	17 1	17 11	15 12	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	19 11	31 3	27 9	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 5	21 0	14 7	17 1	18 6	28 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	8 8	Cuttack.*	
37	Pooree	17 1	17 1	13 2	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	18 6	27 9	27 9	27 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree.	
38	Balasore*	14 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Balasore.*	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																															
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																															
39	Hazareebagh	22 0	22 0	11 0	30 0	24 0	14 0	11 0	10 0	8 8	22 0	22 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	33 0	17 0	22 0	21 0	13 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	6 2	Hazareebagh.	
40	Lohardugga	11 0 and 16 0	11 0 and 17 0	9 8	28 0	24 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	23 0	21 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 0	38 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	170 0	7 0	6 8	5 12	Lohardugga.	
41	Singbhoom	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	Singbhoom.	
42	Manbhoom	17 0 U	16 0	13 0	40 0	30 0	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	23 0	22 0	14	...	...	...	16 0 E	16 0	40 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	12 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Manbhoom.	

* Return for next preceding week.

N In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 17 to 20 seers, and common rice 19-8 to 24 seers per rupee.

O In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 24 seers, and common rice 20 to 28 seers per rupee.

P In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 27 seers, barley 30 to 42 seers, best rice 19 to 20 seers, common rice 21-4 to 29 seers, and gram 25 to 28-12 seers per rupee.

Q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 22 seers, barley 26 to 32 seers, best rice 9 to 12 seers, common rice 19 to 21 seers, great millet 22 to 27 seers, maize 25 to 29 seers, and gram 24 to 26 seers per rupee.

R In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 18 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 9-12 to 23-8 seers, common rice 17-8 to 30 seers, lesser millet 21 to 38-8 seers, maize 25 to 38 seers, and gram 12-8 to 30 seers per rupee.

S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 18 seers, barley 22 to 50 seers, best rice 10 to 17-8 seers, common rice 19 to 24 seers, lesser millet 15 to 40 seers, maize 22 to 32-8 seers, and gram 13 to 19 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 seers, best rice 21 to 26 seers, common rice 24 to 27 seers, bulrush millet 40 seers, maize 33 to 40 seers, and gram 20 to 25 seers per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 7-8 to 20 seers, barley 16 to 28 seers, best rice 18 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 26 seers, and gram 7-8 to 20 seers per rupee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of March 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras.	Ganjam	14 7	11 8	7 4	...	...	...	19 4	19 4	17 8	29 3	29 3	26 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	46 9	46 9	35 2	40 0	40 0	40 0	353 3	388 8	388 8	13 4	13 4	16 8	Ganjam	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam	16 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 3	13 4	12 3	14 7	15 2	14 7	23 8	25 9	25 7	27 7	27 7	27 7	28 3	28 3	26 3	29 2	32 8	35 1	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 2	14 2	14 2	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	11 7	11 7	10 8	...	...	...	20 8	19 8	17 8	22 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 2	41 9	32 8	34 6	34 6	33 6	243 0	243 0	161 3	18 5	18 5	18 5	Godavery		
	Kistna	14 7	11 8	15 4	...	...	...	20 2	20 2	17 0	21 2	22 0	17 9	23 4	29 6	21 1	...	...	...	38 2	38 2	35 3	35 5	31 6	36 8	129 3	129 3	129 3	18 1	18 1	18 1	Kistna		
	Nellore	12 6	12 6	10 1	...	...	...	13 9	13 9	14 1	16 0	16 0	15 0	28 3	27 8	19 9	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	22 3	21 0	22 6	23 6	76 4	76 4	79 9	16 5	16 5	16 5	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	15 4	14 0	13 2	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	10 7	15 8	15 8	12 4	22 9	21 3	20 5	29 0	29 0	25 4	27 0	28 5	26 2	28 4	26 7	23 2	243 0	243 0	243 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	16 3	12 5	13 9	...	...	...	13 4	12 8	11 2	14 6	16 2	13 5	26 8	25 7	27 8	28 5	28 2	28 2	31 0	35 9	33 0	31 4	30 2	28 6	97 2	97 2	97 2	17 0	17 0	17 0	Bellary		
	Kurnool	14 9	14 0	14 6	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	12 4	15 7	15 7	13 6	24 7	23 3	30 1	28 3	28 5	27 5	...	25 8	23 2	28 5	25 5	27 4	213 3	213 8	149 2	17 3	17 3	16 9	Kurnool		
	Madras	10 3	10 3	10 3	...	...	...	13 2	13 8	10 5	14 8	15 0	11 3	23 1	23 1	17 5	20 5	20 5	17 9	25 9	25 9	22 3	21 5	21 3	19 4	93 5	93 5	57 1	17 7	17 7	17 7	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	17 2	12 0	18 1	17 7	12 5	20 9	20 9	...	22 4	23 8	...	24 7	24 7	24 7	21 8	21 8	19 5	97 2	97 2	95 3	18 1	18 1	18 1	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	18 1	17 8	13 5	18 8	18 2	14 1	...	25 5	...	27 2	27 2	19 8	28 2	29 1	27 4	26 6	26 6	21 7	187 1	187 1	161 8	16 0	16 0	17 1	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	8 6	8 6	8 2	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	12 2	15 7	15 7	...	26 9	26 9	18 5	28 1	28 5	16 5	29 0	31 0	18 3	29 3	28 4	19 2	222 1	222 1	250 3	16 2	16 2	18 8	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	10 3	11 8	8 8	...	...	...	16 6	16 2	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	20 7	28 3	28 3	23 6	29 4	29 4	24 5	28 0	28 9	18 4	194 4	194 4	194 4	15 9	16 8	17 2	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	11 9	11 9	9 9	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	12 2	16 7	16 7	12 7	...	...	18 2	25 4	22 9	20 3	27 5	28 8	22 3	28 5	30 0	19 6	157 9	157 9	145 8	17 7	17 7	18 6	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	11 7	12 5	9 4	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	12 6	15 6	16 0	13 1	22 7	21 1	21 1	28 7	29 4	23 5	31 0	31 0	21 7	31 1	30 3	20 5	125 4	125 4	119 5	18 4	17 5	16 6	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	6 6	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	13 6	13 6	10 6	...	...	...	24 9	24 9	15 7	24 7	24 7	17 8	18 7	18 7	14 0	76 8	76 8	66 6	15 2	15 2	15 2	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	14 6	13 1	8 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 3	14 7	14 7	12 2	20 4	20 4	18 8	24 3	25 7	20 0	23 5	25 0	21 3	25 4	25 4	21 2	121 5	121 5	121 5	13 6	13 6	15 6	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	11 4	11 4	9 2	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 6	11 2	10 4	10 4	16 9	18 5	15 4	15 4	16 8	14 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	121 5	121 5	139 0	10 4	11 4	11 4	Nilgiris		
	Salem	14 8	13 3	10 4	...	...	...	16 2	14 8	13 2	17 4	15 8	14 1	20 7	23 8	19 1	21 7	26 1	20 3	27 0	26 4	24 6	24 6	24 6	19 2	145 8	140 9	121 5	18 5	17 9	16 9	Salem		
	South Canara	11 6	12 0	11 2	...	...	...	10 2	10 7	10 2	15 2	14 7	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 9	23 4	24 8	20 2	21 0	18 9	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 0	16 0	16 0	South Canara		
	Malabar	11 5	10 8	14 4	...	...	...	13 8	13 4	12 1	14 6	14 2	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...													Malabar		
Bombay.	Bombay	12 6	13 4	11 14	20 8	20 6	19 2	7 9	7 9	8 9	11 13	11 13	16 0	24 6	24 3	25 0	20 12	20 12	20 12	14 1	14 1	10 10	16 11	13 13	17 10	58 4	68 4	88 11	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay	Bombay.	
	Ahmadabad	17 0	15 0	14 8	32 0	32 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	13 4	13 8	11 0	25 0	24 0	24 2	23 12	28 0		...	...	...	16 8	14 14	17 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	11 1	11 1	...	35 9	32 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	13 5	13 5	...	32 0	32 0	...	20 0	21 5	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 0	...	106 11	106 11	...	16 13	17 5	...	Kaira		
	Surat	14 1	14 1	14 1	8 11	8 11	7 6	8 3	8 3	8 8	11 5	11 5	14 1	18 8	19 12	19 11	17 3	21 2	21 1	...	...	...	14 1	12 13	13 6	101 12	101 12	111 0	13 6	13 6	11 4	Surat		
	Broach	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	Broach		
	Tanna	11 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	12 0	17 0	7 8	9 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	Tanna		
	Kolaba	11 8	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	7 10	13 5	11 6	...	...	...	22 13	22 13	...	...	30 6	30 6	...	15 3	15 8	...	120 0	112 0	140 0	15 8	15 8	...	Kolaba		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	17 15	21 0	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	12 3	12 10	...	32 5	32 5	...	25 2	25 2	...	...	...	...	16 10	17 1	...	150 0	150 0	150 0	15 7	15 7	...	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Nasik	15 11	15 11	...	8 0	8 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	25 9	25 9	...	28 6	28 6	...	31 14	31 14	...	21 4	19 6	...	128 0	...	...	17 10	17 10	...	Nasik		
	Ahmadnagar	18 13½	20 4½	23 5	...	...	37 8	9 9½	10 5	8 10	10 9½	11 5½	10 8	38 8	42 10	42 0	31 1½	33 10	33 0	...	...	...	24 10	24 15½	24 0	106 10½	106 10½	...	14 4	14 4	15 0	Ahmadnagar		
	Poona	15 12	15 15	18 0	9 4	9 4	...	10 15	10 15	12 2	12 4	13 8	14 11	28 4	30 7	...	23 0	25 5	23 0	...	...	...	28 8	21 10	15 15	107 0	107 0	80 0	14 5	14 5	...	Poona		
	Sholapur	19 15	21 12	21 12	...	...	...	15 3	14 13	12 15	17 1	16 9	13 3	31 8	35 0	36 12	31 8	32 4	35 0	...	...	...	24 8	24 8	19 4	180 0	220 0	120 0	15 0	15 0	13 8	Sholapur		
	Kaladgi	26 3	25 3	18 0	...	...	...	14 15	15 7	11 0	17 4	17 4	11 8	36 14	34 13	30 0	37 10	37 10	30 0	...	...	...	23 10	22 9	15 0	60 0	60 0	102 0	13 12	13 2	14 0	Kaladgi		
	Satara	17 6	17 6	...	26 1	...	...	10 15	10 15	...	14 5	14 5	...	27 15	26 10	...	26 8	25 14	...	...	...	...	22 1	21 7	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 12	...	Satara		
	Belgaum	19 11	19 6	16 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 1	14 0	18 0	18 1	14 8	23 8	23 8	21 0	26 1	25 14	23 0	31 3	31 0	25 0	18 8	18 8	14 0	151 1	150 0	150 0	17 6	17 2	17 0	Belgaum		
	Dharwar	24 13	23 12	20 6	...	...	...	14 10	16 0	11 11	23 0	22 14	16• 0	26 14	31 6	24 8	29 9	31 11	26 0	36 0	36 0	30 6	19 13	14 4	92 12	92 12	92 12	19 0	18 1	18 0	Dharwar		
	Ratnagiri	11 10	11 10	11 8	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	14 6	15 6	15 6	15 13	20 0	20 0	17 8	18 3	18 3		24 0	24 0	22 0	14 5	14 5	10 15	10 Bdls.	10 Bdls.	9 Bdls.	20 14	20 14	20 14	Ratnagiri		
	Kanara (Karwar)	13 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	13 8	18. 0	16 0	16 0	...	20 0	20 0		13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	213 0	213 0	213 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	12 0	12 0	11 4	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	13 8	27 0	28 0	30 6	27 0	27 0	25 14	36 0	36 0	32 8	30 0	21 0	22 8	200 0	200 0	225 0	13 0	13 0	14 10	Panch Mahals (Godhra)		
	Aden	9 5	9 5	8 9	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 9	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	18 1	12 7	12 7	14 0				9 5	9 5	9 5	71• 3	71 3	60 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
	Asirgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													Asirgarh		
	Baroda	11 9	11 13	...	10 6	10 6	...	9 4	8 6	...	14 7½	15 0½	...	20 13	23 2	...	20 13	20 13	...				17 8	13 9	...	80 0	80 0	...	15 14	15 14	...	Baroda		
	Disa	14 15	15 6½	16 1	31 7	25 0	22 12	7 0	7 0	7 4	10 0	10 0	10 3	32 0	32 8	22 13	33 8	33 9	21 3½				16 4	16 9	17 10	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa		
	Nimach	13 2	13 12	...	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	7 6	7 8	...	17 0	17 0	...	15 0	15 0	...				15 2	14 12	...	140 0	140 0	...	32 0	32 0	...	Nimach		
	Nasirabad	...	16 10	...	...	23 11½	...	...	7 0	...	...	8 0	...	...	23 2½	...	19 13	...	...				...	22 15	...	...	100 0	...	...	45 0	...	Nasirabad		
	Rajkot	15 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	10 8	10 0	...	26 0	26 8	...	...	...	...				15 0	15 8	...	45 0	42 8	...	50 0	57 8	...	Rajkot		
	Upper Sind Frontier	20 0	19 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	32 0	23 0	23 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	29 0	29 0	32 0	Upper Sind Frontier		
	Karachi	13 10	13 10	12 2¾	22 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	20 0	23 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	...	9 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	124 0	62 0	54 0	60 0	Karachi		
	Haidarabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Haidarabad		
	Shikarpur	18 0	16 0	14 8	25 0	23 0	21 6	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 8	16 0	22 13	20 0	22 14	28 0	23 0	29 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	22 0	20 0	14 8	320 0	200 0	240 0	29 0	30 0	35 0	Shikarpur		
	Thur and Parkur	15 4	15 4	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	18 0	19 0	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Thur and Parkur		
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																															*Western Districts.*		
	Burdwan	14 8a	14 0	11 8	17 0	17 8	18 8	19 8	19 8	11 8	20 8	20 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	12 0	220 0	220 0	110 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Burdwan		
	Bancoorah	16 0b	15 8	11 12	22 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 8	12 4	20 8	19 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	16 0	13 8	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	11 0c	15 0	10 8	...	...	...	19 8	16 0	10 8	25 0	21 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 8	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	10 5	...	...	...	15 0	11 0	15 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	15 0d	14 0	12 0	16 0e to 22 8	16 0 to 22 0	16 0 to 22 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	10 0 to 10 8	17 0 to 17 8	17 0 to 17 8	12 0 to 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 to 16 8	16 0 to 18 0	12 0 to 13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	4 8	Hooghly		
	Howrah	13 8	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	12 0	16 8	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	17 0	14 0	120 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Howrah		
	Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta	15 4	15 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	11 0	12 0	...	14 8	13 0	...	17 0	15 14	...	...	...	...				17 8	18 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	14 0e	13 5 to 14 8	10 8 to 11 10	16 0e	16 0 to 16 7	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	17 12f	16 0	11 0	17 8e	16 0	...	...	13 4	...				16 0	15 8	13 5	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	20 0	20 0	15 4	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	11 0	16 0g	16 0	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...				20 0	20 0	15 5	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 7	Nuddea		
	Jessore	15 4	14 8	10 12	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	20 0	19 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				14 8	14 8	11 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	15 0h to 20 0	17 0 to 18 0	14 0	40 0e	14 0 to 25 0	22 0	12 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 13 0	10 8	20 0 to 20 8	20 0 to 20 8	12 0	...	...	...	31 0e	31 0 to 32 0	31 0				16 0	20 0	15 •8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 8	8 8	Moorshedabad		

a In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 13-5 to 18 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice from 16-8 to 22 seers, common rice from 18 to 24 seers, and gram from 17-4 to 18-12 seers, per rupee.
b In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12-8 to 18 seers, barley from 14 to 25 seers, best rice from 15 to 21 seers, common rice from 18-8 to 24 seers, maize from 17 to 34 seers, and gram from 13-8 to 17 seers, per rupee.
c In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 10-8 to 18 seers, best rice from 14-12 to 23-8 seers, common rice from 18-4 to 27-8 seers, maize 28 seers, and gram from 10 to 18 seers, per rupee.
d In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 16 seers, best rice from 8-8 to 10 seers, common rice from 12 to 18 seers, and gram from 13 to 18-8 seers, per rupee.
e In the interior only.
f In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice from 8 to 9-4 seers, common rice from 13-8 to 20 seers, and gram 16 seers, per rupee.
g Coarse rice at 18-5 seers per rupee.
h In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 15 to 16 seers, best rice from 14 to 21 seers, common rice from 21 to 26 seers, and gram from 16 to 20 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of March 1875—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar). *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar). *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar). *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																		
	Dinagepore ...	14 8	14 0	10 8	12 4	12 4	10 0	22 0	22 0	11 8	28 0	28 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	20 0	20 0	13 0	35 0	35 0	20 0	22 8	23 0	11 12	23 0	24 0	12 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	16 0
	Rajshahye ...	13 8 to 15 0	16 0 to 17 4	12 0	...	...	...	19 8 to 20 4	18 12 to 19 8	11 4	24 0 to 25 0	23 4 to 25 5	12 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	13 13	14 1	11 4	...	...	...	9 0	7 7	9 0	20 0	20 0	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	8 4	26 4	26 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 8	20 12	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling* ...	6 0*i*	6 0	6 0	4 0	6 0	4 0	4 8	5 0	5 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	13 3	13 3	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	26 6	26 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	13 5*j*	13 5	12 8	25 0	17 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	5 0	15 0	...	14 0	16 0	...
	Furreedpore ...	12 0*k*	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	22 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	... *l*	18 0	17 0	13 2	22 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing ...	11 0*m*	12 12	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	20 0	21 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong* ...	10 0*n*	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	... *o*	15 0	16 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
										10 0			14 0						
	Tipperah ...	11 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	to 12 0	23 0	23 0	to 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	9 3	14 8	14 8	10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	10 0	9 6	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 3	26 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	18 0	18 8	15 0	28 0	30 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	25 0	24 0	13 0	28 0	28 0	19 0	...	...	...
	Gya ...	18 8*p*	17 8	11 8	25 0	26 0	14 0	11 8	11 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	16 8*q*	16 0	14 0	22 0	19 8	18 0	15 0	13 8 to 15 0	12 0	17 0	16 8 and 17 0	12 0	26 0	23 0	...	21 0*e*	21 0	17 0
	Mozufferpore ...	14 0*r*	13 0	12 0	14 0*e* to 25 0	23 0 to 26 0	14 0 to 19 0	8 0	9 0	8 8	18 0	18 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	17 0	16 0	14 0	25 0	24 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	22 0	22 0	12 12	...	25 0	16 8	...	...	...
	Chumparun† ...	14 0*s*	...	11 0	33 0	...	...	8 0	...	9 0	21 0	...	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	17 8	16 8	13 6	23 1	23 1	21 0	10 5	9 4	8 4	18 9	18 9	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	18 15	17 11	15 2	18 15	...	18 15	20 3	20 3	10 1	21 7	22 11	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	10 0	22 0	23 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	14 0*t*	16 0	12 0	...	19 0 to 20 0	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	11 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	16 0
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack* ...	17 1	19 11	15 12	...	...	...	17 1	18 6	22 5	24 15	24 15	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	17 1	15 12	10 8	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	15 12	27 9	27 9	27 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	14 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	...	16 0	28 0	...	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	14 0	12 4	11 8	20 0	20 0	14 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	10 0	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	13 0	22 0	24 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	14 0*u*	13 0	10 8	16 0*e*	16 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	22 8	22 8	14 0	...	...	...	17 0*e*	17 0	40 0
Assam.	Sylhet ...	13 0	13 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	12 4	21 0	21 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...	8 14	10 0	8 6	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	17 12	17 12	17 12	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá ...	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	10 0	18 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 10	14 0	14 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp ...	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	8 0	9 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	9 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	19 0	19 0	15 10	27 0	27 0	22 0	12 8	12 8	11 4	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	22 0	25 0	24 0	21 0
	Saháranpur ...	23 2	20 8	20 8	32 5	28 0	32 5	10 12	10 12	10 12	15 1	14 0	11 14	26 15	26 15	25 14	29 2	26 15	22 9
	Muzaffarnagar ...	24 3	20 10	18 12	35 3	32 0	27 8	6 1	6 1	6 1	13 3	13 5	12 10	27 8	24 12	25 5	24 3	23 10	22 0
	Meerut ...	21 8	20 10	18 0	28 7½	27 4	24 14½	6 8	6 8	6 12	15 0	15 0	12 0	24 7½	24 13½	24 14½	23 2	22 7	21 14½
	Bulandshahr ...	23 0	23 0	18 8	31 0	29 0	22 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 8	11 8	24 0	24 0	21 0	25 0	25 0	20 0
	Aligarh ...	22 8	22 0	16 8	29 0	26 0	19 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	25 0	24 4	19 0
	Kumaun ...	12 0	13 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	13 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Returns for next preceding week.

f In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 16 to 17 seers, barley from 30 to 36 seers, best rice from 19 to 20 seers, common rice from 14 to 30 seers, and gram from 8 to 10 seers, per rupee.

g In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 17 to 17-4 seers, barley from 23 to 25 seers, best rice from 9 to 13-8 seers, common rice from 19 to 19-8 seers, great millet from 22 to 27 seers, maize from 25 to 27 seers, and gram from 19 to 23 seers, per rupee.

h In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 13 to 16-8 seers, best rice from 10 to 25 seers, common rice from 21 to 30 seers, lesser millet from 21 to 38-8 seers, maize from 25 to 50 seers, and gram from 12-8 to 30 seers, per rupee.

i In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 15 to 16 seers, barley from 30 to 32 seers, best rice from 18 to 20 seers, common rice from 19 to 23 seers, paddy from 30 to 45 seers, and gram from 10 to 12 seers, per rupee.

j In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 13 seers, best rice from 10 to 16 seers, common rice from 18 to 24 seers, lesser millet from 15 to 40 seers, maize from 26 to 32-8 seers, and gram from 13 to 26 seers, per rupee.

k In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 10 to 12 seers, best rice from 9 to 17-12½ seers, common rice from 20 to 33 seers, and gram from 10-10 to 13 seers, per rupee.

l In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 13 to 16 seers, best rice from 20 to 26 seers, common rice from 23 to 33-8 seers, maize from 30 to 37-8 seers, and gram from 14 to 23 seers, per rupee.

m In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 15 to 16 seers, best rice from 17 to 24 seers, common rice from 20 to 26 seers, maize from 24 to 45 seers, and gram from 7-8 to 16 seers, per rupee.

n In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice from 17 to 19 seers, and common rice from 19-8 to 20 seers, per rupee.

o In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice from 16 to 22 seers, and common rice from 18 to 25 seers, per rupee.

p In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 16 to 17 seers, barley from 20 to 30 seers, best rice 19-4 seers, common rice from 21-4 to 30 seers, maize from 24 to 32 seers, and gram from 18 to 23 seers, per rupee.

q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 17 to 17-4 seers, barley from 23 to 25 seers, best rice from 9 to 13-8 seers, common rice from 19 to 19-8 seers, great millet from 22 to 27 seers, maize from 25 to 27 seers, and gram from 19 to 23 seers, per rupee.

r In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 13 to 16-8 seers, best rice from 10 to 25 seers, common rice from 21 to 30 seers, lesser millet from 21 to 38-8 seers, maize from 25 to 50 seers, and gram from 12-8 to 30 seers, per rupee.

s In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 22 seers, barley from 15 to 35 seers, best rice from 10 to 16 seers, common rice from 18 to 24 seers, lesser millet from 15 to 40 seers, maize from 26 to 32-8 seers, and gram from 13 to 26 seers, per rupee.

t In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 13 to 16 seers, best rice from 20 to 26 seers, common rice from 23 to 33-8 seers, maize from 30 to 37-8 seers, and gram from 14 to 23 seers, per rupee.

u In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 7-8 to 16 seers, best rice from 17 to 24 seers, common rice from 20 to 26 seers, maize from 24 to 45 seers, and gram from 7-8 to 16 seers, per rupee.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Corahoo, Murhwa, Nagles) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.													
	Dinagepore ...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 12	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	
	Maldah ...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	
	Rajshahye ...	...	...	...	13 8 to 15 0	16 8 to 18 0	12 12	240 0	240 0	320 0	7 15½	7 15½	7 4	
	Rungpore ...	...	...	...	13 13	12 1	11 13	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 6	
	Bograh ...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	67 8	67 8	60 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	
	Pubna ...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	
	Darjeeling* ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 8	4 0	
	Jalpáiguri ...	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	6 1	6 0	...	
	Eastern Districts.													
	Dacca ...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 8	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	
	Furreedpore ...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 0	7 10	
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	
	Mymensing ...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 6	7 8	
	Chittagong* ...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	10 8	...	10 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	
	Tipperah ...	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	7 4	7 4	6 2	
	Hill Tipperah ...	...	...	...	11 3	11 8	8 0	...	...	...	7 6	8 0	7 2	
	Behar.													
	Patna ...	...	...	...	22 0	24 8	19 0	160 0	160 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Gya ...	27 8*e* to 35 0	26 0 to 35 0	14 0 to 28 0	18 0	16 8	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	
	Shahabad ...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0 to 21 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	
	Moz fferpore ...	29 0	29 0	...	25 0	25 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	
	Sarun ...	25 0	35 0	17 0	21 0	19 0	15 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	
	Chumparun ...	38 8	...	...	17 0	...	18 0	...	...	...	7 0	...	7 0	
	Monghyr ...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 8	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 8	8 4	7 3	
	Bhaugulpore ...	28 0*e* to 35 0	14 0	18 15	18 15	16 7	151 8	151 8	176 12	8 3	8 3	8 3		
	Purneah ...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	60 0*e*	...	...	14 0	16 0	12 0	320 0	330 0	480 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Orissa.													
	Cuttack* ...	21 0	21 0	21 0	17 1	17 11	27 9	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	8 8	
	Pooree ...	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	28 14	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	
	Balasore ...	...	...	...	11 0	...	12 0	160 0	...	280 0	8 8	...	7 0	
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.													
	Hazáribágh ...	86 0	80 0	17 0	16 0	12 0	12 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 0	6 12	
	Lohardugga ...	40 0	40 0	22 8	12 8	12 4	11 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	7 4	6 4	
	Singbhoom ...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	
	Maunbhoom ...	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	13 0	300 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	
Assam.	Sylhet ...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 4	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 8	8 8	7 4	
	Cachar ...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	10 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	7 9	
	Goálpárá ...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	128 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 12	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 5	
	Kámrúp ...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Darrang ...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	
	Lakhimpur ...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	
	Khási and Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	4 8	4 0	4 0	
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	40 0	40 0	...	4 0	4 0	...	
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Saháranpur ...	...	...	...	29 10	28 0	26 15	106 0	106 0	129 0	8 10	8 10	8 5	
	Muzaffarnagar ...	...	...	...	28 10	26 11	24 3	110 0	110 0	132 0	...	...	...	
	Meerut ...	...	...	...	26 11	25 5	23 13	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	
	Bulandshahr ...	...	...	...	29 0	27 8	20 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 4	9 8	
	Aligarh ...	...	...	...	29 0	26 0	20 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	
	Kumaun ...	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	11 8	160 0	200 0	160 0	6 0	5 12	6 8	

Prices Current of Food-Grains throughout India for the 1st half of March 1875 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Fire-wood. Present fortnight.	Fire-wood. Past fortnight.	Fire-wood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N. W. Provinces —*contd.*	Garhwál	21 0	22 0	12 8	22 8	22 8	12 8	9 0	10 0	8 0	14 8	16 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 9	6 9	5 10	Garhwál	N. W. Provinces —*contd.*	
	Bijnor	18 9	17 7	16 5	24 3	24 12	20 4	11 4	11 13	10 2	12 15	13 8	11 4	21 6	20 4	21 15	20 4	21 6	18 0	23 1	21 15	19 2	112 8	112 8	112 8	...	...	...	Bijnor		
	Moradabad	18 6	16 14	16 9	27 8	23 2	23 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	16 9	16 9	12 12	21 4	20 15	21 4	23 12	20 0	20 0	24 1	24 1	21 14	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 1	Moradabad		
	Budaun	18 4½	16 5½	15 0	27 0	20 12½	19 13½	9 9½	9 9½	9 9½	16 3	16 3½	12 0	23 11½	18 9½	16 8	22 12½	17 1½	16 3	26 6½	19 12½	19 13½	192 0	192 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Budaun		
	Bareilly	17 8	16 4	14 1	25 0*	20 0	21 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	16 4	15 15	11 4	22 8	20 0	17 8	21 4	18 12	17 8	22 8	18 9	19 1	150 0	125 0	125 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	Bareilly		
	Sháhjahánpur	22 0	19 10	14 4	32 8	25 0	21 8	7 12	8 2	8 3	19 0	18 8	14 8	30 8	22 12	16 2	25 8	22 2	16 2	25 0	25 0	19 8	150 0	155 0	162 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sháhjahánpur		
	Tarái Pergunnahs	18 12	18 2	15 8	31 4	25 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	16 4	15 0	12 0	25 0	20 0	18 12	22 8	20 0	18 12	20 10	19 8	17 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs		
	Muttra	20 0	20 0	15 8	29 0	29 0	20 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	29 0	28 0	17 8	30 0	30 0	18 4	80 0	80 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Muttra		
	Agra	19 0	19 0½	13 12½	28 1	26 15	19 11	6 0	6 0	7 0	11 8	11 8	12 8	23 1	24 1	19 2	23 3	23 0	16 12	27 11½	26 11	18 7½	80 0	70 0	80 0	9 12	9 12	8 8	Agra		
	Farukhabad	18 9	16 6	11 12	24 6	20 5	19 10	7 2	6 12	7 0	15 8	15 2	11 12	24 12	20 10	18 0	24 6	20 5	17 8	24 12	19 10	16 8	158 2	158 2	165 0	8 8	8 6	8 14	Farukhabad		
	Mainpuri	18 12	18 12	12 4	24 0	22 0	17 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	22 8	20 12	15 8	23 0	20 12	16 4	24 4	20 12	15 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mainpuri		
	Etáwah	18 8	18 0	14 8	23 8	22 8	18 8	6 8	6 8	5 8	13 0	13 8	10 8	20 8	20 8	19 8	21 0	20 8	17 8	23 8	23 8	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Etáwah		
	Etah	20 4	20 0	13 8	24 0	23 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	16 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	17 0	...	...	16 0	27 0	24 0	17 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 0	9 8	Etah		
	Jalaun	21 0	21 0	13 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	16 8	22 0	23 0	16 8	25 0	24 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
	Jhánsi	18 8	19 2	14 13	24 5	26 4	18 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	15 0	15 0	14 0	23 1	24 12	17 1½	21 15	23 6	16 10½	24 12	19 10	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Jhánsi		
	Lalitpur	21 4	20 4	15 8	30 0	30 0	21 0	10 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 4	25 8	26 0	18 8	...	...	...	25 8	25 12	19 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Lalitpur		
	Cawnpore	20 0	19 0	15 8	26 0	24 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	15 8	15 0	12 8	24 0	23 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	20 4	26 0	24 0	19 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	8 8	10 0	Cawnpore		
	Fatehpur	21 4	21 0	15 8	29 0	25 0	21 12	9 8	9 8	10 12	21 8	21 8	12 12	25 0	26 0	...	25 0	25 0	...	28 8	27 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Fatehpur		
	Bánda	20 4	20 0	12 0	25 0	23 8	18 8	10 4	10 4	11 12	18 0	18 8	12 4	24 8	25 8	17 4	24 0	24 8	16 8	30 0	29 0	23 12	171 4	171 4	163 0	11 4	11 4	10 8	Banda		
	Allahabad	15 8	16 4	13 8	23 8	24 0	18 0	8 0	8 8	7 8	16 0	17 0	13 8	27 0	27 8	18 8	26 0	24 8	18 8	24 8	24 8	18 4	95 0	110 0	105 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Allahabad		
	Hamírpur	19 12	19 12	13 8	22 8	18 0	9 8	9 0	7 0	16 4	15 0	11 0	23 12	23 12	16 14	22 8	23 10	17 0	28 8	28 8	24 12	21 14	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
	Jaunpur	22 4	20 13	14 13	31 12	29 10	23 5	7 12	7 12	9 14	19 12	19 12	13 6	26 13	26 13	...	22 9	22 9	17 10	26 0	25 0	20 2	197 12	197 12	169 8	8 1	8 1	7 8	Jaunpur		
	Gorakhpur	20 2	18 6	14 0	29 12	22 12	14 0	17 8	15 12	9 10	19 4	19 4	11 6	21 0	22 12	14 14	19 4	19 4	14 14	16 3	16 10	12 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	6 12	7 2	7 2	Gorakhpur		
	Basti	18 2	18 2	13 2	31 4	21 4	16 14	10 10	10 10	8 12	18 2	18 2	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 2	18 2	12 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 9	7 0½	7 3	Basti		
	Azamgarh	18 1	17 11	13 10	29 8	22 14	20 10	11 13	11 13	9 10	19 3	19 3	11 13	26 9	22 14	16 15	17 11	...	16 15	20 10	19 3	17 11	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	Azamgarh		
	Mirzapur	17 0	17 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mirzapur		
	Benares	17 13	16 4	13 0	25 3	23 1	17 8	9 7	8 6	8 8	16 13	14 11	9 8	22 1	22 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	15 0	21 0	20 8	18 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	6 4	6 4	6 0	Benares		
	Ghazipur	18 0	17 6	15 7½	23 3	23 3	16 12	7 11½	7 1½	6 7	18 0	18 0	11 9½	23 3	20 9½	19 5	21 14	21 14	15 7½	22 9	20 9½	16 12	154 8	154 8	207 8	7 6	7 6	7 1½	Ghazipur		
Panjab.	Delhi	22 0	20 0	18 0	31 0	29 0	24 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	24 0	26 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	29 0	26 8	23 8	70 0	80 0	80 0	8 4	8 4	7 12	Delhi *a*	Panjab.	*References.*
	Gurgáon	21 8	21 0	16 8	32 0	31 0	23 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	28 0	26 0	32 7	25 0	25 0	32 6	30 0	27 8	23 8	122 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 4	Gurgáon *b*		*a.* Wheat, barley and gram falling; jowár rising.
	Karnál	23 0	22 0	19 13	32 0	33 0	32 14	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	28 0	26 0	32 7	25 0	25 0	32 6	33 0	32 0	28 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	Karnál *c*		*b.* Barley, bájra, and gram falling.
	Hissár	21 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	29 0	26 0	24 0	23 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár *e*		*c.* Wheat, barley, and jowár rising; bajra falling.
	Rohtak	20 0	20 0	17 0	27 0	30 0	27 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	24 0	26 0	24 0	24 8	25 0	22 8	26 0	27 8	26 8	160 0	120 0	140 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Rohtak *d*		*d.* Barley, jowár and gram rising.
	Sirsa	22 12	22 8	21 8	34 0	34 0	38 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	11 0	30 0	30 0	29 0	27 8	27 8	26 0	34 0	33 0	36 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	Sirsa *e*		*e.* Nearly stationary.
	Umballa	23 8	22 8	21 12	32 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	26 0	29 0	30 0	25 0	26 0	25 0	37 0	34 0	30 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4	9 4	Umballa *f*		*f.* Wheat, barley, and gram falling; bájra and jowár rising.
	Ludhiána	26 0	26 0	23 0	39 8	35 8	34 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	11 0	31 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	27 0	27 0	36 0	35 0	32 0	90 0	90 0	95 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Ludhiána *g*		*g.* Barley and gram falling; bájra and jowár rising.
	Simlá	20 0	17 0	17 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	22 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Simlá *h*		*h.* Wheat, barley and gram falling.
	Jullundur	25 8	25 8	25 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	39 0	35 0	31 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	37 8	37 0	30 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 12	9 8	Jullundur *i*		*i.* Jowár falling.
	Hushiárpur	26 0	26 0	24 0	38 0	34 0	30 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	36 0	32 0	29 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	34 0	32 0	31 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Hushiárpúr *j*		*j.* Barley, jowár and gram falling.
	Kángra	19 0	20 0*	20 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra *e*		*k.* Barley falling; bájra and jowár rising.
	Amritsar	24 13	24 13	22 13	33 4	34 8	32 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	15 4	34 8	30 8	29 8	27 8	27 8	27 8	34 0	34 4	34 4	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Amritsar *i*		*l.* Wheat falling; barley, rice and jowár rising.
	Siálkot	24 8	24 0	18 8	38 0	36 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	30 0	31 0	26 0	30 0	31 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	25 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Siálkot *k*		*m.* Prices falling.
	Gurdáspúr	27 0	25 0	23 0	40 0	33 0	30 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	36 0	33 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 4	9 0	Gurdáspúr *k*		*n.* Wheat, barley, and bájra falling; jowár and gram rising.
	Lahore	24 0	23 0	21 8	34 6	36 0	34 0	...	...	...	12 0*	13 0	14 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	34 0	34 0	31 0	110 0	110 0	90 0	10 2	10 2	10 0	Lahore *l*		*o.* Barley and gram falling; rice rising.
	Ferozepore	26 0	24 8	24 0	40 0	36 0	35 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	14 0	34 0	30 0	33 0	34 0	30 0	28 0	40 0	38 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Ferozepore *m*		*p.* Wheat and gram falling.
	Gujránwála	23 12	23 0	19 12	40 0	36 0	34 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	25 0	30 0	26 0	28 0	30 0	20 0	33 0	32 0	28 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	Gujránwála *g*		*q.* Wheat, bájra and gram falling.
	Ráwalpindi	28 8	27 0	16 12	37 0*	36 0	28 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	29 0	30 0	25 0	36 0	32 0	21 0	29 0	30 0	26 0	110 0	100 0	130 0	10 12	11 0	10 8	Ráwalpindi *n*		*r.* Wheat, barley, bájra and gram falling.
	Jhelum	27 0	25 0	17 8	36 8	31 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	8 0	33 8	33 0	22 0	35 8	33 0	20 0	31 0	28 8	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum *m*		*s.* Barley, bajra, jowár and gram falling.
	Gujrát	27 0	26 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	33 0	30 0	24 0	36 0	35 0	24 0	33 8	32 0	24 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Gujrát *m*		*t.* Wheat, barley, jowár and gram falling.
	Shahpúr	28 8	28 8	19 0	48 0	45 0	31 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	11 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	36 0	36 0	25 0	42 0	40 0	28 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr *o*		*u.* Barley, bajra and bájra rising gram falling.
	Mooltan	20 8	19 8	16 8	32 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 0	28 0	27 0	22 8	30 0	28 0	23 0	28 0	26 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	...	10 8	10 8	10 12	Mooltan *m*		*v.* Wheat, barley and gram falling barley rising.
	Jhang	23 0	22 0	17 12	35 0	34 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	28 0	25 0	24 0	30 0	31 0	28 0	33 0	33 0	32 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 12	10 12	10 8	Jhang *m*		* Maize or Indian-corn.
	Montgomery	21 0	20 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 0	29 0	29 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery *p*		
	Muzaffargarh	24 0	22 0	17 0	33 0	33 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	29 0	29 0	21 0	30 0	28 0	22 0	32 0	31 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh *q*		
	Dera Ismail Khán	35 0	33 12	25 0	55 0	51 4	38 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	50 0	50 0	40 0	46 4	43 12	37 8	53 12	52 8	37 8	112 0	125 0	125 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dera Ismail Khán *r*		
	Dera Ghazi Khán	23 12	23 12	17 8	37 8	37 8	27 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 8	40 0	40 0	27 8	34 6	35 0	25 0	32 8	32 15	29 6	150 0	150 0	150 0	36 4	36 4	32 8	Dera Ghazi Khán *s*		
	Bannú	45 10	42 8	30 10	84 6	68 12	48 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 8	56 4	55 0	40 0	52 8	50 0	35 0	57 8	55 0	39 6	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú *m*		
	Pesháwar	22 12	22 1	17 14	37 11	33 13	28 9	...	...	...	13 0	14 5	11 11	29 4	26 10	23 6	34 7	29 14	28 9	33 13	30 9	19 13	110 0	110 0	104 0	57 3	55 14	57 8	Pesháwar *s*		
	Kohát	29 6	28 1	21 11	56 2	47 3	43 6	...	...	...	17 14	19 2	15 5	33 2	29 5	28 11	43 6	43 6	34 0	44 10	40 13	29 5	204 0	255 0	204 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát *t*		
	Hazárá	23 0	23 8	17 12	35 0	42 0	27 8	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	14 0	29* 0	28* 8	25* 0	28 0	30 0	19 12	28 0	26 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazárá *u*		
Oudh.	Lucknow	23 0	19 12	14 0	25 8	24 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	18 8	18 8	12 8	28 0	26 0	18 4	28 8	24 0	15 12	30 0	28 0	25 0	23 8	22 8	16 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Lucknow	Oudh.	*Description of Lesser Millets.*
	Unáo	20 0	20 0	16 0	28 0	23 0	21 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	25 0	23* 0	18 5	22 0	23 0	18 0	...	...	...	25 0	23 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	9 0	9 2	8 0	Unáo		Jowar (Small.)
	Bára Banki	19 12	19 0	15 5	22 0	22 0	14 8	7 0	8 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	10 8	26 0	26 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	12 4	34 0†	34 0†	17 0‡	22 0	21 0	13 2	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bára Banki		† Kodon. ‡ Madua.
	Sítápur	24 0	22 8	13 4	36 0*	27 0	19 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	16 8	15 0	13 0	33 0	30 0	20 0	29 0	27 0	17 0	38 0	37 12	...	24 8	23 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sítápur		Dhan.
	Hardui	19 6	19 6	13 10	30 8	25 5	20 6	6 9	6 9	6 2	17 13	13 2	12 0	22 0	22 8	17 13	21 9	21 9	17 13	26 4	27 5	23 11	20 11	19 8	17 13	192 8	192 8	192 8	8 0	7 12	7 8	Hardui		Do.
	Kheri	23 8	23 0	15 6	34 0	32 0	30 5	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	34 0	33 0	22 8	27 0	27 0	20 0	50 0	50 0	36 0	23 12	23 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kheri		Kodon.
	Fyzabad	21 2	18 5	14 2	24 2	23 14	17 9	11 11	11 3	7 0	19 14	19 2	12 6	28 2	26 14	17 15	19 0	19 0	15 0	25 4	26 4	16 4	22 0	21 12	16 6	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	Fyzabad		Madua.
	Bharaich	20 0	21 0	13 0	27 0	27 0	18 0	10 0	12 0	8 0	20 0	22 0	11 0	32 8	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	45 0§	28 0§	16 0‖	22 0	21 0	13 0	260 0	260 0	240 0	8 7	7 8	7 8	Bharaich		§ Kodon. ‖ Madua.
	Gonda	20 7	19 8	14 0	26 4	28 8	17 4	19 4	19 15	9 0	19 14	20 4	11 6	29 10	27 14	17 0	21 12	21 12	16 0	88 0	42 5	21 0	20 14	23 0	15 12	170 0	170 0	170 0	8 6	8 0	8 4	Gonda		
	Rái Bareli	27 4	22 0	20 0	37 8	26 0	24 0	21 4	21 4	13 0	24 8	22 0	14 0	30 8	27 8	17 0	...	27 0	...	...	44 0	...	28 12	28 8	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 0	7 0	Rái Bareli		
	Sultánpur	24 0	20 0	16 0	36 0	30 0	22 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	23 0	21 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	24 0	29 0	26 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sultánpur		Sawan.
	Pratábgarh	25 2	20 9	16 11	38 8	30 0	22 12	18 6	23 9	13 0	23 1	24 9	14 0	30 3	30 9	19 4	30 0	29 9	18 8	45 0	37 3	...	30 12	28 13	17 8	200 0	200 0	190 0	8 0	7 12	7 1	Pratábgarh		Birra.

* New.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of March 1875 —concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	24 0	24 8	22 8	....	...	...	10 0	10 8	10 0	15 8	16 8	16 8	36 0	40 0	22 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	25 0	24 0	24 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	17 8	26 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	24 9	24 3	23 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	17 0	37 5	35 0	46 2	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	27 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	55 0	55 0	38 0	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	28 0	29 0	20 0	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	14 0	22 0	25 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	26 0	25 0	19 8	16 0	11 0	22 0	15 0	16 0	12 8	23 0	24 0	14 0	38 0	38 0	22 0	25 0	24 0	18 0
	Saugor ...	21 4	21 0	16 12	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 8	11 8	25 0	30 0	0 ...	...	...	...
	Damoh ...	25 0	24 8	19 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	17 8	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	32 0	32 0	28 0	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	12 0	26 0	28 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	30 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	15 0	40 0	40 0	25 0	...	...	...
	Betul ...	24 0	24 0	22 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	12 8	30 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	...
	Chindwara ...	26 0	26 0	22 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	40 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	19 8	20 4	17 8	...	...	...	10 0	11 4	10 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur ...	26 8	26 4	19 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	21 0
	Nimar ...	16 14	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	31 0	31 0	0 ...	32 12	32 12	...
	Raipur ...	45 0	48 0	40 0	...	...	...	19 0	22 0	20 0	34 0	37 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	28 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	36 0	32 0	36 0	...	...	...	32 0	28 0	28 0	48 0	48 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery ...	16 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	50 0	50 0	48 0	...	...	...
Haidarabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bolarum ...																		
	Chudderghat ...																		
	Oomraotee ...	21 0	20 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	46 0	46 0	40 0	26 0	26 0	23 0
	Akola ...	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	44 0	46 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	27 0
	Elichpur ...	21 0	20 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	44 0	44 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	25 0
	Buldana ...	20 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	36 0	34 0	24 0
	Woon ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 0	8 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	63 0	58 0	45 0	...	...	...
	Bassim ...	21 5	23 5	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	14 0	57 0	64 0	41 0	40 0	45 5	23 0
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	13 0	14 5	12 5	13 0	12 5	12 5	11 0	11 0	10 2	16 2	16 5	13 0	25 0	25 0	21 2	...	...	...
	Bangalore { Retail ...	12 5	14 0	12 0	12 5	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	15 7	16 0	12 5	24 0	24 0	20 5	...	...	...	...
	Kolar ... { Wholesale	...	...	11 0	10 3	9 6	8 4	16 4	16 4	14 2	17 5	20 7	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar ... { Retail ...	...	...	10 7	10 1	9 4	8 3	16 1	16 1	13 9	17 3	20 6	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale	12 5	12 5	12 0	12 5	12 5	12 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	14 5	25 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...
	Túmkúr ... { Retail ...	12 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	12 5	18 0	18 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Mysore ... { Wholesale	11 4	13 1	11 4	...	...	...	13 1	13 3	11 4	15 2	15 2	13 5	36 6	35 0	...	...	...	...
	Mysore ... { Retail ...	11 0	12 7	11 0	...	...	...	12 5	13 1	11 0	14 6	14 8	13 1	35 6	34 5	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ... { Retail ...	10 0	11 5	12 7	11 5	12 5	13 5	14 7	15 7	14 0	17 7	17 2	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... { Retail ...	12 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Kadur ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadur ... { Retail ...	12 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog { Wholesale	18 8	19 6	12 0	...	...	...	17 6	17 6	12 5	19 0	20 0	14 2	43 2	42 0	36 7	35 6	34 0	32 5
	Chitaldroog { Retail ...	17 0	16 0	10 0	24 0	20 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	13 0	38 0	36 0	34 0	32 0	28 0	32 0
	Coorg ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg ... { Retail ...	8 5	8 4	7 8	8 7	8 8	8 6	10 9	11 3	11 3	16 9	16 9	17 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	15 12	15 12	...	24 6	24 6	...	6 6	6 6	...	9 0	9 0	...	27 0	27 0	...	23 0	23 0	...
	Kishengurh ...	15 4	15 4	...	21 0	21 0	...	7 4	7 4	...	8 12	8 12	...	22 0	22 0	...	21 0	21 0	...
	Alwar ...	22 8	22 0	12 8	36 8	32 0	19 4	6 10	6 10	8 12	10 0	10 0	9 8	34 0	34 0	19 12	35 0	32 0	17 0
	Bhurtpur (City) ...	20 8	19 8	13 12	31 8	31 8	17 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	25 0	26 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	14 8
	Kerowli (City) ...	17 12	...	...	31 4	...	...	11 14	...	...	12 8	...	...	18 12	...	...	26 4	...	...
	Ajmir ...	15 2	15 2	13 8	22 0	22 4	16 13	4 8	4 5	5 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	21 0	20 8	15 0	21 0	20 0	13 0
	Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpura ...	17 8	16 8	16 0	30 0	29 8	23 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	7 8	25 0	25 0	18 4	29 0	29 0	19 8
	Sirohi ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aboo ...	16 4	17 0	13 6	21 9	21 5	16 14	5 10	5 10	5 10	9 7	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	21 6	20 9	15 14
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	25 0	24 0	23 0	36 0	38 0	10 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar ...	12 8	14 1	16 0	19 8	19 11	22 8	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	15 7	15 8	...	26 9	25 0	...	5 10	6 4	...	7 8	7 8	...	22 4	20 4	...	20 10	20 10	...
	Bikaneer ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bundi ...	21 0	19 8	14 0	28 0	25 0	16 8	6 0	7 0	8 4	10 0	8 8	9 8	25 0	25 10	17 8	...	16 0	...
	Kota ...	18 8	20 0	14 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 4	8 0	10 2	10 4	9 2	25 0	28 0	20 4	...	...	...
	Tonk ...	17 12	18 0	12 12	27 15	27 2	17 0	6 0	6 8	6 2	12 0	14 0	9 0	29 0	30 0	17 0	...	24 0	14 4
	Jhallawar ...	16 0	16 0	13 8	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	...	8 0	9 0	7 8	19 0	21 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	15 8
	Shahpoora ...	16 0	15 8	12 14	23 4	22 8	16 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	22 8	22 12	16 0	18 0	18 12	14 8
Central India.	Indore ...	15 4	15 0	14 2	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 12	22 0	22 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	25 0
	Gwalior ...	14 10	14 14	12 6	19 3	20 4	15 13	6 14	6 14	8 4	8 4	7 13	17 13	18 15	14 14	17 13	18 4	14 10	
	Goona ...	19 4	19 8	16 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	10 0	9 8	10 8	11 4	11 0	11 8	24 0	24 0	19 8	20 0	20 0	15 12
	Rutlam ...	13 4	13 4	14 12	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	8 4	15 0	13 12	13 0	21 8	21 8	22 8	19 4	17 12	16 12
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	21 4	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	23 0	23 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	19 0	25 0	24 0	18 8

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	
	Bhandara ...	...	...	...	30 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 4	8 8	
	Chanda ...	...	...	...	28 9	29 0	26 8	480 0	480 0	270 0	9 5	10 0	8 5	
	Wardha ...	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	24 0	168 0	200 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	
	Balaghat ...	...	...	...	30 0	25 0	20 0	260 0	260 0	240 0	8 0	8 8	7 8	
	Jubbulpore ...	35 0	35 0	30 0	36 0	34 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	9 0	8 0	
	Saugor ...	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	18 0	180 0	200 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	
	Damoh ...	...	...	...	28 0	26 0	26 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	
	Seoni ...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	30 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	
	Mandla ...	35 0	35 0	20 0	37 0	35 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	
	Betul ...	23 0	23 0	20 0	24 0	23 0	21 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	6 8	
	Chindwara ...	25 8	27 0	23 8	33 0	28 0	26 0	200 0	200 0	280 0	8 4	8 8	8 0	
	Hoshangabad ...	...	...	...	27 0	31 8	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	5 4	
	Narsinghpur ...	36 0	36 0	29 8	32 0	32 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 4	6 4	6 8	
	Nimar ...	...	...	...	23 12	21 2	...	160 0	160 0	...	11 4	11 4	...	
	Raipur ...	...	...	...	40 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 4	8 0	
	Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	6 8	
	Bilaspur ...	100 0	100 0	100 0	36 0	24 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	
	Upper Godavery ...	...	...	...	24 0	20 0	20 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	
Haidarabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...													
	Bolarum ...							No return received						
	Chudderghat ...													
	Oomraotee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	9 0	
	Akola ...	11 0	10 0	12 0	24 0	26 0	22 0	106 0	106 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	
	Elichpur ...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	17 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 8	8 0	
	Buldana ...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	
	Woon ...	...	...	...	23 0	20 0	20 0	375 0	400 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	
	Bassim ...	18 0	17 0	18 0	25 0	24 0	22 0	90 0	90 0	...	9 0	9 0	6 2	
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	35 5	35 5	36 0	22 7	22 5	21 7	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 5	
	Bangalore { Retail ...	34 5	34 5	35 0	22 2	21 7	21 0	72 0	72 0	72 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	
	Kolar ... { Wholesale	39 7	41 7	36 0	27 7	23 7	22 0	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	14 3	
	Kolar ... { Retail ...	39 4	41 2	35 5	27 4	23 4	21 7	172 4	172 4	...	15 4	15 4	13 8	
	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale	58 0	58 0	58 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	182 0	182 0	182 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	
	Túmkúr ... { Retail ...	56 0	56 0	56 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	
	Mysore ... { Wholesale	31 4	32 7	31 4	25 6	25 6	23 1	84 0	84 0	84 0	11 4	10 6	11 4	
	Mysore ... { Retail ...	30 4	32 2	30 4	25 2	25 2	22 5	74 0	74 0	72 0	11 0	10 4	11 0	
	Hassan ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hassan ... { Retail ...	37 7	37 7	48 5	23 0	23 0	20 0	150 0	150 0	151 0	10 5	10 0	11 5	
	Shimoga ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shimoga ... { Retail ...	34 0	34 0	40 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	480 0	400 0	360 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	
	Kadur ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kadur ... { Retail ...	32 0	32 0	40 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	
	Chitaldroog { Wholesale	51 7	53 2	51 6	30 4	23 0	24 5	...	...	...	11 0	9 0	...	
	Chitaldroog { Retail ...	44 0	44 0	44 0	24 0	22 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	
	Coorg ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Coorg ... { Retail ...	29 6	27 1	39 3	20 5	20 5	20 3	110 0	110 0	197 2	10 4	10 3	12 5	
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	...	80 0	80 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	
	Kishengurh ...	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	
	Alwar ...	...	...	...	36 0	33 0	17 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	
	Bhurtpur (City) ...	33 0	31 8	17 12	32 8	31 8	15 10	80 0	90 0	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	
	Kerowli (City) ...	35 9	...	...	28 12	...	...	160 0	...	...	31 4	...	...	
	Ajmir ...	...	...	...	21 9	20 5	15 12	90 0	95 0	105 0	36 8	39 0	40 0	
	Deolie Cantonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
	Erinpura ...	...	...	...	19 8	18 8	17 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	
	Sirohi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
	Aboo ...	...	...	...	14 9	14 5	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	...	...	...	28 0	26 0	30 0	6 Pie*	7 Pie*	9 Pie*	12 0	12 0	11 0	
	Meywar ...	...	...	...	15 4	14 7	16 0	165 0	165 0	100 0	26 9	25 0	26 9	
	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
	Marwar ...	...	...	...	16 8	15 15	...	70 0	70 0	...	50 0	50 0	...	
	Bikaneer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
	Bundi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	35 0	35 0	32 8	
	Kota ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	140 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	
	Tonk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	120 0	37 0	37 0	37 0	
	Jhallawar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	140 0	27 0	26 8	26 4	
	Shahpoora ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	37 8	33 0	
Central India.	Indore ...	...	...	...	17 8	17 4	15 12	96 0	96 0	106 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Gwalior ...	...	...	...	18 12	19 1	13 9	91 4	91 4	91 4	12 6	12 6	13 4	
	Goona ...	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	18 8	200 0	200 0	180 0	18 0	18 0	18 8	
	Rutlam ...	...	...	...	18 8	16 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	11 0	11 0	
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	...	...	...	25 8	25 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 14	8 0	7 8	

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the Month of December 1874.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West. Via Teheran. No.	Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Indian Value.	East. Via Amur. No.	Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	Indian Value.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
INDIAN.																
Sent ...	1,314	8,985 6	40	171 3	59	362 14	1,367	7,696 10	...	...	277	1,399 6	214	412 8	3,271	19,027 15
Received ...	1,158	6,413 9	40	175 9	120	714 0	1,289	6,717 11	...	...	285	1,528 13	183	352 8	3,075	15,902 2
TOTAL ...	2,472	15,398 15	80	346 12	179	1,076 14	2,656	14,414 5	...	...	562	2,928 3	397	765 0	6,346	34,930 1
TRANSIT.																
East to West	74	447 5	...	...	2	10 8	1,080	7,160 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,156	7,617 13
West to East	220	1,252 10	31	147 0	3	12 10	910	5,758 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,164	7,171 3
West to West	...	...	...	...	*4	16 13	†2	8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	25 3
TOTAL ...	294	1,699 15	31	147 0	9	39 15	1,992	12,927 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,326	14,814 3
														GRAND TOTAL...	8,672	49,744 4

* From Aden 3 to Bushire and 1 to Gwadur.
† One from Gwadur and other from Bushire both to Aden.

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea routes for the Month of December 1874.

ROUTE.	Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
INDO-EUROPEAN *Vid* Teheran	1,158	1,314	2,472	44·42	47·27	45·89
„ Turkey	40	40	80	1·54	1·44	1·49
Persian Gulf *vid* Kurrachee	120	59	179	4·60	2·12	3·32
RED SEA ... *Vid* Suez	1,289	1,367	2,656	49·44	49·17	49·30
TOTAL ...	2,607	2,780	5,387	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 10th April 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa and Cheena. Present return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa and Cheena. Next preceding return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa and Cheena. Corresponding return of last year.	Gram. Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.	Fire-wood. Present return.	Fire-wood. Next preceding return.	Fire-wood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
	BENGAL.																																
	Western Districts.																																
1	Burdwan	20 0 [A]	16 0	14 8	26 0	22 8	20 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	20 0	19 8	14 4										29 0	21 8	14 0	220 0	220 0	110 0	9 0	8 8	9 8	Burdwan.	
2	Bankoora	20 4 [B]	20 4	14 8	26 0	26 0	22 0	17 12	17 12	12 0	20 8	20 4	13 8										18 0	17 0	15 0	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	7 14	Bankoora.	
3	Beerbhoom	25 0 [C]	26 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	10 8	22 8	23 0	12 12										21 0	21 0	13 8	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Beerbhoom.	
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	8 0										14 0	14 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Midnapore.	
5	Hooghly	16 0 to 20 0 [D]	16 0	12 8	24 0 to 26 0 [E]	20 0 to 31 0	17 12 to 20 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	10 0 to 10 8	16 8 to 17 0	17 0 to 17 8	12 0 to 13 0										16 0 to 20 0	16 0 to 16 8	13 0 to 13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Hooghly.	
	Howrah	16 0	16 0	13 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 8	16 8	16 8	14 0										22 0	20 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Howrah.	
	Central Districts.																																
	Calcutta	15 8 [E]	15 8	12 0	19 0 [E]	18 0	14 0	11 8	11 8	9 0	16 0	16 0	11 8	17 0 [E]	17 0	18 0							17 0	17 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.	
6	24-Pergunnahs	14 0 to 18 14	14 0 to 18 0	10 8 to 11 10	20 0 to 27 12	17 0 to 26 10	16 0	8 0 [F]	8 0	8 4	17 0	18 0	11 0	16 0	17 8								22 14	21 8	13 5	110 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 12	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.	
7	Nuddea	20 0 [H]	22 1	14 9	26 5	32 0	21 5	15 4	15 4	11 0	16 13	16 13	11 7										26 5	26 5	15 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 7	Nuddea.	
8	Jessore	20 0 [H]	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	18 0	18 4	16 0										25 0	24 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.	
9	Moorshedabad	26 0 to 27 0 [I]	26 0 to 27 0	16 0	40 0 [E]	40 0	22 0 to 24 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	11 8										32 0	32 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Moorshedabad.	
10	Dinagepore	16 0	15 12	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	22 0	22 0	9 10	28 0	28 0	10 4										14 0	12 0	9 12	180 0	180 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Dinagepore.	
11	Maldah	25 0	22 0	15 0	45 0	40 0	21 0	22 0	22 8	10 0	23 0	23 0	10 8 to 11 0										25 0	20 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Maldah.	
12	Rajshahye	15 0 to 21 0	16 8 to 17 4	12 12	37 8	45 0	30 0	20 0 to 20 10	18 12 to 19 8	9 12	21 9 to 22 8	21 0 to 21 12	11 4										15 0 to 25 5	16 8 to 18 0	12 0 to 18 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	7 15½	7 15½	7 4	Rajshahye.	
13	Rungpore	22 8	22 8	11 13	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 12	23 15½	23 15½	7 14										15 0	15 0	13 0	107 0	107 0	128 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Rungpore.	
14	Bogra	16 12	15 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	...	10 8	12 0	6 0	26 4	27 0	10 8										16 0	16 0	15 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 8	7 8	6 8	Bogra.	
15	Pubna	22 8	22 8	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	14 4										26 4	26 4	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pubna.	
16	Darjeeling	6 0 [J]	6 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	12 0	13 0	12 0										8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.	
17	Julpigoree	13 3	13 3	9 1	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 5	23 0	23 0	14 5										9 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 1	6 6	Julpigoree.	
	Eastern Districts.																																
18	Dacca	14 4 [K]	13 15	14 0	45 0	45 0	32 0	19 0	20 0	12 8	23 0	24 0	17 0										17 8	16 0	14 8	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	Dacca.	
19	Fureedpore	23 0	12 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	25 0 [L]	8 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	20 0	14 0										20 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Fureedpore.	
20	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 0	13 8	21 8	22 0	16 0										14 0	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge.	
21	Mymensingh	11 0 [M]	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 4	20 0	20 0	14 8										13 0	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Mymensingh.	

A In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 25 seers, barley 35 to 40 seers, best rice 14 to 21 seers, common rice 16 to 23-8 seers, and gram 17-4 to 27 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 22 seers, barley 25 to 40 seers, best rice 14-8 to 21 seers, common rice 18-8 to 23 seers maize 20 to 34 seers, and gram 17 to 18 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 29 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 15 to 23 seers, common rice 20 to 26-4 seers, bulrush millet 30 seers, and gram 14 to 29 seers per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15-8 to 20 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 14-12 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 23 seers per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 7-8 to 8 seers, common rice 13-8 to 20 seers, and gram 14-8 to 18 seers per rupee.

G Coarse rice at 20 seers per rupee.

H In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 26-8 seers, best rice 13-12 to 19 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, and gram 11 to 32 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 24 to 28-8 seers, best rice 13 to 22 seers, common rice 19-8 to 24-8 seers, and gram 25-8 to 30 seers per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 13 seers, best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 17 to 25 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 27 seers, barley 32 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 20 to 23 seers, and gram 12 to 22 seers per rupee.

L In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 19 to 20 seers, common rice 19-12 to 22 seers, paddy 30 to 45 seers and gram 12 to 18 seers per rupee.

M In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 8-8 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram 10 to 20 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)															
22	Chittagong*	10 8	10 8	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	21 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...
23	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	21 8	22 0	15 0	...	...	...
24	Tipperah	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	25 0	24	15 0 to 16 0	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	10 8	14 8	14 8	12 5	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	9 6	10 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	10 6	26 0	24 0	15 2	...	...	...
	BEHAR.															
26	Patna	21 0	21 0	15 8	33 0	33 0	20 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	22 8	23 0	13 8	26 0	26 0	20 0
27	Gya	22 8 [P]	22 0	12 0	35 0	34 0	17 8	11 12	11 12	8 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	...	...	...
28	Shahabad	18 0 [Q]	18 0	14 0	27 0	24 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	12 0	30 0	24 0	17 0
29	Mozufferpore	18 0 [E] to 26 0	10 0 [E] to 25 0	9 0 to 15 0	16 0 to 36 0	20 0 to 30 0	14 0 to 19 0	9 12 to 23 8	9 12 to 23 4	8 0 to 10 8	16 8 to 25 0	18 8 to 30 0	10 0 to 11 8	...	...	...
30	Sarun	20 0	19 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	12 0	...	...	...
31	Chumparun	20 0 [R]	20 0	11 0	36 0	36 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	19 0	20 0	9 0	...	...	...
32	Monghyr	19 9	19 9	13 6	29 4	29 4	21 0	14 7	14 7	8 4	18 6	17 3	12 6	...	...	...
33	Bhagulpore	18 15	18 15	14 8	32 13	35 5	18 15	18 15	20 3	9 7	21 7	22 11	10 1	...	...	...
34	Purneah	30 0	25 0	13 0	...	...	...	21 8	23 0	9 8	22 8	25 0	10 8	...	...	...
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs	16 0 [S]	17 0	12 0	22 0 [E] to 25 0	22 0 to 25 0	20 0	16 0	12 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	11 0	...	...	...
	ORISSA.															
36	Cuttack*	17 1	17 1	15 12	...	...	...	21 0	18 6	19 11	31 3	31 3	28 14	...	...	...
37	Pooree	17 1	17 1	13 2	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	18 6	27 9	27 9	27 9	...	...	...
38	Balasore	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*															
39	Hazareebagh	22 0	22 0	11 8	27 0	30 0	14 0	12 0	11 0	8 0	21 0	22 0	13 0	...	...	...
40	Lohardugga	12 0 and 16 0	11 0 and 16 0	10 8	30 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	20 0	23 0	14 0	...	...	...
41	Singbhoom	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...
42	Manbhoom	17 0 [T]	17 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	14 8	...	...	...

* Return for next preceding week.

N In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 17 to 21 seers, and common rice 21 to 23 seers per rupee.

O In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 25 seers, and common rice 22 to 30 seers per rupee.

P In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 27 seers, barley 30 to 42 seers, best rice 20 seers, common rice 21-4 to 29 seers, and gram 25 to 30 seers per rupee.

Q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 22 seers, barley 26 to 32 seers, best rice 9 to 12 seers, common rice 19-8 to 21 seers, great millet 27 seers, maize 29 seers, and gram 24 to 26 seers per rupee.

R In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 22 seers, barley 33 to 50 seers, best rice 11 to 17-8 seers, common rice 19 to 24 seers, lesser millet 15 to 45 seers, maize 29 to 32-12 seers, and gram 18-4 to 30 seers per rupee.

Districts of Bengal on the 10th April 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Present return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Next preceding return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Corresponding return of last year.	Gram. Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.	Fire-wood. Present return.	Fire-wood. Next preceding return.	Fire-wood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
															Eastern Districts—(Contd.)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	8 8	7 4	Chittagong.*	
...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 4	7 8	6 8	Noakholly.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Tipperah.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	7 4	7 4	6 2	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 2	Hill Tipperah.	
															BEHAR.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	31 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.	
...	...	...	[E] 32 0 to 35 0	32 0 to 35 0	15 8 to 28 0	23 8	24 4	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Gya.	
[E] 22 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Shahabad.	
...	...	...	[E] 32 0 to 38 8	21 0 to 38 0	11 0 to 14 0	[E] 20 0 to 30 0	13 0 to 30 0	11 8 to 18 0	120 0 to 200 0	120 0 to 200 0	120 0 to 200 0	6 0 to 8 0	6 8 to 8 0	6 0 to 8 0	Mozufferpore.	
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	16 0	26 8	25 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	7 12	Sarun.	
...	...	...	38 0	38 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	13 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Chumparun.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	26 2	27 3	16 8	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Monghyr.	
...	...	...	[E] 28 0	28 0	18 0	20 3	20 3	16 6	157 12	157 12	157 8	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhagulpore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Purneah.	
40 0	40 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	12 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	
															ORISSA.	
...	...	...	21 5	21 5	...	17 1	17 1	28 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	8 8	Cuttack.*	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Balasore.*	
															CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*	
...	...	...	36 0	35 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	12 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	6 4	Hazareebagh.	
...	...	...	40 0	38 0	24 0	19 0	15 0	13 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	6 12	7 0	5 12	Lohardugga.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	Singbhoom.	
[E] 16 0	16 0	40 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	13 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Manbhoom.	

S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 24 seers, best rice 16 to 25 seers, common rice 20 to 27 seers, maize 32 to 40 seers and gram 17 to 23 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 16 to 40 seers, best rice 18-8 to 24 seers, common rice 20-8 to 26 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers per rupee.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1875, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 484 AND 485 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED 10TH APRIL 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice.						Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kaysee, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugles, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.*			Grain.			Firewood.			Salt.		
								Rice.																								
								Common.			Best sort.																						
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
H. A. DISTRICTS.																																
	Secunderabad	19	20	6	...	...	...	12	11	10	6	6	6	10	10	10	5	5	5	19	18	19	7	7	3	112	112	125	9	9	9
	Bolarum	19	18	9	...	...	...	11	10	10	2	2	2	10	9	9	4	4	4	19	17	19	7	7	3	112	112	125	9	9	8
	Chadarghat	12	11	7	...	...	...	6	5	5	0	0	0	5	5	5	0	0	0	18	14	18	5	5	3	130	130	130	0	0	0
	Secunderabad	19	20	6	...	...	...	12	11	10	6	6	6	10	10	10	5	5	5	19	18	19	7	7	3	112	112	125	9	9	9
	Bolarum	19	18	9	...	...	...	11	10	10	2	2	2	10	9	9	4	4	4	19	17	19	7	7	3	112	112	125	9	9	8
	Chadarghat	12	11	7	...	...	...	6	5	5	0	0	0	5	5	5	0	0	0	18	14	18	5	5	3	130	130	130	0	0	0

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING FEBRUARY 1875.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Natal.			British Guiana.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years ...	11	12	23	22	25	47	33	37	70	No Emigration took place to Trinidad, Jamaica, Mauritius, Surinam, Nevis, St. Vincent, and the French Colonies during this month.
From 2 to 10 years ...	26	15	41	59	44	103	85	59	144	
„ 10 „ 20 „ ...	100	17	117	92	31	123	192	48	240	
„ 20 „ 30 „ ...	314	94	408	342	167	509	656	261	917	
„ 30 „ 40 „ ...	46	3	49	58	5	63	104	8	112	
„ 40 „ 50 „ ...	1	...	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	
Above 50 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total	498	141	639	574	273	847	1,072	414	1,486	

No. 2.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	No Emigration took place to Trinidad, Jamaica, Mauritius, Surinam, Nevis, St. Vincent, and the French Colonies during this month.
Western Bengal	1	1	2	4	2	6	5	3	8	
Central „	5	1	6	9	4	13	14	5	19	
Eastern „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Behar	67	34	101	72	37	109	139	71	210	
N. W. Provinces	260	64	324	370	204	574	630	268	898	
Oudh	135	38	173	102	24	126	237	62	299	
Central India	3	...	3	4	...	4	7	...	7	
Punjab	7	2	9	5	1	6	12	3	15	
Nepal	14	...	14	4	...	4	18	...	18	
Miscellaneous, Madras and Bombay ...	6	1	7	3	1	4	9	2	11	
Grand Total ...	498	141	639	574	273	847	1,072	414	1,486	

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins and High Castes ...	71	15	86	72	27	99	143	42	185	No Emigration took place to Trinidad, Jamaica, Mauritius, Surinam, Nevis, St. Vincent, and the French Colonies during this month.
Agriculturists	154	44	198	161	72	233	315	116	431	
Artizans	38	10	48	45	22	67	83	32	115	
Low Castes	171	37	208	218	104	322	389	141	530	
Mussulmans	64	35	99	78	48	126	142	83	225	
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	498	141	639	574	273	847	1,072	414	1,486	

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindoos ...	930	331	1,261
2. Mussulmans ...	142	83	225
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	1,072	414	1,486

Simla, *The 8th April* 1875.

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

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of March 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Madras.	Ganjam	13 3	14 7	8 8	...	...	...	21 1	19 4	17 8	26 1	29 3	24 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	41 0	46 9	41 0	40 0	40 0	43 3	388 8	353 3	388 8	13 4	13 4	16 8	Ganjam	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam	17 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	12 3	14 7	14 7	14 7	23 8	23 8	25 9	25 7	25 7	27 7	30 3	28 3	26 3	31 6	29 2	39 8	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 2	14 2	14 2	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	11 7	11 7	10 8	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	17 8	22 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 2	38 2	32 8	33 6	34 6	42 0	243 0	243 0	161 3	18 5	18 5	18 5	Godavery		
	Kistna	14 7	14 7	14 0	...	...	...	20 2	20 2	17 0	21 2	21 2	17 9	20 3	23 4	21 1	...	...	...	35 8	38 2	35 3	33 3	35 5	34 2	129 3	129 3	129 3	18 1	18 1	18 1	Kistna		
	Nellore	11 7	12 6	10 8	...	...	...	13 9	13 9	13 9	16 0	16 0	15 0	28 3	28 3	20 6	...	...	...	30 7	30 0	22 3	21 0	21 0	23 1	76 5	76 5	77 3	16 5	16 5	16 5	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	15 4	15 4	13 2	...	...	...	14 9	14 8	10 8	15 8	15 8	12 4	22 9	22 9	20 5	29 0	29 0	25 4	27 0	27 0	26 2	28 4	28 4	23 2	243 0	243 0	243 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	16 3	16 3	14 4	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	11 2	14 6	14 6	13 5	26 8	26 8	30 9	26 3	25 4	30 1	31 0	31 0	36 9	31 4	31 4	29 1	97 2	97 2	97 2	15 7	17 0	17 7	Bellary		
	Kurnool	15 2	14 9	14 6	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	12 4	15 7	15 7	13 6	26 0	24 7	29 4	23 7	23 7	25 0	...	...	23 2	28 5	28 5	27 0	214 8	213 3	172 5	17 3	17 3	16 9	Kurnool		
	Madras	10 3	10 3	11 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 2	10 9	15 3	14 8	11 3	23 8	23 1	18 9	20 5	20 5	17 9	25 9	25 9	22 9	21 3	21 5	20 5	93 5	93 5	58 9	17 7	17 7	17 4	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 2	12 4	18 9	18 1	12 8	21 6	20 9	...	22 4	22 4	...	24 7	24 7	24 7	21 1	21 8	18 7	95 2	97 2	93 3	18 1	18 1	18 1	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	10 2	11 0	11 4	...	...	...	18 7	18 1	12 1	19 2	18 8	14 1	...	...	...	25 6	27 2	21 4	27 4	28 2	29 1	26 0	26 6	22 6	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 0	16 0	17 1	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	9 0	8 6	8 6	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	13 0	15 7	15 7	13 6	26 9	26 9	18 5	26 9	28 1	16 9	28 6	29 0	19 1	29 3	29 3	19 2	228 4	222 1	247 9	16 2	16 2	18 8	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	11 8	10 3	8 8	...	...	...	16 6	16 6	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	20 7	30 6	28 3	18 8	31 9	29 4	24 5	28 0	28 0	19 2	194 4	194 4	194 4	15 5	15 9	15 5	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	11 9	11 9	10 6	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	12 2	16 7	16 7	13 0	...	...	18 2	22 9	25 4	19 7	27 5	27 5	22 3	29 3	28 5	20 0	157 9	157 9	145 8	17 7	17 7	18 6	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	11 8	11 7	9 4	...	...	...	14 7	15 1	12 6	15 6	15 6	13 1	21 1	22 7	...	29 4	28 7	25 0	29 4	31 0	26 3	29 4	31 1	21 4	126 4	125 4	121 5	17 5	18 4	17 5	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	8 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 5	13 6	13 6	12 1	...	...	...	22 8	24 9	15 7	21 9	24 7	19 2	20 3	18 7	14 0	76 8	76 8	66 6	15 2	15 2	15 2	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	14 6	14 6	10 9	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 3	14 7	14 7	11 8	22 0	20 4	18 0	24 3	24 3	21 4	23 5	23 5	22 0	27 2	28 9	21 2	121 5	121 5	121 5	13 6	13 6	16 1	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	8 8	10 4	11 2	9 6	15 4	16 9	16 9	14 0	15 4	11 4	18 0	18 0	15 8	19 1	19 3	14 1	121 5	121 5	...	11 4	10 4	11 4	Nilgiris		
	Salem	14 8	14 8	11 1	...	...	...	15 3	16 2	13 2	17 4	17 4	14 1	22 3	20 7	19 1	28 2	21 7	20 3	27 0	24 0	18 6	22 0	22 0	18 7	145 8	145 8	121 5	18 5	18 5	16 9	Salem		
	South Canara	12 0	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	10 7	10 2	11 6	14 7	15 2	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	13 0	20 0	18 0	15 4	89 9	89 6	72 9	14 0	14 0	16 0	South Canara		
	Malabar	11 5	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	14 2	13 8	11 7	15 0	14 6	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	21 9	23 4	20 2	20 2	15 1	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 4	14 4	17 1	Malabar		
Bombay.	Bombay	10 9	12 6	12 6	19 11	20 8	19 2	7 7	7 9	8 9	11 10	11 13	10 8	22 15	24 6	25 0	19 10	20 19	20 12	14 1	14 1	10 10	17 10	16 11	17 10	68 4	58 4	81 14	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay	Bombay.	
	Ahmadabad	18 8	17 0	14 8	32 0	32 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	18 8	18 4	11 0	24 8	25 0	25 0	23 8	24 2	18 0	...	...	...	20 0	16 8	18 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	13 15	11 1	...	32 0	35 9	...	10 0	10 0	...	18 5	13 5	...	32 0	32 0	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	17 12	16 13	...	106 11	106 11	...	17 12	16 13	...	Kaira		
	Surat	14 1	14 1	14 12	8 11	8 11	7 6	8 3	8 3	8 6	10 10	11 5	13 6	17 6	18 8	19 11	17 6	17 3	...	...	...	...	14 13	14 1	13 6	101 12	101 12	111 0	13 6	13 6	11 4	Surat		
	Broach	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	Broach		
	Tanna	11 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	8 0	7 8	9 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	0	19 0	20 0	0	18 0	18 0	0	15 0	15 0	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	Tanna		
	Kolaba	13 5	11 8	11 6	...	...	...	7 10	7 9	7 10	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	19 0	22 13	...	30 5	30 6	...	18 3	18 3	14 9	130 0	120 0	140 0	18 3	15 3	...	Kolaba		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	17 15	17 15	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	12 3	12 3	...	32 5	32 5	...	25 2	25 2	2	...	...	...	16 4	16 10	...	150 0	150 0	150 0	14 15	15 7	...	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Nasik	17 0	15 11	...	8 0	8 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	25 9	25 9	...	28 6	28 6	...	31 14	31 14	...	21 4	21 4	...	128 0	128 0	...	17 10	17 10	...	Nasik		
	Ahmadnagar	19 2	18 13½	23 9	...	...	...	10 3½	9 9½	9 0	10 15	10 9½	11 4	38 10½	38 8	...	32 14½	31 14½	38 6	...	...	...	23 12	24 10	22 8	106 10½	106 10½	100 0	14 0	14 4	15 11	Ahmadnagar		
	Poona	15 12	15 12	18 0	9 4	9 4	...	10 15	10 15	12 0	12 4	12 4	14 11	28 4	28 4	26 2	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	20 8	28 8	15 15	100 0	107 0	80 0	13 3	14 5	14 5	Poona		
	Sholapur	19 12	19 15	21 12	...	...	...	15 3	15 3	12 15	17 2	17 1	14 13	31 8	31 8	37 8	31 8	31 8	35 0	...	...	...	25 9	24 8	19 4	140 0	180 0	120 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	Sholapur		
	Kaladgi	24 3	26 3	17 0	...	...	...	14 14	14 15	11 0	16 2	17 4	11 8	36 14	36 14	30 0	36 14	37 10	30 0	...	...	...	21 9	23 10	14 0	60 0	60 0	...	13 11	13 12	15 0	Kaladgi		
	Satara.	18 11	17 6	...	...	26 1	...	10 15	10 15	...	14 5	14 5	...	27 15	27 15	...	27 2	26 8	...	...	...	...	22 1	21 1	...	146 4	146 4	...	16 0	16 0	...	Satara		
	Belgaum	20 5	19 11	16 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	17 13	18 0	14 8	22 9	23 8	20 0	24 4	26 1	24 0	30 12	31 3	25 0	19 1	18 8	14 0	155 8	151 1	150 0	16 5	17 6	17 0	Belgaum		
	Dharwar	27 8	24 13	21 0	...	...	...	15 2	14 10	12 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	28 3	26 14	25 0	28 12	29 9	26 0	33 0	36 0	33 9	22 4	20 10	14 8	92 12	92 12	19 0	19 0	18 12	Dharwar		
	Ratnagiri	12 15	11 10	11 8	...	...	...	11 8	12 3	14 6	13 10	15 6	15 18	17 8	20 0	17 8	18 3	18 3	19 8	26 0	26 0	26 0	12 5	11 5	12 5	10 Bdls.	10 Bdls.	9 Bdls.	20 14	20 14	20 14	Ratnagiri		
	Kanara (Karwar)	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	13 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	30 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	Panch Mahals (Godhra)		
	Aden	9 5	9 5	8 9	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 6	8 0	8 0	7 8	16 0	16 0	14 12	12 7	12 7	14 0	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	71 3	71 3	60 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
	Asirgarh	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	12 0	13 0	...	30 0	30 0	...	29 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	...	120 0	125 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	Asirgarh		
	Baroda	11 13	11 9	...	12 2	10 6	...	8 11	9 4	...	15 3	14 7½	...	22 0	20 13	...	30 8½	20 13	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 8	...	80 0	80 0	...	15 10	15 14	...	Baroda		
	Disa	17 10½	14 15	16 14	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	11 8	34 7	32 0	28 12	35 8½	33 8	21 15	...	...	...	18 8	16 4	...	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa		
	Nimach	13 9	13 2	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 6	16 15	17 0	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 2	...	140 0	140 0	...	30 0	32 0	...	Nimach		
	Nasirabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nasirabad		
	Rajkot	16 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	6 0	5 8	...	10 0	10 8	...	24 0	26 0	...	27 0	29 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	45 0	45 0	...	57 0	50 0	...	Rajkot		
	Upper Sind Frontier	21 0	20 0	16 0	23 0	26 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	9 0	9 6	9 0	20 0	19 9	16 0	128 0	128 0	124 0	62 0	62 0	60 0	Karachi		
	Karachi	13 10	13 10	12 8	20 0	22 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Haidarabad		
	Haidarabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	22 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	32 0	29 0	36 0	Shikarpur		
	Shikarpur	18 12	18 0	14 8	26 0	25 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	22 12	22 13	22 0	28 0	28 0	30 6	...	...	...	...	8 0	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 6	32 0	Thur and Parkur		
	Thur and Parkur	14 10	15 4	12 8	...	...	24 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	15 0	18 0	16 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	20 0														
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																															*Western Districts.*		
	Burdwan	17 0	14 8	16 8	25 0	17 0	20 0	18 4	19 8	13 0	20 0	20 8	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	21 4	240 0	220 0	110 0	9 0	8 8	9 4	Burdwan	Bengal.	
	Bancoorah	20 8a	16 0	11 8 and 13 12	26 0	22 0	18 0	17 8	18 0	12 0	20 0	20 8	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 8	14 0	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	20 0b	11 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	19 8	19 8	11 0	25 0	26 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	15 0	12 0	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapore*		
	Hooghly*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hooghly*		
	Howrah	16 0	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 0	16 8	16 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Howrah		
	Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta	15 8	15 4	11 10 to 11 10	18 0	18 0	13 5	11 0	11 0	9 0	15 12	14 8	12 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	15 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	13 5c	14 0	10 8 to 11 10	17 8c	16 0	16 0	8 0d	8 0	8 4	17 12	17 12	10 1	16 0e	17 8	...	13 5e	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	100 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	24 0	20 0	15 4	...	...	...	15 4	14 8	11 0	16 13e	16 0	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 5	20 0	15 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 7	Nuddea		
	Jessore	16 0f	15 4	11 6	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	18 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	14 8	11 6	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	6 4	Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	23 0g to 24 0	15 0 to 20 0	15 0	14 0c to 40 0	40 0	17 0 to 24 0	13 0	12 0 to 13 0	10 0	20 0	20 0 to 20 8	11 4	...	...	...	31 0c	31 0	15 0	...	...	...	30 0 to 32 0	16 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8 to 8 12	8 8	8 8	Moorshedabad		

* Return not received.

a In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 19 seers, common rice 20 seers, maize 28 seers, and gram 16 seers, per rupee.

b In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 15 to 20 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice from 15 to 24 seers, common rice from 21 to 25-8 seers, and gram from 13 to 26 seers, per rupee.

c In the interior only.

d In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice from 8 to 8-14 seers, common rice from 13-5 to 21 seers, and gram from 16 to 18-12 seers, per rupee.

e Coarse rice at 20 seers per rupee.

f In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 9 to 26 seers, best rice from 13 to 19 seers, common rice from 16 to 22-12 seers, and gram from 11 to 23 seers, per rupee.

g In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 15 to 25 seers, best rice from 14 to 22 seers, common rice from 20 to 25-8 seers, and gram from 16 to 28 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of March 1875 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																												*Central Districts*—contd.	Bengal—*continued.*	
	Dinagepore ...	15 8	14 8	11 0	12 4	12 4	10 0	22 0	22 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 12	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 0	7 8	6 12	Dinagepore ...		
	Maldah ...	21 0	20 0	13 0	32 0	35 0	21 0	22 0	22 8	9 0	23 0	23 0	9 8	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	16 0	20 0	17 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Maldah ...		
	Rajshahye ...	13 8 to 20 10	13 8 to 15 0	13 8	45 0	...	30 0	20 4 to 21 12	19 8 to 20 4	10 8 to 11 4	22 14 to 23 10	24 0 to 25 0	12 0 to 12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 to 20 10	13 8 to 15 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	7 15½	7 15½	7 4	Rajshahye ...		
	Rungpore ...	22 8	13 13	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	22 8	20 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 13	11 12	107 0	107 0	128 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Rungpore ...		
	Bograh ...	15 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	10 8	9 12	6 12	27 0	26 4	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 6	7 8	6 12	Bograh ...		
	Pubna ...	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	19 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pubna ...		
	Darjeeling* ...	6 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling* ...		
	Jalpáiguri ...	13 3½	13 3	8 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	26 6	26 6	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 1	6 1	6 5	Jalpáiguri ...		
	Eastern Districts.																												*Eastern Districts.*		
	Dacca† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca† ...		
	Furreedpore ...	19 0	12 0	10 0	70 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	7 8	Furreedpore ...		
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge ...		
	Mymensing ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 4	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Mymensing ...		
	Chittagong* ...	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	7 4	Chittagong* ...		
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	22 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 8	11 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Noakhally ...		
	Tipperah ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Tipperah ...		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	10 11	14 8	14 8	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	7 4	7 4	6 2	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
	Hill Tipperah ...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 4	22 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	11 3	8 0	...	...	...	7 2	7 6	7 2	Hill Tipperah ...		
	Behar.																												*Behar.*		
	Patna ...	19 0	18 0	16 0	34 0	28 0	21 0	10 0	14 0	11 0	16 0	25 0	12 0	25 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	...	31 0	22 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
	Gya ...	20 0	18 8	11 8	32 0	25 0	17 4	11 8	11 8	8 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0 to 35 0	27 8 to 35 0	15 0 to 28 0	23 8	18 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Gya ...		
	Shahabad ...	17 8	16 8	14 0	31 0	22 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	19 0	17 0	13 0	27 0	26 0	17 0	23 0	21 0	17 8	26 0	20 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Shahabad ...		
	Mozufferpore ...	14 0	14 0	10 0	13 0 to 25 0	14 0 to 25 0	160 to 18 8	8 0	8 0	...	18 0	18 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	...	25 0	25 0	14 0	160 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Mozufferpore ...		
	Sarun ...	18 0	17 0	14 0	30 0	25 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	24 0	22 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	16 0	24 8	21 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 12	8 0	Sarun ...		
	Chumparun ...	17 0	14 0	11 0	34 0	33 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	20 0	21 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 0	38 8	...	18 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Chumparun ...		
	Monghyr ...	17 8	17 8	14 7	24 1	23 1	21 0	14 7	10 5	8 4	19 4	18 9	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 5	21 0	18 1	147 0	147 0	168 0	7 8	7 8	7 3	Monghyr ...		
	Bhaugulpore ...	18 15	18 15	15 2	32 13	18 15	18 15	20 3	20 3	10 1	22 11	21 7	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	28 0 to 35 0	13 0	20 3	18 15	16 7	151 8	151 8	176 12	8 3	8 3	7 9	Bhaugulpore ...		
	Purneah ...	18 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	12 0	23 0	22 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	Purneah ...		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sonthal Pergunnahs† ...		
	Orissa.																												*Orissa.*		
	Cuttack* ...	17 11	17 1	15 12	...	...	...	18 6	17 1	21 0	27 9	24 15	30 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	15 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	8 8	Cuttack* ...		
	Pooree ...	17 1	17 1	11 13	...	...	...	28 10	23 10	16 6	27 9	27 9	27 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree ...		
	Balasore* ...	14 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Balasore* ...		
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																												*Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.*		
	Hazáribágh ...	22 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	20 0	15 0	10 0	11 0	8 12	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	17 0	21 0	16 0	13 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	6 0	Hazáribágh ...		
	Lohardugga ...	11 & 17	10 0	10 8	24 0	...	15 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	21 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 0	40 0	22 0	15 0	12 8	13 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	6 8	7 0	6 0	Lohardugga ...		
	Singbhoom ...	16 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	Singbhoom ...		
	Maunbhoom ...	16 0	14 0	10 8	30 0	16 0	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 8	14 8	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Maunbhoom ...		
Assam.	Sylhet ...	12 0	13 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	12 4	21 0	21 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 6	15 0	13 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 0	8 8	7 4	Sylhet ...	Assam.	
	Cachar ...	8 14	8 14	8 6	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 8	17 12	17 12	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 5	10 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	7 12	8 0	7 0	Cachar ...		
	Goálpárá ...	14 0	14 0	0 12	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	128 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Goálpárá ...		
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	10 10	14 0	14 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	12 12	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 5	Gáro Hills ...		
	Kámrúp ...	12 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp ...		
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 12	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang ...		
	Nowgong ...	...	...	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	Nowgong ...		
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Sibságar ...		
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	6 0	6 8	7 0	9 0	8 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur ...		
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	120 0	120 0	160 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Khási and Jaintiá Hills ...		
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	40 0	40 0	...	4 0	4 0	...	Nága Hills ...		
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	20 0	19 0	15 10	27 0	27 0	22 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	21 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.	
	Saháranpur ...	24 13	23 2	18 13	32 5	32 5	26 15	10 12	10 12	8 10	15 1	15 1	10 12	26 15	26 15	26 15	29 2	29 2	32 1	27 8	27 8	25 5	24 3	24 3	22 0	106 0	106 0	129 0	8 10	8 10	8 5	Saháranpur ...		
	Muzaffarnagar ...	25 14	24 3	18 12	38 8	35 3	27 8	6 1	6 1	6 1	13 3	13 3	13 2	27 8	27 8	25 5	24 3	25 0	28 2	25 0	24 7½	22 13	110 0	110 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
	Meerut ...	23 15	21 8	17 10	31 9	28 7½	24 10	6 8	6 8	6 8	12 8	14 0	15 0	11 8	24 0	24 0	21 0	27 0	25 0	22 0	29 4	26 11	22 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Meerut ...		
	Bulandshahr ...	25 0	23 0	18 0	32 0	31 0	27 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	11 8	24 0	24 0	21 0	27 0	25 0	22 0	30 0	29 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	9 0	9 8	Bulandshahr ...		
	Aligarh ...	25 0	22 8	17 0	35 0	29 0	24 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	17 0	16 0	11 8	26 0	26 0	18 8	25 0	25 0	16 8	34 0	29 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Aligarh ...		
	Kumaun ...	12 0	12 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	8 8	9 0	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	Kumaun ...		

a Rates for next preceding week.
b No interior prices received.
c In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 8 to 12 seers, best rice from 10 to 25 seers, common rice from 17 to 27 seers, and gram from 8 to 10 seers, per rupee.
d In the interior prices range as follow:—Common rice from 21 to 25 seers, and gram from 12 seers, per rupee.
e In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice from 19 to 20 seers, common rice from 19-3 to 25 seers, paddy from 30 to 44 seers, and gram 11-8 to 12 seers, per rupee.
f In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 13 to 16 seers, best rice 8-8 to 20 seers, common rice from 20 to 24 seers, and gram from 9-8 to 20 seers, per rupee.
g In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice from 15 to 19 seers, and common rice from 16 to 22 seers, per rupee.
h In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice from 17 to 22 seers, and common rice from 18 to 28 seers, per rupee.
i In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 18-13 to 24 seers, barley 24 to 36 seers, best rice from 19-8 to 20 seers, common rice from 21-4 to 29 seers, and gram from 24 to 26 seers, per rupee.

o In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 16 to 20, barley 26 to 29 seers, rice, best sort, from 9 to 11 seers, common rice from 18-8 to 20 seers, great millet from 22 to 27 seers, maize from 25 to 29 seers, and gram from 21 to 28-8 seers, per rupee.
p In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 15 to 17 seers, best rice from 9-12 to 12 seers, common rice from 19 to 25 seers, lesser millet from 20 to 29 seers, maize from 26 to 30 seers, and gram from 21 to 24 seers, per rupee.
q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 13 to 17 seers, barley from 20 to 40 seers, best rice 10 to 15-8 seers, common rice from 18 to 24 seers, lesser millet from 15 to 45 seers maize from 26 to 33-8 seers, and gram from 12 to 27 seers, per rupee.
r In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 7-8 to 16 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice from 17 to 24 seers, common rice from 20 to 24 seers, maize from 24 to 45 seers and gram from 7-8 to 16 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-Grains throughout India for the 2nd half of March 1875 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
N. W. Provinces —*contd.*	Garhwál ...	21 0	21 0	13 0	22 8	22 8	12 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 8	14 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor ...	20 4	18 9	16 5	25 5	24 3	20 4	12 6	11 4	10 2	14 10	12 15	11 4	22 8	21 6	20 4	23 10	20 4	13 8
	Moradabad ...	19 6	18 6½	15 15	30 8	27 8	26 4	8 12	8 12	8 12	16 9	16 9	11 12	21 4	21 4	21 4	23 12	23 12	18 12
	Budaun ...	21 9½	18 4½	16 12½	36 0	27 0	22 12½	9 9½	9 9½	9 9½	16 12½	16 3	11 12½	29 12½	23 11½	16 12½	20 6	22 12½	18 0
	Bareilly ...	21 14	17 8	17 3	10 0	25 0	25 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	17 8	16 4	11 4	31 4	22 8	17 8	31 4	21 4	15 10
	Sháhjahánpur ...	27 12	22 0	17 0	10 0	32 8	25 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	20 0	19 0	12 8	38 8	30 8	16 4	20 0	25 8	...
	Tarái Pergunnahs ...	20 10	18 12	15 8	35 0	31 4	20 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	17 0	16 4	12 0	25 0	25 0	18 12	25 0	22 8	18 12
	Muttra ...	22 0	20 0	16 0	35 0	29 0	24 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 8	15 0	11 0	30 0	28 0	22 8	30 0	29 0	16 0
	Agra ...	19 10	19 0	14 4½	32 2½	28 1	21 2½	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	10 7¼	27 9	23 1	19 15	26 15½	23 3	16 2
	Farukhabad ...	20 0	18 9	18 9	29 4	24 6	24 6	6 12	7 2	7 2	16 0	15 8	15 8	32 0	24 6	24 12	24 0	24 6	24 6
	Mainpuri ...	20 4	18 12	14 4	28 0	24 0	20 8	10 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	24 0	22 8	19 8	24 8	23 0	16 4
	Etáwah ...	19 8	18 8	14 8	24 8	23 8	19 8	6 8	6 8	5 8	13 0	13 0	10 8	21 8	20 8	19 8	22 8	21 0	17 0
	Etah ...	22 0	20 4	16 0	35 0	24 0	23 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	16 8	22 0	22 0	16 0
	Jalaun ...	21 0	21 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	23 8	23 1	17 8	21 0	21 15	16 8
	Jhánsi ...	19 9	18 8	13 12	25 3	24 5	21 5½	9 8	9 8	9 8	15 0	15 0	14 0	23 8	23 1	17 8	21 0	21 15	16 8
	Lalitpur ...	21 8	21 4	19 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	26 0	25 0	21 8	...	...	...
	Cawnpore ...	21 8	20 0	16 12	29 0	26 0	22 8	8 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	16 0	15 8	12 0	23 0	24 0	23 8	23 0	20 0
	Fatehpur ...	22 0	21 4	15 8	29 0	29 0	25 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	10 12	21 8	21 8	18 12	...	25 0	...	25 0	...
	Bánda ...	20 8	20 4	18 0	25 0	25 0	21 4	10 4	10 4	11 4	18 8	18 8	12 4	24 8	24 8	17 8	24 0	24 0	16 4
	Allahabad ...	16 4	15 8	14 4	26 0	23 8	18 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 8	16 8	12 0	27 0	27 0	18 8	26 0	26 0	18 0
	Hamírpur ...	19 4	19 12	15 0	23 10	22 8	18 6	9 8	9 8	7 0	16 0	16 4	11 0	34 12	28 12	19 0	22 8	22 8	17 0
	Jaunpur ...	22 9	22 4	16 15	32 7	31 12	22 15	7 12	7 12	9 14	19 1	19 12	11 4	26 18	26 18	18 ...	21 8	22 9	14 2
	Gorakhpur ...	22 12	20 2	14 14	35 0	29 12	15 12	17 8	17 8	9 10	19 4	19 4	11 6	22 12	21 0	14 0	17 8	19 4	14 14
	Basti ...	23 2	18 2	15 0	32 8	31 4	20 0	10 0	10 10	8 7	18 2	18 2	9 6	...	...	...	...	17 11	17 0
	Azamgarh ...	20 10	18 1	14 0	32 7	19 8	20 10	11 13	11 13	9 10	19 8	19 8	11 13	26 9	26 9	...	...	...	...
	Mirzapur ...	19 0	17 0	17 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	23 0	22 0
	Benares ...	18 6	17 13	14 0	26 4	25 3	19 0	8 6	9 7	8 0	14 11	16 18	9 8	28 2	28 3	19 5	21 14	21 14	15 7½
	Ghazipur ...	18 10½	18 0	14 13	27 0	23 3	16 12	7 11½	7 11½	6 7	18 0	18 0	11 9½	23 3	23 3	19 5	21 14	21 14	15 7½
PANJAB.	Delhi ...	23 0	22 0	18 8	...	31 0	26 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	25 0	24 0	25 0	27 0	26 0	18 0
	Gurgáon ...	22 4	21 8	16 0	34 0	32 0	27 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	29 12	28 8	20 0
	Karnál ...	23 8	23 0	22 0	34 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	26 0	28 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	26 0
	Hissár ...	21 0	21 0	22 0	30 0	28 6	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	32 0	24 0	32 0	28 0	24 0	24 0
	Rohtak ...	22 0	20 0	16 12	32 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	26 0	24 0	23 0	26 0	24 0	22 0
	Sirsa ...	22 8	22 12	22 0	34 0	34 0	38 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	11 0	30 0	30 0	29 0	28 0	27 8	26 0
	Umballa ...	25 0	23 8	20 4	32 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	28 8	26 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	25 0
	Ludhiána ...	27 0	26 0	23 0	43 0	39 8	35 0	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	11 0	32 0	31 0	33 0	25 8	26 0	27 0
	Simlá ...	19 0	20 0	16 0	25 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
	Jullundur ...	27 0	25 8	23 0	48 0	40 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	42 0	39 0	30 0	22 0	22 0	20 0
	Hushiárpur ...	27 0	26 0	24 0	40 0	38 0	32 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	36 0	36 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Kángra ...	20 0	19 0	21 0	28 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar ...	27 18	24 13	20 8	35 8	33 4	30 8	...	...	...	13 5	13 8	12 8	37 8	34 8	27 12	27 8	27 8	26 8
	Siálkot ...	24 8	24 8	16 8	38 0	38 0	24 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	29 0	30 0	23 0	38 0	30 0	20 0
	Gurdáspúr ...	30 0	27 0	23 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Lahore ...	24 8	24 0	18 8	40 0	34 6	28 0	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	12 0	32 0	30 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	22 0
	Ferozepore ...	26 8	26 0	23 0	42 0	40 0	37 0	...	...	...	12 8	14 0	12 0	33 0	34 0	38 0	35 0	34 0	27 0
	Gujránwála ...	25 0	23 12	17 4	42 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	30 0	25 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	18 0
	Ráwalpindi ...	30 8	28 8	16 12	40 0	37 0	26 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8	26 0	29 0	25 8	37 0	36 0	21 8
	Jhelum ...	32 0	27 0	16 8	41 0	37 8	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	35 0	33 0	22 0	41 0	35 0	21 0
	Gujrát ...	28 0	27 0	16 4	50 0	42 0	30 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 4	33 0	33 0	24 0	38 0	36 0	21 0
	Shahpúr ...	30 0	28 8	17 8	53 0	48 0	29 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	36 0	36 0	29 0	36 0	36 0	23 0
	Mooltan ...	21 1	20 8	16 8	37 0	32 0	27 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	10 0	28 0	28 0	24 8	30 0	30 0	23 0
	Jhang ...	26 8	23 0	18 0	38 0	35 0	32 8	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	11 0	30 0	28 0	23 0	30 0	30 0	23 0
	Montgomery ...	20 8	21 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh ...	23 0	24 0	18 0	33 0	33 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	29 0	24 0	26 0	30 0	22 0
	Dera Ismail Khán ...	33 12	35 0	25 0	62 8	55 0	37 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	55 0	50 0	38 12	52 8	46 4	37 8
	Dera Ghazi Khán ...	25 0	23 12	17 8	40 0	37 8	30 10	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 8	41 0	40 0	29 11	37 8	34 6	26 14
	Bannú ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pesháwar ...	23 11	22 12	15 15	36 6	37 11	29 14	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 6	28 9	29 4	23 0	35 1	34 7	28 9
	Kohát ...	29 5	29 6	19 12	58 10	56 2	42 1	...	...	...	17 14	17 14	15 5	35 11	33 2	29 5	45 14	43 6	30 10
	Hazára ...	23 0	23 0	17 12	36 0	35 0	27 8	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	14 0	28 8	29 0	25 0	28 0	28 0	19 12
OUDH.	Lucknow ...	24 0	22 0	16 12	30 0	25 8	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	18 8	18 8	12 0	29 0	28 0	19 0	23 8	23 8	16 0
	Unáo ...	23 0	20 0	16 0	31 0	28 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	24 0	26 0	17 0	18 0	22 0	18 0
	Bára Banki ...	20 0	19 12	15 1	24 0	22 0	19 1	7 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	10 8	27 0	26 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	12 4
	Sítápur ...	26 8	24 0	14 8	40 0	36 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 8	13 0	...	33 0	...	...	29 0	...
	Hardui ...	20 8	19 6	14 1	37 8	30 8	24 6	6 9	6 9	6 2	17 6	16 2	12 3	32 0	22 0	...	21 2	21 9	...
	Kheri ...	22 8	23 8	20 0	32 0	34 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	32 0	34 0	22 8	...	27 0	...
	Fyzabad ...	23 6	21 2	13 8	28 5	24 2	19 3	12 7	11 11	7 0	19 14	19 14	12 2	29 0	28 2	17 6	19 4	19 0	15 14
	Bharaich ...	20 0	20 0	12 8	27 0	27 0	22 12	10 0	10 0	10 8	20 0	20 0	13 8	32 8	32 8	16 0	...	...	...
	Gonda ...	23 1	20 7	16 2	26 4	26 4	21 12	20 6	19 4	10 3	21 3	19 14	11 7	29 4	29 10	16 8	21 4	21 12	15 0
	Rái Barelí ...	26 8	27 4	18 0	37 8	37 8	22 0	21 0	21 4	12 0	22 8	24 8	13 0	32 0	30 8	...	...	...	...
	Sultánpur ...	23 8	24 0	17 8	34 0	36 0	22 8	9 0	10 0	8 8	22 0	23 8	13 8	31 0	28 0	18 0	26 0	27 0	16 0
	Pratábgarh ...	26 2	25 2	17 12	36 12	38 8	22 8	18 0	18 6	10 0	23 2	23 1	13 13	...	30 3	...	...	30 0	...

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Fire-wood. Present fortnight.	Fire-wood. Past fortnight.	Fire-wood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
N. W. Provinces —*contd.*	Garhwál ...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 14	6 9	6 4
	Bijnor ...	...	...	...	24 12	23 1	18 0	112 8	112 8	112 8	...	...	...
	Moradabad ...	...	...	...	28 2	24 1	20 15	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 4
	Budaun ...	...	...	...	31 12½	26 6½	21 0	192 0	192 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 11½
	Bareilly ...	...	...	...	31 4	22 8	20 10	150 0	150 0	125 0	9 11	9 6	9 6
	Sháhjahánpur ...	...	...	...	27 0	25 0	21 0	155 0	150 0	162 8	8 6	8 8	8 8
	Tarái Pergunnahs ...	...	...	...	22 8	20 10	17 8	200 0	200 0	175 0	8 12	8 12	8 12
	Muttra ...	...	...	...	34 0	30 0	26 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	...	...
	Agra ...	...	...	...	30 15½	27 11½	21 2½	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 12	8 8
	Farukhabad ...	...	...	...	29 4	24 12	24 12	160 0	158 2	158 2	9 4	8 8	8 8
	Mainpuri ...	...	...	...	30 0	24 4	20 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Etáwah ...	...	...	...	25 0	23 8	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0
	Etah ...	...	...	...	30 0	27 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 8
	Jalaun ...	...	...	...	28 0	25 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...
	Jhánsi ...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	20 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0
	Lalitpur ...	...	...	...	26 0	25 8	27 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 4
	Cawnpore ...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	21 0	145 0	140 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	10 0
	Fatehpur ...	...	...	...	28 0	28 8	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 8
	Bánda ...	...	...	...	29 8	30 0	23 4	171 4	171 4	163 0	11 4	11 4	10 8
	Allahabad ...	...	...	...	25 12	24 8	18 8	100 0	95 0	105 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Hamírpur ...	...	...	...	29 0	28 8	22 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...
	Jaunpur ...	...	...	...	22 9	26 2	20 2	197 12	197 12	169 8	8 1	8 1	7 8
	Gorakhpur ...	...	...	...	22 12	16 3	14 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	6 12	6 12	7 2
	Basti ...	...	...	...	23 2	18 2	16 14	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 9	6 9	7 3
	Azamgarh ...	...	...	...	20 10	20 10	17 11	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14
	Mirzapur ...	...	...	...	28 0	22 0	22 0	120 0	110 0	110 0	7 8	7 8	7 8
	Benares ...	...	...	...	23 2	21 0	19 0	130 0	120 0	140 0	6 4	6 4	6 4
	Ghazipur ...	...	...	...	26 6	22 9	16 12	180 4	154 8	207 8	7 6	7 6	7 1½
PANJAB.	Delhi *a* ...	...	...	...	30 0	29 0	24 0	70 0	70 0	80 0	8 4	8 4	7 12
	Gurgáon *b* ...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	22 8	120 0	122 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 4
	Karnál *c* ...	...	...	...	35 0	33 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 8
	Hissár *d* ...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Rohtak *a* ...	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
	Sirsa *e* ...	...	...	...	35 0	34 0	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	41 0	40 0	45 0
	Umballa *f* ...	...	...	...	42 0	37 0	30 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 6	9 4	9 4
	Ludhiána *g* ...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	32 0	90 0	90 0	95 0	9 12	9 12	9 8
	Simlá *h* ...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Jullundur *i* ...	...	...	...	40 0	37 8	29 8	110 0	110 0	100 0	9 12	9 8	9 8
	Hushiárpúr *j* ...	...	...	...	35 0	34 0	27 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 8
	Kángra *e* ...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Amritsar *i* ...	...	...	...	35 0	34 0	31 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 4	10 4	10 4
	Siálkot *k* ...	...	...	...	32 0	30 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 0
	Gurdáspúr *f* ...	...	...	...	38 0	36 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0
	Lahore *q* ...	...	...	...	35 0	34 0	27 0	110 0	110 0	90 0	10 2	10 2	10 0
	Ferozepore *r* ...	...	...	...	36 0	40 0	32 0	150 0	160 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4
	Gujránwála *i* ...	...	...	...	34 0	33 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 8
	Ráwalpindi *l* ...	...	...	...	42 0	39 0	23 8	130 0	110 0	130 0	11 0	10 12	10 12
	Jhelum *a* ...	...	...	...	33 0	31 0	21 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Gujrát *m* ...	...	...	...	35 0	33 8	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	10 12
	Shahpúr *j* ...	...	...	...	51 0	46 0	26 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8
	Mooltan *b* ...	...	...	...	38 0	35 0	29 0	100 0	100 0	...	10 8	10 8	10 12
	Jhang *i* ...	...	...	...	34 8	32 8	24 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 12	10 12	10 8
	Montgomery *e* ...	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	22 0	220 0	200 0	220 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Muzaffargarh *n* ...	...	...	...	30 0	32 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
	Dera Ismail Khán *s* ...	...	...	...	60 0	53 12	38 12	152 0	112 0	125 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
	Dera Ghazi Khán *a* ...	...	...	...	33 12	32 8	28 2	150 0	150 0	150 0	36 4	36 4	32 0
	Bannú ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pesháwar *o* ...	...	...	...	33 13	33 13	22 1	110 0	110 0	104 0	57 3	57 3	57 3
	Kohát *t* ...	...	...	...	44 10	44 10	25 8	204 0	204 0	204 0	102 0	102 0	102 0
	Hazára *p* ...	...	...	...	30 0	28 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
OUDH.	Lucknow ...	30 0	30 0	25 0	24 8	23 8	19 8	110 0	110 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8
	Unáo ...	...	...	...	30 0	25 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	8 0
	Bára Banki ...	36 0†	34 0†	17 8‡	23 0	22 0	19 4	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	6 8
	Sítápur ...	40 0	38 0	...	25 8	24 8	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 8	8 0
	Hardui ...	...	26 4	...	23 7	20 11	19 0	192 8	192 8	192 8	8 0	8 0	7 8
	Kheri ...	36 0	50 0	36 0	23 8	23 12	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 8	7 8
	Fyzabad ...	25 11	25 4	15 14	24 1	22 0	15 3	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Bharaich ...	45 0	45 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	320 0	260 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 8
	Gonda ...	44 0	38 0	22 4	23 8	20 14	15 6	170 0	170 0	200 0	8 4	8 6	8 0
	Rái Barelí ...	...	...	...	32 0	28 12	22 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 0
	Sultánpur ...	38 0	40 0	24 0	28 0	29 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8
	Pratábgarh ...	38 0	45 0	20 9	35 12	30 12	20 0	180 0	200 0	166 0	8 0	8 0	9 0

References.

a. Prices falling.
b. Barley and bájra falling.
c. Barley and gram falling; jowár rising.
d. Barley and jowár falling; bájra rising.
e. Nearly stationary.
f. Wheat, jowár and gram falling.
g. Wheat, barley and jowár falling.
h. Wheat rising; barley and rice falling.
i. Wheat, barley, jowár and gram falling.
j. Wheat, barley and gram falling.
k. Bájra and gram falling; jowár rising.
l. Wheat, barley, bájra and gram falling; jowár rising.
m. Wheat, barley, bájra and gram falling.
n. Wheat, bájra, jowár and gram rising.
o. Wheat falling; barley rising.
p. Barley, rice and gram falling.
q. Barley, jowár and gram falling.
r. Barley and bájra falling; rice, jowár and gram rising.
s. Wheat rising; barley, bájra, jowár, gram and linseed falling.
t. Barley, bájra and jowár falling.

Return not received.
* Maize or Indian-corn.

Description of Lesser Millets.

Júar Khurd.

† Kodon. ‡ Madua.
Mukka.

Kodon.
Madua.

Kodon.

Sawan.
Birra.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of March 1875—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Cornloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Cornloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Cornloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts	Provinces	Remarks
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	24 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 8	18 0	36 0	36 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Nagpur	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandara	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	Bhandara		
	Chanda	24 9	24 9	23 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	17 0	40 0	37 5	46 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	270 0	9 5	9 5	8 5	Chanda		
	Wardha	27 0	27 0	23 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	55 0	55 0	78 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	200 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	Wardha		
	Balaghat	28 0	28 0	22 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Balaghat		
	Jubbulpore	27 8	26 0	19 8	18 0	16 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	12 8	22 0	23 0	14 0	37 0	38 0	22 0	24 0	25 0	18 0	35 0	35 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 12	8 0	Jubbulpore		
	Saugor	20 12	21 4	16 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	20 0	17 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Saugor		
	Damoh	25 0	25 0	22 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	8 0	11 8	12 0	11 8	29 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Damoh		
	Seoni	32 0	32 0	28 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	20 0	17 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Seoni		
	Mandla	31 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Mandla		
	Betul	27 0	24 0	22 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	22 0	23 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	6 8	Betul		
	Chindwara	31 8	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	12 8	32 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	300 0	200 0	280 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	Chindwara		
	Hoshangabad	22 0	19 8	18 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	13 0	15 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 9	Hoshangabad		
	Narsinghpur	27 0	26 8	19 8	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 4	6 4	6 8	Narsinghpur		
	Nimar	16 14	16 14	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	...	32 0	...	32 12	32 12	32 12	36 0	36 0	28 8	160 0	160 0	...	11 4	11 4	...	Nimar		
	Raipur	44 0	45 0	44 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	13 2	...	31 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	23 12	23 12	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Raipur		
	Sambalpur	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	25 4	19 0	22 0	34 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	44 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sambalpur		
	Bilaspur	48 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	28 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	6 8	Bilaspur		
	Upper Godavery	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	Upper Godavery		
																				...	...	...	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	10 0	10 0	9 0			
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum																			...	...	...							Bolarum		
	Chudderghat																									11 0	11 0	9 0	Chudderghat		
	Oomraotee	21 0	21 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	32 0	46 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	35 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	106 12	106 12	64 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	Oomraotee		
	Akola	21 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	46 0	44 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	27 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 8	8 0	Akola		
	Elichpur	21 0	21 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	40 0	36 0	32 0	38 0	36 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 6	11 0	7 8	Elichpur		
	Buldana	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	68 0	68 0	45 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	400 0	375 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Buldana		
	Woon	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	68 0	68 0	45 0	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	20 0	90 0	90 0	...	9 0	9 0	6 2	Woon		
	Bassim	21 5	21 5	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 5	13 5	14 5	57 0	57 0	43 5	40 0	40 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	90 0	90 0	...	9 0	9 0	6 2	Bassim		
	Bangalore { Wholesale / Retail	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangalore { Wholesale / Retail	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Kolar { Wholesale / Retail																												Kolar { Wholesale / Retail		
	Túmkúr { Wholesale / Retail																												Túmkúr { Wholesale / Retail		
	Mysore { Wholesale / Retail																												Mysore { Wholesale / Retail		
	Hassan { Wholesale / Retail																									No return received			Hassan { Wholesale / Retail		
	Shimoga { Wholesale / Retail																												Shimoga { Wholesale / Retail		
	Kadur { Wholesale / Retail																												Kadur { Wholesale / Retail		
	Chitaldroog. { Wholesale / Retail																												Chitaldroog. { Wholesale / Retail		
	Coorg { Wholesale / Retail																												Coorg { Wholesale / Retail		
Rajpootana.	Jaipur	16 0	15 12	...	25 8	24 6	...	6 8	6 6	...	9 0	9 0	...	25 0	27 0	...	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	...	19 0	18 0	...	Jaipur	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh	16 0	15 4	...	22 0	21 0	...	7 8	7 4	...	8 4	8 12	...	21 8	22 0	...	...	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	41 0	40 0	...	Kishengurh		
	Alwar	24 0	22 8	15 12	36 0	36 8	24 0	6 10	8 4	10 0	10 0	8 12	36 0	34 0	19 8	38 0	35 0	19 0	32 0	34 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	Alwar		
	Bhurtpur (City)	21 8	20 8	16 8	36 0	31 8	25 8	7 0	6 14	6 14	8 4	8 4	17 0	36 0	34 0	19 0	32 0	25 0	15 0	36 0	36 0	19 0	100 0	80 0	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	Bhurtpur (City)		
	Kerowli (City)	17 12	17 12	11 14	31 4	31 4	18 12	11 12	11 14	10 10	12 8	12 8	11 14	28 12	18 12	15 0	26 4	26 4	15 0	26 4	25 9	...	160 0	160 0	175 0	31 4	31 4	30 0	Kerowli (City)		
	Ajmir	15 4	15 2	13 8	23 4	22 0	16 10	4 5	4 8	5 12	8 0	8 0	8 8	21 5	21 0	14 8	21 8	21 0	13 8	28 12	28 12	16 4	160 0	160 0	105 0	27 8	36 8	40 0	Ajmir		
	Deolie Cantonment	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Deolie Cantonment		
	Erinpura	17 8	17 6	15 8	31 0	30 0	22 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	7 8	25 0	25 0	18 4	29 0	29 0	19 0	21 8	21 8	18 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura		
	Sirohi	17 0	17 0	16 0	35 0	34 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	27 10	21 6	17 15	17 0	17 0	16 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	80 0	80 0	50 0	Sirohi		
	Aboo	14 0	16 4	13 6	22 0	21 9	16 14	5 10	5 10	5 10	9 0	9 7	7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 14	14 9	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	...	...	...	Aboo		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	25 0	25 0	24 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 Pie*	6 Pie*	9 Pie*	12 0	12 0	12 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		
	Meywar	14 1	13 8	15 10	20 5	19 8	21 8	...	...	...	8 3	9 6	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	16 10	100 0	165 0	100 0	25 0	26 9	25 9	Meywar		
	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Banswarra(MeywarAgency)		
	Marwar	15 5	15 7	...	25 0	26 9	...	5 0	5 10	...	7 8	7 8	...	21 4	20 10	...	21 14	22 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 0	50 0	...	Marwar		
	Bikaneer	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 9	16 8	...	70 0	70 0	...	No return received			Bikaneer		
	Bundi	20 4	21 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	20 4	8 0	6 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	9 8	28 8	25 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	35 0	35 0	30 0	Bundi		
	Kota	17 12	18 8	14 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 6	10 2	10 2	9 2	24 0	25 0	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	140 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	Kota		
	Tonk	18 0	17 12	18 12	28 0	27 12	17 9	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	29 0	29 0	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	120 0	37 0	37 0	37 0	Tonk		
	Jhallawar	16 0	16 0	14 8	21 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	20 0	19 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	16 8	...	...	...	80 0	90 0	105 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	Jhallawar		
	Shahpoora	16 0	16 0	12 8	24 0	23 4	17 2	7 8	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	23 8	22 8	8 15	12 8	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	42 0	40 0	34 0	Shahpoora		
																				...	...	...									
Central India.	Indore	16 0	15 4	14 2	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	12 12	21 12	22 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	96 0	96 0	106 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	Indore	Central India.	
	Gwalior	15 1	14 10	12 6	18 12	19 3	16 11	6 14	...	...	8 4	8 4	7 13	18 4	18 0	15 5	17 13	17 13	14 0	18 0	17 8	15 12	96 0	96 0	106 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	Gwalior		
	Goona	18 4	19 4	16 12	20 0	20 0	15 0	10 0	6 14	6 14	8 4	8 4	7 13	18 4	18 0	15 5	17 13	17 13	14 0	18 14	18 12	16 11	91 4	91 4	91 4	11 14	12 6	13 8	Goona		
	Rutlam	13 12	13 4	15 0	...	...	...	10 12	10 8	10 0	15 0	15 6	18 4	21 12	21 8	21 12	20 0	19 4	21 0	25 0	15 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	17 4	18 0	17 0	Rutlam		
	Baghelkhund (Sutna)	16 0	21 4	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	26 0	23 0	17 0	31 0	30 0	20 0	25 0	18 0	16 0	28 0	25 8	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 12	7 14	8 0	Baghelkhund (Sutna)		

* Per man's load.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FUSL BARI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 28th FEBRUARY 1875.

	Canal Divisions.	Water distributed during February 1875: Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total Area of Irrigation during current Fasl.
Ganges Canal.	Northern ...	10·00	8·13	740	775	25,917
	Meerut ...	8·30	6·38	969	4	51,657
	Anupshahr ...	6·80	...	700	576	27,196
	Bulandshahr ...	7·35	6·55	972	552	65,923
	Aligarh ...	5·50	5·4	994	309	105,732
	Etawah ...	4·80	3·2	771	851	143,776
	Cawnpore ...	6·20	4·2	968	790	97,056
	Total Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6,104	3,767	517,257
	Eastern Jumna Canal ...	5·20	3·66	...	995	95,120
	Dun Canals ...	...	...	...	51	8,300
	Rohilkhand Canals ...	...	...	...	19	15,103
	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works ...	...	...	...	...	2,634
	1st Division, Agra Canal ...	...	...	...	...	5,350
	2nd do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	2,144
	Grand Total...	...	...	...	...	646,908

Navigation Returns, Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total Up and Down. Mds.	Total Up and Down. No.
Grains :—						
Wheat ...	368	...	4,460	...	4,828	...
Gram ...	1,251	...	1,022	...	2,273	...
Rice ...	12,471	...	...	...	12,471	...
Paddy or Dhán ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bajhur or mixed Grain ...	100	...	4,805	...	4,905	...
Dal ...	...	...	1,008	...	1,008	...
Juar ...	165	...	...	...	165	...
Bajra ...	...	...	256	...	...	...
Maize or Indian Corn ...	...	...	...	...	256	...
Total ...	14,355	...	11,551	...	25,906	...
Cotton ...	...	...	13,509	...	13,509	...
Oil-seeds ...	155	...	6,966	...	7,121	...
Salt ...	1,160	...	1,172	...	2,332	...
Metals ...	21,920	...	906	...	22,826	...
Building Materials ...	13,196	...	34,825	...	48,021	...
Firewood ...	2,250	...	36,025	...	38,275	...
Bamboos ...	...	...	...	108,491	...	108,491
Timber ...	...	...	...	12,444	...	12,444
Miscellaneous ...	2,811	...	11,000	115	13,811	115
Live-stock ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	55,847	...	115,964	121,050	171,801	121,050
Total during corresponding period of last year.	23,319	451	349,165	192,450	372,484	192,901
Increase	32,528	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease ...	...	451	233,211	71,400	200,683	71,851

Land Irrigated (Approximate). Zillah.	Acres.
Saharanpur ...	39,723
Muzaffarnagar ...	94,305
Meerut ...	66,017
Bulandshahr ...	70,608
Aligarh ...	59,772
Muttra ...	1,697
Agra ...	16,686
Etah ...	18,354
Mainpuri ...	55,149
Fatehgarh ...	24,892
Etawah ...	80,519
Cawnpore ...	86,799
Dehra Dun ...	8,300
Bijnor ...	936
Tarai ...	2,053
Bareilly ...	12,114
Jhansi ...	1,684
Hamirpur ...	950
Delhi ...	10
Gurgaon ...	5,340
Total ...	645,908
Total for the same period last year	571,578
Increase ...	74,330

Rainfall.	Total from 1st Nov. 1874 to 28th Feb. 1875.	Average of 5th previous years for the same period.
Saharanpur ...	3·0	3·9
Muzaffarnagar ...	1·8	2·6
Meerut ...	1·4	1·6
Bulandshahr ...	1·3	1·0
Aligarh ...	1·5	1·7
Muttra ...	1·2	0·7
Agra ...	2·2	0·8
Etah ...	1·1	0·6
Mainpuri ...	1·6	1·5
Fatehgarh ...	1·0	0·8
Etawah ...	2·1	0·6
Cawnpore ...	0·1	0·9
Dehra Dun ...	3·6	5·0
Bijnor ...	·7	3·0
Tarai ...	1·2	3·1
Bareilly ...	2·3	1·8
Jhansi ...	·1	0·6
Hamirpur ...	·2	0·7
Delhi ...	...	...
Gurgaon ...	...	...
Total ...	...	...

Remarks.

Ganges Canal.—Mean volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct... 4,593 Cub. ft. per sec.

Volumes discharged :— Cub. ft. per sec.
Cawnpore Division Tail ... 264
" " Escapes ... 337
Etawah " Tail ... 38
" " Escapes ... 187
826

Balance expended ... 3,767

In all divisions demands were small up to the 15th, when rain fell generally and they ceased.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—Demands fair up to the 17th when the canal was closed for repairs.

Dun Canals.—No remarks.

Rohilkhand Canals.—No remarks.

Traffic.—Compared with the corresponding period of last year, these returns show a general decrease attributable in the main to heavy rains towards the end of the month. In the grain consignments there is a large increase, the bulk of which was upwards for Meerut. Compared with last month's traffic, grain has fallen off by nearly one half the quantity.

Allahabad,
The 25th March 1875.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL BARI IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 28th FEBRUARY 1875.

	Canal Division.	Water distributed during February 1875. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption. C. ft. per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation Return Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up.	Down.
Bári Doáb Canal.	1st Division ...	4·90	3·18	3073·60	581·01	*Nil*	*Nil*
	2nd Divn. Main Branch, Lower	4·60	3·22		622·65		
	2nd Divn. Lahore Branch ...	3·00	2·57		390·47		
	Total B. D. Canal ...	...	...	3073·60	...	*Nil*	*Nil*
	Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	...	*Nil*	*Nil*
Western Jamná Canals.	Karnál Division ...	4·23	4·00	2546·00	76·36	*Nil*	2,39,928 kurries, bullies, logs, &c., and 21,665 maunds of firewood, &c.
	Delhi " ...	4·40	3·34		302·40		
	Hansi " ...	6·60	6·10		261·00		
	" Bulla Head ...	6·95	6·50		217·00		
	Total W. J. Canals ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	2,39,928
	Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	2,14,613
Inundation Canals.	Upper Satlaj Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lower Satlaj and Chinab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Perennial Canals—Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto—Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Land Irrigated (Approximate). Zillah.	Acres.
Gurdáspur...	14,987
Amritsar ...	77,974
Lahore ...	75,054
...	168,015
...	114,102
Ambálla ...	2,114
Karnál ...	37,829
Delhi ...	34,995
Rohtak ...	39,146
Hissár ...	39,252
Jhind ...	26,329
Bikáner ...	304
Kalsia State	1,178
...	181,147
...	110,109
Lahore ...	5,000
Montgomery	25,000
Multán ...	...
Derah Gházi Khán ...	50,000
...	80,000
...	225,000
Delhi ...	4,974
Gurgáon ...	3,400
Rohtak ...	835
...	9,209
...	12,822
...	349,162
...	224,211

Rainfall.	Average.	During Month.
Gurdáspur...	2·24	2·30
Amritsar ...	...	...
Lahore ...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...
Ambálla ...	...	...
Karnál ...	0·92	2·88
Delhi ...	...	...
Rohtak ...	...	...
Hissár ...	...	...
Jhind ...	...	...
Bikáner ...	...	...
Kalsia State	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...
Lahore ...	0·33	0·85
Montgomery	0·37	0·86
Multán ...	...	...
Derah Gházi Khán ...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...
Delhi ...	...	...
Gurgáon ...	...	...
Rohtak ...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...

Chief Crops (Approximate). Name.	Area in acres.
Wheat ...	124,611
Barley ...	2,367
Mixed Grain...	11,090
Others ...	29,947
...	168,015
...	114,102
Wheat ...	132,789
Barley ...	3,838
Mixed Grain	14,647
Others ...	29,873
...	181,147
...	110,109
[Details not obtainable for want of Establishment.]	
...	80,000
...	225,000
Wheat ...	5,057
Barley ...	2,400
Mixed Grain	460
Others ...	1,292
...	9,209
...	12,822
...	349,162
...	224,211

Remarks.

300·05 cubic feet per second passed out from the several escapes on the Bári Doáb Canal. Notwithstanding the diminished demand for water owing to an abundant rainfall during the month, the result of the irrigation in the present season, as compared with that of the corresponding period of last year, shows a considerable increase.

626·53 cubic feet per second passed out of the "Budha Khera" escape on the Western Jumna Canal. There is an increase of 71,038 acres in the irrigation of the present season, as compared with that of the corresponding period of the preceding year.

The increase of irrigation from Perennial Canals is satisfactory. It is caused principally by the failure of the winter rains, no rain having fallen till the middle of February, but partly also by the Zemindars on the Delhi Canal wishing to resume the irrigation which they dropped with the view of getting light assessment.

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrign. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RUBBEE SEASON 1874-75, COMMENCING ON THE 1st DECEMBER 1874.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of February 1875.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals: Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Supply of water in the Canals: Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation: Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation: Area leased during the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation: Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat and Garden produce: Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat and Garden produce: Area leased during the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat and Garden produce: Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses: Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses: Area leased during the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses: Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Sugarcane and other crops: Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Sugarcane and other crops: Area leased during the month.	Sugarcane and other crops: Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Grand total of area leased up to end of the month (total of columns 8, 11, 14, & 17).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall: Inches during month.	Rainfall: Inches during Rubbee Season.	Rainfall: Average of ten previous years for the same period.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,399	215	30	59	89	1,999	63	2,053	78	2	80	2	5	8	2,221	1,959	...	1·13	1·56	a. The details of column 18 are— Acres. Dalwa ... ... 106; Cotton ... ... 2,314; Wheat ... ... 2; Huldee ... ... 10; Garden produce ... 70; Oil-seeds ... ... 127; Sugar-cane... ... 61; Total ... 2,690
		High Level, Section I.	675	169	23	2	24	32	11	42	9	...	9	2	...	2	77	66				
		Taldanda	1,300	115·64	...	2	2	154	1	175	9	1	10	17	11	28	195	119				
		Matchgong	650	56·91	...	...	...	141	5	146	29	...	29	11	12	23	197	76				
	Total of the month		...	...	53	54	106	2,316	80	2,396	124	3	127	33	28	61	2,690a	2,220	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	71	...	71	1,953	49	2,001	98	10	108	18	22	40	2,220	...	...	...	...	
South-Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	675	170·85	...	...	...	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	43	43	0·11	0·99	2·21	b. The details are— Acres. At the rate of Rs. 4 ... 1; Ditto " 2 ... 13; Ditto " 1-8 ... 1,743; Ditto " 1-6 ... 13; Ditto " 1 ... 10; Ditto annas 10 ... 4; Total ... 1,796
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	300	109·10	1,743	...	1,743	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,743	183	...	...	1·46	
	Total of the month		...	...	1,743	...	1,743	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	1,786	226	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of the previous year		...	...	183	...	183	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	226	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total of the month		...	...	1,795	54	1,849	2,344	80	2,424	138	3	141	34	28	62	4,476	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total of the corresponding month of the previous year		...	...	254	...	254	1,980	49	2,029	112	10	122	19	22	41	2,446	...	...	...	...	

The 19th March 1875.

G. A. SEARLE, *Lieut.-Colonel, S. C.,*
Offg. Asstt. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Return shewing the Quantities of Cotton exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of March 1875.

Names of Ports in India whence Cotton is exported.	Quantities of Cotton exported to: Great Britain and Ireland.	France.	Germany.	Russia.	Mediterranean Ports.	Other Countries in Europe.	Suez.	Red Sea and Arabian Gulf.	Other Countries in Africa.	Aden.	Persian Gulf.	Mauritius.	Ceylon.	Straits Settlements.	China.	Australia.	North America.	Total.
	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.
Bengal: Calcutta	35,711 58	7,276 88	...	...	...	3,736 64	...	...	...	...	...	50 88	...	...	15,640 17	...	...	62,415 91
Bengal: Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal: Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal: Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal: Pooree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras: Coconada, Godavery Dist.	1,473 0	10,513 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,986 0
Madras: Ports of Kistna do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras: Tuticorin, Tinnevelly do.	...	...	...	...	2,276 88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,280 47
Madras: Cochin ... Beypore... Calicut ... Malabar Dist.	17 0 / 53 0	... / 134 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 71	...	...	...	...	17 0
Madras: Ports of Tanjore do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62 56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187 0
Madras: Ports of Madura do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62 56
Madras: Ports of Vizagapatam do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras: Ports of South Arcot do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras: Madras ...	18,375 0	1,486 56	...	...	803 56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras: Ganjam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201 0	...	...	20,866 0
Bombay & Sindh: Bombay ...	3,66,038 10	1,47,278 0	...	27,650 0	65,961 58	17,500 0	...	...	...	75 0	...	...	...	...	1,326 56	...	...	6,25,829 10
Bombay & Sindh: Kurrachee ...	15,265 56	2,100 0	...	...	4,936 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,535 56	...	...	27,837 0
Bombay & Sindh: Carwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay & Sindh: Vingorla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay & Sindh: Viziadroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma: Akyab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma: Rangoon ...	2,834 84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,834 84
Burma: Moulmein ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma: Tavoy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma: Kyouk Phyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma: Ports in the Ramree Dist.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	439,767 96	1,68,893 32	...	27,650 0	73,877 88	21,236 64	...	...	...	137 56	...	50 88	3 71	...	22,703 17	...	...	7,54,315 64

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF DECEMBER 1874, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 126, 127, 128 AND 129 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED 23RD JANUARY 1875.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.						REMARKS.
		Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.		
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		
N. W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún ...	4 8 0		5 0 0		12 0 0		
	Saháranpur ...	3 11 0		4 8 0		11 0 0		
	Muzaffarnagar ...	5 0 0		4 0 0		12 0 0		
	Meerut ...	5 0 0		4 8 0		9 0 0		
	Bulandshahr ...	4 15 1		4 12 8		7 10 8		
	Aligarh ...	4 4 9		4 0 0		8 3 4		
	Kumaun ...	8 0 0		5 0 0		10 0 0		
	Garhwál ...	4 0 0		5 0 0		8 10 8		
	Bijnor ...	3 12 0		4 0 0		7 8 0		
	Moradabad ...	3 0 0		4 0 0		7 8 0		
	Budaun ...	3 0 0		4 0 0		7 8 0		
	Bareilly ...	4 0 0		0 0 0		7 8 0		
	Sháhjahánpur ...	3 0 0		5 0 0		8 10 2		
	Tarái Pergunnahs ...	4 0 0		5 0 0		8 0 0		
	Mutra ...	4 8 0		4 8 0		9 10 8		
	Agra ...	4 8 0		5 0 0		14 10 8		
	Farukhabad ...	3 10 2		3 12 0		7 14 2		
	Mainpuri ...	4 0 0		4 0 0		8 0 0		
	Etáwah ...	4 0 0		5 0 0		9 0 0		
	Etah ...	3 13 10		3 6 4		7 7 0		
	Jalaun ...	3 0 0		5 0 0		8 0 0		
	Jhánsi ...	4 0 0		5 0 0		8 0 0		
	Lalitpur ...	4 0 0		6 0 0		10 0 0		
	Cawnpore ...	3 12 0		4 0 0		*7 8 0		
	Fatehpur ...	3 4 0		4 0 0		6 12 0		
	Bánda ...	4 0 0		5 0 0		8 12 0		
	Allahabad ...	4 8 0		5 0 0		10 10 8		
	Hamírpur ...	3 0 0		4 3 0		6 0 0		
	Jaunpur ...	3 8 0		4 0 0		7 0 0		
	Gorakpur ...	2 4 0		4 0 0		6 9 0		
	Basti ...	2 13 0		3 12 0		9 6 0		
	Azamgarh ...	3 4 6		3 8 0		5 12 0		
	Mirzapur ...	3 4 0		4 0 0		9 8 0		
	Benares ...	*1 12 0		4 8 0		9 6 0		
	Ghazipur ...	2 8 0		4 0 0		7 0 0		

* The laborers are allowed a small quantity of parched grain besides the wages in money.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF MARCH 1875, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 502 AND 503 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED 24TH APRIL 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.		Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralou Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralou Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralou Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Remarks.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore ... Wholesale ...	13 5	13 0	12 2	12 7	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 6	10 2	16 2	16 2	13 5	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	35 2	35 5	35 5	23 0	22 7	21 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 2	
	Bangalore ... Retail ...	13 0	12 5	12 0	12 2	12 5	12 5	10 5	10 5	10 0	15 7	15 7	13 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	34 2	34 5	34 5	22 5	22 2	20 5	72 0	72 0	72 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	
	Kolar ... Wholesale ...	...	...	...	10 1	10 3	9 2	17 2	16 4	13 1	21 1	17 5	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	39 1	39 7	37 1	29 1	27 7	23 2	...	...	172 0	14 9	15 7	13 8	
	Kolar ... Retail ...	...	...	...	9 9	10 1	8 4	16 6	16 1	12 9	20 7	17 3	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 6	39 4	36 5	28 8	27 4	22 8	172 4	172 4	172 0	14 6	15 4	13 5	
	Tumkur ... Wholesale ...	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	17 0	17 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	14 5	25 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...	58 0	58 0	58 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	182 0	182 0	182 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	
	Tumkur ... Retail ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	56 0	56 0	56 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	
	Mysore ... Wholesale ...	13 1	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	12 5	13 1	12 3	13 5	15 2	13 1	34 5	36 6	...	...	...	29 7	31 4	31 4	29 7	26 2	25 6	22 0	84 0	84 0	78 0	9 8	11 4	11 4	
	Mysore ... Retail ...	12 5	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 1	12 5	11 7	13 1	14 6	12 5	33 5	35 6	...	...	...	29 3	30 4	30 4	29 3	25 2	25 2	21 0	74 0	74 0	70 0	9 4	11 0	11 2	
	Hassan ... Wholesale ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hassan ... Retail ...	10 5	10 0	12 5	12 5	11 5	13 7	14 7	14 7	14 2	16 7	17 7	15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 7	37 7	48 2	22 0	23 0	20 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	10 5	10 5	11 5	
	Shimoga ... Wholesale ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shimoga ... Retail ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	40 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	480 0	480 0	360 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	
	Kadur ... Wholesale ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kadur ... Retail ...	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	
	Chitaldroog ... Wholesale ...	19 0	18 8	12 0	...	...	...	17 5	17 6	13 0	18 5	19 0	14 2	44 0	43 2	37 2	35 0	35 6	33 0	51 8	51 7	51 5	29 0	30 4	25 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	
	Chitaldroog ... Retail ...	17 0	17 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	38 0	38 0	34 0	33 0	32 0	32 0	44 0	44 0	44 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
	Coorg ... Wholesale ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Coorg ... Retail ...	8 4	8 5	7 8	8 5	8 7	8 6	11 2	10 9	10 8	16 8	16 8	17 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 5	29 6	38 9	20 7	20 5	19 5	110 0	110 0	188 0	10 2	10 4	12 6	
Rajpootana.	Bikaneer ...	15 12	15 4	...	18 8	18 4	...	6 0	6 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	20 4	20 0	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	75 0	67 0	...	
	Banswarra (Mewar Agency) ...	17 8	17 12	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 2	...	17 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 8	...	

VII.

PROVINCIAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1873-74.	Budget Estimates, 1874-75.	Regular Estimates, 1874-75.	Regular Estimates, compared with Budget Estimates, 1874-75.	Budget Estimates, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1875-76, compared with Regular Estimates, 1874-75.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Opening Balance ...	637,981	610,732	230,429	—380,303	283,055	+ 52,626
Imperial allotment for provincial services ...	5,069,972	5,030,000	5,123,000	+ 93,000	5,058,400	— 64,600
Taxes, rates and cesses—						
On lands ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
On houses ...	1,265	1,200	1,250	+ 50	1,200	— 50
Assessed taxes ...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Taxes—						
Octroi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Licenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	1,265	1,200	1,250	+ 50	1,200	— 50
Departmental Receipts—						
Jails ...	273,351	306,975	304,732	— 2,243	326,846	+ 22,114
Registration ...	172,006	180,373	174,865	— 5,508	185,046	+ 10,181
Police ...	90,790	84,860	91,884	+ 7,024	90,838	— 1,046
Education ...	109,052	103,997	105,132	+ 1,135	108,909	+ 3,777
Medical ...	36,390	22,827	24,706	+ 1,879	26,583	+ 1,877
Printing ...	17,686	15,776	16,692	+ 916	18,066	+ 1,374
Marine ...	9	...	3,641	+ 3,641	2,500	— 1,141
	699,284	714,808	721,652	+ 6,844	758,788	+ 37,136
Miscellaneous Receipts—						
Tolls ...	3,890	3,310	3,300	— 10	4,930	+ 1,630
Port-dues ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interest ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rents ...	63	...	164	+ 164	164	...
Sale of lands, houses, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Model farms ...	1,353	...	2,677	+ 2,677	6,271	+ 3,594
Miscellaneous fees and fines	12,742	10,867	13,203	+ 2,336	12,123	— 1,080
Voluntary contributions ...	228,900	...	...	...	350	+ 350
Sundry receipts ...	17,379	13,855	13,921	+ 66	10,041	— 3,880
	264,327	28,032	33,265	+ 5,233	33,879	+ 614
Contributions ...	195,084	189,620	214,201	+ 24,581	134,196	— 80,005
Public Works ...	145,970	56,540	81,723	+ 25,183	44,066	— 37,657
Total Revenue ...	6,375,902	6,000,000	6,175,091	+ 154,891	6,030,529	— 144,562
Debt Accounts ...	248,594	116,000	117,288	+ 7,288	92,100	— 25,188
GRAND TOTAL £	7,262,477	6,740,932	6,522,808	— 218,124	6,405,684	— 117,124

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1873-74.	Budget Estimates, 1874-75.	Regular Estimates, 1874-75.	Regular Estimates, compared with Budget Estimates, 1874-75.	Budget Estimates, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1875-76, compared with Regular Estimates, 1874-75.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Refunds ...	15,946	4,373	6,938	+ 2,565	5,016	— 1,922
Collection of taxes and cesses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jails ...	681,410	717,219	697,557	— 19,662	749,191	+ 51,634
Registration ...	113,505	127,311	121,051	— 6,260	134,118	+ 13,067
Police ...	2,099,153	2,112,485	2,102,048	— 10,437	2,146,346	+ 44,298
Education ...	699,527	754,795	689,065	— 65,730	766,101	+ 77,036
Medical ...	397,890	389,979	384,427	— 5,552	419,123	+ 34,696
Printing ...	145,772	148,769	157,762	+ 8,993	157,402	— 360
Marine ...	6,164	6,938	7,335	+ 397	7,087	— 248
Minor Establishments—						
General management ...	9,091	2,314	9,529	+ 7,215	11,381	+ 1,852
Collection of tolls, rents, &c.	25	...	...	...	...	...
Collection of cattle trespass fines ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cemeteries ...	4,150	3,924	3,965	+ 41	4,427	+ 462
District post ...	23,585	24,433	23,887	— 546	24,764	+ 877
Model farms ...	2,942	...	5,853	+ 5,853	12,868	+ 7,015
Miscellaneous establishments	22,344	11,831	28,033	+ 16,202	26,508	— 1,525
	62,137	42,502	71,267	+ 28,765	79,948	+ 8,681
Office rent, rates and taxes ...	58,242	55,998	54,855	— 1,143	56,124	+ 1,269
Miscellaneous ...	93,201	105,902	84,114	— 21,788	75,723	— 8,391
Contributions ...	520,126	24,803	39,815	+ 15,012	40,227	+ 412
	4,893,073	4,491,074	4,416,234	— 74,840	4,636,406	+ 220,172
Public Works ...	1,921,238	1,621,326	1,728,131	+ 106,805	1,510,300	— 217,831
Total Expenditure ...	6,814,311	6,112,400	6,144,365	+ 31,965	6,146,706	+ 2,341
Debt Accounts ...	217,737	112,000	95,388	— 16,612	96,400	+ 1,012
Closing balance ...	230,429	516,532	283,055	— 233,477	162,578	— 120,477
GRAND TOTAL £	7,262,477	6,740,932	6,522,808	— 218,124	6,405,684	— 17,124

Fort William, Financial Department; *The 24th April* 1875.

E. Gay, *Deputy Comptroller General.*

E. F. Harrison, *Comptroller General.*

R. B. Chapman, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

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VIII.

LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.	ACCOUNTS, 1873-74.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1874-75.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1874-75.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, COMPARED WITH BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1874-75.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1875-76.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1875-76, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1874-75.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
OPENING BALANCE ...	2,127,388	2,021,672	2,039,839	+ 18,167	1,996,414	— 43,425
SPECIAL ALLOTMENT IN AID OF FAMINE RELIEF WORKS	...	...	709,800	+709,800	...	— 709,800
TAXES, RATES AND CESSES—						
On lands ...	1,821,300	1,799,236	1,836,415	+ 37,179	1,812,680	— 23,735
On houses ...	47,628	44,950	49,980	+ 5,030	46,301	— 3,679
Assessed taxes ...	18,199	17,563	17,530	— 33	23,290	+ 5,760
Miscellaneous Taxes —						
Octroi ...	7,910	8,444	8,000	— 444	8,455	+ 455
Licenses ...	26,995	24,694	32,774	+ 8,080	31,682	— 1,092
Miscellaneous ...	9,211	7,107	13,068	+ 5,961	14,089	+ 1,021
	1,931,243	1,901,994	1,957,767	+ 55,773	1,936,497	— 21,270
DEPARTMENTAL RECEIPTS—						
Jails ...	5,560	5,000	3,500	— 1,500	5,000	+ 1,500
Registration ...	1,028	1,000	1,040	+ 40	1,056	+ 16
Police ...	37,407	18,809	19,246	+ 347	18,979	— 267
Education ...	21,394	47,023	23,719	— 23,304	24,697	+ 978
Medical ...	720	121	70	— 51	121	+ 51
Printing ...	1,257	820	800	— 20	800	...
Marine ...	6,763	3,365	3,365	...	4,150	+ 785
	74,129	76,228	51,740	— 24,488	54,803	+ 3,063
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS—						
Tolls ...	299,697	381,394	375,153	— 6,241	370,684	— 4,469
Port dues ...	62,414	59,380	64,119	+ 4,739	60,960	— 3,159
Interest ...	47,021	15,354	42,930	+ 27,576	42,538	— 392
Rents ...	62,856	72,471	76,935	+ 4,464	88,112	+ 11,177
Sale of lands, houses, &c....	8,561	4,225	12,700	+ 8,475	5,651	— 7,049
Model farms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous fees and fines	177,107	102,318	181,250	+ 18,932	184,803	+ 3,553
Voluntary contributions ...	527,388	119,926	73,514	— 46,412	69,967	— 3,547
Sundry receipts ...	377,092	118,583	188,224	+ 39,641	245,009	+ 56,785
	1,561,936	963,651	1,014,825	+ 51,174	1,067,724	+ 52,899
CONTRIBUTIONS ...	458,274	150,018	823,133	+ 673,115	386,762	— 436,371
PUBLIC WORKS ...	89,078	63,300	16,700	— 46,600	13,615	— 3,085
TOTAL REVENUE ...	4,114,660	3,155,191	4,573,965	+1,418,774	3,459,491	—1,114,564
DEBT ACCOUNTS ...	45,001	16,999	149,099	+ 132,690	199,385	+ 50,286
GRAND TOTAL £	6,287,049	5,193,272	6,762,903	+1,569,631	5,655,200	—1,107,703

EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1873-74.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1874-75.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1874-75.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, COMPARED WITH BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1874-75	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1875-76.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1875-76, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1874-75.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
REFUNDS ...	58,946	5,362	22,404	+ 17,042	8,580	— 13,824
COLLECTION OF TAXES AND CESSES. ...	19,305	16,809	20,290	+ 3,481	24,293	+ 4,003
JAILS ...	10,526	956	16,965	+ 16,009	2,634	— 14,331
REGISTRATION ...	447	517	581	+ 64	556	— 25
POLICE ...	312,448	317,178	304,286	— 12,892	315,132	+ 10,846
EDUCATION ...	252,541	312,344	298,131	— 14,213	313,764	+ 15,633
MEDICAL ...	95,551	127,582	108,683	— 18,899	141,206	+ 32,523
PRINTING ...	1,817	798	1,598	+ 800	1,266	— 332
MARINE ...	44,540	52,262	62,048	+ 9,786	63,344	+ 1,296
MINOR ESTABLISHMENTS—						
General management ...	66,766	59,109	91,738	+ 32,629	81,026	— 10,712
Collection of tolls, rents, &c.	13,362	31,329	22,582	— 8,747	51,811	+ 29,229
Collection of cattle trespass fines ...	25,999	14,695	31,122	+ 16,427	26,917	— 4,205
Cemeteries ...	195	100	230	+ 130	231	+ 1
District post ...	50,280	51,196	51,604	+ 408	53,976	+ 2,372
Model farms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous establishments	455,352	457,363	477,829	+ 20,466	473,485	— 4,344
	611,951	613,792	675,105	+ 61,313	687,446	+ 12,341
OFFICE RENT, RATES AND TAXES ...	86	93	54	— 39	...	— 54
MISCELLANEOUS ...	148,930	152,589	175,497	+ 22,908	162,549	— 12,948
CONTRIBUTIONS ...	612,222	366,324	414,141	+ 47,817	322,883	— 91,258
	2,169,313	1,966,606	2,099,783	+ 133,177	2,042,653	— 56,130
PUBLIC WORKS ...	1,950,760	1,643,565	2,608,742	+ 965,177	1,782,428	— 826,314
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	4,120,073	3,610,171	4,708,525	+1,098,354	3,826,081	— 882,444
DEBT ACCOUNTS ...	127,137	16,929	57,964	+ 41,035	26,080	— 31,884
CLOSING BALANCE ...	2,039,839	1,566,172	1,996,414	+ 430,242	1,803,039	— 193,375
GRAND TOTAL ... £	6,287,049	5,193,272	6,762,903	+1,569,631	5,655,200	—1,107,703

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT;
The 24th April 1875.

E. GAY,
Deputy Comptroller General.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

IX.

MUNICIPAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE THROUGH GOVERNMENT TREASURIES.

INCOME.	ACCOUNTS, 1873-74.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1874-75.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1874-75.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, COMPARED WITH BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1874-75.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1875-76.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1875-76 COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1874-75.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
OPENING BALANCES ...	140,311	142,399	151,838	+ 9,439	129,437	— 22,401
TAXES, RATES AND CESSES—						
On lands ...	1,733	81	2,004	+ 1,923	2,196	+ 192
On houses ...	104,433	121,982	90,691	— 31,291	121,059	+ 30,368
Assessed taxes ...	60,571	19,130	155,741	+136,611	21,087	—134,654
Miscellaneous Taxes—						
Octroi ...	386,619	383,010	256,359	—126,651	384,908	+128,549
Licenses ...	25,527	31,664	20,430	— 11,234	40,651	+ 20,221
Miscellaneous ...	5,524	3,256	3,899	+ 643	4,382	+ 483
	584,407	559,123	529,124	— 29,999	574,283	+ 45,159
DEPARTMENTAL RECEIPTS—						
Jails ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Registration ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	245	...	...	...	747	+ 747
Medical ...	...	...	...	...	2,415	+ 2,415
Printing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	245	...	...	...	3,162	+ 3,162
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS—						
Tolls ...	44,384	45,143	12,591	— 32,552	44,183	+ 31,592
Port dues ...	50	...	...	...	...	...
Interest ...	2,705	700	1,396	+ 696	1,899	+ 503
Rents ...	42,760	42,252	52,001	+ 9,749	50,182	— 1,819
Sale of lands, houses, &c....	6,091	619	2,995	+ 2,376	5,737	+ 2,742
Model farms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous fees and fines	17,028	18,945	19,576	+ 631	22,860	+ 3,284
Voluntary contributions ...	5,207	2,362	1,074	— 1,288	1,312	+ 238
Sundry receipts ...	80,916	45,286	147,406	+102,120	24,181	—123,225
	199,141	155,307	237,039	+ 81,732	150,354	— 86,685
CONTRIBUTIONS ...	19,193	6,970	2,413	— 4,557	16,476	+ 14,063
PUBLIC WORKS ...	731	...	...	...	859	+ 859
TOTAL INCOME ...	903,717	721,400	768,576	+ 47,176	745,134	— 23,442
DEBT ACCOUNTS ...	14,667	1,600	35,208	+ 33,608	9,624	— 25,584
GRAND TOTAL ... £	958,695	865,399	955,622	+ 90,223	884,195	— 71,427

EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1873-74.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1874-75.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1874-75.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, COMPARED WITH BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1874-75.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1875-76.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1875-76 COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1874-75.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
REFUNDS ...	4,343	2,450	3,020	+ 570	4,163	+ 1,143
COLLECTION OF TAXES AND CESSES ...	24,696	30,225	23,755	— 6,470	37,767	+ 14,012
JAILS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
REGISTRATION ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
POLICE ...	159,510	157,543	159,725	+ 2,182	159,276	— 449
EDUCATION ...	19,943	23,711	16,156	— 7,555	24,151	+ 7,995
MEDICAL ...	25,528	34,935	21,399	— 13,536	39,533	+ 18,134
PRINTING ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MARINE ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MINOR ESTABLISHMENTS—						
General management ...	42,934	33,439	45,728	+ 12,289	49,194	+ 3,466
Collection of tolls, rents, &c.	947	350	2,183	+ 1,833	1,865	— 318
Collection of cattle trespass fines ...	668	650	620	— 30	810	+ 190
Cemeteries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District post ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Model farms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous establishments	137,183	154,942	107,984	— 46,958	127,607	+ 19,623
	181,732	189,381	156,515	— 32,866	179,476	+ 22,961
OFFICE RENT, RATES AND TAXES ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS ...	65,534	42,310	145,251	+102,941	61,937	— 83,314
CONTRIBUTIONS ...	9,052	...	...	...	4,613	+ 4,613
	490,338	480,555	525,821	+ 45,266	510,916	— 14,905
PUBLIC WORKS ...	295,940	293,991	284,461	— 9,530	276,121	— 8,340
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	786,278	774,546	810,282	+ 35,736	787,037	— 23,245
DEBT ACCOUNTS ...	20,579	6,454	15,903	+ 9,449	10,169	— 5,734
CLOSING BALANCE ...	151,838	84,399	129,437	+ 45,038	86,989	— 42,448
GRAND TOTAL ... £	958,695	865,399	955,622	+ 90,223	884,195	— 71,427

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT;
The 24th April 1875.

E. GAY,
Deputy Comptroller General.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 19.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1875. {Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION AND RAILWAY PROJECTS IN NORTH BEHAR.

Nos. 119-21 I., dated Simla, the 27th April 1875.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, P. W. DEPT.

Read again—

Public Works Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 164 R., dated 14th November 1874, and enclosures.

Read also the following reply:—

No. 21 P. W., dated 11th March 1875.

From—The Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

I have perused with much interest the Resolution of your Government, copy of which accompanied Your Excellency's letter No. 164 of 14th November last, on the subject of railway and irrigation works for the tracts north of the Ganges, recently afflicted by scarcity.

2. This document is of the more importance as exhibiting the views of your Government in regard to the proper mode of dealing with projects for railways and canals designed for the prevention or mitigation of famine, and I have much pleasure in signifying my cordial concurrence in the opinions expressed.

3. The immediate object, as Your Excellency points out, is "not to bring waste lands into cultivation or to increase the wealth of the country by improving the present means of communication," but to guard as much as possible against a recurrence of such disasters, both to the people and the State, as resulted last year and previously in the year 1865-66 from failure of rain and consequent failure of the principal food-crop of extensive tracts of country. Although, too, irrigation works alone can prevent such evils, improved lines of communication afford the best means of alleviating them when they occur, as, in spite of the utmost precaution, they everywhere may, and therefore, however desirable it be that some at least of the more imminently threatened districts should be protected from drought by irrigation works, it is even more essential that all of them should, as you say, be "brought into nearer communication with the main arteries of trade."

4. With only limited funds at command, however, it is impossible for the Government to supply these desiderata except very gradually, and too much caution cannot be exercised in selecting the works to be undertaken, nor too much stress laid on the necessity of rigid economy in their construction. The principles which should govern the choice are clearly set forth in the Government Resolution, where I note with particular satisfaction what is said in favor of multiplying wells and tanks, and of utilizing nullahs, in preference to the too exclusive elaboration of grand schemes on the scale of those in Orissa and elsewhere, and also the intimation given to the officers charged with the preparation of a railway scheme for connecting Mozufferpoor and Durbungah with the Ganges, that they will be expected to be upon "their mettle to design the cheapest railway that has yet been made in India, both as regards construction and working."

5. The railway in question is apparently the only project of magnitude the early execution of which is distinctly contemplated by the Resolution. Before being undertaken, it will of course be submitted for the sanction of Her Majesty's Government. Surveys, however, have, I observe, been ordered, with a view to the construction in Sarun and Chumparun of inundation canals in connection with the recently authorized embankments of the Gunduck, and of minor irrigation works in Rammugger and elsewhere, and I shall await with interest a report upon the results of these surveys.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing be forwarded for information to the Government of Bengal in the General and Irrigation Departments, and also that a copy be forwarded to the Home Department for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of April 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coralou, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coralou, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coralou, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras.	Ganjam ...	14 7	13 3	8 8	...	...	...	19 4	21 1	17 8	26 1	26 1	26 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	46 9	41 0	35 2	36 6	40 0	43 3	388 8	388 8	388 8	13 8	13 8	17 2	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam ...	16 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 2	12 3	13 4	14 7	14 7	15 8	23 8	23 8	25 9	24 7	25 7	23 8	26 3	30 3	28 3	31 6	31 6	42 1	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam ...		
	Godavery ...	12 6	11 7	10 8	...	...	...	21 8	20 8	17 8	23 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 2	38 2	34 6	33 6	33 6	39 9	243 0	243 0	161 3	18 7	18 7	18 7	Godavery ...		
	Kistna ...	14 7	14 7	13 2	...	...	...	19 4	20 2	17 0	21 2	21 2	19 6	20 3	20 3	25 0	...	...	...	35 3	35 3	30 8	33 3	35 0	129 3	129 3	129 3	18 4	18 4	18 4	Kistna ...		
	Nellore ...	9 9	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	13 9	13 9	13 9	16 0	16 0	16 0	34 6	28 3	20 2	...	...	...	29 1	30 7	25 5	23 1	21 0	23 6	77 4	76 5	77 3	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore ...		
	Cuddapah ...	15 4	15 4	13 2	...	...	...	14 8	14 9	10 7	15 8	15 8	12 4	22 9	22 9	20 5	29 0	29 0	25 4	27 0	27 0	26 2	29 2	28 4	23 2	243 0	243 0	243 0	14 4	14 4	16 2	Cuddapah ...		
	Bellary ...	15 4	16 3	15 4	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	11 2	15 1	14 6	13 5	27 8	26 8	27 8	26 3	26 3	30 1	31 0	31 0	30 2	31 4	29 1	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 3	14 3	16 7	Bellary ...		
	Kurnool ...	15 2	15 2	14 6	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	12 4	15 7	15 7	13 2	26 0	26 0	30 1	23 7	23 7	26 2	...	...	25 8	27 0	28 5	27 0	202 2	214 8	194 4	14 8	15 6	15 2	Kurnool ...		
	Madras ...	10 3	10 3	10 6	...	...	...	14 5	13 8	10 9	15 7	15 3	11 7	23 8	23 8	16 8	20 5	20 5	17 9	24 6	25 9	22 6	21 3	21 3	20 9	93 5	58 9	18 2	18 2	17 5	Madras ...		
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	18 0	12 4	18 1	18 9	12 8	22 0	21 6	...	22 4	22 4	4 ...	24 7	24 7	24 7	21 1	21 1	21 8	88 4	95 2	81 6	18 6	18 6	18 6	Chingleput ...		
	North Arcot ...	10 2	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	18 1	18 7	14 0	18 8	19 2	15 0	25 5	...	23 9	25 6	19 8	...	28 2	27 4	28 2	25 6	26 0	21 7	187 1	187 1	187 1	15 8	15 4	16 4	North Arcot ...		
	South Arcot ...	9 4	9 0	8 2	...	...	...	16 2	16 6	13 7	...	...	...	...	26 9	20 2	26 6	26 9	16 9	27 8	28 6	29 3	29 3	29 3	19 7	234 2	228 4	247 9	16 6	16 6	19 3	South Arcot ...		
	Tanjore ...	11 8	11 8	8 8	...	...	...	15 7	14 8	12 6	16 6	15 7	...	...	...	20 7	30 6	30 6	18 8	31 9	31 9	24 5	27 1	28 0	19 2	194 4	194 4	194 4	16 1	16 1	16 6	Tanjore ...		
	Trichinopoly ...	11 9	11 9	10 6	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	12 2	16 7	16 7	13 0	...	...	18 2	22 9	22 9	20 3	27 5	27 5	22 3	29 3	29 3	20 0	157 9	145 8	15 4	15 4	16 2	Trichinopoly ...		
	Madura ...	10 9	11 3	9 4	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	12 2	15 2	15 6	12 7	21 1	21 1	21 1	28 7	29 4	20 6	30 2	29 4	22 5	29 4	29 4	20 5	127 3	126 4	121 5	17 3	17 8	17 8	Madura ...		
	Tinnevelly ...	9 3	9 3	8 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	13 6	13 6	10 6	...	...	22 3	22 3	22 3	17 0	21 9	21 9	19 2	18 7	20 3	15 6	76 8	76 8	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly ...		
	Coimbatore ...	14 6	14 6	10 9	...	...	...	10 4	9 6	8 0	11 2	10 4	8 8	15 4	15 4	15 4	16 2	16 2	16 2	25 0	23 5	22 0	28 9	27 2	19 5	121 5	121 5	121 5	12 5	12 5	14 7	Coimbatore ...		
	Nilgiris ...	10 6	11 4	9 2	...	...	...	16 5	15 3	13 2	18 3	17 4	14 9	22 3	22 3	19 1	26 1	28 3	20 2	18 0	18 0	16 6	16 6	19 1	14 1	121 5	121 5	139 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Nilgiris ...		
	Salem ...	14 8	14 8	11 1	...	...	...	11 6	10 7	10 7	14 7	14 7	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	24 0	29 2	30 1	20 6	145 8	145 8	138 9	17 4	17 0	15 5	Salem ...		
	South Canara ...	11 6	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	11 7	15 0	15 0	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 6	23 8	24 6	18 2	19 2	16 2	89 9	89 9	72 9	14 0	14 0	16 0	South Canara ...		
	Malabar ...	11 5	11 5	11 2	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	11 7	15 0	15 0	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 9	19 0	22 6	20 2	20 2	16 8	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 4	14 4	17 1	Malabar ...		
Bombay.	Bombay ...	10 6	10 9	13 4	20 6	19 11	19 2	7 4	7 7	8 9	11 10	11 10	15 13	20 7	22 15	25 0	18 11	19 10	20 12	14 1	14 1	10 10	17 5	17 10	17 13	68 4	68 4	81 14	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad ...	18 8	18 8	14 10	32 0	32 0	...	8 0	7 0	13 8	13 8	11 0	24 8	24 8	25 0	23 8	28 8	23 8	...	...	...	...	21 4	20 0	18 2	80 0	80 0	100 0	18 0	18 0	...	Ahmedabad ...		
	Kaira ...	15 4	13 15	...	32 0	32 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	13 5	13 5	...	26 11	32 0	...	20 10	20 0	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	...	106 11	106 11	...	17 5	17 12	...	Kaira ...		
	Surat ...	14 1	14 1	14 12	9 4	8 11	7 6	8 11	8 3	8 6	10 10	10 10	14 12	17 6	17 6	19 14	16 6	17 6	18 8	...	...	...	14 3	14 13	12 4	101 12	101 12	111 0	13 6	13 6	11 4	Surat ...		
	Broach ...	16 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	9 8	9 0	9 8	12 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	17 8	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	13 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	Broach ...		
	Tanna ...	11 0	11 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	18 0	19 0	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	Tanna ...		
	Kolaba ...	13 5	13 5	11 6	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	7 10	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	...	30 5	30 5	30 5	18 3	18 3	...	130 0	130 0	140 0	18 3	18 3	...	Kolaba ...		
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	17 4	17 15	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	11 7	12 3	...	30 8	32 5	...	24 11	25 2	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	150 0	150 0	...	14 7	14 15	...	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
	Nasik ...	17 0	17 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	25 9	25 9	...	28 6	28 6	...	31 14	31 14	...	21 4	21 4	...	128 0	122 0	...	17 10	17 10	...	Nasik ...		
	Ahmadnagar ...	19 3½	19 2	24 0	...	...	...	10 5	10 3½	9 0	11 5½	10 15	10 8	38 8	38 10½	39 0	32 2	32 14½	31 8	...	...	...	20 12	23 12	21 12	106 10½	106 10½	100 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	Ahmadnagar ...		
	Poona ...	15 12	15 12	18 0	10 3	9 4	...	10 15	10 15	...	12 4	12 4	...	28 4	28 4	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	15 15	100 0	100 0	80 0	13 3	13 3	...	Poona ...		
	Sholapur ...	20 3	19 12	21 12	...	...	...	14 4	15 3	14 12	16 3	17 2	15 11	31 14	31 8	38 8	33 1	31 8	35 0	...	...	...	25 9	25 9	21 0	121 0	140 0	120 0	14 4	15 0	14 12	Sholapur ...		
	Kaladgi ...	24 3	24 3	17 0	...	...	...	13 13	14 14	11 0	14 8	16 2	11 8	36 14	36 14	30 0	35 11	36 14	30 0	...	...	...	20 9	21 9	14 0	60 0	60 0	...	12 13	13 11	15 0	Kaladgi ...		
	Satara ...	18 11	18 11	...	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	...	14 5	14 5	...	27 15	27 15	...	27 2	27 2	...	...	...	...	22 1	21 4	...	146 4	146 4	...	14 11	16 0	...	Satara ...		
	Belgaum ...	21 0	20 5	14 0	...	...	...	16 2	17 0	13 8	17 1	17 13	14 0	22 13	22 9	20 0	24 4	24 4	23 0	30 9	30 12	26 0	17 6	19 1	12 8	155 8	155 8	150 0	17 0	16 5	17 0	Belgaum ...		
	Dharwar ...	28 2	27 8	21 6	...	...	...	15 3	15 2	12 0	22 7	23 0	15 11	28 11	28 3	25 6	30 0	28 12	26 6	35 8	33 0	32 0	22 0	22 4	14 6	92 12	92 12	92 12	19 0	19 0	18 0	Dharwar ...		
	Ratnagiri ...	12 15	12 15	11 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 6	12 15	13 10	15 13	17 8	17 8	17 8	18 3	18 3	19 8	26 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	13 0	11 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 8	36 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	30 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...		
	Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aden ...		
	Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	Asirgarh ...		
	Asirgarh ...	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	30 0	30 0	...	29 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	17 2	17 10	...	80 0	80 0	...	15 9½	15 10	...	Baroda ...		
	Baroda ...	12 2	11 13	...	12 2	12 2	...	8 11	8 11	...	15 0½	15 3	...	21 6½	22 0	...	19 1½	20 8½	...	...	...	...	18 13½	18 8	18 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa ...		
	Disa ...	17 12	17 10½	16 2	...	...	...	9 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	38 10½	34 7	28 12	33 8	35 8½	20 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	30 0	30 0	...	Nimach ...		
	Nimach ...	14 0	13 9	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	16 8	16 15	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nasirabad ...		
	Nasirabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 0	...	45 0	45 0	...	64 0	57 0	...	Rajkot ...		
	Rajkot ...	14 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	30 0	40 0	Upper Sind Frontier ...		
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	22 5	21 0	17 0	26 0	23 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	32 0	24 0	23 0	32 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	140 0	128 0	132 0	62 0	62 0	60 0	Karachi ...		
	Karachi ...	13 10	13 10	13 10½	22 0	20 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Haidarabad ...		
	Haidarabad ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	Shikarpur ...		
	Shikarpur ...	19 0	18 12	15 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 8	15 0	16 0	24 8	22 12	23 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Thur and Parkur ...		
	Thur and Parkur ...	14 0	14 10	12 8	...	...	24 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	11 0	13 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	20 0													
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																															
	Burdwan ...	20 0a	17 0	15 0	26 0	25 0	20 0	19 4	18 4	13 4	19 8	20 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	220 0	240 0	110 0	9 4	9 0	9 8	Burdwan ...	Bengal.	
	Bancoorah ...	20 4b	20 8	14 4	26 0	26 0	21 0	17 8	17 8	12 0	18 12	20 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	16 0	13 8	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	7 14	Bancoorah ...		
	Beerbhoom ...	26 0c	20 0	13 8	30 0	15 0	...	17 0	19 8	10 8	21 0	25 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	17 8	13 8	21 0	17 8	13 8	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 0	8 8	8 4	Beerbhoom ...		
	Midnapore ...	12 0	...	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	...	15 0	18 0	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	12 0	18 0	...	13 8	180 0	...	180 0	9 0	...	8 4	Midnapore ...		
	Hooghly ...	16 0d to 20 0	...	13 0	25 0 to 26 8	...	17 12 to 20 0	9 8 to 10 0	...	10 0 to 10 8	16 8 to 17 0	...	12 8 to 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 to 20 0	...	13 8	120 0	...	120 0	8 8	...	8 0	Hooghly ...		
	Howrah ...	16 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 12	16 8	16 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Howrah ...		
	Central Districts.																															
	Calcutta ...	16 0	15 8	12 0	19 8	18 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	15 8	15 12	12 0	19 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	18 8	17 8	15 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta ...		
	24-Pergunnahs ...	13 5e	13 5	10 8 to 11 10	20 0e	17 8	16 0	8 0	8 0f	8 0	8 4	16 0	11 0	16 0e	16 0	...	13 5e	13 5	...	15 4	16 0	13 5	110 0	100 0	120 0	8 12	8 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs ...		
	Nuddea ...	20 0	24 0	14 9	32 0	...	24 10	14 8	15 4	10 10½	15 4g	16 13	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 5	26 5	15 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 7	Nuddea ...		
	Jessore ...	22 0h	16 0	13 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 4	18 4	18 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	20 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore ...		
	Moorshedabad ...	23 0i to 24 0	23 0 to 24 0	15 0	40 0e	14 0 to 40 0	21 0 to 24 0	13 0 to 13 8	13 0	10 0	17 0 to 20 0	20 0	11 8	...	...	...	31 0e	31 0	14 0	30 0 to 32 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 8 to 8 12	8 8	Moorshedabad ...		

a In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 21 seers, barley 32 to 40 seers, best rice 14 to 21 seers, common rice 15 to 23 seers, and gram 17-4 to 25 seers, per rupee.
b In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 19 to 23 seers, barley 28 to 40 seers, best rice 14-8 to 20 seers, common rice 18-8 to 21 seers, maize 20 to 34 seers, and gram 17 to 18 seers, per rupee.
c In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16-4 to 29 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 15 to 23 seers, common rice 20 to 26-4 seers, and gram 21 to 29 seers, per rupee.
d In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 14 to 20 seers, and gram 13-12 to 23 seers, per rupee.
e In the interior only.
f In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice at 8 seers, common rice 13-5 to 20 seers, and gram 15-4 to 18 seers, per rupee.
g Coarse rice at 18-5 seers per rupee.
h In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 28 seers, best rice 13-12 to 19 seers, common rice 17-4 to 22 seers, and gram 11 to 26-8 seers, per rupee.
i In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 30 seers, best rice 13 to 21-12 seers, common rice 13 to [illegible] seers, [illegible] 20-12 to 30 seers, and gram [illegible]

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of April 1875 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
BENGAL—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																												*Central Districts*—contd.	BENGAL—*continued.*	
	Dinagepore ...	16 0	15 8	12 0	14 0	12 4	...	22 0	22 0	8 2	28 0	28 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	9 10	180 0	180 0	200 0	7 8	7 0	6 12	Dinagepore ...		
	Maldah ...	27 8	21 0	15 0	50 0	32 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	10-8 to 11	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	16 0	27 8	20 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	8 0	7 0	Maldah ...		
	Rajshahye ...	15 0 to 25 5	13 8 to 20 10	12 12	37 8	45 0	30 0	19 11 to 20 10	20 4 to 21 12	9 0 to 10 8	21 9 to 22 8	22 14 to 23 10	11 10 to 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 to 26 4	15 0 to 20 10	12 0 to 18 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	7 15½	7 15½	7 4	Rajshahye ...		
	Rungpore ...	22 8	22 8	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 2	22 8	22 8	8 14							14 1	15 0	15 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 2	Rungpore ...		
	Bograh ...	18 8	15 0	12 0	10 0	9 0	...	12 0	10 8	6 12	26 4	27 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 8	7 6	6 6	Bograh ...		
	Pubna ...	23 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	20 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 4	16 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 4	8 8	Pubna ...		
	Darjeeling ...	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	4 0	6 0	4 8	4 8	6 0	13 0	14 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling ...		
	Jalpáiguri ...	13 3	13 3	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	23 0	26 6	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 1	6 5	Jalpáiguri ...		
	Eastern Districts.																												*Eastern Districts.*		
	Dacca ...	16 0	...	14 8	45 0	...	32 0	19 0	...	12 0	22 0	...	15 to 16							17 8	...	14 8	100 0	...	80 0	8 12	...	8 0	Dacca ...		
	Furreedpore ...	23 0	19 0	20 0	30 0	70 0	25 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	11 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 4	7 8	Furreedpore ...		
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...*l*	17 8	18 0	13 8	21 8	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge ...		
	Mymensing ...	11 4*m*	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 4	21 0	20 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Mymensing ...		
	Chittagong* ...	10 0*n*	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 8	7 4	Chittagong* ...		
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...*o*	16 0	15 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 12	11 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Noakhally ...		
	Tipperah ...	12 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	25 0	23 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Tipperah ...		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	10 8	14 8	14 8	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	7 4	7 4	6 2	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
	Hill Tipperah ...	9 6	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	11 4	26 0	22 0	17 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 6	8 0	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 2	Hill Tipperah ...		
	Behar.																												*Behar.*		
	Patna ...	22 0	19 0	16 0	31 0	34 0	19 0	11 0	10 0	11 8	22 8	16 0	13 0	...	25 0	...	27 0	...	19 0	30 0	31 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Patna ...		
	Gya ...	24 0*p*	20 0	12 4	36 0	32 0	17 0	12 0	11 8	8 4	22 8	23 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0 to 35 0	15 0	25 0	23 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Gya ...		
	Shahabad ...	17 0 to 18 0*q*	17 8	14 0	28 0	21 0	18 0	11 8 and 16 0	15 0	12 0	18 0 and 19 0	19 0	12 0	15 8 to 22 0*r*	27 0	15 to 17	30 0	22 0	17 0	27 0 and 29 0	26 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Shahabad ...		
	Mozufferpore ...	16 0	14 0	10 0	32 0	13 0 to 25 0	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	16 0	18 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	...	20 0	25 0	13 0	140 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	Mozufferpore ...		
	Sarun ...	20 0	18 0	14 0	28 0	30 0	18 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	23 0	24 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	16 0	26 8	24 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 8	8 0	Sarun ...		
	Chumparun ...	21 0*r*	17 0	11 0	37 0	34 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	19 0	20 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 0	38 0	14 0	24 0	18 0	13 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	7 0	Chumparun ...		
	Monghyr† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Monghyr† ...		
	Bhaugulpore ...	21 7	18 15	15 2	32 13	32 13	20 3	18 15	20 3	10 1	22 1	22 11	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0*s*	35 0	12 0	22 11	20 3	17 0	151 8	151 8	176 12	8 3	8 3	7 9	Bhaugulpore ...		
	Purneah ...	30 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	9 8	23 0	23 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Purneah ...		
	Sontha! Pergunnahs ...	...*s*	...	13 0	42 0*e*	...	25 0	17 0	...	11 0	22 0	...	13 0	35 0 to 40 0*e*	...	12 to 40	...	...	...	18 0	...	12 8	320 0	...	320 0	8 0	...	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
	Orissa.																												*Orissa.*		
	Cuttack* ...	17 1	17 11	15 12	...	...	...	21 0	18 6	19 11	31 3	27 9	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	18 6	28 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	8 8	Cuttack* ...		
	Pooree ...	17 1	17 1	13 2	9 3	...	...	28 10	28 10	19 11	27 9	27 9	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	23 14	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree ...		
	Balasore ...	16 0	14 0	11 0	...*t*	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Balasore ...		
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																												*Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.*		
	Hazáribágh ...	21 0	22 0	11 0	...	24 0	14 8	12 0	10 0	8 0	21 0	23 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 8	33 0	16 8	18 0	21 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	6 4	Hazáribágh ...		
	Lohardugga ...	20 0*t*	11 & 17	12 0	32 0	24 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	22 0	21 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	43 0	38 0	24 0	20 0	15 0	13 8	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 4	6 8	5 12	Lohardugga ...		
	Singbhoom ...	18 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	Singbhoom ...		
	Maunbhoom ...	17 0	16 0	12 0	37 0	30 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	16 0*e*	...	40 0	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	12 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Maunbhoom ...		
ASSAM.	Sylhet ...	11 0	12 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	14 14	15 0	12 4	19 8	21 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 8	13 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 4	8 0	7 4	Sylhet ...	ASSAM.	
	Cachar ...	9 6	8 14	10 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	12 13	17 12	17 12	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	12 4	11 6	64 0	64 0	64 0	7 13	7 8	7 7	Cachar ...		
	Goálpárá ...	25 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	11 8	19 0	18 0	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	128 0	8 8	8 0	7 8	Goálpárá ...		
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 5	5 4	5 5	Gáro Hills ...		
	Kámrúp ...	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp ...		
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	10 0	18 0	10 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	5 8	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang ...		
	Nowgong ...	...	...	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	Nowgong ...		
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Sibságar ...		
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur ...		
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	120 0	120 0	160 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Khási and Jaintiá Hills ...		
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	3 6	10 0	10 0	6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	40 0	40 0	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nága Hills ...		
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún ...	19 0	20 0	16 8	30 0	27 0	22 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	15 0	15 0	12 8	...	...	20 0	26 0	25 0	18 0	25 0	27 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. PROVINCES.	
	Saháranpur ...	23 11	24 13	18 8	37 11	32 5	26 14	9 11	10 12	8 10	14 0	15 1	11 13	22 10	26 15	26 12	30 2	29 2	22 9	33 6	33 6	26 14	106 0	106 0	129 0	8 10	8 10	8 5	Saháranpur ...		
	Muzaffarnagar ...	25 5	25 14	18 12	38 8	38 8	35 3	6 1	6 1	6 1	13 3	13 3	11 0	26 6	27 8	25 . 5	24 3	24 3	22 0	31 14	31 4	27 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
	Meerut ...	28 8	23 15	18 4	34 9½	31 9	28 2	6 8	6 8	6 12	15 0	15 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	23 12	25 0	25 0	20 8	30 5	29 4	24 5½	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 8	9 0	9 8	Meerut ...		
	Bulandshahr ...	25 8	25 0	19 0	35 0	32 0	28 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	14 8	14 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	26 0	27 0	20 0	31 0	30 0	23 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 4	9 8	Bulandshahr ...		
	Aligarh ...	25 8	25 0	18 8	36 0	35 0	24 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	11 8	26 0	26 0	20 8	23 0	25 0	18 0	33 0	34 0	24 0	120 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 4	10 0	Aligarh ...		
	Kumaun ...	12 8	12 0	11 0	17 0	15 0	13 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	12 8	11 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	Kumaun ...		

* Return for next preceding week.
† Return not received.
p In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 24 seers, barley 30 to 34 seers, best rice 20 seers, common rice 21-4 to 22 seers, and gram 30 seers, per rupee.
q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 22 seers, barley 26 to 32 seers, best rice 9 to 11 seers, common rice 19 to 21 seers, great millet 23 to 27 seers, maize 25 to 29 seers, and gram 24 to 29 seers, per rupee.
r In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, barley 28 to 50 seers, best rice 10-8 to 17-8 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, lesser millet 40 to 45 seers, maize 23 to 35 seers, and gram 14 to 32 seers, per rupee.
s In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 27 seers, best rice 19 to 26 seers, common rice 22 to 28 seers, maize 32 to 50 seers, and gram 14-8 to 29-8 seers, per rupee.
t New wheat.
l In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 6 to 12 seers, best rice 7 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 25 seers, and gram 8 to 11 seers, per rupee.
m In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 22 seers, barley 33 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 19 to 23 seers, and gram 12 to 24 seers, per rupee.
n In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 19 to 20 seers, common rice 19-2 to 22 seers, and paddy 30 to 45 seers, per rupee.
o In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 19 seers, best rice 8-8 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram 10-10 to 20 seers, per rupee.
e In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 21 seers, and common rice 21 to 25 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-Grains throughout India for the 1st half of April 1875 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verazú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verazú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verazú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N. W. PROVINCES —*contd.*	Garhwál	21 0	21 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 8	14 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 14	6 14	6 4	Garhwál	N. W. PROVINCES —*contd.*	
	Bijnor	20 13	20 4	18 0	29 4	25 5	29 4	12 15	12 6	10 2	14 10	14 10	10 2	20 4	22 8	20 4	24 12	23 10	15 2	...	...	...	27 0	24 12	23 1	112 8	112 8	112 8	...	...	...	Bijnor		
	Moradabad	19 11	19 6	19 1	34 6	30 8	27 8	8 12	8 12	8 2	16 14	16 9	11 8	21 4	21 4	21 4	27 8	23 12	19 4	...	...	...	28 2	28 2	21 9	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	Moradabad		
	Budaun	22 8	21 9½	15 14½	36 0	36 0	21 0	9 9½	9 9½	9 9½	16 12½	16 12½	10 12½	28 12½	28 12½	...	29 14	20 6	16 12½	...	...	...	33 0	31 12½	21 4½	192 0	192 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Budaun		
	Bareilly	21 4	21 14	15 15	35 0	50 0	20 10	6 4	6 4	6 4	17 8	17 8	10 15	28 12	31 4	16 4	20 0	31 4	13 12	...	...	...	30 0	31 4	19 6	150 0	150 0	137 8	9 6	9 11	9 6	Bareilly		
	Sháhjahánpur	23 0	27 0	14 4	44 0	50 0	21 8	7 8	7 12	8 3	21 0	20 0	14 8	33 0	38 8	16 4	25 0	29 0	16 2	...	...	...	30 4	27 0	17 4	155 0	155 0	162 8	8 8	6 6	6 4	Sháhjahánpur		
	Tarái Pergunnahs	21 4	20 10	18 2	35 0	35 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	17 0	17 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	...	35 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	22 8	17 8	160 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs		
	Muttra	21 0	22 0	17 0	33 0	35 0	24 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 8	15 8	11 0	30 0	30 0	22 8	30 0	30 0	15 0	...	...	...	33 0	34 0	25 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Muttra		
	Agra	20 4	19 10	15 3½	33 2½	32 2½	22 5½	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	29 0	27 9	23 0	29 0	26 15½	16 6	...	...	...	30 10½	30 15½	22 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 12	8 8	Agra		
	Farukhabad	23 6	20 0	15 2	31 4	29 4	20 10	7 2	6 12	6 14	15 12	16 0	11 11	30 4	32 0	22 0	28 14	24 0	19 4	...	...	...	30 4	29 4	19 4	158 2	160 0	165 0	8 14	9 4	8 10	Farukhabad		
	Mainpuri	25 0	20 4	14 0	32 0	28 0	20 0	7 0	10 0	7 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	...	24 0	...	...	24 8	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	19 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mainpuri		
	Etáwah	19 8	19 8	16 8	26 8	24 8	19 0	6 8	6 8	5 8	13 0	13 0	9 8	23 0	21 8	19 8	23 8	22 8	15 0	...	...	...	25 8	25 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Etáwah		
	Etah	25 8	22 0	18 0	37 0	35 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	30 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Etah		
	Jalaun	21 0	21 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	28 0	22 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
	Jhánsi	20 14	19 9	17 4½	27 0	25 3	23 11	9 8	9 8	9 8	15 0	15 0	11 0	23 0	24 0	16 8	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	21 14	22 8	20 15	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 3	9 0	8 0	Jhánsi		
	Lalitpur	21 12	21 8	20 2	32 0	30 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	28 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	24 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 4	Lalitpur		
	Cawnpore	22 0	21 8	16 0	30 0	29 0	22 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	16 8	16 0	12 0	24 0	23 0	20 0	23 0	23 8	20 0	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	20 4	140 0	145 0	160 0	9 12	9 8	10 0	Cawnpore		
	Fatehpur	22 0	22 0	16 0	28 0	29 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	10 12	21 8	21 8	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 8	28 0	20 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Fatehpur		
	Bánda	21 0	20 8	16 14	26 0	25 0	20 14	9 8	10 4	11 2	18 8	18 8	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	29 8	21 2	171 4	171 4	180 8	11 4	11 4	10 8	Bánda		
	Allahabad	19 8	16 4	14 4	26 8	26 0	18 4	8 8	8 8	7 0	16 8	16 8	11 8	23 4	24 8	17 4	21 8	24 0	16 2	...	...	...	25 0	25 12	18 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Allahabad		
	Hamírpur	21 0	19 4	16 14	23 10	23 10	18 0	9 8	9 8	7 0	15 12	16 0	10 10	27 0	27 0	18 4	25 8	26 0	17 4	...	...	...	27 0	29 0	22 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
	Jaunpur	22 9	22 9	17 4	32 7	32 7	22 4	7 12	7 12	9 14	19 12	19 1	10 9	24 12	24 12	19 0	23 8	22 8	16 0	...	...	...	29 10	22 9	20 2	197 12	197 12	169 8	8 1	8 1	7 8	Jaunpur		
	Gorakhpur	22 12	22 12	13 2	35 0	35 0	19 4	16 10	17 8	8 12	18 6	19 4	10 8	...	22 12	15 12	21 3	21 3	14 13	...	...	...	28 0	22 12	15 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	6 12	6 12	7 2	Gorakhpur		
	Basti	23 12	23 2	14 6	40 0	32 8	20 0	10 0	10 0	8 7	18 2	18 2	9 6	26 13	26 13	...	...	17 8	15 12	...	...	...	25 0	23 2	16 14	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 8	6 9	7 3	Basti		
	Azamgarh	20 10	20 10	14 12	31 0	32 7	20 10	11 13	11 13	9 10	17 11	19 3	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 2	20 10	17 11	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	Azamgarh		
	Mirzapur	20 0	19 0	18 0	29 0	28 0	25 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	26 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	28 0	27 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Mirzapur		
	Benares	18 14	18 6	14 0	26 4	26 4	18 0	8 6	8 6	7 8	15 12	14 11	9 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	24 2	23 2	18 0	140 0	130 0	140 0	6 4	6 4	6 0	Benares		
	Ghazipur	19 5	18 10½	14 13	28 5	27 0	20 9½	7 11½	7 11½	7 11½	18 0	18 0	11 9½	23 3	23 3	19 5	23 3	21 14	16 12	...	...	...	26 6	26 6	19 5	180 4	180 4	206 0	7 6	7 6	7 1½	Ghazipur		
PANJAB.	Delhi	23 0	23 0	18 8	34 8	33 0	27 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	27 0	19 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	25 0	80 0	70 0	80 0	8 4	8 4	7 12	Delhi *a*		*References.*
	Gurgáon	23 8	22 4	18 8	38 0	34 0	31 0	...	...	...	8 10	10 0	9 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	30 0	29 12	21 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 4	Gurgáon *b*		*a.* Nearly stationary.
	Karnál	24 0	23 8	22 0	38 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	13 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	33 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Karnál *c*		*b.* Wheat and barley falling; rice rising.
	Hissár	22 0	21 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	26 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár *d*		*c.* Barley falling; rice and jowár rising.
	Rohtak	22 8	22 0	16 8	31 0	32 0	25 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	25 0	26 0	23 0	27 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	26 0	27 0	27 0	120 0	160 0	140 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Rohtak *e*		*d.* Wheat and bájra falling; jowár rising.
	Sirsa	22 4	22 8	22 4	36 12	34 0	38 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	41 0	45 0	Sirsa *f*		*e.* Barley, jowár, gram, and fire-wood rising; bájra falling.
	Umballa	25 0	25 0	17 12	33 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	28 0	22 0	...	...	...	37 0	42 0	31 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 6	9 0	Umballa *g*		*f.* Barley and jowár falling.
	Ludhiána	26 0	27 0	21 8	42 0	43 0	31 8	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	11 8	32 0	32 0	29 0	25 8	25 8	26 0	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	30 0	90 0	90 0	95 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Ludhiána *a*		*g.* Barley falling; bájra, jowár, and gram rising.
	Simlá*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Simlá*		*h.* Wheat, bájra, and gram rising; barley and jowár falling.
	Jullundur	26 0	27 0	20 0	52 0	48 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	44 0	42 0	30 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	38 8	40 0	28 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Jullundur *h*		*i.* Bajra rising.
	Hushiárpur	27 0	27 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	31 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	36 0	36 0	24 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	27 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Hushiárpúr *i*		*j.* Barley and gram rising; jowár falling.
	Kángra	19 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra *a*		*k.* Gram rising.
	Amritsar	27 0	27 13	19 8	39 0	35 8	31 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 5	13 4	39 0	37 8	27 0	27 8	27 8	24 8	...	...	...	35 0	31 4	24 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Amritsar *f*		*l.* Barley rising; bájra falling.
	Siálkot	24 0	24 8	15 4	35 0	38 0	27 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	31 0	29 0	23 0	27 8	27 8	24 8	...	...	...	30 8	32 0	24 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Siálkot *j*		*m.* Bájra and jowár rising.
	Gurdáspúr	30 0	30 0	26 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	28 0	29 0	29 0	26 0	...	...	...	24 0	38 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Gurdáspúr *k*		*n.* Bájra, jowár, and gram rising.
	Lahore	24 0	24 8	18 0	39 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	28 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	28 0	110 0	110 0	90 0	10 2	10 2	10 0	Lahore *l*		*o.* Wheat, barley, and bájra rising.
	Ferozepore	27 0	26 8	23 0	42 0	42 0	40 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	12 0	31 0	33 0	29 0	33 0	35 0	28 0	...	...	...	38 8	39 0	33 0	140 0	150 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Ferozepore *m*		*p.* Wheat, barley, and bájra rising; jowár falling.
	Gujránwála	25 0	25 0	16 0	42 0	42 0	40 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	26 0	30 0	22 0	27 0	28 0	16 0	...	...	...	32 0	34 0	28 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Gujránwála *n*		*q.* Bájra and jowár falling.
	Ráwalpindi	29 0	30 8	14 12	36 0	40 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	26 0	26 0	24 0	26 0	28 0	18 8	...	...	...	42 0	42 0	21 8	140 0	130 0	100 0	10 12	11 0	10 8	Ráwalpindi *o*		*r.* Wheat, barley, and bájra falling
	Jhelum	32 0	32 0	16 8	44 2	41 0	22 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	36 0	35 0	18 0	41 0	41 0	18 0	...	...	...	33 0	33 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum *f*		*s.* Barley and gram rising.
	Gujrát	26 0	28 0	15 0	45 0	50 0	32 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 5	35 0	33 0	24 0	36 0	37 0	28 0	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	22 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	Gujrát *p*		*t.* Wheat and barley falling; jowár and gram rising.
	Shahpúr	30 8	30 0	17 0	53 0	53 0	31 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	40 0	36 0	28 0	40 0	38 0	22 0	...	...	...	51 0	51 0	27 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr *q*		*u.* Wheat, bájra, and jowár falling; gram rising.
	Mooltan	21 8	21 1	15 8	36 0	37 0	37 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	23 0	...	...	...	29 0	28 8	21 8	100 0	100 0	...	10 12	10 8	10 12	Mooltan *a*		*v.* Barley, bájra, jowár, and gram falling.
	Jhang	29 0	26 8	17 4	40 0	38 0	24 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	31 0	31 0	23 0	...	...	...	34 0	34 8	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 12	10 12	10 8	Jhang *r*		*w.* Wheat and bájra falling; barley, rice, and gram rising.
	Montgomery	21 0	20 8	19 0	20 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	29 0	30 0	27 0	...	...	...	30 0	31 0	28 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery *s*		*x.* Barley falling; bájra rising.
	Muzaffargarh	24 0	23 0	18 0	34 0	33 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	30 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh *t*		*y.* Barley, bájra, jowár, and gram falling.
	Dera Ismail Khán	37 8	33 12	25 0	62 8	62 8	38 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	26 0	28 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	53 12	60 0	40 0	112 0	112 0	125 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dera Ismail Khán *u*		*z.* Rice and bájra rising.
	Dera Ghazi Khán	25 15	25 0	16 14	41 4	40 0	30 10	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 14	41 0	41 0	28 12	43 2	37 8	30 0	...	...	...	36 4	33 12	18 2	150 0	150 0	150 0	35 0	36 4	30 0	Dera Ghazi Khán *v*		* Return not received.
	Bannú	51 15	50 0	27 8	81 4	93 12	50 0	...	...	...	18 12	19 6	7 8	60 0	60 0	42 8	60 0	55 0	30 0	...	...	...	56 4	62 8	38 12	80 0	100 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú *w*		† Maize or Indian-corn.
	Pesháwar	24 6	23 11	15 9	40 5	36 6	24 11	...	...	...	13 10	13 0	11 11	28 9	28 9	19 13	33 13	35 12	25 4	...	...	...	34 7	33 13	23 6	110 0	110 0	104 0	57 3	57 3	55 14	Pesháwar *x*		
	Kohát	31 4	29 5	19 2	61 3	58 10	53 0	...	...	...	17 14	17 14	15 5	38 4	35 11	25 8	18 7	45 14	30 10	...	...	...	44 10	44 10	28 1	204 0	204 0	204 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát *y*		
	Hazárá	23 0	23 0	17 0	37 0	36 10	27 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	14 0	28† 0	28† 8	25† 0	26 0	28 0	19 12	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazárá *z*		
OUDH.	Lucknow	24 0	24 0	16 8	30 0	30 0	20 8	7 0	6 0	6 0	19 0	18 8	12 8	29 0	29 0	20 0	24 8	23 8	17 0	31 0	30 0	25 0	28 8	24 8	19 8	120 0	110 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Lucknow	OUDH.	*Description of Lesser Millets.*
	Unáo	23 0	23 0	15 7	32 0	31 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	18 0	18 0	12 0	22 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	31 0	30 0	20 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Unáo		Matri.
	Bára Banki	24 0	20 0	14 7	32 0	24 0	17 8	7 0	8 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	8 12	22 0	27 0	15 12	20 0	20 0	12 4	34 0*	36 0*	15 12†	28 0	23 0	16 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	6 10	Bára Banki		
	Sítápur	25 0	26 8	18 8	35 0	40 0	21 8	9 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	17 0	13 0	...	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	...	34 0	25 8	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 12	8 0	Sítápur		* Kodon. † Madua.
	Hardui	24 4	20 8	17 0	38 8	37 8	22 8	6 9	6 9	6 9	16 0	17 6	10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 6	23 7	17 13	192 8	192 8	192 8	8 0	8 0	7 12	Hardui		
	Kheri	25 0	22 8	18 8	37 0	32 0	36 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	...	32 0	...	...	21 2	...	...	36 0	...	24 0	23 8	20 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Kheri		Kodon.
	Fyzabad	23 8	23 6	15 7	35 0	28 5	20 5	15 3	12 7	10 5	19 6	19 14	12 1	29 11	29 0	17 11	19 14	19 4	16 14	26 0	25 11	15 6	30 0	24 1	17 9	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Fyzabad		Madua.
	Bharaich	19 0	20 0	15 0	41 0	27 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	20 0	20 0	11 0	36 0	32 8	17 0	...	...	...	42 0‡	45 0‡	16 0§	32 0	22 0	18 0	260 0	320 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bharaich		‡ Kodon § Madua.
	Gonda	24 14	23 1	14 12	40 0	26 4	18 9	20 13	20 6	10 0	20 4	21 3	11 4	30 14	29 4	16 6	20 4	21 4	14 0	43 10	44 0	20 13	28 10	23 8	15 12	170 0	170 0	200 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	Gonda		Madua.
	Rái Bareli	26 4	26 8	17 8	35 0	37 8	20 0	12 0	23 12	22 8	13 0	...	...	...	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 4	32 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 4	7 12	Rái Bareli		
	Sultánpur	24 0	23 8	17 4	34 0	34 0	22 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	23 0	22 0	13 8	31 0	31 0	17 8	26 0	26 0	16 0	40 0	38 0	24 0	35 0	28 0	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Sultánpur		Sawee.
	Pratábgarh	26 9	26 2	17 5	36 8	36 12	21 12	18 6	18 0	10 5	22 11	23 2	13 14	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 8	38 0	16 11	35 6	35 12	21 14	200 0	180 0	166 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Pratábgarh		Birra.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of April 1875 —concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	24 8	24 0	19 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	36 0	36 0	28 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Nagpur	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandara	25 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	...	...	...	30 0	28 0	22 5	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 3	Bhandara		
	Chanda	23 6	24 9	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	18 4	17 7	37 5	40 0	30 0	22 0	...	...	28 9	30 1	30 3	480 0	480 0	287 0	9 0	9 5	8 0	Chanda		
	Wardha	27 0	27 0	23 4	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	14 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	55 0	35 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	22 0	160 0	180 0	200 0	10 0	11 0	8 0	Wardha		
	Balaghat	25 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	30 0	25 0	260 0	260 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Balaghat		
	Jubbulpore	28 0	27 8	21 0	21 0	18 0	20 0	14 0	15 0	11 0	21 0	22 0	15 0	40 0	37 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	17 0	35 0	35 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Jubbulpore		
	Saugor	21 0	20 12	20 8	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	8 0	13 0	11 8	10 8	28 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	23 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Saugor		
	Damoh	25 0	25 0	22 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 4	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	26 4	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Damoh		
	Seoni	34 0	32 0	28 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	25 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Seoni		
	Mandla	31 0	31 0	23 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	13 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	30 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Mandla		
	Betul	28 0	27 0	22 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	32 0	35 0	25 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	6 8	Betul		
	Chindwara	32 8	31 8	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Chindwara		
	Hoshangabad	22 0	22 0	17 8	21 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 8	27 8	22 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 0	7 0	Hoshangabad		
	Narsinghpur	27 8	27 0	20 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	18 8	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	28 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 0	7 0	Narsinghpur		
	Nimar	16 14	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	11 4	...	31 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	33 0	33 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 4	6 4	6 8	Narsinghpur		
	Raipur	44 0	44 0	44 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 4	20 0	36 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	...	32 12	32 12	...	23 12	23 12	...	160 0	160 0	...	11 4	11 4	...	Nimar		
	Sambalpur	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	28 0	35 0	35 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	44 0	44 0	44 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 12	Raipur		
	Bilaspur	52 0	48 0	40 0	...	...	...	30 0	32 0	20 0	48 0	48 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	6 8	Sambalpur		
	Upper Godavery	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	50 0	50 0	45 0	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	50 0	46 0	38 0	30 0	9 0	8 0	6 0	Bilaspur		
Haidérabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	No return received																		...	...	...	24 0	24 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Upper Godavery		
	Bolarum																															
	Chudderghat																															
	Oomraotee	21 0	21 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	46 0	52 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	No return	received			Secunderabad		
	Akola	22 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	42 0	44 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bolarum		
	Elichpur	21 0	21 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	44 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chudderghat		
	Buldana	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	44 0	40 0	32 0	40 0	38 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	400 0	400 0	300 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Oomraotee		
	Woon	24 0	23 0	18 0	16 0	13 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	72 0	63 0	44 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	17 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 8	8 0	Akola		
	Bassim	21 5	21 5	22 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	14 0	57 0	57 0	53 0	40 0	40 0	26 5	24 0	24 0	24 0	400 0	400 0	400 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Elichpur		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	12 7	13 5	12 2	13 7	12 7	13 0	11 5	11 0	10 0	15 5	16 2	12 5	25 0	25 0	23 2	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	Buldana		
	Retail	12 2	13 0	11 7	13 5	12 2	12 5	11 0	10 5	9 7	15 0	15 7	12 0	24 0	24 0	22 2	...	...	...	28 0	30 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Woon		
	Kolar ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	11 5	10 1	9 2	17 4	17 2	13 1	22 2	21 1	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	45 3	39 1	37 3	30 9	29 1	23 2	...	...	14 6	Bassim		
	Retail ...	...	...	...	11 3	9 9	8 4	17 2	16 6	12 9	21 6	20 7	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	44 8	38 6	37 1	30 0	28 8	22 8	172 4	172 4	172 4	14 3	14 6	13 2	Bangalore { Wholesale	
	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	17 0	17 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	14 5	25 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...	58 0	58 0	58 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	180 0	182 0	182 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Retail	
	Retail ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	12 5	18 0	18 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	56 0	56 0	56 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Kolar ... { Wholesale	
	Mysore ... { Wholesale	12 1	13 1	11 4	...	...	...	13 5	12 5	12 3	14 3	13 5	13 1	34 5	34 5	...	...	...	...	36 2	31 4	29 7	26 2	26 2	22 0	84 0	84 0	78 0	9 8	9 8	11 4	Retail	
	Retail ...	14 4	12 5	11 0	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	11 7	13 7	13 1	12 5	33 5	33 5	...	...	...	...	33 5	30 4	29 3	25 2	25 2	21 0	74 0	74 0	70 0	9 4	9 4	11 2	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale	
	Hassan ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Retail	
	Retail ...	11 0	10 5	13 5	11 0	12 5	14 7	13 5	14 7	13 7	14 7	16 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 7	34 7	42 0	19 7	22 0	16 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 0	10 5	11 5	Mysore ... { Wholesale	
	Shimoga ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Retail	
	Retail ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	35 0	34 0	40 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	480 0	480 0	360 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Hassan ... { Wholesale	
	Kadur ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Retail	
	Retail ...	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	32 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	Shimoga... { Wholesale	
	Chitaldroog { Wholesale	18 8	19 0	12 2	21 2	...	14 4	16 8	17 5	12 6	...	18 5	14 4	43 6	44 0	38 0	...	35 0	33 3	54 0	51 8	54 4	27 2	29 0	23 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	Retail	
	Retail ...	18 0	17 0	10 0	20 0	24 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	20 0	17 0	13 0	40 0	38 0	34 0	40 0	33 0	28 0	48 0	44 0	48 0	27 0	24 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Kadur ... { Wholesale	
	Coorg ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Retail	
	Retail ...	8 5	8 4	7 9	8 7	8 5	8 8	10 7	11 2	11 9	17 8	16 8	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 5	27 5	38 5	20 8	20 7	17 6	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 9	10 2	12 6	Chital-droog. { Wholesale	
Rajpootana.	Jaipur	17 7	16 0	...	26 0	25 8	...	6 11	6 8	...	9 5	9 0	...	30 0	25 0	...	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Retail	
	Kishengurh	16 0	16 0	...	22 0	22 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	8 0	8 4	...	22 0	21 8	...	20 0	20 0	...	23 10	23 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	Coorg ... { Wholesale	
	Alwar	25 0	24 0	16 8	38 0	36 0	24 4	6 10	6 10	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	36 0	36 0	19 0	38 0	38 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41 0	41 0	...	Retail	
	Bhurtpur (City)	21 8	21 8	16 0	35 0	36 0	26 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	27 0	28 0	18 0	24 0	25 0	13 8	23 10	23 0	20 0	22 0	21 12	...	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	24 0	Jaipur	
	Kerowli (City)	20 0	17 12	15 0	31 4	31 4	20 15	11 4	11 12	10 0	12 8	12 8	11 4	30 0	28 12	16 4	27 8	26 4	15 0	22 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	...	Kishengurh	
	Ajmir	15 0	15 4	13 8	22 10	23 4	17 8	4 0	4 5	5 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	20 4	21 5	13 0	21 0	21 8	13 0	33 0	34 0	24 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	Alwar	
	Deolie Cantonment	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 8	36 0	17 12	34 0	36 0	25 14	100 0	100 0	...	22 0	22 0	21 0	Bhurtpur (City)	
	Erinpura	17 0	17 8	16 0	31 0	31 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	25 4	28 12	20 0	26 0	18 4	160 0	160 0	...	30 0	31 4	31 4	Kerowli (City)	
	Sirohi	17 0	17 0	14 8	35 0	35 0	23 8	7 0	7 0	5 4	10 0	10 0	13 8	40 0	40 0	20 0	37 8	37 8	24 0	...	...	...	20 12	21 6	16 12	85 0	85 0	110 0	37 8	37 8	40 0	Ajmir	
	Aboo	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Deolie Cantonment	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	27 0	25 0	25 0	40 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura	
	Meywar	14 13	14 1	14 0	21 14	20 5	21 8	...	...	...	8 13	8 3	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	Sirohi	
	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	25 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	17 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Aboo	
	Marwar	15 2	15 5	...	25 5	25 0	...	5 4	5 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 Pie*	6 Pie*	8 Pie*	14 0	12 0	11 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		
	Bikaneer	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	Meywar					
	Bundi	20 0	20 4	16 0	27 0	28 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	15 10	16 0	165 0	165 0	165 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	
	Kota	17 8	17 12	15 12	...	...	...	9 2	9 0	8 6	10 0	10 2	9 0	23 0	24 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 4	30 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	11 4	...	Marwar	
	Tonk	...	18 0	12 6	...	28 0	17 12	...	6 0	6 1	...	12 0	9 2	...	29 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	16 9	...	70 0	70 0	...	50 0	50 0	...	Bikaneer	
	Jhallawar	16 0	16 0	14 8	15 0	21 0	17 4	8 0	7 8	8 0	8 12	8 0	9 0	18 12	20 0	19 0	15 8	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bundi	
	Shahpoora	16 4	16 0	13 0	22 8	24 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	22 6	22 8	17 4	18 0	18 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	32 8	35 0	30 0	Kota	
Central India.	Indore	16 0	16 0	13 12	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	22 0	21 12	25 8	24 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	140 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	Tonk	
	Gwalior	16 0	15 1	13 2	20 2	18 12	17 6	6 14	6 14	6 14	8 4	8 4	7 13	18 4	18 4	15 13	18 12	17 18	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130 0	...	37 0	37 8	Jhallawar	
	Goona	21 0	19 4	17 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	9 8	10 0	10 8	11 8	11 4	11 8	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	80 0	90 0	...	27 0	27 0	Shahpoora	
	Rutlam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	...	40 0	42 0	35 0	Indore	
	Baghelkhund (Sutna)	23 0	23 0	18 8	...	...	24 8	8 0	8 0	7 8	26 0	26 0	16 8	30 0	31 0	30 0	24 0	25 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gwalior	
																				...	...	...	...	...	...	96 0	96 0	106 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	Goona	
																				...	...	...	...	...	...	100 6	91 4	91 4	12 13	11 14	13 4	Rutlam	
																				...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	180 0	18 0	17 4	17 0	Baghelkhund (Sutna)	

* Per man's load.

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SUPPLEMENT TO
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the Month of January 1875.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West. Via Teheran. No.	Via Teheran. Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Via Turkey. Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Persian Gulf. Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Via Suez. Indian Value.	East. Via Amur. No.	Via Amur. Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Via Madras. Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Native Burma. Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	TOTAL. Indian Value.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
INDIAN.																
Sent ...	1,121	7,642 15	36	170 8	63	365 7	1,815	10,441 13	...	...	281	1,685 7	231	429 0	3,547	20,735 2
Received ...	1,159	6,834 13	48	230 3	112	730 12	1,676	8,762 1	...	...	246	1,334 9	197	362 4	3,438	18,254 10
TOTAL ...	2,280	14,477 12	84	400 11	175	1,096 3	3,491	19,203 14	...	...	527	3,020 0	428	791 4	6,985	38,989 12
TRANSIT.																
East to West	76	457 13	3	12 10	...	...	1,188	8,115 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,267	8,585 14
West to East	331	2,277 7	42	220 8	...	...	883	5,328 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,256	7,826 13
West to West	...	...	*1	4 3	†5	23 2	‡1	4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	31 8
TOTAL ...	407	2,735 4	46	237 5	5	23 2	2,072	13,448 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,530	16,444 3
														GRAND TOTAL...	9,515	55,433 15

* From London to Bushire.
† From Aden 1 to Muskut, 1 to Bussorah, 2 to Henjam and the other to Bushire.
‡ From Gwadur to Aden.

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea routes for the Month of January 1875.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European	*Vid* Teheran	1,159	1,121	2,280	38·70	36·94	37·81
	„ Turkey	48	36	84	1·60	1·18	1·39
	Persian Gulf *vid* Kurrachee	112	63	175	3·74	2·08	2·90
Red Sea ...	*Vid* Suez	1,676	1,815	3,491	55·96	59·80	57·90
	TOTAL ...	2,995	3,035	6,030	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. LII of 1874.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For the period ending		Total from 1st January		Total increase in 1874.	Total decrease in 1874.
		31st December 1874.	31st December 1873.	to 31st December 1874.	to 31st December 1873.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10th Apl. 1875	East Indian, Main	4,29,565	4,62,880	3,47,74,320	2,79,92,987	67,81,333	...
10th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	36,617	34,275	25,64,041	19,42,210	6,21,831	...
3rd ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	68,280	37,227	35,67,549	30,87,644	4,79,905	...
20th Mar. 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	34,665	18,966	20,08,793	11,24,058	8,84,735	...
3rd Apl. 1875	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi ...	96,959	2,88,181	74,47,445	60,45,284	14,02,161	...
27th Mar. 1875	Madras ...	1,50,985	67,556	58,09,315	66,89,660	...	8,80,345
3rd Apl. 1875	South Indian ...	14,677	22,363	9,60,143	11,21,030	...	1,60,887
3rd ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	4,21,083	2,23,915	1,98,95,619	1,86,03,582	12,92,037	...
3rd ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda, & Central India ...	83,391	1,71,684	57,74,948	54,20,558	3,54,390	...
	Total ...	13,36,222	13,27,047	8,28,02,178	7,20,27,013	1,07,75,160	...
	State.						
10th Apl. 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,335	2,597	99,489	1,02,161	...	2,672
10th ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	3,165	3,902	85,121	84,453	668	...
31st Dec. 1874	Rajpootana, Delhi District ...	7,821	4,323	2,76,422	1,15,653*a*	1,60,769	...
31st ditto ...	Rajpootana, Agra District ...	21,311	1,005	3,41,745	17,854*b*	3,23,891*b*	...
20th Mar. 1875	Holkar ...	1,856	...	1,03,421*c*	...	1,03,421	...
27th Feb. 1875	Khamgaon ...	623	216	26,936*d*	16,125*e*	10,811	...
27th ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	809	268	30,444*f*	21,616*g*	8,828	...
27th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	380	...	20,785*h*	...	20,785	...
13th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	8,966	...	1,14,586*k*	...	1,14,586	...
	Total ...	47,266	12,311	10,98,949	3,57,862	7,41,087	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	13,83,488	13,39,358	8,39,01,122	7,23,84,875	1,15,16,247	...

a Total receipts from 1st April to 31st December 1873.
b Total receipts from 20th October to 31st December 1873.
c Total receipts from 1st February to 31st December 1874.
d Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June and from 1st to 31st December 1874.
e Total receipts from 1st January to 22nd June and from 10th to 31st December 1873.
f Total receipts from 1st January to 30th September and from 1st to 31st December 1874.
g Total receipts from 1st January to 23rd August and from 26th November to 31st December 1873.
h Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June and from 21st November to 31st December 1874.
k Total receipts from 9th October to 31st December 1874.

No. I of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For the period ending		Total from 1st January		Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
		10th January 1874.	9th January 1875.	to 10th Jan. 1874.	to 9th Jan. 1875.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10th Apl. 1875	East Indian, Main ...	10,75,587	7,29,136	10,75,587	7,29,136	...	3,46,451
10th ditto	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	55,133	51,593	55,133	51,593	...	3,540
3rd ditto	Eastern Bengal ...	94,908	71,390	94,908	71,390	...	23,518
20th Mar. 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund	36,918	59,777	36,918	59,777	22,859	...
3rd Apl. 1875	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	1,52,261	1,50,567	1,52,261	1,50,567	...	1,694
27th Mar. 1875	Madras ...	1,91,881	1,42,436	1,91,881	1,42,436	...	49,445
3rd Apl. 1875	South Indian ...	29,318	20,750	29,318	20,750	...	8,568
3rd ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	5,93,935	5,88,523	5,93,935	5,88,523	...	5,412
3rd ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,27,837	1,25,218	1,27,837	1,25,218	...	2,619
	Total ...	23,57,778	19,39,390	23,57,778	19,39,390	...	4,18,388
	State.						
10th Apl. 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,328	2,003	2,328	2,003	...	325
10th ditto	Nulhattee ...	1,984	1,551	1,984	1,551	...	433
10th ditto	Rajpootana ...	7,733	27,237	7,733	27,237	19,504	...
20th Mar. 1875	Holkar ...	...	4,980	...	4,980	4,980	...
27th Feb. 1875	Khamgaon ...	717	987	717	987	270	...
27th ditto	Oomraotee ...	1,165	1,720	1,165	1,720	555	...
27th ditto	Wardha Valley ...	...	955	...	955	955	...
13th ditto	Nizam's ...	...	10,623	...	10,623	10,623	...
	Total ...	13,927	50,056	13,927	50,056	36,129	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	23,71,705	19,89,446	23,71,705	19,89,446	...	3,82,259

No. II of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
		17th Jan. 1874	16th Jan. 1875.	to 17th Jan. 1874.	to 16th Jan. 1875.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10th Apl. 1875 ...	East Indian, Main...	7,30,748	5,52,136	18,06,335	12,81,272	...	5,25,063
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor...	38,397	51,037	93,530	1,02,630	9,100	...
3rd ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	57,012	46,043	1,51,921	1,17,433	...	34,488
20th Mar. 1875...	Oudh & Rohilkhund	27,622	50,947	64,541	1,10,724	46,183	...
3rd Apl. 1875...	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	1,23,631	1,11,381	2,75,893	2,61,948	...	13,945
27th Mar. 1875...	Madras ...	1,00,523	96,000	2,92,404	2,38,435	...	53,969
3rd Apl. 1875...	South Indian ...	13,456	14,715	42,773	35,465	...	7,308
Ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	4,17,777	4,77,711	10,11,713	10,66,234	54,521	...
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda & Central India ...	80,759	1,03,777	2,08,595	2,28,994	20,399	...
	Total ...	15,89,925	15,03,747	39,47,705	34,43,135	...	5,04,570
	State.						
10th Apl. 1875 ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,057	1,961	4,385	3,964	...	421
Ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	1,896	1,492	3,880	3,044	...	836
Ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	5,497	28,054	13,230	55,292	42,062	...
20th Mar. 1875...	Holkar ...	...	3,629	...	8,609	8,609	...
27th Feb. 1875 ...	Khamgaon ...	652	996	1,370	1,983	613	...
Ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	706	1,227	1,870	2,947	1,077	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	...	1,227	...	2,182	2,182	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	...	9,895	...	20,518	20,518	...
13th ditto ...	Total ...	10,808	48,481	24,735	98,539	73,804	...
	GRAND TOTAL...	16,00,733	15,52,228	39,72,440	35,41,674	...	4,30,766

No. III of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
		24th Jan. 1874.	23rd Jan. 1875.	to 24th Jan. 1874.	to 23rd Jan. 1875.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10th Apl. 1875 ...	East Indian, Main...	7,43,613	5,56,643	25,49,948	18,37,915	...	7,12,033
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor...	42,970	40,254	1,36,501	1,42,885	6,384	...
3rd ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	67,155	55,209	2,19,076	1,72,642	...	46,434
20th Mar. 1875...	Oudh & Rohilkhund	26,345	50,889	90,886	1,61,613	70,727	...
3rd Apl. 1875 ...	Sindh, Punjab and Delhi ...	1,21,575	1,10,258	3,97,468	3,72,206	...	25,262
27th Mar. 1875...	Madras ...	1,08,205	1,01,441	4,00,609	3,39,877	...	60,732
3rd Apl. 1875 ...	South Indian ...	15,881	15,586	58,655	51,051	...	7,604
Ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	4,75,908	5,28,086	14,87,621	15,94,319	1,06,698	...
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda & Central India ...	1,00,537	1,14,383	3,09,133	3,43,378	34,245	...
	Total ...	17,02,189	15,72,749	56,49,897	50,15,886	...	6,34,011
	State.						
10th Apl. 1875 ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,896	1,849	6,281	5,813	...	468
Ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	1,561	1,772	5,441	4,815	...	626
Ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	5,288	27,717	18,517	83,009	64,492	...
20th Mar. 1875...	Holkar ...	...	4,468		13,077	13,077	...
27th Feb. 1875 ...	Khamgaon ...	900	1,139	2,270	3,122	852	...
Ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	785	1,312	2,655	4,259	1,604	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	...	938	...	3,120	3,120	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	...	8,765	...	29,282	29,282	...
13th ditto ...	Total ...	10,430	47,960	35,164	1,46,497	1,11,333	...
	GRAND TOTAL...	17,12,619	16,20,709	56,85,061	51,62,383	...	5,22,678

No. IV of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 31st Jan. 1874.	For week ending 30th Jan. 1875.	Total from 1st January to 31st Jan. 1874.	Total from 1st January to 30th Jan. 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10th Apl. 1875 ...	East Indian, Main...	7,66,019	5,62,540	33,15,968	24,00,454	...	9,15,514
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor .	41,797	47,225	1,78,297	1,90,109	11,812	...
3rd ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	65,669	52,220	2,84,745	2,24,862	...	59,883
20th Mar. 1875...	Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	26,342	48,091	1,17,228	2,09,704	92,476	...
3rd Apl. 1875...	Sindh, Punjab and Delhi ...	1,36,700	1,05,680	5,34,168	4,77,886	...	56,282
27th Mar. 1875...	Madras ...	1,16,174	1,15,915	5,16,783	4,55,792	...	60,991
3rd Apl. 1875 ...	South Indian ...	17,948	16,342	76,603	67,393	...	9,210
Ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	4,90,402	5,32,698	19,78,023	21,27,018	1,48,995	...
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,08,206	1,32,136	4,17,339	4,75,514	58,175	...
	Total ...	17,69,257	16,12,847	74,19,154	66,28,732	...	7,90,422
	State.						
10th Apl. 1875 ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	3,244	1,773	9,526	7,586	...	1,940
Ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	1,783	1,770	7,224	6,585	...	639
Ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	6,696	26,470	25,215	1,09,479	84,264	...
20th Mar. 1875...	Holkar ...	...	5,968	...	19,045	19,045	...
27th Feb. 1875 ...	Khamgaon ...	984	1,163	3,253	4,285	1,032	...
Ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	1,139	1,644	3,794	5,903	2,109	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	...	1,200	...	4,320	4,320	...
13th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	...	7,723	...	37,005	37,005	...
	Total ...	13,846	47,711	49,012	1,94,208	1,45,196	...
	GRAND TOTAL...	17,83,103	16,60,558	74,68,166	68,22,940	...	6,45,226

No. V of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 7th Feb. 1874.	For week ending 6th Feb. 1875.	Total from 1st January to 7th Feb. 1874.	Total from 1st January to 6th Feb. 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10th Apl. 1875...	East Indian, Main	7,77,006	5,81,893	40,92,973	29,82,348	...	11,10,625
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpoor...	52,118	50,918	2,30,415	2,41,027	10,612	...
3rd Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	66,673	58,467	3,51,418	2,83,329	...	68,089
20th Mar. 1875...	Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	29,318	56,209	1,46,546	2,65,914	1,19,368	...
3rd Apl. 1875...	Sindh, Punjab and Delhi ...	1,43,359	1,15,102	6,77,527	5,92,988	...	84,539
27th Mar. 1875...	Madras ...	1,29,490	1,24,007	6,46,272	5,79,799	...	66,473
3rd Apl. 1875...	South Indian ...	20,307	16,738	96,911	84,131	...	12,780
Ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	5,83,504	5,71,761	25,61,526	26,98,779	1,37,253	...
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda & Central India ...	1,19,743	1,28,047	5,37,082	6,03,561	66,479	...
	Total ...	19,21,518	17,03,142	93,40,670	83,31,876	...	10,08,794
	State.						
10th Apl. 1875...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,998	2,944	11,524	10,530	...	994
Ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	1,586	1,836	8,811	8,421	...	390
Ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	5,776	29,605	30,990	1,39,084	1,08,094	...
20th Mar. 1875...	Holkar *(a)* ...	423	5,453	423	24,498	24,075	...
27th Feb. 1875...	Khamgaon ...	1,172	1,343	4,425	5,628	1,203	...
Ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	1,003	1,682	4,797	7,585	2,788	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley *(a)*	1,083	1,782	1,083	6,102	5,019	...
13th Feb. 1875...	Nizam's ...	...	11,693	...	48,698	48,698	...
	Total ...	13,041	56,338	62,053	2,50,546	1,88,493	...
	GRAND TOTAL...	19,34,559	17,59,480	94,02,723	85,82,422	...	8,20,301

(a) Opened from 1st February 1874.

No. VI of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 14th Feb. 1874.	For week ending 13th Feb. 1875.	Total from 1st January to 14th Feb. 1874.	Total from 1st January to 13th Feb. 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10th April 1875...	East Indian, Main	8,24,207	6,00,813	49,17,180	35,83,161	...	13,34,019
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	45,485	47,321	2,75,900	2,88,348	12,448	...
3rd ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	73,464	58,166	4,24,881	3,41,495	...	83,386
20th Mar. 1875 ..	Oudh & Rohilkhund	30,651	53,840	1,77,197	3,19,753	1,42,556	...
3rd April 1875...	Sindh, Punjab and Delhi ...	1,39,242	1,14,883	8,16,770	7,07,821	...	1,08,949
27th Mar. 1875...	Madras ...	1,20,707	1,17,375	7,66,979	6,97,174	...	69,805
3rd April 1875...	South Indian ...	17,853	17,204	1,14,764	1,01,335	...	13,429
Ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	5,72,760	6,34,016	31,34,286	33,32,795	1,98,509	...
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda & Central India ...	1,19,929	1,44,854	6,57,011	7,48,415	91,404	...
	Total ...	19,44,298	17,88,422	1,12,84,968	1,01,20,297	...	11,64,671
	State.						
10th April 1875...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,129	2,005	13,653	12,535	...	1,118
Ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	1,903	1,910	10,713	10,331	...	382
10th ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	5,729	28,731	36,720	1,67,815	1,31,095	...
20th Mar. 1875...	Holkar ...	989	6,447	1,361*a*	30,945	29,584	...
27th Feb. 1875...	Khamgaon ...	1,505	3,819	5,930	9,447	3,517	...
Ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	1,214	4,007	6,012	11,593	5,581	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	910	1,024	1,994*a*	7,126	5,132	...
13th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	...	10,482	...	59,181	59,181	...
	Total ...	14,329	58,425	76,383	3,08,973	2,32,590	...
	GRAND TOTAL...	19,58,627	18,46,847	1,13,61,351	1,04,29,270	...	9,82,081

(a) Total receipts from 1st to 14th February 1874.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RECENT ACCIDENTS ON THE NORTH-WEST LINE OF THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

The following papers relating to the progress made in repairing the damaged bridges on the Madras Railway are published for general information in continuation of the papers published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of 5th December 1874.

No. 159, dated Madras, 19th March 1875.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. M. Shaw-Stewart, R. E., Consulting Engineer for Railways,

To—Colonel G. W. Walker, R. E., Secretary to Government, Madras, Public Works Department.

I have the honour to report, for the information of Government, that the operations in progress for the repair of the damaged bridges on the North-West Line were inspected by me during last week in company with the Chief Engineer of the Madras Railway.

2. At the Cheyair the work is well advanced. The embankment in the centre of the river has been restored, with both abutments; and of the four masonry piers which failed in the north portion of the bridge three have been replaced with screw piles. At the site of the fourth pier the bed of the river was found to be so much encumbered with old masonry as to render the screwing of piles almost impossible, and it has been necessary to alter the design and to construct the new pier of masonry resting on wells nine feet in diameter and carried down to a depth of 35 feet. The bricks for these wells are ready, and the work is now in progress. At the pier which failed in the south portion of the bridge, the clearing away of the old foundation has been attended with some trouble on account of the compactness of the masonry and the quantity of water in the river; but the work is making steady progress, and the new foundations will soon be got in.

3. At the Chittravatty the work is also well advanced. At this river nine of the masonry piers failed, and they are being replaced by ten piers formed with screw piles. Of these nine are now completed, and in the tenth pier all the piles are screwed into position

with the exception of one which came in contact with a large block of masonry about nine feet below the bed of the river. The removal of this obstruction has caused some delay, but I trust that all the piers will soon be ready to receive the girders.

4. At the Paupugnee little has been yet done beyond getting all the material into position. The work here consists solely of forming new piers with screw piles in the positions occupied by those which were carried away, and it was thought advisable to concentrate the whole available labour on to the Chittravatty bridge in the first instance, as greater difficulties were anticipated there. The large gangs of trained labour will now be brought to the Paupugnee, where it is expected that the construction of the new piers will soon be pushed through.

5. At the Pennair it has been found necessary to modify in some particulars the mode originally proposed for reconstructing the two piers which failed. The river bed was found to be encumbered with old masonry to such an extent as to render it impossible to support the girders temporarily, as was proposed, upon screw piles. The difficulty of dealing with this bridge is increased from the fact that the traffic over it has not been diverted, as in the other cases, to a temporary road laid across the river bed; and it is therefore necessary to provide for the repair of the piers without interfering with the passage of trains over the bridge. The obstructions which have been come upon unexpectedly in the river bed, and which prevent the screwing of piles, render the progress of work under these conditions a matter of considerable difficulty. A revised method of supporting the girders during the operation of building the piers has now been adopted, and this is shown in the accompanying plan. Another modification in the original design which it has been found necessary to introduce, is the substitution of well foundations for solid ones in rebuilding the two piers. This change is due to the depth of sand, 15 feet, overlying a solid substratum. The wells will be 9 feet in diameter, and bricks for the purpose are now being conveyed to the bridge.

6. Adverting to the letter from this office, dated the 8th instant, No. 145,* I have the honour to report that, unless unforeseen difficulties occur, the completion of the repairs to the Cheyair, Chittravatty, and Paupugnee bridges may be looked for during April. The extent of the progress made towards the reconstruction of the damaged piers is explained above, and in each case the necessary girder material is on the ground, and the girders are being rapidly rivetted and got ready.

* G. O. No. 784, dated 20th March 1875.

7. It is more difficult to name the date when the repairs to the Pennair bridge will be finished. The obstructions found in the river bed have retarded the work very considerably, but I am still in hopes that the repairs will be completed, or nearly so, by the end of May. The Government may rest assured that every effort to attain this object will be made by the Railway officers.

8. The unusual amount of water in the beds of the Chittravatty and the Pennair has made it impossible to make any examination as yet of the pier foundations, and this must in all probability be postponed for another month.

No. 949, dated 10th April 1875.

Order thereon by the Madras Government.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is glad to find that steady progress is being made with the restoration of damaged bridges on the Madras Railway. Difficulties met with in the execution of the work have been overcome by what appear to be judicious modifications of the original designs. The completion of the repairs to the Cheyair, Chittravatty, and Paupugnee may, it is stated, be expected during April, while the Pennair bridge will probably be ready by the end of May.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council accepts the assurance given that every effort will be made by the railway officers to ensure the completion of the work by the time specified.

(True Extract.)

G. W. WALKER, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Secretary to Government.

Docket No. 950, dated 10th April 1875.

Copy of the above forwarded to the Government of India, in continuation of docket No. 785, dated 20th March 1875.

(True Extract.)

G. W. WALKER, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Secretary to Government.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 21.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1875. { Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of April 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugleel), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugleel), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugleel), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras.	Ganjam ...	14 7	14 7	11 8	...	...	...	19 4	19 4	17 8	24 4	26 1	26 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 6	43 3	388 8	388 8	388 8	13 8	13 8	15 5	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam ...	17 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	13 4	14 7	14 7	15 8	23 8	23 8	25 9	23 8	24 7	27 7	33 3	36 6	43 3	388 8	388 8	388 8	13 8	13 8	15 5	Vizagapatam ...		
	Godavery ...	12 6	12 6	10 8	...	...	...	19 8	21 8	17 8	21 0	23 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 2	31 6	37 4	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	Godavery ...		
	Kistna ...	14 7	14 7	14 0	...	...	...	19 4	19 4	17 0	21 2	21 2	19 6	20 7	20 3	25 0	...	...	...	33 6	39 9	243 0	243 0	161 3	18 7	18 7	18 7	Kistna ...		
	Nellore ...	10 8	9 9	11 7	...	...	...	14 1	13 9	13 9	16 0	16 0	16 0	30 7	34 6	20 6	...	...	...	30 8	35 0	129 3	129 3	129 3	18 4	18 4	18 4	Nellore ...		
	Cuddapah ...	14 7	15 4	13 2	...	...	...	13 6	14 8	10 7	15 8	15 8	12 4	22 9	22 9	20 5	29 0	29 0	25 4	25 6	31 0	74 5	77 4	77 3	17 0	17 0	17 0	Cuddapah ...		
	Bellary ...	16 3	15 4	15 4	...	...	...	12 8	13 4	11 2	14 6	15 1	13 5	26 8	27 8	28 8	24 4	26 3	30 1	27 0	31 0	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 4	14 4	16 2	Bellary ...		
	Kurnool ...	15 2	15 2	14 6	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	12 4	15 7	15 7	13 2	24 7	26 0	30 1	23 1	23 7	25 0	22 6	...	202 2	202 2	194 4	14 8	14 8	14 4	Kurnool ...		
	Madras ...	10 3	10 3	11 0	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	11 2	15 7	15 7	12 4	23 8	23 8	16 8	20 5	20 5	17 9	24 6	24 6	93 5	93 5	58 9	18 2	18 2	17 9	Madras ...		
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 5	17 2	12 0	17 4	18 1	12 8	21 6	22 0	18 7	22 4	22 4	...	24 7	24 7	88 4	88 4	89 4	18 6	18 6	18 6	Chingleput ...		
	North Arcot ...	10 5	10 2	11 0	...	...	...	18 1	18 1	14 0	19 2	18 8	14 5	25 5	25 5	19 1	23 9	23 9	19 8	29 1	28 2	187 1	187 1	187 1	15 8	15 8	16 4	North Arcot ...		
	South Arcot ...	10 1	9 4	9 0	...	...	...	17 0	15 7	13 5	17 9	16 6	14 0	...	...	20 2	25 4	26 6	18 5	26 6	27 8	228 4	234 2	247 9	16 6	16 6	19 3	South Arcot ...		
	Tanjore ...	11 8	11 8	10 3	...	...	...	16 2	16 2	13 7	...	...	...	28 4	...	25 4	24 3	30 6	18 8	29 4	31 9	194 4	194 4	194 4	16 8	16 1	16 6	Tanjore ...		
	Trichinopoly ...	11 9	11 9	10 6	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	12 2	16 7	16 7	13 0	...	...	18 2	22 9	22 9	19 0	27 5	27 5	157 9	157 9	145 8	15 4	15 4	16 2	Trichinopoly ...		
	Madura ...	11 3	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	15 1	14 7	11 3	15 6	15 2	12 8	21 1	21 1	19 4	29 4	28 7	22 0	31 0	30 2	126 4	127 3	121 5	17 8	17 3	17 8	Madura ...		
	Tinnevelly ...	9 3	9 3	8 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	13 6	13 6	10 6	...	...	19 6	22 3	15 7	21 9	21 9	21 9	76 8	66 6	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly ...		
	Coimbatore ...	13 1	14 6	10 9	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 3	13 8	14 7	11 8	20 4	20 4	17 3	24 3	24 3	20 0	25 0	25 0	121 5	121 5	121 5	12 5	12 5	14 7	Coimbatore ...		
	Nilgiris ...	11 4	10 6	9 9	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	8 8	11 2	11 2	9 6	18 5	15 4	13 9	16 8	16 8	12 6	18 0	18 0	121 5	121 5	139 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Nilgiris ...		
	Salem ...	13 3	14 8	11 1	...	...	...	15 7	16 5	13 2	17 4	18 3	14 1	22 3	22 3	19 9	23 2	26 1	18 8	28 5	27 0	145 8	145 8	138 5	15 5	17 4	15 5	Salem ...		
	South Canara ...	12 0	11 6	11 2	...	...	...	10 7	11 6	11 1	14 7	14 7	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 6	24 6	89 9	89 9	85 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	South Canara ...		
	Malabar ...	11 5	11 5	10 8	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	12 1	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	21 9	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 4	14 4	17 1	Malabar ...		
Bombay.	Bombay ...	10 7	10 6	13 4	23 7	20 6	16 2	7 7	7 4	8 9	11 13	11 10	15 5	20 4	20 7	25 0	20 7	18 11	20 12	14 1	14 1	14 1	10 10	16 14	17 5	15 12	68 4	68 4	81 14	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad ...	19 2	18 8	15 12	32 0	32 0	29 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	13 8	13 8	11 0	24 8	24 8	24 0	23 8	23 8	23 8	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	...	80 0	80 0	100 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad ...		
	Kaira ...	15 4	15 4	...	32 0	32 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	13 5	13 5	...	32 0	26 11	...	21 5	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 3	...	106 11	106 11	...	17 5	17 5	...	Kaira ...		
	Surat ...	13 6	14 1	...	10 10	9 4	...	8 11	8 11	...	10 10	10 10	...	17 6	17 6	...	16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	14 8	101 12	101 12	...	13 6	13 6	...	Surat ...		
	Broach ...	16 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	17 8	20 0	18 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Broach ...		
	Tanna ...	11 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	18 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	Tanna ...		
	Kolaba ...	13 5	13 5	11 6	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	7 10	14 2	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 5	30 5	130 0	130 0	140 0	18 3	18 3	...	Kolaba ...		
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	17 8	17 4	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	11 4	11 7	...	30 0	30 8	...	24 4	24 11	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	150 0	14 7	14 7	...	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
	Nasik ...	17 0	17 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	25 9	25 9	...	25 8	28 6	...	35 0	31 14	128 0	128 0	...	16 4	17 10	...	Nasik ...		
	Ahmadnagar ...	18 11	19 3½	...	...	...	...	8 11	10 5	9 0	9 7½	11 5½	...	38 0½	38 8	...	31 2	32 2	...	...	...	106 11	106 10½	100 0	14 0	14 0	...	Ahmadnagar ...		
	Poona ...	14 15	15 12	...	10 3	10 3	...	11 0	10 15	...	12 4	12 4	...	28 4	28 4	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	95 0	100 0	...	13 6	13 3	...	Poona ...		
	Sholapur ...	20 13	20 3	23 9	...	...	...	14 0	14 4	14 12	15 13	16 3	15 11	28 7	31 14	38 8	33 1	33 1	35 0	19 11	19 11	109 11	121 0	120 0	14 4	14 4	14 0	Sholapur ...		
	Kaladgi ...	24 3	24 3	17 0	...	...	...	13 14	13 13	11 0	15 1	14 8	11 8	30 12	36 14	27 0	31 11	35 11	27 0	...	...	110 0	60 0	...	13 5	12 13	14 0	Kaladgi ...		
	Satara ...	18 11	18 11	...	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	...	14 5	14 5	...	26 10	27 15	...	25 14	27 2	...	...	...	166 6	146 4	...	16 0	14 11	...	Satara ...		
	Belgaum ...	22 6	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 2	14 0	17 0	17 1	14 8	22 1	22 13	21 0	24 0	24 4	23 0	30 1	30 9	27 0	18 3	17 6	12 0	155 8	155 8	150 0	16 8	17 0	17 0	Belgaum ...		
	Dharwar ...	27 4	28 2	20 8	...	...	...	14 15	15 3	11 0	22 1	22 7	14 12	28 13	28 12	24 0	31 1	30 0	24 9	36 0	35 8	21 9	22 0	13 8	92 12	92 12	92 12	19 0	19 0	18 0	Dharwar ...		
	Ratnagiri ...	12 15	12 15	12 15	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 6	12 15	12 15	15 13	17 8	17 8	18 12	18 3	18 3	19 8	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	15 11	13 11	10 Bdls.	10 Bdls.	9 Bdls.	20 14	20 14	20 14	Ratnagiri ...		
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	14 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
	Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	28 0	27 0	28 0	25 0	27 0	26 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	30 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...		
	Aden ...	...	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	...	...	8 0	...	...	16 0	...	...	12 7	...	...	...	...	9 5	...	...	71 3	...	...	32 0	...	Aden ...		
	Asirgarh ...	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	30 0	30 0	...	30 0	29 0	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	Asirgarh ...		
	Baroda ...	12 2	12 2	...	18 5	12 2	...	8 11	8 11	...	14 0	15 0½	...	20 8	21 6½	...	17 12	19 11½	...	...	...	17 7	17 2	...	80 0	80 0	...	15 9½	15 9½	...	Baroda ...		
	Disa ...	18 1½	17 12	16 10	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	39 2½	36 10½	22 10	36 5½	33 8	...	...	...	20 4	18 13½	...	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa ...		
	Nimach ...	14 8	14 0	...	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	8 8	7 0	...	17 4	16 8	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	28 0	30 0	...	Nimach ...		
	Nasirabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nasirabad ...		
	Rajkot ...	14 10	14 12	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	25 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 4	...	45 0	45 0	...	64 0	64 0	...	Rajkot ...		
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	24 0	22 5	18 0	29 0	26 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	30 0	27 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Upper Sind Frontier ...		
	Karachi ...	14 0	13 10	13 5	26 0	22 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	135 0	140 0	132 0	61 0	62 0	60 0	Karachi ...		
	Haidarabad ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		Haidarabad ...		
	Shikarpur ...	20 0	19 0	16 0	27 0	26 0	24 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 8	14 8	16 0	24 8	24 8	23 0	26 10	27 0	30 6	27 0	27 0	23 0	20 0	14 0	200 0	320 0	240 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	Shikarpur ...		
	Thur and Parkur ...	19 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	24 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	20 0	19 0	24 0	18 8	18 0	19 12	...	...	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Thur and Parkur ...		
	Western Districts.																														*Western Districts.*		
Bengal.	Burdwan ...	18 0a	20 0	14 4	25 0	26 0	20 0	17 8	19 4	12 12	18 8	19 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	220 0	100 0	8 8	9 4	9 8	Burdwan ...	Bengal.	
	Bancoorah ...	19 8b	20 4	14 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	17 0	17 8	11 4	18 0	18 12	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	400 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Bancoorah ...		
	Beerbhoom ...	22 8c	26 0	13 8	30 0	30 0	15 8	17 0	17 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Beerbhoom ...		
	Midnapore ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Midnapore ...		
	Hooghly ...	16 0d to 20 0	16 0 to 20 0	13 0	25 0e to 30 0	25 0 to 26 8	17 12 to 21 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 8	16 0 to 16 8	16 8 to 17 0	12 8 to 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 to 20 0	16 0 to 20 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Hooghly ...		
	Howrah ...	16 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	11 0	16 0	16 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Howrah ...		
	Central Districts.																														*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta ...	16 0	16 0	12 0	22 0	19 8	14 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	15 8	15 8	11 8	18 8	19 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 8	13 12	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta ...		
	24-Pergunnahs ...	14 0e to 17 12	10 8 to 11 10	20 0e to 25 8	20 0 to 20 0	16 0	8 0f	8 0	8 4	15 0	16 0	11 0	...	16 0	...	...	13 5	...	...	...	...	21 5	15 4	13 5	105 0	110 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	24-Pergunnahs ...		
	Nuddea ...	20 0	20 0	13 14½	29 1½	32 0	24 10	13 5	14 8	10 10½	14 8	15 4	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 5	26 5	15 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 7	Nuddea ...		
	Jessore ...	20 8g	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 4	18 4	18 4	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Jessore ...		
	Moorshedabad ...	21 0e to 30 0	23 0 to 24 0	15 0 to 16 8	40 0 to 24 0	40 0 to 21 12	to 13 8	to 11 4	to 24 4	to 20 0	to 13 4	...	...	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	14 0	29 12 to 32 0	31 0 to 18 0	16 0 to 160 0	120 0 to 160 0	120 0	8 0 to 8 12	8 12	8 0 to 8 12	Moorshedabad ...		

a In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 22 seers, barley 27 to 32 seers, best rice 14-8 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 20-8 seers, and gram 17-4 to 25 seers, per rupee.
b In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 23 seers, barley 30 to 40 seers, best rice 15 to 20 seers, common rice 18-8 to 21 seers, maize 20 to 34 seers, and gram 17 to 19 seers, per rupee.
c In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16-8 to 27-8 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 15 to 21-4 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, maize 30 seers, and gram 21 to 27-8 seers, per rupee.
d In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, best rice 9 to 10 seers, common rice 13 to 20 seers, and gram 13 to 23 seers, per rupee.
e In the interior only.
f In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 7-8 to 8 seers, common rice 13 to 20 seers, and gram 15 to 17 seers, per rupee.
g In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 26 seers, best rice 13-12 to 19 seers, common rice 14-8 to 22 seers, and gram 11 to 32 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of April 1875 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																											*Central Districts*—contd.	Bengal—*continued.*	
	Dinagepore ...	16 0	16 0	11 8	16 0	14 0	...	22 0	22 0	7 8	28 0	28 0	8 8	...	...	...	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dinagepore ...		
	Maldah ...	26 8	27 8	14 0	50 0	50 0	...	20 0	22 0	9 8	21 0	23 0	10 to 10-8	...	...	...	...	30 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	10 12	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Maldah ...		
	Rajshahye ...	20 10 to 25 5	15 0 to 25 5	12 0 to 12 12	37 8	37 8	30 0	18 12	19 11 to 20 10	8 4 to 9 0	19 11 to 21 9	21 9 to 22 8	11 0 to 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 to 26 4	15 0 to 26 4	12 0 to 16 14	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 15½	7 15½	7 4	Rajshahye ...		
	Rungpore ...	22 8	22 8	12 15	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 14	22 8	22 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 1	12 15	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Rungpore ...		
	Bograh ...	20 8	18 8	12 0	10 0	16 0	...	12 0	12 0	6 0	26 4	26 4	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	16 0	15 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	Bograh ...		
	Pubna ...	22 8	23 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 4	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 8	8 8	Pubna ...		
	Darjeeling ...	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	4 8	4 8	6 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	Darjeeling ...		
	Jalpáiguri ...	12 0	13 3	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 5	Jalpáiguri ...		
	Eastern Districts.																											*Eastern Districts.*		
	Dacca ...	16 4	16 0	13 8	12 8	15 0	30 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	21 0	22 0	15 0	...	...	...	28 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	14 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	Dacca ...		
	Furreedpore ...	23 0	23 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Furreedpore ...		
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	12 8	21 0	21 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge ...		
	Mymensing ...	11 4k	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 4	21 0	21 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 12	Mymensing ...		
	Chittagong* ...	10 0l	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	9 0	7 4	Chittagong* ...		
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	...	280 0	...	...	7 8	...	Noakhally ...		
	Tipperah ...	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	Tipperah ...		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	13 5	10 8	15 3	14 8	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	7 4	7 4	6 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
	Hill Tipperah ...	9 6	9 6	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	10 0	24 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 4	8 8	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 2	Hill Tipperah ...		
	Behar.																											*Behar.*		
	Patna ...	20 0	22 0	16 0	30 0	31 0	18 0	10 8	11 0	12 0	24 0	22 8	12 8	...	...	...	25 0	27 0	18 0	...	29 0	30 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Patna ...		
	Gya ...	23 8n	24 0	12 4	36 0	36 0	16 8	12 0	12 0	8 4	22 0	22 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0e to 35 0	32 0	17 0 to 28 0	24 0	25 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Gya ...		
	Shahabad ...	17 8o to 18 8	17 0 to 18 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	14 8	11 8 and 16 0	12 0	18 0	18 0 and 19 0	12 0	22 0e	15 8 to 22 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	17 0	...	...	...	29 0	27 0 and 29 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Shahabad ...		
	Mozufferpore ...	18 0p	16 0	10 0	31 0	32 0	13 0	9 0	8 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	13 0	23 0	30 0	12 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Mozufferpore ...		
	Sarun ...	19 0	20 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 12	23 0	23 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	16 0	26 8	26 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	7 4	Sarun ...		
	Chumparun ...	21 0q	21 0	10 0	37 0	37 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 8	19 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 0	38 0	14 0	25 0	24 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 12	Chumparun ...		
	Monghyr ...	23 1	...	15 7	29 4	...	21 0	12 6	...	8 4	16 8	...	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 3	...	16 8	147 0	...	147 0	7 8	...	7 3	Monghyr ...		
	Bhaugulpore ...	21 7	21 7	14 8	32 13	32 13	18 15	18 15	18 15	9 7	22 1	22 1	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0e to 35 0	35 0	12 0 to 13 0	22 11	22 11	16 6	151 8	151 8	151 8	8 3	8 3	7 9	Bhaugulpore ...		
	Purneah ...	30 0	30 0	11 8	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Purneah ...		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	18 0r	...	13 0	35 0e to 15 0	42 0	20 0 to 22 4	18 0	17 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	11 0	35 0e to 40 0	35 0 to 40 0	16 0 to 20 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
	Orissa.																											*Orissa.*		
	Cuttack* ...	18 6	17 1	17 1	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	19 11	27 9	31 3	27 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	17 1	28 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	9 0	Cuttack* ...		
	Pooree ...	15 12	17 1	13 2	10 8	9 3	...	18 6	23 10	19 11	27 9	27 9	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	17 1	23 10	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree ...		
	Balasore ...	20 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	130 0	160 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Balasore ...		
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																											*Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.*		
	Hazáribágh ...	21 0	21 0	11 0	30 0	...	14 0	12 0	12 0	8 4	21 0	21 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	37 8	17 0	20 0	18 0	12 0	280 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	5 13	Hazáribágh ...		
	Lohardugga ...	20 0	20 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	41 0	43 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 0	7 4	5 0	Lohardugga ...		
	Singbhoom ...	18 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	Singbhoom ...		
	Maunbhoom ...	17 0s	17 0	12 0	38 0	37 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	16 0e	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	12 8	300 0	300 0	300 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Maunbhoom ...		
Assam.	Sylhet ...	13 0	11 0	9 0	12 0	10 0	8 0	14 14	14 14	14 0	19 8	19 8	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	13 4	14 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 8	8 4	7 8	Sylhet ...	Assam.	
	Cachar ...	8 14	9 6	10 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	12 13	16 13	17 12	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	13 5	11 6	64 0	64 0	64 0	7 9	7 13	7 7	Cachar ...		
	Goálpárá ...	24 0	25 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	12 0	22 0	19 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	128 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	Goálpárá ...		
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 5	Gáro Hills ...		
	Kámrúp ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp ...		
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 13	6 10	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	5 8	Darrang ...		
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	9 0	16 0	21 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	5 0	Nowgong ...		
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 0	6 0	13 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Sibságar ...		
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur ...		
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Khási and Jaintiá Hills ...		
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	3 6	9 0	10 0	6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	40 0	40 0	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nága Hills ...		
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	20 0	19 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	15 0	15 0	12 8	...	...	20 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	...	25 0	25 0	22 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.	
	Saháranpur ...	25 14	23 11	21 9	37 11	37 11	36 10	9 11	9 11	9 11	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 10	22 10	30 0	30 0	33 0	26 0	...	33 6	33 6	28 0	129 0	106 0	129 0	8 10	8 10	8 5	Saháranpur ...		
	Muzaffarnagar ...	24 12	25 5	21 8	39 5	38 8	35 3	6 1	6 1	6 1	13 12	13 3	11 0	26 6	26 6	25 5	24 3	24 3	19 13	...	30 13	31 14	27 8	110 0	110 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
	Meerut ...	23 3	23 8	23 13½	35 3	34 9½	27 1½	6 8	6 8	6 12	15 0	15 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	20 6	...	29 15	30 5	24 11½	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut ...		
	Bulandshahr ...	25 0	25 8	21 0	35 0	35 0	28 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	14 0	14 8	11 0	26 0	24 0	21 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	...	34 0	31 0	24 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Bulandshahr ...		
	Aligarh ...	26 0	25 8	19 0	35 0	36 0	23 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	16 0	17 0	11 0	25 0	26 0	19 0	23 0	23 0	16 8	...	34 0	33 0	24 0	120 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Aligarh ...		
	Kumaun ...	12 8	12 8	11 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	11 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	Kumaun ...		

* Return for next preceding week.

h In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 16 seers, best rice 10 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 25 seers, and gram 8 to 11 seers, per rupee.
i In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 19 to 21 seers, and gram 12 to 22 seers, per rupee.
j In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 19 to 20 seers, common rice 19-2 to 24 seers, and paddy 30 to 45 seers, per rupee.
k In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 8-8 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram 10 to 20 seers, per rupee.
l In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 18 to 21 seers, and common rice 22 to 23 seers, per rupee.
n In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 22 to 27 seers, barley 31 to 42 seers, best rice 19 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 29 seers, and gram 25 to 32 seers, per rupee.
o In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 23 seers, barley 26 to 35 seers, best rice 9 to 11 seers, common rice 19 to 20 seers, great millet 23 to 30 seers, maize 25 to 28 seers, and gram 23 to 29 seers, per rupee.
p In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 26 seers, barley 16 to 36 seers, best rice 9-8 to 23-8 seers, common rice 16-8 to 25 seers, lesser millet 30 to 38-8 seers, maize 25 to 38 seers, and gram 22 to 30 seers, per rupee.
q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 25-8 seers, barley 37 to 41 seers, best rice 11 to 15 seers, common rice 17-8 to 22 seers, lesser millet 15 seers, maize 29 to 34 seers, and gram 16 to 30 seers, per rupee.
r In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, best rice 16 to 22-8 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, maize 35 to 43-4 seers, and gram 20 to 35 seers, per rupee.
s In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 16 to 40 seers, best rice 18 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 26 seers, and gram 15 to 20 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-Grains throughout India for the 2nd half of April 1875 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N. W. Provinces —*contd.*	Garhwál	21 0	21 0	13 0	22 8	22 8	12 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 8	14 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 14	6 14	6 0	Garhwál	N. W. Provinces —*contd.*	
	Bijnor	20 4	20 13	19 11	29 13	29 4	29 4	11 4	12 15	9 9	14 1	14 10	10 11	21 6	20 4	19 2	22 8	24 12	15 12	...	...	...	26 7	27 0	23 10	112 8	112 8	112 8	...	...	...	Bijnor		
	Moradabad	19 6	19 11	17 13	34 6	34 6	25 10	8 12	8 12	8 2	16 14	16 14	11 8	21 4	21 4	21 4	27 8	27 8	16 4	28 2	28 2	21 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	Moradabad		
	Budaun	24 9½	22 8	17 6¼	36 0	36 0	22 12½	9 9½	9 9½	9 9½	16 12½	16 12½	10 12¼	28 12½	28 12½	16 4	20 0	20 0	12 8	33 0	33 0	22 3½	192 0	192 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Budaun		
	Bareilly	22 13	21 4	17 8	35 0	35 0	21 14	6 4	6 4	6 4	18 2	17 8	12 3	28 12	28 12	16 4	20 0	20 0	11 4	30 10	30 0	19 11	150 0	150 0	137 8	9 6	9 6	9 6	Bareilly		
	Sháhjahánpur	26 0	23 0	18 8	40 0	44 0	23 4	7 9	7 8	8 0	21 0	21 0	12 8	...	33 0	...	...	25 0	...	30 0	30 4	20 8	155 0	165 0	165 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sháhjahánpur		
	Tarái Pergunnahs	22 8	21 4	18 2	40 0	35 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	17 8	17 0	11 0	25 0	25. 0	...	25 0	25 0	...	17 8	25 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs		
	Muttra	23 0	21 0	19 0	32 0	33 0	24 8	7 0	7 0	7 4	15 8	15 8	10 8	30 0	30 0	21 0	30 0	30 0	13 0	32 0	33 0	26 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Muttra		
	Agra	21 5	20 4	16 6	33 8½	33 2½	23 1	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	29 0	29 0	23 0	28 12½	29 0	13 0	30 0	30 4	21 14	158 2	158 2	158 2	8 14	8 14	8 10	Agra		
	Farukhabad	22 0	23 6	14 12	30 4	31 4	20 10	7 0	7 2	6 14	14 8	15 12	11 11	30 4	30 4	22 0	28 14	28 14	18 9	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Farukhabad		
	Mainpuri	24 0	25 0	17 4	31 0	32 0	20 4	8 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mainpuri		
	Etáwah	21 0	19 8	16 0	26 8	26 8	20 8	6 8	6 8	5 8	12 8	13 0	9 8	23 0	23 0	19 8	23 8	23 8	15 0	31 0	32 0	21 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Etáwah		
	Etah	26 8	25 8	18 0	35 0	37 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Etah		
	Jalaun	22 0	22 0	17 8	22 0	20 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	22 14	21 14	19 5½	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 3	8 0	Jalaun		
	Jhánsi	21 0	20 14	16 12	32 0	27 0	21 13	9 8	9 8	9 8	15 0	15 0	13 0	23 8	23 8	17 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	25 8	26 0	23 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Jhánsi		
	Lalitpur	21 12	21 12	19 10	31 0	32 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	28 0	27 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 8	9 12	9 8	Lalitpur		
	Cawnpore	22 8	22 0	16 12	29 8	30 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 8	11 0	...	24 0	19 0	...	23 0	19 0	30 0	28 8	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Cawnpore		
	Fatehpur	23 0	22 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	20 8	9 8	9 8	7 8	21 8	21 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 8	27 8	21 6	171 4	171 4	180 8	11 4	11 4	10 8	Fatehpur		
	Bánda	22 8	21 0	17 10	27 0	26 0	21 4	9 8	9 8	8 1	18 8	18 8	11 12	23 4	23 4	17 4	22 0	21 8	...	27 12	28 0	18 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Bánda		
	Allahabad	19 4	19 8	14 4	27 8	26 8	18 4	8 8	8 8	7 0	17 0	16 8	11 8	27 4	27 0	18 12	25 14	25 8	17 8	27 0	27 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Allahabad		
	Hamírpur	22 0	21 0	17 12	24 12	23 10	19 8	9 8	9 8	7 0	15 0	15 12	11 0	24 12	24 12	19 0	23 8	23 8	16 0	31 12	29 10	19 1	197 12	197 12	169 8	8 1	8 1	7 8	Hamírpur		
	Jaunpur	24 0	22 9	17 10	32 7	32 7	23 5	7 12	7 12	9 15	19 12	19 12	10 9	26 13	26 13	...	21 3	21 3	12 11	28 14	28 0	14 14	150 0	150 0	150 0	6 12	6 12	6 12	Jaunpur		
	Gorakhpur	26 4	22 12	14 0	38 8	35 0	19 4	15 12	16 10	8 12	19 4	18 6	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	25 0	16 4	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 9	7 8	6 9	Gorakhpur		
	Basti	25 0	23 12	14 1	37 8	40 0	18 12	9 6	10 0	8 7	17 8	18 2	9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 9	22 2	17 11	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	Basti		
	Azamgarh	20 10	20 10	15 8	31 0	31 0	22 2	11 13	11 13	9 10	17 11	17 11	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	29 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Azamgarh		
	Mirzapur	20 8	20 0	15 0	29 0	29 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	28 0	26 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	25 3	24 2	18 0	140 0	140 0	130 0	6 4	6 4	6 0	Mirzapur		
	Benares	19 15	18 14	14 4	26 4	26 4	18 0	8 6	8 6	7 8	14 11	15 12	9 0	21 0	24 2	17 0	...	...	14 0	26 6	26 6	19 5	180 4	180 4	206 0	7 6	7 6	7 1½	Benares		
	Ghazipur	19 5	19 5	14 13	28 5	28 5	20 9½	7 11	7 11¼	7 11½	18 0	18 0	11 9½	23 3	23 3	19 5	23 3	23 3	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ghazipur		
	Delhi	24 0	23 0	19 8	34 0	34 0	27 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	27 0	19 0	29 8	30 0	24 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 4	8 4	7 12	Delhi *a*		*References.*
	Gurgáon	24 0	23 8	19 8	40 0	38 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 10	10 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	7 0	7 4	Gurgáon *b*		
	Karnál	24 0	24 0	21 0	38 0	38 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 8	11 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	38 0	35 0	29 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 14	8 12	8 8	Karnál *c*		
	Hissár	21 0	22 0	21 0	32 0	30 6	31 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	29 0	30 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	29 0	30 0	31 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár *d*		
	Rohtak	25 0	22 8	19 0	34 0	31 0	28 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	26 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	27 0	22 0	30 0	26 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Rohtak *e*		
	Sirsa	23 0	22 4	22 4	35 0	36 12	26 12	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	31 0	32 0	30 0	28 0	26 0	24 0	34 0	35 0	36 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	Sirsa *f*		
	Umballa	25 0	25 0	22 12	33 0	33 0	30 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	37 0	37 0	28 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Umballa *a*		
	Ludhiána	26 8	26 0	23 0	42 0	42 0	27 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 8	33 0	32 0	27 0	25 0	25 8	23 0	33 0	36 0	26 0	90 0	90 0	95 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Ludhiána *g*		
	Simlá	20 0	18 0	14 0	23 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	24 0	17 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Simlá *h*		
	Jullundur	25 8	26 0	20 0	48 0	52 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	42 0	44 0	30 0	22 0	20 0	18 0	36 8	38 8	28 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Jullundur *i*		
	Hushiárpur	27 0	27 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	36 0	36 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	35 0	35 0	28 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Hushiárpúr *j*		
	Kángra	20 0	19 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra *a*		
	Amritsar	26 0	27 0	23 12	37 8	39 0	31 8	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 8	38 0	39 8	25 4	27 4	27 8	24 4	33 12	33 8	23 8	115 0	110 0	115 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Amritsar *k*		
	Siálkot	24 8	24 0	18 0	33 0	35 0	23 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	32 0	31 0	23 0	38 0	38 0	23 0	29 8	30 8	23 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Siálkot *l*		
	Gurdáspúr	24 0	24 0	18 0	33 0	35 0	23 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	32 0	31 0	23 0	38 0	38 0	23 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Gurdáspúr *a*		
	Lahore	24 0	24 0	21 0	43 0	39 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	33 0	35 0	25 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	10 2	10 2	10 0	Lahore *m*		
	Ferozepore	27 0	27 0	23 0	43 0	42 0	36 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	31 0	31 0	26 0	34 0	33 0	28 0	35 0	38 8	33 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Ferozepore *n*		
	Gujránwála	24 8	25 0	18 0	40 0	42 0	34 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	30 0	26 0	21 0	27 0	27 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Gujránwála *o*		
	Ráwalpindi	29 8	29 0	16 0	36 0	36 0	27 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	28 0	26 0	24 0	37 0	36 0	21 8	39 0	42 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 8	Ráwalpindi *p*		
	Jhelum	29 8	32 0	15 0	37 0	44 2	18 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	36 0	36 0	17 0	40 0	41 0	20 0	31 0	33 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum *k*		
	Gujrát	26 0	26 0	15 0	48 0	45 0	32 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	11 4	32 0	35 0	24 0	36 0	36 0	22 0	30 0	35 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 11	11 0	10 12	Gujrát *q*		
	Shahpúr	30 8	30 8	19 8	53 0	53 0	38 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	25 0	40 0	40 0	22 0	49 0	51 0	30 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr *a*		
	Mooltan	21 8	21 8	14 8	32 0	36 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	28 0	20 0	31 0	31 0	23 0	29 0	29 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 12	10 12	Mooltan *r*		
	Jhang	26 0	29 0	19 0	34 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	28 0	20 0	31 0	31 0	23 0	32 0	34 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 12	10 8	Jhang *k*		
	Montgomery	22 0	21 0	21 0	29 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	23 0	35 0	39 0	26 0	29 0	30 0	29 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery *s*		
	Muzaffargarh	24 0	24 0	18 0	34 0	34 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	30 0	26 0	20 0	31 0	29 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh *t*		
	Dera Ismail Khán	40 0	37 8	25 0	62 8	62 8	41 4	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	62 8	62 8	40 0	55 0	53 12	38 12	57 8	53 12	40 0	112 0	112 0	125 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dera Ismail Khán *u*		
	Dera Ghazi Khán	25 0	25 15	17 8	37 8	41 4	30 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	45 0	46 14	30 0	41 4	43 2	31 4	36 1	36 4	18 2	150 0	150 0	150 0	33 12	35 0	30 0	Dera Ghazi Khán *v*		
	Bannú	53 2	51 15	33 6	100 0	81 4	53 12	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	7 8	60 0	60 0	42 8	62 8	60 0	32 8	61 4	56 4	44 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú *w*		
	Pesháwar	23 11	24 6	15 4	39 10	40 5	27 15	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	12 6	34 7	28 9	22 1	33 13	33 12	21 2	34 7	34 7	19 8	110 0	110 0	104 0	57 3	57 3	55 14	Pesháwar *x*		
	Kohát	30 10	31 4	18 8	61 3	61 3	40 13	...	...	...	17 14	17 14	15 5	38 4	38 4	28 1	45 14	48 7	33 2	47 3	44 10	28 1	204 0	204 0	204 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát *y*		
	Hazárá	28 8	23 0	17 0	36 0	37 0	24 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	27* 0	28* 0	21* 0	25 0	26 0	19 12	30 0	30 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hazárá *z*		
Oudh.	Lucknow	25 8	24 0	17 4	30 0	30 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	18 8	19 0	12 8	30 0	29 0	21 0	22 8	24 8	17 0	32 0	31 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	...	Lucknow		
	Unáo	24 8	23 0	17 0	31 0	32 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	12 5	21 0	22 0	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	...	Unáo		
	Bára Banki	25 0	24 0	14 13	32 0	32 0	16 1	7 0	7 0	5 9	16 0	17 0	13 2	26 0	26 0	18 6	20 0	20 0	14 0	34 0†	34 0†	12 4*	29 8	28 0	16 5	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	...	Bára Banki		
	Sítápur	27 0	25 0	19 8	39 0	35 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	34 0	21 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Sítápur		
	Hardui	27 3	24 4	17 10	38 15	38 8	23 4	6 9	6 9	6 9	15 0	16 0	10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 14	27 6	19 2	192 8	192 8	192 8	8 0	8 0	7 12	Hardui		
	Kheri	26 0	25 0	18 8	40 0	37 0	36 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	22 0	14 4	34 0	...	22 8	...	...	...	36 0	...	34 0	24 0	20 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	Kheri		
	Fyzabad	24 11	23 8	15 12	32 7	35 0	21 11	14 2	15 3	9 8	18 0	19 6	11 7	...	29 11	...	19 8	19 14	16 7	27 8	26 0	15 7	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Fyzabad		
	Bharaich	31 0‖	19 0	15 8	47 0‖	41 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	22 0	20 0	10 4	36 0	36 0	17 0	...	...	...	45 0§	42 0§	16 0†	260 0	260 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bharaich		
	Gonda	27 9	24 14	14 0	40 0	40 0	19 0	19 0	20 13	10 10	19 6	20 4	10 12	36 4	30 14	16 8	18 2	20 4	14 0	41 0	43 10	20 0	32 14	28 10	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 8	8 0	Gonda		
	Rái Bareli	26 4	26 4	17 8	34 0	35 0	20 8	21 4	21 4	12 0	22 0	23 12	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 8	36 4	20 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Rái Bareli		
	Sultánpur	24 8	24 0	17 0	35 8	34 0	22 8	10 0	9 0	8 0	22 4	23 0	12 8	31 0	31 0	17 0	32 0	26 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	24 0	35 0	35 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sultánpur		
	Pratábgarh	25 7	26 9	17 13	35 14	36 8	22 10	18 6	18 6	11 12	22 11	22 11	12 12	...	29 0	...	...	...	...	36 0*	37 8	19 1	35 3	35 6	22 2	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Pratábgarh		

a. Nearly stationary.
b. Barley and rice falling.
c. Rice falling; bájra and gram rising.
d. Barley falling; wheat, jowár and gram rising.
e. Wheat, barley, jowár, and gram falling.
f. Barley, jowár, and gram rising.
g. Jowár falling and gram rising.
h. Wheat, barley, and gram falling.
i. Barley, jowár, and gram rising; bájra falling.
j. Stationary.
k. Prices rising.
l. Barley and gram rising; jowár falling.
m. Barley falling; gram rising.
n. Barley and bájra falling; gram rising.
o. Barley rising; jowár falling.
p. Bájra and jowár falling; gram rising.
q. Barley falling; rice, jowár, and gram rising.
r. Barley and jowár rising.
s. Wheat and barley falling; gram rising.
t. Bájra and gram falling.
u. Wheat, bájra, and gram falling.
v. Barley, bájra, jowár, and gram falling.
w. Wheat, barley, bájra, and gram falling.
x. Jowár falling.
y. Bájra rising; gram falling.
z. Wheat falling; barley, bájra, and Indian corn rising.

* Maize or Indian corn.

Description of Lesser Millets.

Bájra.

† Sawan. ‡ Kodo.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of April 1875—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Cornloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Cornloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Cornloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	24 8	24 8	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	36 0	36 0	28 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Nagpur	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandara	25 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	26 0	30 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	8 0	Bhandara		
	Chanda	24 9	23 6	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	17 7	10 0	37 5	30 0	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	287 0	9 2	9 0	8 2	Chanda		
	Wardha	28 0	27 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 12	12 0	14 0	12 0	45 0	40 0	35 0	...	...	...	180 0	160 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Wardha		
	Balaghat	26 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	14 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Balaghat		
	Jubbulpore	28 0	28 0	26 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	15 0	35 0	40 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	17 0	34 0	35 0	33 0	8 4	8 8	8 4	Jubbulpore		
	Saugor	21 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	28 0	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Saugor		
	Damoh	25 0	25 0	22 8	35 0	...	28 0	16 8	16 0	11 4	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	400 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	Damoh		
	Seoni	36 0	34 0	30 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Seoni		
	Mandla	32 0	31 0	23 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Mandla		
	Betul	28 0	28 0	22 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	12 8	32 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	6 8	Betul		
	Chindwara	30 8	32 8	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 8	7 8	Chindwara		
	Hoshungabad	21 8	22 0	20 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	Hoshungabad		
	Narsinghpur	27 8	27 8	19 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	17 0	18 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 4	6 4	6 8	Narsinghpur		
	Nimar	16 14	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	31 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	...	12 0	11 4	...	Nimar		
	Raipur	48 0	44 0	39 0	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	18 0	38 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	...	23 12	32 12	...	23 12	23 12	...	8 8	8 0	7 0	Raipur		
	Sumbalpur	21 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	28 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	...	48 0	44 0	40 0	Sumbalpur		
	Bilaspur	52 0	52 0	40 0	...	...	...	28 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	38 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	200 0	16 0	12 0	22 0	Bilaspur		
	Upper Godavery	17 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	50 0	48 0	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	Upper Godavery		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	No return received																								Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum																									Bolarum		
	Chudderghat																									Chudderghat		
	Oomraotee	22 0	21 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	48 0	46 0	38 0	26 0	26 0	15 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Oomraotee		
	Akola	22 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	42 0	44 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	106 12	106 12	64 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	Akola		
	Elichpur	21 0	21 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	44 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 8	8 0	Elichpur		
	Buldana	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	44 0	40 0	32 0	40 0	38 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	Buldana		
	Woon	24 0	23 0	18 0	16 0	13 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	44 0	40 0	32 0	40 0	38 0	28 0	400 0	400 0	300 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Woon		
	Bassim	21 5	21 5	22 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	14 0	57 0	57 0	53 0	40 0	40 0	26 5	18 0	18 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	Bassim		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	13 0	12 7	12 5	14 0	13 7	12 0	11 7	11 5	10 0	15 7	15 5	11 2	24 7	25 0	23 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 2	13 2	Bangalore { Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Retail	12 5	12 2	12 0	13 5	13 5	11 5	11 2	11 0	9 5	15 2	15 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	22 7	...	...	...	72 0	72 0	72 0	13 0	12 7	13 0	Retail		
	Kolar ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	10 1	17 4	17 4	13 1	21 6	22 2	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	14 3	Kolar ... { Wholesale		
	Retail	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	9 6	17 4	17 4	12 9	21 1	21 6	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	13 8	Retail		
	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale	12 5	12 5	13 0	12 5	12 5	13 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	182 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale		
	Retail	12 0	12 0	12 5	12 0	12 0	12 5	16 0	16 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	14 5	24 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Retail		
	Mysore ... { Wholesale	11 4	12 1	10 4	...	...	...	12 5	13 5	11 2	13 1	14 3	12 5	35 0	34 5	...	26 2	...	21 0	78 0	84 0	72 0	9 8	9 8	10 6	Mysore ... { Wholesale		
	Retafl	11 2	11 4	9 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	14 5	24 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	70 0	74 0	65 0	9 4	9 4	10 4	Retail		
	Hassan ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 1	11 0	12 7	13 7	12 3	34 0	33 5	...	25 2	...	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan ... { Wholesale		
	Retail	9 0	11 0	12 5	11 0	11 0	14 7	14 7	13 5	12 5	14 7	14 7	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 7	9 0	10 5	Retail		
	Shimoga ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga ... { Wholesale		
	Retail	12 0	12 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	9 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	30 0	32 0	28 0	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	360 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	Retail		
	Kadur ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur ... { Wholesale		
	Retail	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	Retail		
	Chitaldroog { Wholesale	19 2	18 8	12 4	21 2	21 2	14 4	16 4	16 8	12 4	...	...	14 2	42 0	43 6	42 4	...	...	33 6	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	Chitaldroog { Wholesale		
	Retail	18 0	18 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	34 0	40 0	40 0	28 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Retail		
	Coorg ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg ... { Wholesale		
	Retail	8 5	8 5	8 1	9 1	8 7	8 7	10 8	10 7	11 3	16 7	17 8	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 6	9 9	11 9	Retail		
Rajpootana.	Jaipur	17 4	17 7	...	25 0	26 0	...	6 11	6 11	...	9 4	9 5	...	27 12	30 0	...	23 6	25 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	...	Jaipur	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh	17 0	16 0	...	24 0	22 0	...	8 0	7 8	...	9 8	8 0	...	23 0	22 0	...	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	43 0	41 0	...	Kishengurh		
	Alwar	25 0	25 0	18 0	35 8	38 0	25 0	6 10	6 10	7 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	38 0	36 0	17 0	36 0	38 0	24 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	Alwar		
	Bhurtpur (City)	23 12	21 8	18 8	34 0	35 0	27 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	27 0	27 0	17 0	24 8	24 0	11 0	33 4	34 8	17 0	32 0	34 0	26 0	Bhurtpur (City)		
	Kerowli (City)	20 0	20 0	15 0	30 0	31 4	21 9	11 4	11 4	9 6	12 8	12 8	10 10	30 0	30 0	16 4	28 0	27 8	16 0	28 4	27 8	17 0	30 0	31 4	21 14	Kerowli (City)		
	Ajmir	15 4	15 0	13 12	22 12	22 10	18 4	4 13	4 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	20 4	20 4	12 8	21 0	21 0	12 8	...	...	...	21 0	20 12	18 0	Ajmir		
	Deolie Cantonment	No return received																								Deolie Cantonment		
	Erinpura	17 0	17 0	16 0	31 0	31 0	22 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	7 8	25 0	25 0	18 4	30 0	30 0	19 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura		
	Sirohi	15 8	17 0	16 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	36 0	37 8	21 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	70 0	80 0	50 0	Sirohi		
	Aboo	15 4	15 14	14 0	22 0	18 15	17 13	5 10	5 10	5 11	8 4	8 4	7 0	...	...	...	27 13	27 10	17 13	100 0	100 0	100 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	Aboo		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	28 0	27 0	24 0	39 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 Pie*	6 Pie*	7 Pie*	12 0	14 0	11 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		* Per man's load.
	Meywar	14 13	14 13	13 5	21 14	21 14	20 8	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	165 0	165 0	165 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	Meywar		
	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	No return received																					No return received			Banswarra(MeywarAgency)		
	Marwar	15 0	15 5	...	25 0	25 0	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	20 13	21 4	...	21 13	21 14	...	70 0	70 0	...	50 0	50 0	...	Marwar		
	Bikaneer	No return received																					No return received			Bikaneer		
	Bundi	19 4	20 0	15 8	27 0	27 0	20 0	7 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	32 0	32 8	30 0	Bundi		
	Kota	18 8	17 8	16 12	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	8 6	10 0	10 0	9 2	23 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	140 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	Kota		
	Tonk	19 0	17 12	15 12	32 0	27 5	21 12	6 0	6 0	6 2	12 0	12 0	9 4	31 8	29 0	18 8	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	130 0	36 0	37 0	39 4	Tonk		
	Jhallawar	16 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	15 0	18 8	8 8	8 0	9 0	9 8	8 12	9 8	19 8	18 4	19 0	15 0	15 8	16 4	90 0	90 0	100 0	26 8	...	27 0	Jhallawar		
	Shahpoora	16 8	16 4	13 12	22 4	22 8	20 12	7 8	7 8	7 8	10 8	9 0	10 0	21 0	22 6	17 4	17 8	18 0	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	42 0	40 0	30 5	Shahpoora		
Central India.	Indore	15 8	16 0	14 2	...	...	...	8 12	9 0	8 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	25 0	24 0	24 8	96 0	96 0	106 8	9 0	9 8	10 0	Indore	Central India.	
	Gwalior	15 8	16 0	13 8	20 2	20 2	16 11	6 14	6 14	6 10	8 4	8 4	7 9	19 3	18 4	15 13	18 4	18 12	14 12	100 6	100 6	91 4	12 13	12 13	13 0	Gwalior		
	Goona	20 8	21 0	17 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	9 8	9 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	Goona		
	Rutlam	15 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	9 14	10 0	9 0	14 0	13 12	13 12	21 8	21 8	16 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 4	11 12	Rutlam		
	Baghelkhund (Sutna)	26 0	23 0	18 0	35 0	...	24 8	8 0	8 0	7 8	23 0	26 0	16 0	29 0	30 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 2	8 0	7 8	Baghelkhund (Sutna)		

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RUBBEE SEASON 1874-75, COMMENCING ON THE 1st DECEMBER 1874.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of March 1875.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals: Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Supply of water in the Canals: Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation: Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation: Area leased during the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation: Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat and Garden Produce: Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat and Garden Produce: Area leased during the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat and Garden Produce: Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses: Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses: Area leased during the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses: Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Sugarcane and other Crops: Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Sugarcane and other Crops: Area leased during the month.	Sugarcane and other Crops: Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Grand total of area leased up to end of the month (total of columns 8, 11, 14, & 17).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall: Inches during month.	Rainfall: Inches during Rubbee Season.	Rainfall: Average of ten previous years for the same period.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendraparah ...	1,269	236·51	80	320	400	2,053	193	2,246	80	3	83	8	25	33	2,762	2,157	0·11	1·24	2·86	(a.) The details of column 18 are— Acres. Dalwa ... 426; Tobacco ... 156; Cotton ... 2,362; Huldee ... 12; Wheat ... 2; Garden produce ... 42; Moong ... 7; China ... 5; Onions ... 1; Chilis ... 1; Oil-seeds ... 130; Sugarcane and other crops ... 111; Plantations ... 3; Brinjal ... 13; Sarbo ... 1; Nut ... 1; Total ... 3,279
		High Level, Section I.	675	...†	24	...	24	42	4	46	9	...	9	2	...	2	81	81				
		Toldunda ...	1,300	...†	2	...	2	143*	1	144	10	...	10	40*	20	60	216	158				
		Matchgong ...	650	...†	...	...	....	141*	17	158	28	...	28	25*	6	34	220	173				
		Total of the month ...	...	...	106	320	426	2,379	215	2,594	127	3	130	78	51	129	3,279(a)	2,569	...	...	...	
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	71	20	91	2,001	233	2,234	108	2	110	40	94	134	2,569	...	...	...	...	
South-Western	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	143·61	...	...	...	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	43	43	...	0·89	4·51	(b.) The details are— Acres. At the rate of Rs. 4 ... 1; Ditto ,, 2 ... 16; Ditto ,, 1·8 ... 1,743; Ditto ,, 1·6 ... 12; Ditto ,, 1 ... 10; Ditto annas 10 ... 4; Total ... 1,786
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah ...	300	65·38	1,743	...	1,743	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,743	183	0·70	0·70	2·63	
		Total of the month ...	...	...	1,743	...	1,743	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	1,786(b)	226	...	...	...	
		Total of the corresponding month of the previous year	...	...	183	...	183	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	226	...	...	...	...	
		Grand Total of the month ...	...	...	1,849	320	2,169	2,407	215	2,622	141	3	144	79	51	130	5,065	...	...	...	...	
		Grand Total of the corresponding month of the previous year	...	...	254	20	274	2,029	233	2,262	122	2	124	41	94	135	2,795	...	...	...	...	

* The difference between this and the last month's statement is due to 17 acres having been inadvertently included in column 10 instead of column 16 in last statement

† These canals were closed for repairs during the greater part of the month

G. A. SEARLE, *Lieut.-Colonel, S. C.,*
Offg. Asstt. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

The 21st April 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Abstract of Traffic on Indian Railways for the four quarters of 1873 *and* 1874.

Quarters.	East Indian. Main Line. 1873	1874	East Indian. Jubbulpore Line. 1873	1874	Eastern Bengal. 1873	1874	Calcutta and South-Eastern (State). 1873	1874	Nulhatee (State). 1873	1874	Oudh and Rohilkund. 1873	1874	Sindh, Punjab and Delhi. 1873	1874	Madras. 1873	1874	Great Southern of India. 1873	1874	Carnatic. 1873	1874	Great Indian Peninsula. 1873	1874	Khamgaon Branch (State). 1873	1874	Oomraotee Branch (State). 1873	1874	Bombay, Baroda and Central India. 1873	1874	Delhi District, Rajpootana (State). 1873	1874	Agra District, Rajpootana (State). 1873	1874	Holkar (State). 1873	1874	Wardah Valley (State). 1873	1874	Nizam's (State). 1873	1874	Total. 1873	1874
FIRST QUARTER.																																								
Total earnings ... £	676,387	961,809	49,185	60,539	*a* 66,313	*a* 91,227	2,866	2,847	2,457	2,292	21,146	41,169	*b* 123,999	*b* 206,636	167,515	134,318	29,777	20,451	745	770	611,987	634,258	941	1,641	1,942	1,390	137,923	145,299	...	5,182	...	2,389	...	*c* 792	...	*c* 731	...	...	1,892,244	2,313,728
Mean mileage open ... No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	157	158	28	28	27	27	307	515	673	673	835	858	168	168	19	19	1,266	1,266	8	8	6	6	390	412	...	59	...	33	...	34	...	18	...	...	5,388	5,784
Average receipt per week ... £	52,029	73,985	3,784	4,657	5,100	7,017	220	219	189	176	1,627	3,167	9,533	15,895	12,886	10,332	2,291	1,573	60	59	47,076	48,789	73	126	90	107	10,609	11,176	...	389	...	184	...	94	...	87	...	...	145,557	177,979
Average receipt per week per mile open ... £	40·6	57·8	16·9	20·8	31·8	44·4	7·9	7·8	7·0	6·5	5·3	6·1	14·2	23·6	15·4	12·0	13·6	9·4	3·2	3·1	37·2	38·5	9·1	15·7	13·3	17·5	27·2	27·1	...	6·8	...	5·0	...	2·8	...	4·8	...	...	27·0	30·8
SECOND QUARTER.																																								
Total earnings ... £	611,161	988,408	52,222	96,639	*a* 67,415	*a* 76,877	2,929	2,737	2,155	2,412	30,483	54,930	*b* 130,885	*b* 205,890	169,880	127,893	29,714	21,266	1,103	1,419	441,721	562,156	583	*d* 755	*e* 764	776	165,759	201,760	...	7,294	...	6,079	...	2,271	...	*e* 994	...	...	1,737,971	2,301,580
Mean mileage open ... No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	157	158	28	28	27	27	349	537	673	673	836	858	168	168	19	19	1,266	1,266	8	8	6	6	401	427	...	59	...	96	...	37	...	18	...	...	5,442	5,888
Average receipt per week ... £	49,397	76,108	4,017	7,434	5,186	5,914	225	211	166	186	2,345	4,225	10,068	15,838	13,068	9,838	2,286	1,636	100	105	33,979	38,630	49	71	59	60	12,751	15,520	...	561	...	468	...	175	...	93	...	...	133,690	177,045
Average receipt per week per mile open ... £	38·6	59·5	17·9	33·2	33·0	37·4	8·0	7·5	6·1	6·9	6·7	7·9	15·0	23·5	15·6	11·5	13·6	9·7	5·3	5·7	26·8	30·5	6·1	8·9	9·5	10·0	31·8	36·3	...	9·5	...	4·9	...	4·7	...	5·2	...	...	24·6	29·8
THIRD QUARTER.																	South Indian. 1873.	South Indian. 1874.																						
Total earnings ... £	567,413	585,990	24,997	29,419	*a* 75,756	*a* 83,283	1,946	2,019	1,767	1,905	23,011	41,914	*b* 121,230	*b* 129,812	134,520	140,197	22,054	24,538			219,692	247,825	...	*g* ...	*g* ...	*h* 177	465	72,721	68,387	2,821	5,953	...	7,357	...	2,184	...	*g* ...	...	...	1,168,168	1,369,058
Mean mileage open ... No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	157	158	28	28	27	27	406	540	673	673	843	858	187	187			1,266	1,266	...	...	6	6	412	429	59	66	...	111	...	37	...	...	...	...	5,564	5,890
Average receipt per week ... £	35,955	45,076	1,923	2,263	5,828	6,406	150	155	136	147	1,777	3,216	9,329	9,986	10,348	10,784	1,696	1,888			16,899	18,910	...	...	23	36	5,594	5,261	217	450	...	566	...	168	...	...	...	...	89,659	105,312
Average receipt per week per mile open ... £	28·1	35·2	8·6	10·1	37·1	40·5	5·4	5·5	5·0	5·5	4·4	5·9	13·8	14·8	12·3	12·6	9·1	10·1			13·3	14·9	...	...	3·8	6·0	13·6	12·3	3·7	6·8	...	5·1	...	4·5	...	...	...	...	16·2	17·8
FOURTH QUARTER.																																								
Total earnings ... £	780,069	650,459	51,642	48,440	*i* 73,550	*a* 73,344	2,475	2,346	2,066	1,893	37,763	62,967	*b* 178,056	*b* 140,343	141,304	130,112	23,799	23,911			431,928	441,496	80	*k* 295	*l* 178	*l* 414	120,482	113,933	6,301	8,313	*n* 1,735	18,352	...	5,096	...	*p* 351	...	*r* 11,459	1,851,471	1,735,007
Mean mileage open ... No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	158	158	28	28	27	27	442	540	673	673	858	858	187	187			1,266	1,266	8	8	6	6	412	429	59	114	33	145	...	37	...	18	...	121	5,661	6,119
Average receipt per week ... £	60,005	50,034	3,972	3,726	5,658	5,680	190	180	159	146	2,905	4,845	13,697	10,796	10,870	10,009	1,831	1,839			33,225	33,961	25	67	35	93	9,268	8,764	485	716	171	1,412	...	392	...	60	...	955	142,421	133,462
Average receipt per week per mile open ... £	46·9	39·1	17·7	16·6	35·8	35·9	6·8	6·4	5·9	5·4	6·6	9·0	20·4	16·0	12·7	11·7	9·8	9·8			26·2	26·8	3·1	8·4	5·8	15·5	22·5	20·4	8·2	6·3	5·2	9·7	...	10·6	...	3·3	...	7·9	25·1	21·8
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR.																																								
Total earnings ... £	2,635,033	3,187,846	178,036	235,037	283,034	325,231	10,216	9,949	8,445	8,512	112,406	200,386	554,150	682,681	613,219	532,520	107,432	92,346			1,705,328	1,823,765	1,612	2,694	2,161	3,045	493,885	529,370	9,125	27,642	1,785	34,171	...	10,343	...	2,079	...	11,459	6,649,857	7,719,373
Mean mileage open ... No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	157	158	28	28	27	27	375	533	673	673	843	858	187	187			1,266	1,266	8	8	6	6	404	424	59	75	33	96	...	36	...	18	...	121	5,514	5,920
Average receipt per week ... £	50,647	61,301	3,424	4,520	5,443	6,254	196	191	162	166	2,162	3,863	10,657	13,129	11,793	10,241	2,066	1,776			32,795	35,072	49	88	49	68	9,555	10,180	351	532	171	657	...	207	...	80	...	955	127,882	148,450
Average receipt per week per mile open ... £	38·6	47·9	15·3	20·2	34·7	39·6	7·0	6·9	6·0	6·1	5·8	7·2	15·9	19·5	14·0	11·9	11·0	9·5			25·9	27·7	6·1	11·0	8·1	11·3	23·7	24·0	5·9	7·1	5·2	6·8	...	5·7	...	4·4	...	7·9	23·2	25·1

(*a*) Exclusive of steamer earnings.
(*b*) Inclusive of Indus Flotilla earnings.
(*c*) Receipts for two months.
(*d*) Receipts for two months and twenty-two days
(*e*) Receipts for two months and fourteen days.
(*f*) Inclusive of steam-boat earnings.
(*g*) Lines closed.
(*h*) Receipts for one month and twenty-two days.
(*k*) Receipts for twenty-two days of December 1873.
(*l*) Receipts for the month of December 1874.
(*m*) Receipts for one month and six days.
(*n*) Receipts for two months and twelve days.
(*p*) Receipts for one month and ten days.
(*r*) Receipts for two months and twenty-three days.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Return showing the Quantities of Cotton exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of April 1875.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHEWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING APRIL 1875.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Mauritius. M.	Mauritius. F.	Mauritius. Total.	Remarks.
Under 2 years	8	16	24	No Emigration to the West Indies and Natal during this month.
From 2 to 10 years	17	10	27	
„ 10 to 20 „	40	17	57	
„ 20 to 30 „	150	52	202	
„ 30 to 40 „	24	14	38	
„ 40 to 50 „	...	...	...	
Above 50 years	...	...	...	
Total ...	239	109	348	

No. 2.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa	1	1	2	No Emigration to the West Indies and Natal during this month.
Western Bengal	4	1	5	
Central „	2	2	4	
Eastern „	6	1	7	
Behar	48	35	83	
N. W. Provinces	99	43	142	
Oudh	59	15	74	
Central India	1	...	1	
Punjab	...	...	...	
Nepal	1	...	1	
Miscellaneous, Madras, Bombay, &c. ...	18	11	29	
Total ...	239	109	348	

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Hindoos: Brahmins and high castes ...	30	15	45	No Emigration took place to the West Indies and Natal during this month.
Hindoos: Agriculturists	82	25	107	
Hindoos: Artizans	10	5	15	
Hindoos: Low castes	83	42	125	
Mussulmans	33	22	55	
Christians	1	...	1	
Total ...	239	109	348	

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindoos ...	205	87	292
2. Mussulmans ...	33	22	55
3. Christians ...	1	...	1
Total ...	239	109	348

Simla, The May 1875.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 31st MARCH 1875.

Canal Division	Water distributed during March 1875: Depth in Cubic Feet at Regulating Gauge: Full supply.	Water distributed during March 1875: Depth in Cubic Feet at Regulating Gauge: Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption c. ft. per second: Estimated full supply.	Gross Consumption c. ft. per second: Actual average throughout.	Navigation and Return Canal: Principal Items of Traffic: Up.	Navigation and Return Canal: Principal Items of Traffic: Down.	Land Irrigated (approximate): Zillah.	Land Irrigated (approximate): Name.	Land Irrigated (approximate): Chief Crops (approximate): Name.	Land Irrigated (approximate): Chief Crops (approximate): Area in Acres.	Land Irrigated (approximate): Acres.	Rainfall: Average.	Rainfall: During Month.	Remarks.
Bâri Doáb Canal. 1st Division ...	4·90	3·61	4·33	499·76	...	290,935 kurris, bullies, logs, &c., and 3,522 maunds of fire-wood.	Gurdáspur...		Wheat ...	124,747	15,001	2·95	0·40	400·01 cubic feet per second passed out from the several escapes on the Bâri Doáb Canal.
Main Branch, Lower	4·60	3·40	4·40	890·57	...		Amritsar ...		Barley ...	2,395	78,049	...	...	The result of the irrigation during the Rabi of 1874-75, of which this is the last return, contrasts very favorably with that of the corresponding season of the preceding year.
Lahore Branch ...	3·00	2·76	8·80	390·29	...		Lahore ...		Mixed Grain...	11,090	75,343	...	...	
2nd Divn.			8·00		...				Others ...	30,161				
Total B. D. Canal ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...		...		...	168,393	168,393	...	...	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...		...		...	·115,504	115,504	...	...	
Western Jamna Canals. Karnál Division ...	4·33	4·09	2546·00	66·72	...	290,935 kurris, bullies, logs, &c., and 3,522 maunds of fire-wood.	Ambála ...		Wheat ...	133,816	2,119	...	...	417·14 cubic feet per second passed out from the Badha Khera escape on the Western Jamna Canal.
Delhi „ ...	4·40	4·35		457·02	...		Karnál ...		Barley ...	3,838	38,917	...	...	
Hansi „ ...	8·80	7·30		567·00	...		Delhi ...		Mixed Grain	15,272	36,651	...	...	The remarks in regard to the irrigation on the Bâri Doáb Canal also apply to the Western Jamna Canal.
Bulla Head ...	8·00	7·80		250·00	...		Rohtak ...		Others ...	31,036	39,209	...	...	
Total W. J. Canals ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...		Hissár ...				39,252	...	...	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...		Jhind ...				26,329	...	...	
Indus-tion Canals. Upper Satlaj Division ...	...	...	...	...	...		Bikáner ...				304	...	...	
Lower Satlaj and Chinâb „ ...	...	...	...	...	...		Kulsia State				1,181	...	...	
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...		—			183,962	183,962	...	...	
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	290,935	...		...	113,261	113,261	...	...	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	297,681	...		[Detail not obtainable for want of Establishment.]			...	...	
Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...				5,000	...	...	
							Montgomery				25,000	...	...	
							Multán ...				...	...	...	
							Derah Gázi Khán ...				50,000	...	...	
											80,000	...	...	
							...		...		203,000	...	...	
							Delhi ...		Wheat ...		4,974	...	...	
							Gurgáon ...		Barley ...		3,400	...	...	
							Rohtak ...		Mixed Grains		835	...	...	
									Others ...					
											9,209	...	...	
							...		...					
											12,828	...	...	
											352,355	...	...	
											228,765	...	...	
Total Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	
Perennial Canals—Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	
Ditto—Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of May 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras.	Ganjam	14 7	14 7	10 3	...	...	...	19 4	19 4	17 8	24 4	24 4	26 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	41 0	35 2	38 1	40 0	33 3	40 0	388 8	388 8	388 8	13 8	13 8	15 5	Ganjam	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam	17 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	11 2	14 7	14 7	13 6	23 8	23 8	25 9	23 8	23 8	33 7	28 3	28 2	30 9	33 6	33 6	39 9	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	12 6	12 6	11 7	...	...	...	20 8	19 8	16 8	22 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	39 1	38 2	30 9	28 6	28 6	35 0	243 0	243 0	161 3	18 7	18 7	18 7	Godavery		
	Kistna	14 7	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	19 4	19 4	17 0	21 2	21 2	19 6	20 7	20 7	25 0	...	...	...	35 3	35 3	35 3	28 6	28 6	35 0	129 3	129 3	129 3	18 4	18 4	18 4	Kistna		
	Nellore	12 6	10 8	11 7	...	...	...	14 3	14 1	13 9	16 0	16 0	16 0	32 2	30 7	23 0	...	...	...	38 7	31 8	28 2	23 4	24 7	25 5	74 5	74 5	77 3	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	14 7	14 7	12 5	...	...	...	14 4	13 6	11 5	16 6	15 8	12 4	22 0	22 0	20 5	29 0	29 0	25 4	28 5	27 0	26 2	29 2	28 4	23 2	243 0	243 0	243 0	14 4	14 4	16 2	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	16 3	16 3	13 4	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 2	14 6	14 6	13 5	23 7	26 8	28 8	23 5	24 4	26 3	29 1	31 0	30 3	30 3	30 3	27 2	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 1	15 5	16 1	Bellary		
	Kurnool	14 9	15 2	14 6	...	...	...	14 5	14 9	12 8	15 7	15 7	13 6	23 3	24 7	28 8	21 2	23 1	25 0	21 9	22 6	25 8	26 2	25 2	25 9	223 6	202 2	176 9	14 8	14 8	14 8	Kurnool		
	Madras	10 3	10 3	10 6	...	...	...	13 9	14 5	11 2	15 1	15 7	12 4	23 8	23 8	16 8	20 5	20 5	17 9	24 6	23 6	23 6	21 3	21 3	22 0	93 5	93 5	58 9	18 2	18 2	17 9	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 7	16 5	12 0	16 6	17 4	12 8	23 0	21 6	18 7	...	22 4	...	24 7	24 7	24 7	21 4	20 7	21 8	97 2	88 4	81 6	18 6	18 6	18 6	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	13 1	10 5	11 0	...	...	...	16 8	18 1	14 4	18 8	19 2	15 4	25 5	25 5	26 4	...	23 9	19 8	31 6	29 1	28 6	25 6	19 1	19 1	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	15 8	16 4	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	10 1	10 1	9 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	12 6	17 5	17 9	13 1	...	...	20 2	25 0	25 4	17 7	26 6	26 6	29 3	29 3	29 3	20 1	223 6	228 4	246 6	16 6	16 6	19 3	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	10 3	11 8	10 3	...	...	...	16 2	16 2	13 3	...	...	...	31 0	28 4	25 4	23 2	24 3	18 8	29 4	29 4	24 2	24 5	28 0	19 2	194 4	194 4	194 4	16 6	16 8	17 0	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	11 9	11 9	10 6	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	12 2	16 7	16 7	13 0	...	...	18 2	24 1	22 9	19 0	27 5	27 5	27 5	29 3	29 3	19 2	157 9	157 9	145 8	15 4	15 4	16 2	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	10 9	11 3	9 7	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	11 3	16 0	15 6	12 8	24 3	21 1	...	28 7	29 4	22 0	34 1	31 0	23 2	29 4	29 4	20 0	127 3	126 4	121 5	17 3	17 8	17 8	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	8 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	7 5	13 6	13 6	9 1	...	...	...	19 6	19 6	13 1	21 9	21 9	16 4	18 7	18 7	15 6	76 8	76 8	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	13 1	13 1	10 2	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 3	13 8	13 8	11 8	20 4	20 4	18 1	24 3	24 3	18 6	25 0	25 0	22 0	28 0	27 2	17 0	121 5	121 5	121 5	12 5	12 5	14 7	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	11 4	11 4	8 5	...	...	...	9 6	10 4	8 8	10 4	11 2	9 6	15 4	18 5	12 8	12 6	16 8	11 2	17 3	18 0	15 8	16 6	16 6	12 4	121 5	121 5	189 0	11 0	11 0	10 1	Nilgiris		
	Salem	13 3	13 3	11 8	...	...	...	16 5	15 7	13 2	17 4	17 4	14 1	23 8	22 8	19 1	24 6	23 2	21 7	28 5	28 5	25 5	29 2	30 1	17 2	145 8	145 8	138 5	14 6	15 5	14 6	Salem		
	South Canara	12 5	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 6	10 7	11 6	14 7	14 7	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 5	22 0	21 1	19 2	20 2	14 1	89 9	89 9	85 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	South Canara		
	Malabar	11 5	11 5	10 8	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	12 1	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 2	18 2	22 6	21 0	21 0	16 0	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 4	14 4	17 1	Malabar		
Bombay.	Bombay	11 12	10 7	13 4	23 1	23 7	18 9	7 12	7 7	...	12 2	11 13	14 5	20 4	20 4	21 4	19 0	20 7	30 2	14 1	14 1	10 10	16 14	16 14	14 10	68 4	68 4	75 1	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad	18 15	19 2	15 12	32 0	32 0	29 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 5	13 8	11 0	24 10	24 8	22 0	23 12	23 8	...	...	...	...	22 5	22 4	18 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	15 4	15 4	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	...	12 5	13 5	...	29 1	32 0	...	20 0	21 5	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	...	106 11	106 11	...	16 13	17 5	...	Kaira		
	Surat	13 6	13 6	...	12 5	10 10	7 6	8 3	8 11	9 3	10 10	10 10	14 12	17 6	17 6	17 6	16 6	16 6	18 8	...	...	...	14 13	14 6	13 6	101 12	100 0	111 0	13 6	13 6	12 4	Surat		
	Broach	14 8	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	...	11 8	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Broach		
	Tanna	12 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	13 0	70 0	80 0	71 1	14 0	14 0	15 0	Tanna		
	Kolaba	11 6	13 5	11 6	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	7 10	13 5	14 2	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	30 5	30 5	...	16 8	16 15	...	130 0	130 0	140 0	18 3	18 3	...	Kolaba		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	16 10	150 0	150 0	150 0	14 7	14 7	12 11	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Nasik	15 8	17 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	28 0	25 9	...	24 0	25 8	...	35 0	35 0	...	20 8	21 4	...	128 0	128 0	...	15 6	16 4	...	Nasik		
	Ahmadnagar	18 6½	18 11	24 0	...	...	...	8 13½	8 11	...	9 13½	9 7½	...	35 1	38 6½	...	29 0½	31 2	...	...	...	...	23 0½	23 12½	...	106 10½	106 11	100 0	11 6½	14 0	...	Ahmadnagar		
	Poona	14 15	14 15	...	10 3	10 3	...	11 0	11 0	...	12 4	12 4	...	28 4	28 4	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	19 9	19 9	...	95 0	95 0	...	13 6	13 6	...	Poona		
	Sholapur	19 7	20 13	21 12	...	...	...	13 5	14 0	12 15	15 5	15 13	14 12	26 8	28 7	35 0	30 12	33 1	33 4	...	...	...	25 1	25 8	19 4	106 10	109 11	120 0	14 4	14 4	14 0	Sholapur		
	Kaladgi	24 3	24 3	18 8	...	...	...	13 13	13 14	10 0	15 1	15 1	11 0	30 12	30 12	27 0	29 11	31 11	27 0	...	...	...	21 9	20 9	14 0	110 0	110 0	...	12 14	13 5	14 8	Kaladgi		
	Satara	18 11	18 11	...	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	...	14 5	14 5	...	26 10	26 10	...	25 14	25 14	...	...	...	...	22 1	22 1	...	146 4	166 6	...	14 9	16 0	...	Satara		
	Belgaum	22 11	22 6	16 0	...	...	...	16 5	16 0	14 0	17 5	17 0	14 8	22 5	22 1	19 8	24 0	24 0	22 0	30 5	30 1	26 0	18 8	18 3	13 8	155 8	155 8	150 0	17 0	16 8	17 0	Belgaum		
	Dharwar	27 3	27 4	21 0	...	...	...	14 2	14 15	11 0	21 14	22 1	15 0	29 12	28 13	24 0	29 3	31 1	25 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	21 1	21 9	13 8	92 12	92 12	92 12	19 0	19 0	18 3	Dharwar		
	Ratnagiri	11 10	12 15	11 10	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 6	12 15	12 15	15 18	...	17 8	17 8	18 3	18 3	19 8	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	16 6	16 6	...	10 Bdls.	10 Bdls.	9 Bdls.	20 14	20 14	20 14	Ratnagiri		
	Kanara (Karwar)	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Panch Mahals (Godhra)		
	Aden	...	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	...	...	8 0	...	...	16 0	...	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	...	...	71 3	...	...	32 0	...	...	Aden		
	Asirgarh	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	31 0	30 0	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	Asirgarh		
	Baroda	12 2	12 2	...	17 1½	16 5	...	8 8½	8 11	...	13 10½	14 0	...	20 8	20 8	16 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	17 7	...	160 0	80 0	...	15 6	15 9½	...	Baroda		
	Disa	19 1	18 1½	16 3½	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	34 0	39 2½	22 8	37 0	36 5½	21 8	...	...	...	20 7	20 4	20 4½	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa		
	Nimach	14 0	14 8	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	16 8	17 4	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	28 0	38 0	...	Nimach		
	Nasirabad	17 0	17 0	15 0	23 15½	23 14½	19 1¼	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	22 0	21 6½	23 0	...	...	...	22 6	23 11	19 9½	100 0	100 0	100 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	Nasirabad		
	Rajkot	15 8	14 10	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	11 0	10 0	...	26 0	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	45 0	45 0	...	64 0	64 0	...	Rajkot		
	Upper Sind Frontier	24 0	24 0	20 0	32 0	29 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	34 0	32 0	32 0	Upper Sind Frontier		
	Karachi	14 0	14 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	124 0	135 0	142 0	61 0	61 0	60 0	Karachi		
	Haidarabad	No return received																														Haidarabad		
	Shikarpur	20 0	20 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	24 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 8	14 8	16 0	24 8	24 8	23 0	26 3	26 10	...	27 0	...	0	23 0	23 0	18 0	280 0	200 0	240 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	Shikarpur		
	Thur and Parkur	19 0	19 0	15 0	...	...	24 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	18 8	18 3	13	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Thur and Parkur		
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																															*Western Districts.*		
	Burdwan	17 8*a*	20 0	12 8	24 0	25 0	19 8	15 8	17 8	13 8	17 0	18 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	22 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Burdwan		
	Bancoorah	19 0*b*	19 0	13 4	26 0	26 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	11 4	17 8	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	14 8	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 8	8 8	7 [illegible]	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	21 0*c*	22 8	13 8	25 0	30 0	...	15 0	17 0	10 0	18 0	21 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	13 8	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	18 0*d* to 20 0	18 0 to 20 0	24 0 to 26 4	24 0 to 26 0	17 0 to 20 0	9 0 to 9 8	9 0 to 9 8	9 0 to 9 0	15 0 to 15 8	15 8 to 15 8	16 0 to 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0 to 20 0	13 0 to 14 0	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Hooghly		
	Howrah	17 8	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Howrah		
	Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta	17 0	16 0	12 4	26 0	22 0	14 12	11 0	11 0	9 0	15 8	15 8	11 8	18 8	18 8	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	14 12*e* to 18 12	14 0 to 18 14	10 to 11 10	26 8*e* to 32 0	to 20 0	16 0	8 0*f*	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 12	13 5	100 0	105 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	18 5	18 5	5 5	5 5	26 5	22 8	13 5	13 5	5 0	13 15	13 15	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 5	26 5	15 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	8 7	Nuddea		
	Jessore	18 8*g*	20 8	5 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	5 0	18 4	18 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	26 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160	8 0	8 0	7 0	Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	24 0*h* to 28 0	25 0 to 28 0	13 [illegible] to 16 0	35 0*e* to 40 0	to 20 0	to 13 0	12 0 to 12 8	9 4 to 9 4	to 18 0	15 0 to 16 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0 to 29 0	26 0	16 0	120 0	130 0	120 0 0	0 to 0	8 8	8 8	Moorshedabad		

a In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 23 seers, barley 32 to 40 seers, best rice 13 to 19·8 seers common rice 1[illegible] to 21 seers, and gram 17-4 to 26 seers, per rupee.
b In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 22 seers, barley 29 to 40 seers, best rice 15 to 20 seers, common rice 17 to 21 seers, maize 30 to 34 seers, and gram 17 to 19 seers, per rupee.
c In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16-8 to 25-6 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 13 to 21-4 seers, common rice 18 to 22-8 seers, and gram 21 to 25-8 seers, per rupee.
d In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 21 seers, best rice 9 to 9-8 seers, common rice 12 to 19 seers, and gram 16 to 25 seers, per rupee.
e In the interior only.
f In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 7-4 to 8 seers, common rice 12-8 to 20 seers, and gram 18-12 to 21 seers, per rupee.
g In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 26 seers, best rice 13 to 19 seers, common rice 14-4 to 22 seers, and gram 11 to 32 seers, per rupee.
h In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 24 seers, best rice 11 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 22-8 seers, and gram 35 to 38 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Dinagepore ...	17 0	16 0	9 8	17 0	16 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	7 12	28 0	28 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	25 0	26 8	12 8	50 0	45 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	8 12	22 0	22 0	9 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	15 0
	Rajshahye ...	20 0 to 24 6	20 10 to 25 5	12 0 to 14 4	37 8	37 8	24 6	18 0	18 12	8 0	19 4 to 21 0	19 8 to 21 9	10 14 to 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	25 10½	25 4	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 6	19 15	22 8	7 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	18 0	20 8	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	12 0	12 0	6 0	24 0	26 4	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	22 0	22 8	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	4 8	6 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	12 0	13 3	6 6	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	7 0	23 0	23 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	16 0	15 4	12 8	35 0	42 8	20 0	16 0	18 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	23 0	23 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	18 0	17 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing ...	13 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	12 8	22 8	22 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	24 0	20 0	15 8	33 0	30 0	18 0	10 0	10 8	11 4	22 0	24 0	13 0	...	...	18 0	27 0	25 0	18 0
	Gya ...	24 8*o*	23 12	11 8	36 0	37 8	15 0	11 0	11 8	8 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	18 8*p*	18 0	14 0	30 0	28 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	21 0*o*	22 0	16 8	30 0	30 0	18 0
	Mozufferpore ...	20 0	19 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	6 0	17 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	20 0	19 0	14 8	31 8	28 0	16 12	9 0	9 0	7 0	23 0	23 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	25 0*q*	22 0	10 0	40 0	37 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 8	19 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	21 0	21 0	17 8	31 5	31 5	19 9	12 6	12 6	8 4	16 8	15 7	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	21 7*r*	21 7	13 14	37 14	37 14	18 15	17 11	17 11	9 7	20 3	18 15	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	30 0	28 0	12 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	17 8*s*	18 0	11 0	35 0	...	...	17 8	18 0	10 0	20 0	22 0	11 0	40 0*e* to 45 0	16 0 to 45 0	16 0 to 28 0	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	20 0	20 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	20 8*t*	21 0	11 0	27 0	32 0	13 8	12 0	12 0	8 0	19 6	21 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	19 0	20 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	18 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	17 0*u*	17 0	12 0	38 0	38 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	16 0*e*	16 0	40 0	...	...	...
Assam.	Sylhet ...	12 0	13 0	9 0	12 8	12 0	8 0	14 0	14 14	15 0	18 6	19 8	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...	9 2	8 14	9 6	...	...	...	12 4	13 5	12 4	16 0	16 13	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá ...	26 10	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	12 8	11 0	12 0	16 0	22 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp ...	20 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	13 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	6 8	6 0	16 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	9 0	9 0	6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	21 0	20 0	19 0	32 0	30 0	28 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	15 0	15 0	12 8	...	...	20 0	26 0	26 0	16 0
	Saháranpur ...	24 13	25 14	21 0	38 12	37 3	29 2	9 11	9 11	8 10	14 8	14 0	11 14	23 11	22 10	23 11	25 14	30 3	17 4
	Muzaffarnagar ...	24 12	24 12	21 8	39 5	39 5	30 12	6 1	6 1	6 1	13 3	13 12	11 0	24 3	26 6	24 3	24 3	24 3	19 13
	Meerut ...	23 2½	23 3	21 0½	33 10	35 3	26 12	6 4	6 8	6 12	15 0	15 0	12 7½	22 6	25 0	22 1	25 0	25 0	20 0
	Bulandshahr ...	25 0	25 0	22 0	34 0	35 0	26 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	24 0	26 0	21 0	27 0	26 0	20 0
	Aligarh ...	26 8	26 0	19 8	35 0	35 0	24 0	7 8	8 0	6 8	16 0	16 0	11 0	24 0	25 0	18 8	20 0	23 0	16 8
	Kumaun ...	12 8	12 8	11 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

s In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, best rice 23 seers, common rice 24-8 seers, and gram 20 seers, per rupee.
t In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 25 seers, and gram 8 to 11-1 seers, per rupee.
u In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 28 seers, barley 42-8 seers, best rice 18 to 19 seers, common rice 19-8 to 21 seers, and gram 27 seers, per rupee.
v In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 25 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, and gram 12 to 25 seers, per rupee.
m In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 18 to 19-2 seers, common rice 19-2 to 20 seers, paddy 30 to 40 seers, and gram 12 seers, per rupee.
n In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 seers, best rice 8-8 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram 10 seers, per rupee.
o In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 26-12 seers, barley 38 seers, best rice 19-12 seers, common rice 21-12 seers, and gram 33 seers, per rupee.
p In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 19 seers, barley 27 seers, best rice 8-8 seers, common rice 20 seers, great millet 24 seers, maize 28 seers, and gram 23 seers, per rupee.

India for the 1st half of May 1875 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	...	...	15 0	16 0	12 12	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Dinagepore ...		
...	...	...	25 0	27 8	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Maldah ...		
...	...	...	26 4	15 0 to 26 4	15 0 to 16 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 15½	7 15½	7 4	Rajshahye ...		
...	...	...	15 0	14 1	15 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 2	Rungpore ...		
...	...	...	16 8	19 8	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	Bograh ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 4	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 8	8 8	Pubna ...		
8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	Darjeeling ...		
...	...	...	12 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 1	6 5	Jalpáiguri ...		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	16 0	18 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Dacca ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	Furreedpore ...		
...	...	...	16 0	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge ...		
...	...	...	13 12	13 8	13 4	...	...	...	8 4	8 0	7 12	Mymensing ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong* ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Noakhally* ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tipperah* ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong Hill Tracts* ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hill Tipperah* ...		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	30 0	29 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	Patna ...		
...*e*	...	...	25 0	24 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	5 12	Gya ...		
...	...	...	29 8	29 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Shahabad ...		
28 0	28 0	...	23 0	23 0	12 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Mozufferpore ...		
26 0	25 0	15 0	27 8	26 8	16 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	7 0	Sarun ...		
37 0	37 0	14 0	25 8	25 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	6 8	Chumparun ...		
...	...	...	27 3	26 2	17 8	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 5	7 8	6 8	Monghyr ...		
28 0*e* to 35 0	28 0 to 35 0	12 0 to 12 12	23 5	23 5	15 12	151 8	151 8	176 12	8 3	8 3	7 4	Bhaugulpore ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Purneah ...		
40 0*e*	60 0	...	18 0	18 0	11 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
												Orissa.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack* ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pooree* ...		
...	...	...	10 8	11 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Balasore ...		
												Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.		
36 0	36 0	16 8	21 12	21 0	12 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	6 0	Hazáribágh ...		
40 0	40 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	12 8	180 0	180 0	160 0	6 8	7 0	5 0	Lohardugga ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	Singbhoom ...		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	12 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Maunbhoom ...		
													Assam.	
...	...	...	15 0	13 4	12 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Sylhet ...		
...	...	...	10 0	12 13	11 13	64 0	64 0	64 0	7 13	7 9	6 15	Cachar ...		
...	...	...	12 0	14 0	13 0	128 0	160 0	128 0	8 0	8 8	7 0	Goálpárá ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	Gáro Hills ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp ...		
...	...	...	7 0	6 13	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	5 8	Darrang ...		
...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	5 8	Nowgong ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Sibságar ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Khásí and Jaintiá Hills ...		
...	...	...	4 0	4 0	6 6	40 0	40 0	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nága Hills ...		
													N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	22 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...		
...	...	...	32 5	33 6	29 14	129 0	129 0	129 0	8 10	8 10	8 5	Saháranpur ...		
...	...	...	29 11	30 13	26 6	110 0	110 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
...	...	...	28 7½	29 15	24 15½	110 0	100 0	125 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut ...		
...	...	...	32 0	34 0	24 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Bulandshahr ...		
...	...	...	34 0	34 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Aligarh ...		
...	...	...	14 8	14 8	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Kumaun ...		

q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 25-8 seers, barley 32 to 50 seers, best rice 10-12 to 18-13 seers, common rice 17 to 22 seers, lesser millet 15 to 40 seers, maize 29 to 35 seers, and gram 16 to 30 seers, per rupee.
r In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 24 to 30 seers, barley 26 to 32 seers, best rice 18 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 22 seers, and gram 17 to 24 seers, per rupee.
s In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 26 seers, barley 12-4 to 45 seers, best rice 16 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 26 seers, maize 30 to 45 seers, and gram 16 to 35 seers, per rupee.
t In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 seers, barley 25 to 31 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 21 to 24-8 seers, lesser millet 35 seers, maize 29 to 30 seers, and gram 21 to 30 seers, per rupee.
u In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 30 seers, barley 16 to 33 seers, best rice 16 to 24 seers, common rice 18 to 25 seers, and gram 14 to 20 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-Grains throughout India for the 1st half of May 1875 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
N. W. Provinces —*contd.*	Garhwál	21 0	21 0	14 8	27 8	22 8	15 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	14 4	14 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor	20 4	20 4	19 11	28 2	29 13	28 2	11 4	11 4	9 9	14 3	14 1	10 11	20 4	21 6	18 0	21 6	22 8	15 12
	Moradabad	21 10	9 6	18 7	34 6	34 6	26 14	8 12	8 12	8 2	16 14	16 14	11 9	22 8	21 4	21 4	25 0	27 8	15 0
	Budaun	27 0	24 9½	18 0	38 6½	36 0	22 12½	9 9½	9 9½	9 9½	15 9½	16 12½	12 0	...	28 12½	...	15 14½	18 4½	10 12½
	Bareilly	23 7	22 13	17 3	35 0	35 0	22 8	6 4	6 4	6 4	17 8	18 2	11 14	27 8	28 12	16 4	20 0	20 0	13 12
	Sháhjahánpur	26 6	26 0	19 14	40 0	40 0	25 8	7 6	7 9	8 0	18 8	21 0	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tarái Pergunnahs	13 12	22 8	18 2	40 0	40 0	27 8	10 0	10 0	8 12	17 8	17 8	11 4	...	25 0	...	...	25 0	...
	Muttra	22 0	23 0	19 8	31 8	32 0	26 0	7 8	7 0	7 4	14 8	15 8	10 8	28 0	30 0	21 0	28 0	30 0	13 8
	Agra	20 15½	21 5	16 2¼	30 3½	33 8½	22 13	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	28 0	29 0	23 0	25 12½	28 12¼	11 2
	Farukhabad	22 0	22 0	16 8	29 9	30 4	22 0	7 8	7 0	7 9	16 2	14 8	12 6	...	30 4	...	28 14	28 14	...
	Mainpuri	24 8	25 0	19 8	32 0	32 0	25 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah	22 8	21 0	17 0	26 8	26 8	20 8	6 8	6 8	5 8	13 0	12 8	11 8	23 8	23 0	19 8	23 8	23 8	15 0
	Etah	26 8	26 8	19 4	35 0	35 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalaun	22 8	22 0	17 8	22 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	16 0
	Jhánsi	20 5	21 0	17 0	29 10	32 0	21 12	9 8	9 8	9 8	15 0	15 0	13 0	23 8	23 8	17 0	21 0	21 0	16 0
	Lalitpur	21 8	21 12	19 0	31 0	31 0	25 8	10 4	10 0	9 0	13 8	14 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Cawnpore	23 0	22 8	17 0	29 0	29 0	22 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fatehpur	24 0	23 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	21 0	9 8	9 8	7 8	21 8	21 8	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda	22 12	22 8	17 8	26 8	27 0	18 2	9 8	9 8	11 2	19 0	18 8	12 6	23 4	23 4	...	22 0	22 0	...
	Allahabad	21 0	20 4	14 0	27 8	27 8	18 4	8 8	8 8	7 0	18 0	17 0	12 0	27 0	27 4	17 0	26 8	25 14	17 0
	Hamírpur	22 8	22 0	16 14	26 0	24 12	18 8	9 8	9 8	7 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	24 12	24 12	20 0	22 0	23 8	16 0
	Jaunpur	24 0	24 0	17 4	33 14	32 7	22 4	7 12	7 12	10 9	19 12	19 12	11 4	25 6	26 13	...	21 3	21 3	11 4
	Gorakhpur	26 4	26 4	14 7	42 0	38 8	19 4	15 12	15 12	8 12	21 0	19 4	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Basti	25 10	25 0	14 1	37 8	37 8	16 14	10 0	9 6	8 3	17 8	17 8	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	21 6	20 10	14 12	31 12	31 0	21 6	11 13	11 13	8 14	17 11	17 11	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mirzapur	21 0	20 8	14 8	28 0	29 0	20 0	8 0	9 0	7 8	16 0	16 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	18 0
	Benares	20 8	19 15	13 8	27 5	26 4	19 0	8 6	8 6	7 0	14 11	14 11	9 0	...	21 0	17 0	...	...	14 0
	Ghazipur	19 5	19 5	14 13	28 5	28 5	20 9½	7 11	7 11	6 7	18 0	18 0	11 9½	23 8	23 3	18 0	23 3	23 3	16 12
Panjab.	Delhi	23 0	24 0	20 0	32 0	34 0	25 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	26 0	28 0	18 0
	Gurgáon	22 0	24 0	20 8	31 8	40 0	25 8	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	28 0	30 0	22 0	29 0	30 0	21 0
	Karnál	25 0	24 0	23 0	38 0	38 0	33 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 8	12 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	24 0	20 0
	Hissár	22 8	21 0	22 0	30 6	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	27 0	29 0	30 0	24 0	26 0	25 0
	Rohtak	23 0	25 0	19 0	32 0	34 0	26 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	26 0	24 0	26 0	27 0	22 0	
	Sirsa	23 4	23 0	22 0	35 4	35 0	32 4	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	27 4	28 4	24 0
	Umballa	25 8	25 0	24 4	33 0	33 0	30 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	12 0	25 0	27 0	26 0	20 0	24 0	20 0
	Ludhiána	26 8	26 8	25 0	41 0	42 0	31 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	33 0	33 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	24 0
	Simlá	18 0	20 0	17 0	26 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	11 0	24 0	...	20 0	18 0	17 0	17 0
	Jullundur	25 0	25 8	23 8	40 0	48 0	36 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	40 0	42 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	16 0
	Hushiárpúr	26 0	27 0	26 8	36 0	40 0	34 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	32 0	36 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Kángra	21 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar	27 0	26 0	25 0	40 0	37 8	34 0	...	...	...	13 8	12 0	12 0	28 0	38 0	21 0	27 0	27 4	20 0
	Siálkot	24 8	24 8	23 0	32 0	33 0	30 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	32 0	17 0	34 0	38 0	19 0
	Gurdáspúr	29 0	30 0	28 0	40 0	44 0	35 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	36 0	40 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Lahore	24 0	24 0	23 0	38 0	43 0	35 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 0	27 0	32 0	23 0	26 0	28 0	18 0
	Ferozepore	25 8	27 0	25 0	38 0	43 0	35 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	32 0	31 0	23 0	28 0	34 0	28 0
	Gujránwála	29 12	24 8	22 8	40 0	40 0	37 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 0	26 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	20 0
	Ráwalpindi	31 0	29 8	14 12	36 0	36 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	30 0	28 0	24 0	40 0	37 0	18 0
	Jhelum	29 8	29 8	21 0	37 0	37 0	27 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	36 0	36 0	22 0	38 0	40 0	20 0
	Gujrát	24 8	26 0	14 12	38 0	48 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 0	26 0	32 0	22 0	31 0	36 0	21 8
	Shahpúr	30 8	30 8	24 0	48 0	53 0	39 0	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	25 8	40 0	40 0	22 0
	Mooltan	21 0	21 8	18 8	32 0	32 0	27 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 8	26 0	26 0	18 0	30 0	31 0	21 0
	Jhang	26 0	26 0	23 8	31 0	34 0	31 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	20 0	30 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	25 0
	Montgomery	23 0	22 0	19 0	29 0	29 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh	Return not received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dera Ismail Khán	37 8	40 0	25 0	60 0	62 8	40 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	62 8	62 8	40 0	56 4	55 0	40 0
	Dera Ghazi Khán	25 0	25 0	20 0	37 8	37 8	29 6	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	45 0	22 4	41 4	41 5	31 4
	Bannú	56 4	53 2	35 4	81 4	100 0	56 4	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 2	62 8	60 0	45 0	62 8	62 0	32 8
	Pesháwar	23 6	23 11	17 14	35 12	39 10	36 6	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	13 0	31 3	34 7	22 1	28 9	33 13	22 1
	Kohát	31 14	30 10	20 6	61 3	61 3	47 3	...	...	...	17 14	17 14	15 5	40 13	38 4	29 5	45 14	45 14	33 2
	Hazárá	23 0	28 8	17 0	38 0	36 0	24 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	27* 0	27* 0	21* 0	25 0	25 0	19 0
Oudh.	Lucknow	25 8	25 8	17 8	31 0	30 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	18 0	18 8	12 8	31 0	30 0	21 0	32 0	22 8	17 0
	Unáo	25 8	24 8	17 5	30 0	31 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	12 5	21 0	21 0	...	20 0	17 0	...
	Bára Banki	25 0	25 0	14 14	32 0	32 0	17 8	7 0	7 0	6 1	18 0	16 0	9 12	26 0	26 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	12 4
	Sítápur	28 8	27 0	18 8	40 2	39 0	39 0	21 8	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hardui	27 0	27 3	17 13	37 8	38 15	23 7	6 9	6 9	6 9	15 0	15 0	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kheri	29 0	26 0	19 6	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	18 0	21 0	13 12	...	34 0	23 0	...	...	22 8
	Fyzabad	25 8	24 11	15 8	33 2	32 7	20 10	14 1	14 2	7 15	18 5	18 0	10 14	...	...	18 0	20 0	19 8	15 8
	Bharaich	29 0	31 0	26 8	48 0	47 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	21 0	22 0	10 4	36 0	36 0	17 0	...	...	...
	Gonda	28 14	27 9	15 12	29 11	40 0	18 10	20 2	19 0	10 0	20 8	19 6	11 4	32 0	36 4	16 6	18 0	18 2	14 0
	Rái Bareli	26 12	26 4	17 12	35 0	34 0	21 4	21 4	21 4	12 8	22 0	22 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sultánpur	25 0	24 8	17 8	35 8	35 8	22 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	22 0	22 4	13 0	31 0	31 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	16 0
	Pratábgarh	26 14	25 7	17 13	35 13	35 14	22 9	18 10	18 6	10 8	22 8	22 11	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	11 4	10 0	8 0	240 0	200 0	160 0	6 9	6 14	6 0	Garhwál ...	N. W. Provinces —*contd.*	
...	...	...	25 5	26 7	23 10	112 8	112 8	112 8	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
...	...	...	27 8	28 2	21 14	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 6	Moradabad ...		
...	...	...	36 0	33 9½	22 12½	192 0	192 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Budaun ...		
...	...	...	31 4	30 10	20 0	150 0	150 0	137 8	9 6	9 6	9 6	Bareilly ...		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	20 6	155 0	155 0	162 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sháhjahánpur ...		
...	...	...	27 8	27 8	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	30 8	32 0	26 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Muttra ...		
...	...	...	27 9	30 0¼	22 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 12	8 8	Agra ...		
...	...	...	28 2	29 0	20 10	160 0	160 0	165 0	9 0	8 14	6 8	Farukhabad ...		
...	...	...	28 8	30 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mainpuri ...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 8	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Etáwah ...		
...	...	...	31 0	31 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Etah ...		
...	...	...	27 8	27 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
...	...	...	22 13	29 14	18 10½	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 6	Jhánsi ...		
...	...	...	25 4	25 8	22 4	240 0	240 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Lalitpur ...		
...	...	...	27 8	28 0	21 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Cawnpore ...		
...	...	...	31 0	30 0	21 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Fatehpur ...		
...	...	...	28 8	28 8	21 10	171 4	171 4	180 8	11 4	11 4	10 12	Bánda ...		
...	...	...	28 8	27 12	19 0	120 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Allahabad ...		
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	21 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur ...		
...	...	...	32 7	31 12	20 2	197 12	197 12	169 8	8 6	8 1	7 8	Jaunpur ...		
...	...	...	29 12	28 12	15 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	6 12	6 12	6 0	Gorakhpur ...		
...	...	...	27 8	26 4	15 15	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 4	6 9	6 6½	Basti ...		
...	...	...	23 9	23 9	17 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	Azamgarh ...		
...	...	...	29 0	28 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Mirzapur ...		
...	...	...	25 3	25 3	18 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	6 4	6 4	6 0	Benares ...		
...	...	...	28 5	26 6	19 5	180 4	180 4	206 0	7 6	7 6	7 1½	Ghazipur ...		
...	...	...	28 0	29 8	24 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 4	8 4	7 12	Delhi *a* ...	Panjab.	*References.*
...	...	...	29 0	30 0	25 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Gurgáon *b* ...		*a.* Wheat, barley, bájra, and gram rising.
...	...	...	34 0	33 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 14	8 8	Karnál *c* ...		*b.* Prices rising.
...	...	...	28 8	29 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár *d* ...		*c.* Wheat and gram falling; rice and bájra rising.
...	...	...	28 0	30 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Rohtak *a* ...		*d.* Wheat falling; barley, bájra, and jowár rising.
...	...	...	34 0	34 0	32 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	Sirsa *e* ...		*e.* Nearly stationary.
...	...	...	39 0	37 0	31 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Umballa *f* ...		*f.* Bájra and jowár rising.
...	...	...	33 0	33 0	30 8	90 0	90 0	95 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Ludhiána *e* ...		*g.* Wheat and gram rising; barley, rice, and bájra falling.
...	...	...	23 0	26 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Simlá *g* ...		*h.* Wheat, barley, jowár, and gram rising.
...	...	...	33 0	36 0	30 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 12	9 8	Jullundur *h* ...		*i* Wheat and gram falling; rice rising.
...	...	...	32 0	35 0	31 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Hushiárpúr *h* ...		*j.* Wheat, barley, and rice falling; jowár and gram rising.
...	...	...	26 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra *i* ...		*k.* Barley, bájra jowár, and gram rising.
...	...	...	31 0	33 12	32 8	110 0	115 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 2	Amritsar *j* ...		*l* Wheat, barley, bájra, and jowár rising.
...	...	...	28 0	29 8	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Siálkot *k* ...		*m.* Bájra, jowár, and gram rising.
...	...	...	36 0	42 0	35 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Gurdáspúr *h* ...		*n.* Wheat, bájra, jowár, and gram falling.
...	...	...	30 0	33 0	26 0	110 0	110 0	95 0	10 2	10 2	10 0	Lahore *k* ...		*o.* Bájra, and gram rising.
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	32 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Ferozepore *l* ...		*p.* Barley and gram rising.
...	...	...	30 0	32 0	35 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Gujránwála *m* ...		*r.* Wheat and gram falling.
...	...	...	40 0	39 0	21 8	140 0	140 0	110 0	10 8	10 12	10 8	Ráwalpindi *n* ...		*s.* Wheat, barley, and gram rising; bájra falling.
...	...	...	29 0	31 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum *o* ...		*t.* Jowár rising.
...	...	...	28 0	30 0	30 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	12 11	10 10	Gujrát *b* ...		*u.* Wheat and jowár falling; barley rising.
...	...	...	40 0	49 0	36 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr *p* ...		*v.* Wheat and jowár falling; gram rising.
...	...	...	25 0	29 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Mooltan *o* ...		*w.* Wheat rising; barley falling.
...	...	...	29 0	32 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Jhang *k* ...		
...	...	...	30 8	29 0	28 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery *r* ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Return	not re	ceived	Muzaffargarh ...		
...	...	...	52 8	57 8	38 12	112 0	112 0	125 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dera Ismail Khán *s* ...		
...	...	...	35 7	36 1	18 2	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 8	33 12	28 12	Dera Ghazi Khán *t* ...		
...	...	...	59 6	61 4	47 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú *u* ...		
...	...	...	32 8	34 7	23 6	104 0	110 0	104 0	57 3	57 2	55 14	Pesháwar *k* ...		
...	...	...	40 13	47 3	33 2	204 0	204 0	204 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát *v* ...		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazárá *w* ...		
34 0	32 0	25 0	30 0	29 8	19 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	*Description of Lesser Millets.*
...	...	...	29 8	31 0	21 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	9 0	8 5	Unáo ...		
34 0	34 0	17 8	30 0	29 8	16 10	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	Bára Banki ...		Kodon.
...	...	30 0	33 0	35 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Sítápur ...		
...	...	...	31 14	31 14	19 0	192 8	192 8	192 8	8 0	8 0	7 5	Hardui ...		Ditto.
36 0	36 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	Kheri ...		Murhwa.
21 3	27 8	15 8	31 5	30 15	19 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Fyzabad ...		* Kodon. † Murhwa.
45 0*	45 0*	16 0†	42 0	42 0	19 0	260 0	260 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bharaich ...		Batra, Kodon, and Murhwa mixed.
37 15	41 0	20 13	33 2	32 14	15 12	170 0	170 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gonda ...		Sawan.
37 8	...	...	34 0	33 8	22 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Rái Bareli ...		Ditto.
40 0	40 0	24 0	35 0	35 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Sultánpur ...		Birra.
37 8	36 0	19 1	35 0	35 3	21 9	200 0	200 0	190 0	7 13	8 0	6 15	Pratábgarh ...		

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of May 1875 —concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Cornloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Cornloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Cornloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	23 0	24 8	21 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	15 0	13 12	15 0	17 0	36 0	36 0	28 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 8	22 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Nagpur	Central Provinces.		
	Bhandara	24 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	17 0	28 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	24 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 0	Bhandara			
	Chanda	24 9	24 9	23 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	17 1	15 7	38 8	40 0	45 0	...	...	...	28 9	30 2	27 8	480 0	480 0	400 0	9 2	9 2	8 7	Chanda			
	Wardha	28 0	28 0	22 0	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	8 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	50 0	45 0	38 0	...	...	...	23 0	25 0	20 0	200 0	180 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Wardha			
	Balaghat	26 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	30 0	25 0	260 0	260 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Balaghat			
	Jubbulpore	30 0	28 0	20 0	26 0	22 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	12 0	33 0	35 0	18 0	19 0	21 0	14 0	35 0	30 0	...	37 0	34 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	8 4	Jubbulpore			
	Saugor	22 0	21 0	20 4	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	25 0	22 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Saugor			
	Damoh	23 12	25 0	21 12	32 0	35 0	35 0	16 0	16 8	11 0	18 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 8	29 0	26 4	260 0	280 0	400 0	7 12	8 0	7 4	Damoh			
	Seoni	36 0	36 0	30 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	25 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Seoni			
	Mandla	35 0	32 0	23 0	...	...	...	15 0	17 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	25 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	20 0	45 0	40 0	32 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Mandla			
	Betul	29 0	28 0	23 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	12 8	32 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	20 0	27 0	26 0	22 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	8 0	8 8	6 8	Betul			
	Chindwara	31 0	30 8	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	12 8	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	23 8	25 0	23 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	250 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chindwara			
	Hoshangabad	20 8	21 8	17 8	...	...	16 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	Hoshangabad			
	Narsinghpur	28 8	27 8	18 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 0	18 0	17 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	26 8	36 0	35 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 0	6 4	6 8	Narsinghpur			
	Nimar	16 10	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	31 0	31 0	...	32 12	32 12	...	21 12	21 12	...	160 0	160 0	...	11 4	12 0	...	Nimar			
	Raipur	48 0	48 0	39 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	18 0	36 0	38 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46 0	48 0	40 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Raipur			
	Sambalpur	24 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	28 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	16 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	6 8	Sambalpur			
	Bilaspur	45 0	52 0	40 0	...	...	...	32 0	28 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	41 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 0	46 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	Bilaspur			
	Upper Godavery	18 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	50 0	48 0	50 0	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	50 0	28 0	26 0	25 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Upper Godavery			
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	17 1	18 0	13 6	...	...	...	8 7	8 5	8 5	12 4	11 8	10 5	23 1	22 7	24 2	27 0	26 0	22 9	28 6	29 5	26 9	20 5	20 0	15 7	136 0	135 0	125 0	10 1	10 9	9 7	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.		
	Bolarum	17 7	17 7	16 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	11 3	11 3	10 5	22 9	22 9	23 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 9	18 9	14 6	112 9	112 9	112 9	10 4	10 4	9 3	Bolarum			
	Chudderghat	13 9	12 5	11 5	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 7	11 5	10 2	9 0	21 5	19 2	20 0	27 0	29 0	27 0	...	...	...	18 2	18 0	13 5	130 0	130 0	109 0	10 2	10 0	9 0	Chudderghat			
	Oomraotee	22 0	21 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	48 0	46 0	38 0	26 2	26 0	15 0	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Oomraotee			
	Akola	22 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	43 0	42 0	32 0	31 0	32 0	28 0	9 8	9 8	12 0	23 0	22 0	20 0	106 5	106 12	64 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	Akola			
	Elichpur	21 0	21 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	42 0	40 0	28 0	30 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	Elichpur			
	Buldana	20 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	13 0	44 0	44 0	32 0	40 0	40 0	28 0	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	Buldana			
	Woon	24 0	24 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	72 0	72 0	45 0	...	...	...	20 5	18 0	15 0	34 0	34 0	18 0	400 0	400 0	300 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Woon			
	Bassim	24 0	21 5	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	14 0	51 5	57 0	53 0	40 0	40 0	28 0	27 0	25 0	24 0	90 0	90 0	64 0	8 5	9 0	7 0	Bassim			
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore — Wholesale	12 7	13 0	11 5	14 0	14 0	12 5	11 7	11 7	10 0	15 5	15 7	11 0	25 0	24 7	22 5	...	...	...	32 5	35 5	35 0	24 0	23 7	18 2	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	11 7	Bangalore — Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.		
	Bangalore — Retail	12 2	12 5	11 2	13 5	13 5	12 0	11 2	11 2	9 7	15 0	15 2	10 7	24 0	24 0	21 5	...	...	...	31 5	34 5	34 0	23 5	23 2	17 7	72 0	72 0	72 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	Bangalore — Retail			
	Kolar — Wholesale	...	...	...	12 9	11 5	9 4	17 7	17 4	13 7	21 6	21 6	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 2	45 3	37 6	30 9	30 9	24 5	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	14 3	Kolar — Wholesale			
	Kolar — Retail	...	...	...	12 3	11 3	9 2	17 4	17 4	13 4	21 1	21 1	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	41 7	44 8	37 1	30 0	30 0	24 0	172 4	172 4	172 4	14 6	14 3	13 8	Kolar — Retail			
	Túmkúr — Wholesale	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	17 0	17 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	14 5	25 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	58 0	58 0	58 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	180 0	180 0	182 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Túmkúr — Wholesale			
	Túmkúr — Retail	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	56 0	56 0	56 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Túmkúr — Retail			
	Mysore — Wholesale	11 2	11 4	11 0	...	...	...	12 3	12 5	11 4	13 0	13 1	12 5	35 0	35 0	...	26 2	26 2	21 0	29 7	29 7	29 3	24 5	24 5	17 3	78 0	78 0	72 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	Mysore — Wholesale			
	Mysore — Retail	11 0	11 2	10 4	...	...	...	12 1	12 3	11 0	12 5	12 7	12 8	34 0	34 0	...	25 2	25 2	20 4	28 7	28 7	28 7	24 1	24 1	17 3	70 0	70 0	65 0	9 4	9 4	10 6	Mysore — Retail			
	Hassan — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan — Wholesale			
	Hassan — Retail	12 5	9 0	12 5	13 7	11 0	13 7	12 5	14 0	12 5	13 7	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 5	38 7	42 0	20 0	21 0	16 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	10 5	9 7	11 0	Hassan — Retail			
	Shimoga — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga — Wholesale			
	Shimoga — Retail	13 0	12 0	9 5	13 0	13 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	18 0	19 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	480 0	480 0	360 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	Shimoga — Retail			
	Kadur — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur — Wholesale			
	Kadur — Retail	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Kadur — Retail			
	Chitaldroog — Wholesale	19 2	19 2	12 4	28 6	21 2	14 8	16 4	16 4	12 2	...	...	13 6	42 0	42 0	42 2	...	...	29 2	50 7	52 1	54 4	29 3	...	24 2	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	Chitaldroog — Wholesale			
	Chitaldroog — Retail	18 0	18 0	10 0	22 0	20 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	11 7	20 0	20 0	12 7	40 0	40 0	34 0	40 0	40 0	28 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	27 0	27 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Chitaldroog — Retail			
	Coorg — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg — Wholesale			
	Coorg — Retail	9 4	8 5	8 2	7 5	9 1	9 0	10 9	10 8	11 6	15 3	16 7	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 3	25 7	34 5	20 7	20 8	15 3	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 9	9 6	11 3	Coorg — Retail			
Rajpootana.	Jaipur	17 0	17 4	...	25 0	25 0	...	6 11	6 11	...	9 0	9 4	...	25 0	27 12	...	22 8	23 8	...	...	...	...	19 8	23 2	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	...	Jaipur	Rajpootana.		
	Kishengurh	16 0	17 0	...	24 0	24 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	9 8	9 8	...	23 0	23 0	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	42 0	43 0	...	Kishengurh			
	Alwar	23 8	25 0	19 0	33 0	35 8	24 10	6 10	6 10	7 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	34 0	38 0	17 0	32 0	36 0	16 0	...	...	...	26 8	32 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	24 8	24 0	24 0	Alwar			
	Bhurtpur (City)	22 0	23 12	18 0	30 8	34 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	11 0	8 0	7 8	26 8	27 0	15 0	25 0	24 8	10 0	29 12	33 4	18 10	29 0	32 0	26 8	100 0	100 0	...	23 0	24 0	21 0	Bhurtpur (City)			
	Kerowli (City)	20 10	20 0	15 15	30 0	30 0	20 15	11 4	11 4	9 6	12 0	12 8	10 0	31 4	30 0	16 4	28 2	28 0	15 0	26 8	26 8	17 0	28 12	30 0	20 15	160 0	160 0	200 0	28 12	30 0	30 0	Kerowli (City)			
	Ajmir	15 4	15 4	14 4	23 0	22 12	19 0	5 0	4 13	5 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	19 8	20 4	14 0	20 0	21 0	13 2	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	18 8	85 0	85 0	95 0	37 8	35 0	40 0	Ajmir			
	Deolie Cantonment	No return received																		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Deolie Cantonment			
	Erinpura	17 0	17 0	15 8	30 0	31 0	22 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	7 8	25 0	25 0	18 4	30 0	30 0	15 8	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	16 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura			
	Sirohi	16 0	15 8	16 0	35 0	35 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	36 0	36 0	21 0	...	...	...	20 8	19 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	65 0	70 0	60 0	Sirohi			
	Aboo	15 10	15 5	13 14	22 0	22 0	17 13	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	7 8	...	...	...	28	27 13	17 13	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	16 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	Aboo			
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	28 0	28 0	26 0	40 0	39 0	42 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 Pie*	6 Pie*	8 Pie*	11 0	12 0	14 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar			
	Meywar	14 10	14 13	13 8	21 14	21 14	19 6	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	7 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	15 8	165 0	165 0	165 0	25 0	25 0	29 1	Meywar			
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	No return received																		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Banswarra (Meywar Agency)			
	Marwar	15 2	15 0	...	24 6	25 0	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	20 10	20 13	...	20 10	21 13	...	...	...	...	14 11	15 13	...	70 0	70 0	...	50 0	50 0	...	Marwar			
	Bikaneer	No return received																		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bikaneer			
	Bundi	18 12	19 4	16 8	26 4	25 0	20 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	26 4	27 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	34 0	32 0	30 0	Bundi			
	Kota	18 8	18 8	15 4	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	23 8	23 8	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	140 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	Kota			
	Tonk	19 0	19 0	15 12	31 12	32 0	20 12	6 0	6 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	31 0	31 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	...	36 0	36 0	38 0	Tonk			
	Jhallawar	16 8	16 0	16 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	19 4	19 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	90 0	100 0	26 8	26 8	27 0	Jhallawar			
	Shahpoora	16 0	16 8	14 6	22 0	22 4	20 6	7 8	7 8	7 8	10 4	10 8	10 1	22 0	21 0	18 0	16 8	17 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	42 0	33 4	Shahpoora			
Central India.	Indore	15 12	15 8	13 12	...	...	...	9 0	8 12	9 4	10 0	9 8	10 8	21 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	18 4	18 0	15 0	96 0	96 0	106 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	Indore	Central India.		
	Gwalior	15 6	15 8	13 5	20 2	20 2	17 2	6 14	6 14	6 6	8 4	8 4	7 5	19 7	19 3	15 8	19 11	18 4	13 11	...	...	...	19 3	19 1	16 11	109 8	100 6	91 4	12 13	12 13	13 5	Gwalior			
	Goona	19 8	20 8	19 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	10 4	9 8	10 8	12 0	11 8	11 12	23 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	26 8	20 8	200 0	200 0	180 0	17 4	18 0	17 0	Goona			
	Rutlam	15 0	15 0	14 12	...	...	...	10 0	9 14	9 4	14 4	14 0	13 8	21 4	21 8	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	21 8	21 0	17 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 8	12 4	Rutlam			
	Baghelkhund (Sutna)	25 8	26 0	18 0	35 0	35 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	24 0	23 0	15 0	28 0	29 0	...	24 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	28 8	29 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 2	7 8	Baghelkhund (Sutna)			

* Per man's load.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 31st MARCH 1875.

CANAL DIVISIONS.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING MARCH 1876. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge in Feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total Area of Irrigation during Current Fasl.	NAVIGATION RETURNS, GANGES CANAL. Principal Items of Traffic. Nature of Traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Zila.	Acres.	RAINFALL. Total from 1st Nov. 1874 to 31st Mar. 1875.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	REMARKS.
Ganges Canal. Northern	10·00	8·21	740	854	26,169	Grains :— Wheat	700	...	12,151	...	Saharanpur	30,454	3·0	5·5	Ganges Canal.—Mean per sec. value of water passing through Solani aqueduct. Cub. ft. 4,870
Meerut	8·30	6·3	969	385	52,669	Gram	...	...	2,963	...	Muzaffarnagar	57,808	1·8	4·7	
Anupshahr	6·80	...	700	482	...	Rice	...	...	205	...	Meerut	93,837	1·4	1·7	Volumes discharged :— per sec.
Bulandshahr	7·35	6·00	972	418	65,923	Paddy or Dhan	11,491	...	...	...	Bulandshahr	62,747	1·3	1·4	Cawnpore Division Tail ... 263
Aligarh	5·50	5·17	994	226	124,142	Bajhar or mixed Grain	...	...	10,284	...	Aligarh	69,827	1·7	2·6	,, Escapes ... 522
Etawah	4·80	2·9	771	746	168,776	Dal	...	...	...	...	Muttra	229	1·2	1·1	Etawah ,, Tail ... 40
Cawnpore	6·20	4·63	958	530	101,871	Juar	...	...	803	...	Agra	20,515	2·2	1·4	,, Escapes ... 204
Total Ganges Canal	...	...	6,104	3,641	529,350	Bajra	...	...	...	...	Etah	18,976	1·1	1·4	1,029
Eastern Jumna Canal	5·20	...	...	...	95,120	Maize (or Indian Corn)	...	...	915	...	Mainpuri	63,989	1·6	2·1	Balance expended ... 3,641
Dun Canals	...	...	...	27	8,400	Total	12,994	...	26,518	...	Fatehgarh	27,298	1·0	1·3	Rabi irrigation continued till end of the month, but only in late sown fields—Demands for sugarcane crops commenced.
Rohilkhand Canals	...	...	...	21	15,674	Cotton	...	...	10,548	...	Etawah	88,513	2·1	1·3	
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	3,534	Oil-seeds	30	...	4,755	...	Cawnpore	90,799	0·1	1·4	Dun Canals.—No remarks.
1st Division, Agra Canal	...	...	...	...	5,350	Salts	36	...	1,806	...	Dehra Dun	8,400	3·6	7·4	Rohilkhand Canals.—No remarks.
2nd do. do.	...	...	...	...	528	Metals	5,689	...	4,401	...	Bijnor	1,391	0·7	4·1	Traffic.—Compared with last month's returns, there is a slight increase in the down grain traffic and also a slight improvement in rafting work. There is a large falling-off in the general traffic as compared with the corresponding period of last year.
						Building Materials	2,788	...	33,964	...	Tarai	2,063	1·2	4·1	
						Firewood	7,200	...	58,187	...	Bareilly	12,220	2·3	2·7	
						Bamboos	...	4,900	...	...	Jhansi	2,531	0·1	1·2	
						Timber	...	23	...	...	Hamirpur	1,003	0·2	0·9	
						Miscellaneous	1,990	20	...	...	Delhi	10	...	...	
						Live-stock	...	...	...	...	Gurgaon	5,340	...	...	
						Grand Total ...	30,727	4,943	157,229	796,434	Total ...	657,956	...	...	
						Total during corresponding period of last year.	25,572	1,703	226,306	1,474,902	Total for the same period last year	579,205	...	...	
						Increase ...	5,155	3,240	...	...	Increase ...	78,751	...	...	
						Decrease ...	...	...	69,077	678,468					
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	657,956										

Allahabad,
The 6th May 1875.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the Gazette of India *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* Calcutta Gazette, *will be included in the* Supplement. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* Gazette *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIRCULAR No. 8 RAILWAY.

Accidents and injuries to life and limb which have occurred on all Railways open for traffic in India during the year 1874.

SIMLA, JUNE 5, 1875.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

READ—

Returns of the number and nature of accidents and injuries to life and limb which have occurred on all Railways open for traffic in India during the year 1874.

OBSERVATIONS.—In the following table the total number of accidents of all kinds connected with the working of the trains on the several Indian Railways, are compared for four consecutive years :—

YEARS.	East Indian.	Eastern Bengal.	Oudh and Rohilkhund.	Punjab and Delhi.	Sindh.	Calcutta and South-Eastern State.	Nulhatee State.	Rajpootana State.	Holkar State.	Madras.	South Indian.	Great Indian Peninsula.	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	TOTAL.
1871 ...	151	2	4	87	51	1	...	...	...	68	2	146	36	548
1872 ...	691	8	26	114	49	5	2	...	...	60	4	150	44	1,153
1873 ...	216	3	36	76	41	2	1	14	...	64	19	111	38	621
1874 ...	267	2	55	57	44	37	6	43	2	92	24	106	32	767

The figures of the East Indian Railway show an unusual increase in 1872, but this, as pointed out in Circular No. 16 R of 10th June 1874, is due to the inclusion, at that time, of every accident of a minor character. Owing to this fact, no comparison between the returns of 1874 and 1872 is possible, but, compared with 1873, the total of 1874 exhibits an increase of 146 accidents. The increases occurred chiefly on the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilkhund, Calcutta and South-Eastern State, and Madras Railways. On the East Indian, and

Oudh and Rohilkhund Railways, the numbers have increased with increased train.mileages, caused partly by the famine traffic, and partly by the opening of new lengths of line. On the Rajpootana State Railway the mean open mileage was 173 miles in 1874, against 91 miles in 1873, and the number of accidents increased from 14 to 43.

The total casualties from all causes to passengers, railway servants, and others were—

Years.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
1871	177	204	381
1872	211	224	435
1873	166	272	438
1874	221	278	499

Collisions.

East Indian Railway.—Thirty-six collisions took place against 34 in the previous year. Of this total, 4 occurred to passenger trains, 20 to goods trains, and the rest to pilot engines, &c. In 21 instances the drivers were to blame, in 4 the guards, in 3 the station staff, in 4 the pointsmen, and in the remaining number the staff of both the Locomotive and Traffic Departments are held to be in fault.

The casualties, fortunately, consisted of only 5 passengers injured, of whom 4 were hurt in a collision at Benares, and of one Railway servant killed and 14 servants injured. One collision, in which 5 Railway servants were injured, occurred at the Junction Station at Allyghur between a ballast train and its engine. This collision appears in the returns of both the East Indian, and Oudh and Rohilkhund Railways.

It is worthy of being noted that in a collision which occurred on the 3rd July 1874 between Mugra and Khanyan between two goods trains, almost all the axle boxes of the up-train were broken.

Eastern Bengal Railway.—The only collision on this line occurred between two goods trains at Chogdah Station through the fault of the pointsman. It was not attended with any casualty.

Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.—Of the 5 collisions on this line, one has already been referred to, one occurred to a mixed train through mismanagement in shunting, and the third to a goods train which was too long and struck against a wagon standing at the end of passenger platform. In one instance a trolly was run over. The casualties were 5 servants injured, caused by the accident to the ballast train mentioned above.

Punjab and Delhi.—The number of collisions decreased from 12 to 6. In 2 cases trollies were run over, and in 2 others, the accidents were due to carriages having been blown out of the station yards by storms. In one instance a pilot engine ran into the rear of a long goods train, a truck of which was standing foul of the points. There were no casualties.

Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.—Two collisions occurred on this line. In one case a trolly was run over by a shunting engine, and in the other a garden-produce-train ran against some travelling tanks, &c., through the fault of the pointsman. No injury happened to life or limb.

Rajpootana State Railway.—Two collisions were caused by careless shunting. In one instance the brake-van and a 4th class carriage of a mixed train were upset, but no human being received any injury.

Holkar State Railway.—A material train ran against the mail train at Khundwa, causing much damage to stock and works, but fortunately not hurting any one. This was the only collision.

Madras Railway.—On this line also there was only one slight collision between two trains.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.—There were 12 collisions on this line, of which one occurred between a special troop train and a goods train between Burhanpore and Chadni, causing the death of 4 railway servants and injury to 23 passengers and 2 railway servants. In 6 cases lorries were run over, owing to carelessness on the part of workmen in charge of them. In one of these accidents 3 servants were killed and 1 injured, and in another one servant was injured. Of the remaining 6 accidents, 4 were due to shunting operations and one to the fault of the Station Master, who gave line-clear orders to opposing trains on the single line. The total casualties consisted of 5 killed and 32 injured.

With regard to the frequency of lorry accidents, the Government of Bymbay has already taken measures.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.—Two collisions occurred on this line, one between a goods train and some wagons which were being shunted, and the other between a mail train and some wagons standing on the siding at Ahmedabad. The former happened through carelessness of a signalman, and the latter through that of a pointsman. They were fortunately free from casualties.

Taking all Railways together, there were 68 collisions, of which 34 are attributed to the fault of the drivers, 12 to the station staff, 9 to pointsmen, and 9 to workmen employed on the line. As compared with the previous year, the total shows a reduction of 8 accidents of this sort. The total casualties were 6 killed and 56 injured.

Of the total number of collisions, more than half occurred on the East Indian Railway alone, though the casualties to life and limb were not proportionately numerous.

Leaving the line.

East Indian Railway.—There were 21 accidents of this description, of which 13 were due to defects in axles and journals, and 4 to defects in roads and works; 2 only were connected with shunting operations, against 10 in the previous year. The casualties from these accidents were 13 men injured, of whom 12 were passengers injured in one accident to a passenger train near Kanoo Station during the cyclone in October.

On this railway the weaker axles are being replaced by stronger ones. Some Bessemer steel axles have broken, and in the accident of the 26th April 1874 the quality of the metal of the Bessemer steel axle is reported as hard and brittle. This is a matter which demands the close attention of Railway Boards.

An endeavour has been made to introduce registration of the mileage made by axles in view to reducing this class of accidents, but there are difficulties in regard to the proposal which have not yet been overcome.

Oudh and Rohilkund Railway.—There were 7 cases of vehicles leaving the line, of which 1 was caused by a storm, 2 by defects in way and works, 2 by fault of the Traffic Department and 2 by faults of pointsmen. No injury resulted to life and limb.

Punjab and Delhi Railway.—There occurred 14 cases of getting off rails, of which 11 where due to carelessness of pointsmen, 1 to breakage of an axle, 1 to a piece of firewood dropping out of the train across the rails, and 1 to the fault of the traffic staff. In 2 cases only were passenger trains concerned. There were no casualties.

Sindh Railway.—There was only one accident of this description: the engine of an up-train left the lines through the rails being out of gauge.

Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.—Out of 4 cases of leaving the rails, 2 were in connection with shunting. In two instances the drivers were in fault; in the other two defects in the way and works were the causes.

Nulhattee State Railway.—Only one such accident, due to defects in road and works, occurred on this line.

Rajpootana State Railway.—Of the 19 reported cases of leaving the line, 7 were connected with shunting; in one case owing to the prohibited arrangement called fly shunting. Of these 19 accidents, 3 were unavoidable, 3 were due to defects in stock, 2 to defects in road and works, 2 to drivers, 1 to guards, 5 to pointsmen and 3 to workmen. There were no casualties.

Holkar State Railway.—One such accident only occurred on this line, and this was unattended with casualties.

Madras Railway.—There were 18 cases in which engines and vehicles left the line, against 7 in the previous year: 11 of these were caused by

carelessness of pointsmen and 2 by running over cattle. In one case the axle was broken, and in another the Deputy Chief Engineer's inspection train, while passing over the Paupugnee bridge at high speed, got off the line, and was precipitated into the bed of the river. The Fireman and Permanent Way Inspector were killed and 4 others injured by this accident.

South Indian Railway.—On this line there were two accidents of this description due to the breaking of axles.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.—Out of 15 cases in which the engines and vehicles left the line, 6 were due to the breakage of axles, 3 to pointsmen, 3 to bad loading, 1 to workmen, and 1 to the wearing-out of rails. There were no casualties of any kind.

All Railways.—There were altogether 103 cases in which trains, engines, and vehicles left the line, but in 27 only were passenger trains concerned:—27 of these accidents were caused through defects in rolling stock, 14 through defects in way and works, 8 through faults of the Locomotive Department staff, 8 through faults of the Traffic Department staff, and 33 through carelessness of pointsmen. The total casualties were 2 killed and 17 injured, of which, as mentioned above, 12 were injured in one accident on the East Indian Railway, and 2 killed and 4 injured in an accident on the Madras Railway.

Fire.

The total accidents from fire increased from 70 in 1873 to 92 in 1874, of which 39 occurred to passenger trains. On the East Indian Railway there was an increase of 5 accidents; on the Punjab and Delhi 5; on the Madras 14; and on the Great Indian Peninsula 3; on the Oudh and Rohilkund a decrease of 1, and on the Sindh of 4. Not a single accident of this description occurred on the Eastern Bengal, Calcutta and South Eastern State, Rajpootana State, Holkar State, South Indian, and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways.

Of the total of 92 accidents from fire, 8 were owing to unavoidable causes, 82 to sparks from engines, one to faults of the Locomotive and Traffic staff, and one to faults of the Traffic Department.

Spark-arresters are used on all Railways, but not on the East Indian Railway throughout its length; the exception being the Bengal Division of that line. It is noticeable that, though coal is used throughout the entire length of this line, it stands at the top of the list as regards this class of accidents. But it is to be remembered that the traffic on this line is far greater than on any other, (the train mileage being 43 per cent. of the total on Indian Railways), and, having regard to this fact, the number of accidents from fire is not, by comparison, large.

Of the 20 cases of fire on the East Indian Railway, 9 took place in the Bengal Division and 11 in the North-West Provinces, including the Jubbulpore line. In 15 cases fire was caused by sparks from the engine; in 2 cases by the friction of the bottom boards of brake-vans with wheels, owing to overloading; and, in one case, the contents of a wagon had been loaded in a wet state and produced spontaneous combustion. In another instance fire was caused by native passengers throwing ashes out of their pipes.

It is desirable that the East Indian Railway should, as is the practice on other Railways, state, in all cases of fire, whether spark-arresters were in use.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway all the 12 accidents were caused by sparks from the engines which burn wood chiefly, and are almost invariably fitted with spark-arresters.

On the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railways the accidents from fire were also solely due to sparks from the engines. On the Punjab and Delhi section the engines were generally fitted with perforated plate arresters and lengthened ash-pans, and on the Sindh, with perforated arrester cages in the smoke box.

On the Nulhatee State Railway the only instance of fire was very destructive, two 4th class carriages being burnt. Of the 3 passengers who, on this occasion, jumped out of the train, 1 was killed and 2 were injured. It is understood that, on this line, on which coal is used, there are no spark-arresters, but it should have been stated if this was the case or not, when the accident was reported.

Madras Railway.—Of the 19 cases of fire, 2 are shown as unavoidable and 17 as due to sparks from the engines. In 5 of these the engines burned coal, and in 7 wood. As regards the rest, it is not stated whether coal or wood was used. All the wood-burning engines were fitted with arresters, but apparently not the coal-burning engines. It is desirable in all cases of fire to state whether the fuel is wood or coal, and whether the engines are provided with spark-arresters; and this should be done in future.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.—Of the 11 accidents from fire, 9 took place from sparks from the engines: the cause of one is not known; one was caused by a shepherd who was smoking while travelling in a sheep truck in charge of sheep.

Running over Cattle.

All Railways.—There were 407 cases of running over cattle, against 283 in 1873 and 296 in 1872. Of the increase of 124 accidents, 69 appear on the East Indian Railway and 29 on the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway. The total accidents from this cause on the latter Railway during 1872, 1873, and 1874 were 4, 2, and 31 respectively. It is understood that, in former years, all cases were not reported.

About 93 per cent. of this class of accidents were due to the defective state of the fencing, and 5 per cent. to faults of gatemen and policemen. In more than half of the cases passenger trains were concerned. In one instance the driver of a bullock cart which was run over was injured as well as his cattle.

On the East Indian Railway the number of cases in which cattle were run over was 184; on the Eastern Bengal, 1; on the Oudh and Rohilkhund, 18; on the Punjab, 4; on the Sindh, 15; on the Calcutta and South-Eastern State, 31; on the Nulhatee State, 2; on the Rajpootana State, 12; on the Madras, 48; on the South Indian, 22; on the Great Indian Peninsula, 45; and on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, 25.

East Indian Railway.—The animals were thrown off the line in 5 instances and, in the remaining number, were run over. Once only did a train suffer, the truck of a goods train, on that occasion, being turned off the line in passing over the carcase of a bullock. It should always be stated whether cow-catchers are used or not. This remark applies to the Punjab, Calcutta and South-Eastern State, Nulhatee State and Rajpootana State Railways, as well as to the East Indian Railway. In one instance a pony jumped out of a train and was run over, and in another, two horses jumped out of a special train, one being killed and the other escaping unhurt.

Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.—The engines were all fitted with cow-ploughs, but the report shows that 11 animals were, notwithstanding, run over, and that, in only one case, was the apparatus effective in removing the animal from the line.

The *Punjab Railway* shows a satisfactory reduction in this respect, the number of accidents of this class being 4 against 11 in 1873.

It is worthy of note that, in all the 15 cases on the Sindh line, the cattle were thrown off the line by the cow-catchers.

There were 12 cases of running over cattle on the Rajpootana metre gauge State Railway, but it is satisfactory to learn that, in no instance, did an engine leave the metals.

The engines on the *Madras and South Indian Railways*, it is said, are not provided with cow-catchers. The total accidents from running over cattle on these lines number 70. In one instance of collision with cattle on the Madras Railway, the wagon of a mixed train was derailed and the engine injured, and in another instance the composite carriage of a mail train was derailed and the permanent way injured.

The engines of the Railways in the Bombay Presidency are provided with cattle ploughs. Of the 45 cases of running over cattle on the *Great Indian Peninsula Railway*, 34 were due to the defective state of the fencing and 8 to fault of gate-keepers. In 9 cases the fencing is said to be low. One case occurred on the Oomraotee State Railway which has no fencing.

On the *Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway*, 21 accidents of this description were caused by defect in fences, 1 by the negligence of the Traffic Department, and 3 by the carelessness of the gate-keepers.

OTHER CAUSES.

Under this head there was a total of 97 accidents, of which 28 happened to passenger trains. Two were due to unavoidable causes, 13 to defects in rolling stock, 4 to defects in way and works, 8 to fault of drivers, 7 to faults of the Traffic Department staff, 1 to carelessness of pointsmen, 20 to faults of gatemen and police, 6 to fault of workmen, 1 to improper interference by persons not under the control of the Railway Company, and 6 to malicious attempts on the part of persons not connected with the Railway establishments to throw off the trains. The total casualties were 5 killed and 3 injured.

Six of these accidents took place on the East Indian, 13 on the Oudh and Rohilkhund, 14 on the Punjab, 18 on the Sindh, 2 on the Nulhatee, 10 on the Rajpootana, 6 on the Madras, 23 on the Great Indian Peninsula, and 5 on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central Indian Railways.

As compared with the previous year, the *East Indian Railway* shows a diminution of 21 accidents. Of the six accidents which occurred on this line, 4 were caused through defects in the rolling stock.

Out of the 13 accidents on the *Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway*, 5 were due to faults of gatemen. In two instances the gate-keepers were asleep, but on one of these occasions there was a red light and the driver was to blame in advancing.

On the *Punjab Railway*, gate-keepers fell asleep on 2 occasions, and on 2 occasions were absent from their posts. In 5 instances the accidents were due to the breakage of axles caused by flaws in the iron.

Sindh Railway.—Fifteen out of 18 miscellaneous accidents were caused by the bursting of the tubes of the engines, resulting, it is said, from fair wear and tear. The water of Sindh is known to be bad, and the subject should, consequently, receive careful attention. The circumstances connected with the bursting of a boiler on this line, have still to receive investigation by a testing of the plates of the burst boiler in a more perfect manner than has hitherto been done. The test awaits the arrival of more accurate apparatus than was at hand at the time; and until this test has been made, the explanation of this accident cannot be positively determined. It is a question for consideration whether some system of examination may not reduce the number of accidents from this cause.

On the *Rajpootana Railway* the buffer of a wagon gave way in one instance, and in another the tyre of one of the wheels of a brake-van. In two cases wagons were blown over scotch blocks.

Four attempts were made on the *Madras Railway* to throw the train off the line by placing stones and chairs on the rails, but in no case were the persons convicted. In one of these instances some boys confessed, but were acquitted on the ground of tender age. The remaining two miscellaneous accidents on this line were the results of defects in rolling-stock.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.—Of the 23 miscellaneous accidents, 9 were due to defects in rolling-stock, 4 to defects in road and works, 1 to faults of the Traffic Department, 5 to neglect of gatemen, 2 to carelessness of workmen, and 2 to malicious attempts of boys to throw the train off the line by placing stones on the rail.

In 4 cases the axles broke, in 2 the couplings parted, and in 3 stones fell from rocks above, and obstructed the line. It is satisfactory to note that there is a marked diminution in the number of landslips at Bhore Ghaut, of which there were 12 in 1873 and 11 in 1872. The danger of these slips may be appreciated by the fact that one boulder, which fell, weighed no less than 10 tons. On the 25th July, the Sewjee bridge was washed away by a heavy flood, and a goods train consisting of 33 empties, 2 loaded wagons, and 2 brakes, with engine and tender, was, with the exception of 5 vehicles, precipitated into the river: 4 persons met their death by this accident. On another occasion 3 persons were injured in consequence of a lorry running into a stone which had fallen on the road from the hillside at Bhore Ghaut. Of the 2 boys, who placed stones on the rail, one was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, and the other to receive 30 stripes.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.—There were 5 accidents from miscellaneous causes, of which 4 were due to negligence of gatemen and police. In one of these a cartman was killed, and in another instance the sun-shades of several carriages of a passenger train were damaged, owing to the train coming in contact with a load of hay overhanging the sides of a truck.

The points to which attention is needed are indicated by the accidents detailed above, and the Government of India trust that the Railway Companies, and the officers of Government in charge of Railways, will take the necessary steps to apply such remedies as are possible. The accidents reported as due to defects in the road, stock, and works, should aid, to some extent, in the prevention of similar accidents in the future by showing in what direction defects may be guarded against. Carelessness and misconduct of the staff have produced many accidents. The only remedies for these causes are improved discipline and habits.

ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES TO PASSENGERS.

The total killed and injured—as compared with the four previous years, was as follows:—

	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
1870	13	63	76
1871	9	29	38
1872	9	58	67
1873	13	83	96
1874	13	70	83

The numbers of passengers killed and injured from causes beyond their own control were 1 and 43 respectively; and from their own misconduct or incaution 12 and 27 respectively. Out of the 43 cases, in which passengers received injuries from circumstances over which they had no control, 40 were due to accidents to trains. Those injured and killed from their own misconduct and want of caution consisted almost entirely of those who attempted to get in or out of trains in motion. In one instance, a passenger, while passing from the up to the down platform at Mokameh on the East Indian Railway, was run over. An overbridge has now been provided at this station. In another case 3 prisoners, though in charge of police, jumped out of the train. Two of these escaped and 1 was injured. Two constables who had jumped out after the prisoners were also seriously hurt. The orders recently issued for the conveyance of prisoners in well-secured carriages will, it is hoped, prevent casualties of this sort.

The numbers of passengers killed and injured per million of passengers carried were:—

	Causes beyond their own control.	From their own misconduct or incaution.
1865	3·64	1·37
1866	0·84	0·61
1867	3·1	1·22
1868	3·58	1·9
1869	6·66	1·81
1870	2·53	1·65
1871	0·47	1·53
1872	1·9	1·4
1873	2·54	1·74
1874	1·79	1·59

The passenger mileage, as observed on previous occasions, is a better measure of this class of accidents, but it will be seen, from table II, that the passenger mileage has not been reported in all cases.

The figures, as compared with those of the previous year, are not unsatisfactory.

ACCIDENTS TO RAILWAY SERVANTS.

The following figures exhibit the numbers of accidents to railway servants throughout India :—

From causes beyond their own control—

	Killed.	Injured.
(1)—Employed on trains in motion ...	10	29
(2)— Ditto in stations or on line ...	3	12
	13	41

From incaution or misconduct—

	Killed.	Injured.
(1)—Employed on trains in motion ...	25	55
(2)— Ditto in stations or on line ...	68	85
	93	140
TOTAL ...	106	181

The distribution of the casualties to servants from causes beyond their own control is—

	Killed.	Injured.
East Indian Railway	1	13
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway	1	8
Madras Railway	3	6
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	7	12
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway ...	1	2

Of the numbers 93 killed and 140 injured from incaution or misconduct, 20 were killed and 38 injured from imprudent acts when engines or carriages were in motion, and 35 were killed and 32 injured while incautiously standing or walking upon the line; 10 persons were killed and 18 injured while in the act of coupling or uncoupling carriages and wagons, and 13 were killed and 17 injured while engaged in shunting operations.

The following table exhibits the casualties to Railway servants, train mileages, &c., for 10 consecutive years :—

	Killed and Injured.			Train mileage.	Reported number of servants employed.
	From causes beyond control.	From misconduct or incaution.	Total.		
1865 ...	57	136	193	9,400,823	49,398
1866 ...	48	152	200	11,073,968	54,084
1867 ...	33	213	246	11,766,389	69,796
1868 ...	60	239	299	11,431,656	68,398
1869 ...	42	213	255	13,703,381	104,558
1870 ...	33	214	247	15,502,339	76,013
1871 ...	24	222	246	13,814,840	74,650
1872 ...	47	214	261	14,525,990	80,258
1873 ...	30	206	236	15,145,205	82,201
1874 ...	54	233	287	17,982,403	77,595*

Taken in connection with the train mileage, the casualties during 1874 do not compare at a disadvantage with those of the previous year.

The numbers of servants hitherto shown as employed on the several railways were not reckoned on an uniform basis. In order to secure uniformity, instructions were issued on 2nd March 1874 and 12th June 1874 as to what classes of servants should be exhibited in the returns of accidents, and the reduction in the number of servants employed compared with previous years, is believed to be due to the classification of servants according to the orders contained in these circulars.

* The number of servants employed on the East Indian Railway is shown in Table IIA as 35,674, but in a statement subsequently received this number is stated to be 21,217. This alteration reduces the total number of servants from 77,595 to 63,138.

The miscellaneous casualties were as follows :—

	Killed.	Injured.
At level crossings	11	2
Trespassers including suicide	77	16
Miscellaneous	14	9
Total 1874	102	27
„ 1873	79	27
„ 1872	94	13

DEATHS IN TRAIN AND STATIONS.

A detailed list of deaths of passengers and intending passengers in carriages and stations from causes unconnected with the working of railways, is, as usual, appended at the end of the returns. The total number of casualties of this sort was 133 against 185 in 1873 and 149 in 1872. Of these 79 occurred on the East Indian, 6 on the Eastern Bengal, 8 on the Oudh and Rohilkhund, 8 on the Punjab section of the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi, 2 on the Rajpootana, 5 on the Madras, 1 on the South Indian, 23 on the Great Indian Peninsula, and 1 on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. Most of these casualties are apparently due to passengers' undertaking journeys when in bad health.

ORDER.—Ordered, that these proceedings be communicated to the Governments and officers noted in the margin for information and guidance, together with copies of the returns compiled.

Madras.
Bombay.
Consulting Engineers, Calcutta, Lahore and Lucknow.
Director of State Railways.

Home Department.
Government of Bengal.
Ditto of North-Western Provinces.
Ditto of Punjab.
Chief Commissioner of Oudh.
Ditto ditto, Central Provinces.
Resident, Hyderabad.
Chief Commissioner, British Burmah.
Ditto ditto, Mysore.
Agent, Governor General, Central India.
Ditto ditto, Rajpootana.

Ordered also, that these papers be forwarded to the Departments, Governments, Administrations and Officers marginally noted for information, and that copies be forwarded to the Secretary of State for Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered further, that the papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, Table I excepted.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.*,
Secretary.

TABLE No. I A.

Abstract of the Number and Nature of the Accidents, and of the Injuries to Life and Limb, which have occurred on all Railways open for Traffic *in India during the year* 1874.

	Mean mileage open.	Railways.		Classification of Accidents to Trains, &c. — Main Heads: I. Collision.	II. Getting off proper line.	III. Fire.	IV. Running over cattle.	V. Other causes.	Total.	Passengers — From causes beyond their own control: Killed.	Injured.	Passengers — From their own misconduct or want of caution: Killed.	Injured.	Servants of Companies or of Contractors — From causes beyond their own control: Killed.	Injured.	Servants of Companies or of Contractors — From their own misconduct or want of caution: Killed.	Injured.	Others — Whilst crossing at level crossings: Killed.	Injured.	Others — Whilst trespassing (including suicide): Killed.	Injured.	Others — Miscellaneous: Killed.	Injured.	Total Persons of all Classes: Killed.	Injured.	Killed and Injured.
Under the Control of the Government of India.	1,504	East Indian ...	1874	36	21	20	184	6	267	1	18	8	17	1	13	27	70	8	1	51	10	7	3	103	132	235
	1,504		1873	34	25	15	115	27	216	...	15	6	20	1	5	19	65	3	...	42	10	4	4	75	119	194
	158	Eastern Bengal ...	1874	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	10	17
	157		1873	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	5	...	...	2	...	1	...	5	8	13
	524	Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	1874	5	7	12	18	13	55	...	1	...	1	1	8	7	7	...	...	5	...	1	1	14	18	32
	374½		1873	3	5	13	12	3	36	1	13	...	...	1	2	8	7	2	...	1	...	...	...	13	22	35
	554	S. P. & D. — Punjab Section ...	1874	6	14	19	4	14	57	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	4	...	...	6	1	1	...	11	7	18
	556		1873	12	24	14	10	16	76	...	...	1	3	...	9	14	7	...	...	4	1	1	...	20	20	40
	109	S. P. & D. — Scinde Section ...	1874	...	1	10	15	18	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	105		1873	...	2	14	13	12	41	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
	28	Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) ...	1874	2	4	...	31	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2
	28		1873	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	3
	27½	Nulhatee (State) ...	1874	...	1	1	2	2	6	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	27½		1873	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	173	Rajpootana (State) ...	1874	2	19	...	12	10	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	11	2	13
	91		1873	2	4	1	5	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
	36	Holkar (State) ...	1874	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Nil.		1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under the Control of the Govt. of Madras.	857	Madras	1874	1	18	19	48	6	92	...	...	1	1	3	6	6	7	...	...	5	...	2	...	17	14	31
	843		1873	1	7	5	46	5	64	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	2	...	...	5	1	1	...	15	4	19
	186	South Indian ...	1874	...	2	...	22	...	24	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	187		1873	...	...	...	18	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2
Under the Control of the Govt. of Bombay.	1,420	Great Indian Peninsula (a) ...	1874	12	15	11	45	23	106	...	23	...	1	7	12	22	29	1	...	5	2	3	3	38	70	108
	1,279½		1873	18	27	8	40	18	111	2	15	...	2	...	7	13	33	2	1	3	5	1	1	21	64	85
	444	Bombay, Baroda and C. India (b)	1874	2	...	...	25	5	32	...	...	2	1	1	2	10	11	1	1	2	3	...	1	16	19	35
	423¾		1873	3	9	...	22	4	38	...	9	2	2	...	3	6	11	1	...	1	2	3	1	13	28	41
Total Indian Railways.	6,020½	... ...	1874	68	103	92	407	97	767	1	13	12	27	13	11	93	149	11	2	77	16	14	9	221	278	499
	5,575½		1873	76	103	70	283	89	621	3	54	10	29	2	28	72	134	9	1	58	20	12	6	166	272	438

(a). Includes Wardha Valley State Railway, Nizam's State Railway, and Berar Branch Railway.
(b). Includes Dubhoe Branch Railway.

TABLE No. II.

Numerical Abstract of Accidents of all Classes on all Railways open for Traffic *during the year* 1874.

	Under the Control of the Government of India. — E. Indian. Killed.	E. Indian. Injured.	E. Bengal. Killed.	E. Bengal. Injured.	O. & R. Killed.	O. & R. Injured.	P. & D. Killed.	P. & D. Injured.	Scinde. Killed.	Scinde. Injured.	C. & S. E. Killed.	C. & S. E. Injured.	Nulhatee. Killed.	Nulhatee. Injured.	Rajpootana. Killed.	Rajpootana. Injured.	Holkar. Killed.	Holkar. Injured.	Under the Control of the Govt. of Madras. — Madras. Killed.	Madras. Injured.	S. Indian. Killed.	S. Indian. Injured.	Under the Control of the Govt. of Bombay. — G. I. P. Killed.	G. I. P. Injured.	B. B. & C. I. Killed.	B. B. & C. I. Injured.	Total. Killed.	Total. Injured.	Total. Killed and Injured.
Passengers.																													
From causes beyond their own control :—																													
From accidents to trains	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	40	40
From other causes	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
Total ...	1	18	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	1	43	44
Per million of passengers ...	0·16	2·97	...	...	...	0·51	...	0·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·86	...	...	0·04	1·75	1·79
Per million of passenger miles ...	0·002	0·04	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From their own misconduct or incaution ...	8	17	*	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	2	1	12	27	39
Per million of passengers ...	1·32	2·81	...	0·60	...	0·51	...	0·49	...	...	...	...	1·31	28·63	...	...	...	...	0·36	0·36	...	1·31	...	0·30	0·53	0·26	0·49	1·10	1·59
Per million of passenger miles ...	0·017	0·037	...	0·018	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·58	1·15	...	...	...	...	0·007	0·007	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total from all causes ...	9	35	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	24	2	1	13	70	83
Servants of Companies or of Contractors.																													
From causes beyond their own control ...	1	13	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	7	12	1	2	13	41	54
From their own misconduct or incaution ...	27	70	6	9	7	7	4	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	9	2	1	...	6	7	...	...	22	29	10	11	93	140	233
Total from all causes ...	28	83	6	9	8	15	4	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	9	2	1	...	9	13	...	...	29	41	11	13	106	181	287
Other Persons.																													
Crossing at level crossings	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	11	2	13
Trespassers, including suicide	51	10	1	...	5	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	2	2	3	77	16	93
Miscellaneous	7	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	3	...	1	14	9	23
Total from all causes ...	66	14	1	...	6	1	7	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	9	5	3	5	102	27	129
Grand Total of all classes from all causes	103	132	7	10	14	18	11	7	1	...	...	2	1	2	11	2	1	...	17	14	1	2	38	70	16	19	221	278	499
Mean length of Ry. open during the year (miles)	1,504		158		524		554		109		28		274		173		36		857		186		1,420*		444†		6,020¼		
Number of passengers carried	6,050,276		1,653,803		1,978,246		2,038,453		73,683		435,218		69,870		685,589		109,554		2,773,017		1,532,216		3,352,828		3,800,867		24,553,620		
Train mileage (goods and passengers) ...	7,683,019		558,555		617,721		1,429,483		182,195		38,277		33,926		219,971		40,575		1,920,633		315,714		3,969,217		973,117		17,982,403		
Passenger mileage	450,963,709		55,206,924		92,174,410		...		...		3,970,595		1,731,420		24,600,854		3,413,493		136,749,504		47,071,345		...		...		...		

* Includes the Nizam's, Wardha Valley, and the Berar State Railways. † Includes the Dubhoe Branch.

TABLE No. II A.

Classified Abstract of Accidents to Servants of Companies or of Contractors *on all Railways* open for Traffic *in India during the year* 1874.

CLASSIFICATION.	UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.																		UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE GOVT. OF MADRAS.				UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE GOVT. OF BOMBAY.				TOTAL.		
	East Indian.		Eastern Bengal.		Oudh and Rohilkund.		Punjab and Delhi.		Scinde.		Calcutta and South Eastern.		Nulhatee.		Rajpootana.		Holkar.		Madras.		South Indian.		G. I. P.		B. B. & C. I.				
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed and Injured.
I.—FROM CAUSES BEYOND THEIR OWN CONTROL, *viz.*:																													
(*a*).—*Servants employed on trains in motion*—																													
1. Collisions	1	7	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	...	3	19	22
2. Trains running into sidings or off their proper line through points being wrong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Trains or engines getting off rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Accidents from defects in rolling-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	...	5	6	11
TOTAL	1	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	6	11	1	...	10	29	39
(*b*).—*Servants employed in stations or on lines*—																													
1. Run over or crushed between buffers while coupling or uncoupling carriages and wagons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Run over while shunting trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2
3. Run over or struck while performing their duties	...	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	7
4. Miscellaneous	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	6
TOTAL	...	6	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	2	3	12	15
II.—FROM INCAUTION OR MISCONDUCT—																													
(*a*).—*Servants employed on trains in motion*—																													
1. Collisions	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	3	8	11
2. Attempting to get upon or off or falling from engines or carriages in motion	4	16	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	10	3	4	20	38	58
3. Miscellaneous	...	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	9	11
TOTAL	4	30	1	...	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	13	3	4	25	55	80
(*b*).—*Servants employed in stations or on lines*—																													
1. Run over or crushed between buffers while coupling or uncoupling carriages or wagons	4	10	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	1	1	10	18	28
2. Run over or struck while shunting trains	2	4	2	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	4	3	13	17	30
3. Run over or struck while incautiously standing or walking upon the line	14	16	1	4	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	2	...	...	8	5	2	2	35	32	67
4. Miscellaneous	3	10	1	3	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	1	10	18	28
TOTAL	23	40	5	9	4	6	3	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	6	2	...	...	17	16	7	7	68	85	153
GRAND TOTAL	28	83	6	9	8	15	4	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	9	2	1	...	9	13	...	...	29	41	11	13	106	181	287
TRAIN MILEAGE	7,683,019		55,855		617,721		1,429,483		182,195		38,277		33,926		219,971		40,575		1,920,633		315,714		3,969,217		973,117		17,982,403		
NUMBER OF SERVANTS EMPLOYED	35,674		2,900		2,582		8,355		1,200		242		142		1,809		296		4,743		1,066		14,267		4,319		77,595		

TABLE No. III.

Numerical Abstract of Accidents to Trains of all kinds *on all Railways* open for traffic *in India during the year* 1874, *showing their causes and the number of persons killed and injured thereby.*

RAILWAYS AND NATURE OF ACCIDENTS.	Number of Accidents.	Passengers.		Servants of Companies or of Contractors.		Other Persons not Passengers or Servants of Companies or of Contractors.		Total Servants, Passengers, and others.		CLASSIFICATION OF ACCIDENTS.														
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Apparently unavoidable or not accounted for.	Defects in Rolling-Stock or Road and Works.		Neglect or Defect in Management or Discipline.								Improper interference by persons not under the control of the Company.	Malicious acts of persons not under the control of the Company.
											Rolling-Stock.	Road and Works.	Points.	Locomotive Department.	Guards.	Traffic Department.	Working Signals and Telegraph.	Pointsmen.	Gatemen and Police.	Workmen employed on line.		
East Indian (1,504 *miles open*).										*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*j*	*k*	*l*	*m*	*n*
I.—COLLISIONS	36*b*	...	5	1	14	...	...	1	19	...	...	...	...	26	5	4	2	4	...	...	...	...
II.—GETTING OFF PROPER LINE	21*a*	...	12	...	1	...	...	..	13	1	13	4	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
III.—FIRE	20*a*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	15	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—RUNNING OVER CATTLE	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	178	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
V.—OTHER CAUSES	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	267	...	17	1	15	...	...	1	32	7	32	4	180	29	5	7	2	5	3	...	...	...
1873 (1,504 *miles open*) TOTAL	216	...	15	...	1	...	...	...	16	5	28	4	111	22	4	18	...	16	5	2	1	4
Eastern Bengal (158 *miles open*).																						
I.—COLLISIONS	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
II.—GETTING OFF PROPER LINE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—FIRE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—RUNNING OVER CATTLE	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—OTHER CAUSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
1873 (157 *miles open*) TOTAL	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhund (524 *miles open*).																						
I.—COLLISIONS	5*a*	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—GETTING OFF PROPER LINE	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
III.—FIRE	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—RUNNING OVER CATTLE	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—OTHER CAUSES	13*a*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	5	3	1	...
TOTAL	55	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	2	14	2	18	6	...	4	...	2	5	3	1	...
1873 (374½ *miles open*) TOTAL	36	1	13	1	2	...	...	2	15	2	14	...	12	2	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	1
Punjab and Delhi (554 *miles open*).																						
I.—COLLISIONS	6*a*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...
II.—GETTING OFF PROPER LINE	14*a*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	11	...	...	...	...
III.—FIRE	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—RUNNING OVER CATTLE	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—OTHER CAUSES	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	4	...	...	...
TOTAL	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	4	4	...	8	...	12	4	2	...	...
1873 (556 *miles open*) TOTAL	76	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	3	18	...	8	9	...	6	...	22	8	3	...	...

(*a*) Of these, 1 is classified under two letters.

(*b*) Of these, 5 are classified under two letters each.

RAILWAYS AND NATURE OF ACCIDENTS.	Number of Accidents.	Passengers.		Servants of Companies or of Contractors.		Other Persons not Passengers or Servants of Companies or of Contractors.		Total Servants, Passengers, and others.		CLASSIFICATION OF ACCIDENTS.												
											Defects in Rolling-Stock or Road and Works.			Neglect or Defect in Management or Discipline.								
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Apparently unavoidable or not accounted for.	Rolling-Stock.	Road and Works.	Fences.	Locomotive Department.	Guards.	Traffic Department.	Working Signals and Telegraph.	Pointsmen.	Gatemen and Police.	Workmen employed on line.	Improper interference by persons not under the control of the Company.	Malicious acts of persons not under the control of the Company.
										a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*j*	*k*	*l*	*m*	*n*
Scinde **(109 *miles open*).**																						
I.—Collisions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Fire	10	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Other causes	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	1	15	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
1873 (105 *miles open*) Total	41	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	4	21	...	13	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Calcutta and South-Eastern **(28 *miles open*).**																						
I.—Collisions	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Fire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	31	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
1873 (28 *miles open*) Total	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nulhatee **(27¼ *miles open*).**																						
I.—Collisions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Fire	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Other causes	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1873 (27¼ *miles open*) Total	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana, **(173 *miles open*).**																						
I.—Collisions	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	19	...	...	2	4	...	...	2	4	1	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	11	...	...	...	...
III.—Fire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
V.—Other causes	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total	92	...	...	2	4	...	...	2	4	3	20	1	48	1	...	1	...	12	2	...	...	4
1873 (843 *miles open*) Total	64	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	6	1	44	2	1	3	...	3	2	...	1	1
South Indian **(186 *miles open*).**																						
I.—Collisions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Fire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
V.—Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
1873 (187 *miles open*) Total	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Great Indian Peninsula **(1,420 *miles open*).**																						
I.—Collisions	12	...	23	5	9	...	...	5	32	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	6	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...
III.—Fire	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	1	...	1	8	1	...	...
V.—Other causes	23	...	...	4	3	...	...	4	3	...	9	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	2	...	2
Total	106	...	23	9	12	...	...	9	35	2	25	5	34	2	...	7	1	5	13	10	...	2
1873 (1,279½ *miles open*) Total	111	2	11	...	7	...	1	2	19	1	18	8	29	9	4	13	2	9	9	6	...	5
Bombay, Baroda and Central India **(444 *miles open*).**																						
I.—Collisions	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Fire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	25	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	21	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...
V.—Other causes	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...
Total	32	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	21	...	...	2	1	1	7	...	...	...
1873 (423¾ *miles open*) Total	38	...	9	2	3	3	1	5	13	...	3	1	20	1	1	3	...	3	3	2	...	1
Holkar **(96 *miles open*).**																						
I.—Collisions	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Fire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1873 (*Nil miles open*) Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras **(857 *miles open*).**																						
I.—Collisions	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	18	...	...	2	4	...	...	2	4	1	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	11	...	...	...	...
III.—Fire	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
V.—Other causes	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total	92	...	...	2	4	...	...	2	4	3	20	1	48	1	...	1	...	12	2	...	...	4
1873 (843 *miles open*) Total	64	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	6	1	44	2	1	3	...	3	2	...	1	1
South Indian **(186 *miles open*).**																						
I.—Collisions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Fire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
V.—Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
1873 (187 *miles open*) Total	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Great Indian Peninsula **(1,420 *miles open*).**																						
I.—Collisions	12	...	23	5	9	...	...	5	32	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	6	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...
III.—Fire	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	1	...	1	8	1	...	...
V.—Other causes	23	...	...	4	3	...	...	4	3	...	9	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	2	...	2
Total	106	...	23	9	12	...	...	9	35	2	25	5	34	2	...	7	1	5	13	10	...	2
1873 (1,279½ *miles open*) Total	111	2	11	...	7	...	1	2	19	1	18	8	29	9	4	13	2	9	9	6	...	5
Bombay, Baroda and Central India **(444 *miles open*).**																						
I.—Collisions	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Fire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	25	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	21	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...
V.—Other causes	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...
Total	32	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	21	...	...	2	1	1	7	...	...	...
1873 (423¾ *miles open*) Total	38	...	9	2	3	3	1	5	13	...	3	1	20	1	1	3	...	3	3	2	...	1
Abstract of all Lines.																						
I.—Collisions	68	...	28	6	28	...	...	6	56	1	1	...	...	34	5	12	4	9	...	9	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	103	...	12	2	5	...	...	2	17	6	27	14	4	8	1	8	...	38	...	4	...	...
III.—Fire	92	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	8	82	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	407	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	378	...	...	2	...	...	1	22	1	...
V.—Other causes	97	...	...	4	3	1	...	5	3	2	43	4	...	8	...	7	...	1	20	6	1	6
1874 (6,020¼ *miles open*). (*Train mileage* 17,982,403).																						
Grand Total	767	1	42	12	36	1	1	14	79	20	153	18	382	51	6	31	4	44	42	20	1	6
1873 (5,575¾ *miles open*). (*Train mileage* 15,145,205).																						
GRAND TOTAL	621	3	50	4	24	3	2	10	76	17	111	15	262	48	12	46	2	56	28	16	2	14

N.B.—The Great Indian Peninsula Railway includes the Wardha Valley State Railway, Nizam's State Railway, and the Berar Branches.
The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway includes the Dubhoe Branch Railway.

TABLE No. III A.

Numerical Abstract of Accidents to Passenger Trains *on all Railways* open for Traffic *in India during the year* 1874, *showing their causes and the number of persons killed and injured thereby.*

RAILWAYS AND NATURE OF ACCIDENTS.	Number of Accidents.	Number of Passengers.		Number of Servants of Companies or of Contractors.		Other Persons not Passengers or Servants of Companies or of Contractors.		Total Number of Servants, Passengers, and others.		CLASSIFICATION OF ACCIDENTS.												
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Apparently unavoidable or not accounted for.	Defects in Rolling-Stock or Road and Works.			Neglect or Defect in Management or Discipline.							Improper interference by persons not under the control of the Company.	Malicious acts of persons not under the control of the Company.
											Rolling-Stock.	Road & Works.	Fences.	Locomotive Department.	Guards.	Traffic Department.	Working Signals and Telegraph.	Pointsmen.	Gatemen and Police.	Workmen employed on line.		
										a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*j*	*k*	*l*	*m*	*n*
East Indian (1,504 *miles open*).																						
I.—Collisions	4	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	5	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Fire	6*a*	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
V.—Other causes	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	81	...	17	...	2	...	...	...	19	4	7	1	63	2	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal (158 *miles open*).																						
Nil.																						
Oudh and Rohilkhund (524 *miles open*).																						
I.—Collisions	1	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
III.—Fire	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Other causes	3*a*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Total	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	15	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...
Punjab and Delhi (554 *miles open*).																						
I.—Collisions	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
III.—Fire	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Other causes	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Tot.	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	...	1	...	2	3	1	...	...
Scinde (109 *miles open*).																						
I.—Collisions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Fire	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Other causes	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta and South-Eastern (28 *miles open*).																						
I.—Collisions	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Fire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	23	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Nulhatee (27¼ *miles open*).																						
I.—Collisions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Fire	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Other causes	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana (173 *miles open*).																						
I.—Collisions	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
III.—Fire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Other causes	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	8	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Holkar (36 *miles open*).																						
I.—Collisions	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Fire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras (857 *miles open*).																						
I.—Collisions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...
III.—Fire	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Other causes	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	...	34	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	4

(*a*) One of these accidents is classified under two letters.

RAILWAYS AND NATURE OF ACCIDENTS.	Number of Accidents.	Number of Passengers.		Number of Servants of Companies or of Contractors.		Other Persons not Passengers or Servants of Companies or of Contractors.		Total Number of Servants, Passengers, and others.		Classification of Accidents.												
										Apparently unavoidable, or not accounted for.	Defects in Rolling Stock, or Road and Works.			Neglect or Defect in Management or Discipline.							Improper interference by persons not under the control of the Company.	Malicious acts of persons not under the control of the Company.
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Rolling Stock.	Road & Works.	Fences.	Locomotive Department.	Guards.	Traffic Department.	Working Signals and Telegraph.	Pointsmen.	Gatemen and Police.	Workmen employed on line.		
										a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*j*	*k*	*l*	*m*	*n*
South Indian (186 *miles open*).																						
I.—Collisions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Fire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
V.—Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula (1,420 *miles open*).																						
I.—Collisions	1	...	23	2	4	...	...	2	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
III.—Fire	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	1	...	...	4	2	...	...
V.—Other causes	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	1
Total ...	33	...	23	2	4	...	...	2	27	...	3	1	13	...	...	2	...	1	7	5	...	1
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (444 *miles open*).																						
I.—Collisions	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Fire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
V.—Other causes	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...
Abstract of all Lines (6,020¼ *miles open*).																						
I.—Collisions	12	...	28	2	6	...	...	2	34	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	3	...	1	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	27	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	3	5	3	2	3	...	2	...	8	...	1	...	...
III.—Fire	39	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	33	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	195	...	...	2	...	...	9	2	...	...
V.—Other causes	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	7	2	1	5
GRAND TOTAL ...	315	1	42	2	6	...	...	3	48	9	48	4	197	8	...	12	...	11	16	6	1	5

TABLE No. IV.

Showing the Total Number of Accidents to Persons *of all kinds, and to* Trains, *&c., on all Railways* open for Traffic *during the year* 1874.

		Mean Length of Railway open.	Total Number of Train Miles.	Train Miles per Mile open.	Passenger Mileage.*	Passenger Mileage per Mile open.	Total Number of Accidents to Trains, &c., of all kinds.	Total Number of Passengers carried.	Average Number of Passengers per Mile open.	Passengers.		Servants.				Trespassers, &c.		Total.		
												Beyond own control.		Within own control.						
										Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed and Injured.
Under the Control of the Government of India ...	1874	3,113¼	10,803,722	3,470	.....	.....	513	13,094,692	4,206	10	42	2	21	55	93	82	17	149	173	322
	1873	2,842¼	8,293,424	2,917	696,207,126	244,916	389	11,642,812	4,095	9	54	2	18	44	87	62	15	117	174	291
Ditto Madras ...	1874	1,043	2,236,347	2,144	.....	.....	116	4,305,283	4,128	1	3	3	6	6	7	8	...	18	16	34
	1873	1,030	2,323,938	2,256	172,298,967	167,281	83	4,210,602	4,088	...	1	...	...	9	3	6	2	15	6	21
Ditto Bombay ...	1874	†1,864	4,942,334	2,651	.....	.....	138	7,153,695	3,838	2	25	8	14	32	40	12	10	54	89	143
	1873	1,703	4,527,843	2,659	388,118,339	227,903	149	6,509,159	3,822	4	28	...	10	19	44	11	10	34	92	126
TOTAL ...	1874	6,020¼	17,982,403	2,987	.....	.....	767	24,553,620	4,079	13	70	13	41	93	140	102	27	221	278	499
	1873	5,575¾	15,145,205	2,716	1,256,714,732	225,379	621	22,362,573	4,011	13	83	2	28	72	134	79	27	166	272	438

* Information not received for all Railways.
† Includes the Wardha Valley State Railway, the Nizam's State Railway and the Berar Branch Railways, which are worked by the Great Indian Peninsular Railway. The Dubhoe Branch is also worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

EXPENDITURE INCURRED IN THE RELIEF OF THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES RESULTING FROM THE DROUGHT OF 1873.

No. 430A., dated Naini Tal, the 1st May 1875.

From—A. COLVIN, Esq., Offg. Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCIAL DEPT.

With reference to your letter No. 1910, dated 31st March 1875, and previous correspondence, I am now directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, a Resolution in the Department of Public Works of this Government, Nos. 453—51A, dated 29th March 1875, showing that on the principle laid down in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Public Works, Nos. 717—20, dated 25th November 1874, Rs. 7,72,856 of the expenditure on famine relief works are chargeable to Imperial Funds.

2. If the principle that the expenditure on account of charitable relief should also be debited to Imperial Funds be approved, as proposed in my letter No. 10A, dated 10th February 1875, Rs. 53,171 must be added in this account. The details of this amount have not yet been received from the Accountant General, but will be submitted with as little delay as possible.

3. I am also to invite attention to my letter to the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce (copy appended), No. 22A, dated 15th March 1875, and to state that if the proposals therein made be sanctioned, a further sum of about Rs. 14,200 will be spent, thus making the famine expenditure in these Provinces chargeable to Imperial Revenues amount in all to Rs. 8,40,227, or in round numbers Rs. 8,41,000.

No. 1455, dated Allahabad, the 16th March 1875.

From—HARRY MARTEN, Esq., Controller, Public Works Accounts,
To—The Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.

I have the honor to forward herewith, for the information of Government, a statement of expenditure incurred in 1873-74 and 1874-75 on works carried out for relief purposes, and its adjustment against the Public Works Provincial and Famine Relief, under the orders contained in the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 717—20A-G., dated 25th November 1874.

2. I beg also to forward a note explanatory of the work done, and the data on which the adjustment has been arrived at.

3. The following table shows in abstract for each district wherein relief works were necessary what the total expenditure was, and the value of the work done to the Public Works Department :—

DISTRICTS.	CHARGEABLE TO		Total Outlay.	PERCENTAGE.	
	Famine Relief.	Public Works.		Famine Relief.	Public Works.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Banda	10,382	9,283	19,665	33	47
Jhansi	7,298	16,497	23,795	31	69
Jalaun	2,095	1,930	4,025	52	48
Mirzapur	11,649	6,525	18,174	64	36
Azamgarh	...	168	168	...	100
Gorakpur	8,730	4,448	13,178	66	34
Basti	3,02,912	41,145	3,44,057	88	12
Hamirpur	4,23,674	33,625	4,57,299	...	...
	6,116	2,863	8,979	68	32
TOTAL ...	7,72,856	1,16,484	8,89,340	87	13

4. The whole of the Rs. 8,89,340 has been kept in the accounts as Famine Relief Works. The portion now found to be chargeable to Public Works, *viz.*, Rs. 1,16,484, will now be written back to its proper head.

No. 1130, dated Simla, the 31st May 1875.

From—R. B. CHAPMAN, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of India, FINANCIAL DEPT.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 430A., dated 1st May 1875, from which it appears that the entire expenditure for the relief of the distress in the North-Western Provinces resulting from the drought of 1873, has amounted to about Rs. 8,41,000.

2. The Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that the whole of this expenditure shall be adjusted as a charge against the Imperial Revenues, and I am directed to express the satisfaction of His Excellency in Council at the care that has been taken by Sir W. Muir and Sir John Strachey to exercise a strict supervision over the expenditure required to anticipate and alleviate the effects of the drought in some portions of the North-Western Provinces.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RUBBEE SEASON, 1874-75, COMMENCING ON THE 1st DECEMBER 1874.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of April 1875.

CIRCLE.	DISTRICT.	CANAL.	SUPPLY OF WATER IN THE CANALS.		DELTA RICE IRRIGATION.			TOBACCO, COTTON, HULDEE, GINGEE, WHEAT AND GARDEN PRODUCE.			OIL-SEEDS AND PULSES.			SUGARCANE AND OTHER CROPS.			RAINFALL.	REMARKS.
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Grand total of area leased up to end of month (total of columns 8, 11, 14, & 17).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Inches during the month.	Inches during Rubbee season.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Orissa...	Cuttack*	Kendraparah High Level, Section I.	1,369	19715	400	274	674	2,246	40	2,286	88	9	97	33	17	50	3,739	2,218	1·89	3·13	6·01	(a.) The details of column 18 are—
		Toldinidah	675	17196	24	6	30	46	4	50	9	...	9	2	24	26	115	93				Acres.
		Matchgoug	1,300	9573	2	...	2	144	6	150	10	...	10	...	71	71	233	173				Dalwa ... 1,306
		Total of the month	...	6745	426	280	1,306	2,594	103	2,697	130	...	130	35	112	147	4,087	2,484				Cotton ... 2,693
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	91	...	91	2,234	81	2,315	110	...	110	24	158	182	2,674	2,674				Huldee ... 12
South-Western Circle.	Midnapore	Midnapore	675	11096	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Wheat ... 2
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	300	1630	1,433†	...	1,433†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Garden produce ... 45
		Total of the month	...	...	1,433†	...	1,433†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Moong ... 8
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	183	...	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				China ... 5
		Grand Total of the month	...	...	1,859	...	2,739	2,594	103	2,697	130	...	130	35	112	147	4,087	2,484				Onions ... 6
		Grand Total of the corresponding month of the previous year	...	...	274	...	274	2,234	81	2,315	110	...	110	24	158	182	2,674	2,674				Chillies ... 3
																						Oil-seeds ... 131
																						Brinjals ... 30
																						Plantains ... 13
																						Sugarcane ... 168
																						Total ... 4,322
																						(b.) The figures shown in the last return represented leases granted in December 1873. It was by a mistake that these were assumed to be included in the statement from December 1874 to March 1875.

* The weather, cloudy with seasonable showers, has been favorable for the rubbee crops. The Kendrapara Canal was closed for repairs on the 28th of April. There was very little demand for water towards the close of the month owing to the rain-fall.

† The figures entered in the returns since December last included by mistake acres 510, at Rs 1-8 per acre, which pertained to the year 1873-74; commencing from the 1st December 1873, and which have been omitted from the present return.

G. A. SEARLE, *Lieut.-Colonel, S. C.,*
Offg. Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 20th May 1875.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No 25.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1875. {Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

TRADE RETURN OF THE TURKISH ARABIA AGENCY, 1875.

Goods that passed through the Custom House at Baghdad from 13*th March* 1874 *to* 12*th March* 1875.

Description of goods.	Quantity.	Value.			Total.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Imports from Persia.							
Bags and tents, hair	6,610 pieces ...	1,527	15	5			
Calico dyed and printed chintz	2,540 pieces and 55 bales	1,397	18	11			
Carpets, all sorts	33,071 in No. ...	28,498	4	5			
Combs, wooden	149,224 „ ...	668	8	4			
Cotton	1,413 okes ...	64	19	0			
Fruits, dried	64,543 „ ...	2,112	6	3			
Grocery and drugs	.....	2,728	12	7			
Ghee	1,582 „ ...	100	18	5			
Hand and headkerchiefs	.....	687	4	8			
Millstones	880 pairs ...	774	18	5			
Silk, all sorts	41,593 okes ...	77,654	17	2			
Silk goods	423 pieces ...	958	4	10			
Shoes and slippers	1,358 pairs ...	218	10	2			
Shots	6,103 okes ...	320	2	6			
Stockings	16,099 pairs ...	427	8	3			
Sundry small articles and hardware ...	.....	3,266	1	7			
Tobacco from Isfahan	1,527,035 okes ...	82,267	5	2			
Do. do. Shiraz	6,726 „ ...	239	4	10			
Do. pipe	20,315 „ ...	513	0	5			
Twist, wool	199 „ ...	14	13	6			
Wax, bees'	1,240 „ ...	233	17	5			
Wool	780 „ ...	26	19	6			
Woollen stuff for dresses	1,062 pieces ...	507	6	8			
					205,208	18	4
Imports from Russia.							
Printed linen, crockery and sundry small articles	.....	.....			159	1	1
Imports from Bahrein.							
Pearls	237½ miscals ...	.....			303	3	10
Imports from India.							
Chullars and other piece-goods	9,200 pieces ...	4,006	5	1			
Grocery	78,752 okes ...	16,376	2	3			
Indigo from Calcutta	62,041 „ ...	47,299	13	6			
Silk, shaary	887 „ ...	1,421	8	7			
Snuff	744 bottles ...	69	0	9			
Sugar candy	553 okes ...	36	4	5			
Sundry small articles	.....	213	3	7			
Tin	879 cantars ...	2,760	19	3			
Turbans, aghabanee	247 pieces ...	200	14	1			
					72,383	11	6

Description of goods.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mixed Imports from India and Europe, chiefly from London.			
Candles, sperm	22,644 okes	2,363 18 10	
Canvas	13,650 pieces	497 4 10	
Caps, Turkish	1,182, No.	719 7 7	
Chintz, prints, and other piece-goods	176,876 pieces	39,184 9 0	
Cloth, woollen, thick and thin marinos	8,228 „	9,551 4 4	
„ cotton madapolam, gray	453,804 „	68,006 14 5	
Copying machine	10 in No.	102 2 7	
Copper in sheets	24,356 okes	3,861 0 0	
Crockery	.....	49 0 5	
Damasco, woollen	82 pieces	171 1 3	
Grocery	.....	201 13 2	
Hardware and sundry small articles	.....	13,324 3 7	
Head and handkerchiefs	45,000 pieces and 2,429 dozen.	9,115 4 4	
Iron	.....	171 2 0	
Lankeh, piece-goods of various colors	1,635 pieces	155 5 10	
Lead	122 cantars	185 1 5	
Linen shirtings	352 pieces	449 2 4	
Silk goods	387 „	117 4 0	
Sugar, loaves and crushed	12,930 cantars	20,453 6 2	
Tin plates	.....	1,012 12 5	
Tea	2,691 okes	1,121 17 9	
Twist, cotton	81,756 „	2,894 0 10	
Sundries	.....	736 8 2	
			174,443 5 3
Total amount of Imports	.....	.....	452,498 0 0
Exports to Persia.			
Chintz, printed	601 pieces	88 5 11	
Dates, "Zehdi"	6,754 okes	29 3 4	
Lankeh, colored piece-goods	265 pieces	33 0 0	
Linen shirtings, fine	.....	688 10 5	
Leather, red	236 in No.	27 16 11	
Shoes and slippers	2,175 pairs	114 6 3	
Skins, lamb	16,710 No.	940 7 2	
Turbans, aghabanee	86 pieces	33 11 2	
Sundry articles	.....	229 14 8	
Woollen stuff from Nejjeff	393 pieces	303 19 10	
			2,438 15 8
Exports to Russia.			
Lamb skins, &c.	.....	.....	196 16 2
Exports upon which duty was payable at the port of shipment, viz.—			
Dates	.....	946 2 2	
Fruits, dried, and drugs	.....	191 7 8	
Egyptian corn	.....	170 4 3	
Galls	.....	3,282 11 5	
Piece-goods	.....	23 11 8	
Skins, guts, hides, &c.	.....	380 8 8	
Wheat	.....	25,413 3 6	
Wool	.....	8,693 0 4	
			39,100 9 8
Total amount of Exports	.....	.....	41,736 1 6

Price-current of grain from 13*th March* 1874 *to* 12*th March* 1875.

Description.	1874. March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	1875. January.	February.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Rice, common, per 134 lbs.	9 4	8 9	8 9	8 9	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 9	8 1	7 9	7 10
Wheat „ „	5 11	5 11	5 11	5 8	5 6	5 1	4 8	4 5	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3
Barley „ „	2 7	2 4	2 1	2 0	2 0	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	2 4

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF-IN THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 30th APRIL 1875.

CANAL DIVISIONS.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING MARCH 1875. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge in Feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Total Area of Irrigation during Current Year.	NAVIGATION RETURNS, GANGES CANAL. Principal Items of Traffic. Nature of Traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total Up and Down. Mds.	Total Up and Down. No.	REMARKS.
Ganges Canal. Northern	10·00	9·32	740	9,314	Grains :— Wheat	32	...	3,563	...	3,595	...	Ganges Canal.—Mean volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct. 5,565 Cub. ft. per sec.
Meerut	8·30	7·6	969	24,713	Gram	...	...	600	...	600	...	
Anupshahr	6·80	...	700	16,049	Rice	8,440	...	225	...	9,065	...	Volumes discharged— per sec.
Bulandshahr	7·35	7·2	972	16,101	Paddy or Dhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore Division. Tail 980
Aligarh	5·50	5·22	994	17,852	Bajhar or mixed Grain	576	...	1,201	...	1,201	...	Escapes ... 247
Etawah	4·80	3·00	771	25,078	Dal	428	...	831	...	1,259	...	Tail „ 10
Cawnpore	6·20	4·11	958	12,823	Juar	...	...	...	...	...	...	Etawah „ Escapes ... 67
Total Ganges Canal	...	...	6,104	121,930	Bajra	...	...	...	...	...	...	524
Eastern Jumna Canal	5·20	...	...	28,017	Maize (or Indian Corn)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balance expended ... 4,981
Dun Canals	...	...	...	1,510	Total	9,876	...	6,490	2,486,406	16,366	2,486,406	Great demand for indigo and sugar-cane crops.
Rohilkhand Canals	...	...	...	626	Cotton	817	...	11,116	...	11,933	...	Eastern Jumna Canal.—Demand for indigo and sugar cane crops.
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	...	...	...	105	Oil-seeds	595	...	7,039	...	7,634	...	Dun Canals.—No remarks.
1st Division, Agra Canal	...	...	...	32	Salts	936	...	2,598	...	3,522	...	Rohilkhand Canals.—No remarks.
2nd do. do.	...	...	...	348	Metals	10,675	...	7,742	...	18,417	...	Traffic.—Very great falling-off in the grain traffic both up and down. The price of grain continues about the same over the whole length of Canal. Improvement in market in down traffic with regard to cotton, salts, &c., as also in the rafting business.
Grand Total...	...	...	...	152,568	Building Materials	4,780	...	87,838	...	92,618	...	
					Firewood	15,250	...	11,905	...	27,155	...	
					Bamboos	...	...	...	2,406,606	...	2,413,650	
					Timber	...	...	59,363	9,018	65,050	9,230	
					Miscellaneous	...	...	2,598	90	...	1,078	
					Live-stock	...	...	7,742	50	...	51	
					Grand Total ...	43,616	9,345	193,433	2,415,766	242,049	2,424,009	
					Total during corresponding period of last year.	52,563	6,384	265,738	114,057	308,281	120,441	
					Increase	...	1,838	...	2,301,709	...	2,303,568	
					Decrease	3,937	...	62,295	...	66,232	...	

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

ALLAHABAD,
The 26th May 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of May 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee Cheena, Coralo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee Cheena, Coralo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee Cheena, Coralo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras.	Ganjam	14 7	14 7	10 3	...	...	...	17 8	19 4	17 8	22 8	24 4	26 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	41 0	41 0	35 2	30 0	40 0	40 0	388 8	388 8	388 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	Ganjam	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam	16 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 3	11 2	13 4	14 7	14 7	15 2	23 8	23 8	23 8	23 8	23 8	23 8	28 3	25 2	29 2	29 2	37 4	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	13 5	12 6	11 7	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	16 8	22 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 2	39 1	30 9	33 6	33 6	42 0	243 0	243 0	161 3	18 7	18 7	18 7	Godavery		
	Kistna	14 7	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	19 4	19 4	17 8	21 2	21 2	19 6	20 7	20 7	25 0	...	...	...	35 3	35 3	35 3	27 4	28 6	35 0	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	18 4	18 4	Kistna		
	Nellore	12 6	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	13 9	16 0	16 0	16 0	32 9	32 2	23 3	...	...	...	33 7	33 7	28 2	23 9	24 4	24 4	74 5	74 5	77 3	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	14 7	14 7	12 5	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	11 5	16 6	16 6	12 4	22 9	22 9	20 5	29 0	29 0	25 4	28 5	28 5	26 2	29 2	23 2	23 2	243 0	243 0	243 0	14 4	14 4	16 2	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	15 8	16 3	12 5	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 2	14 6	14 6	13 0	22 7	23 7	27 8	22 6	23 5	26 3	29 1	29 1	31 0	28 0	30 2	26 3	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 1	16 1	16 1	Bellary		
	Kurnool	14 0	14 0	14 6	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	12 0	15 7	15 7	12 9	23 3	23 3	29 4	21 2	21 2	26 3	21 9	21 9	25 8	25 5	26 2	27 0	217 7	223 6	163 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	Kurnool		
	Madras	10 3	10 3	11 3	...	...	...	13 9	13 9	11 2	15 1	15 1	12 4	23 8	23 8	16 8	20 5	20 5	17 9	24 3	24 3	23 6	20 9	21 4	21 3	93 5	93 5	59 5	18 6	18 2	17 9	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 5	15 7	12 0	18 1	16 6	12 8	23 0	23 0	18 7	...	...	...	24 7	24 7	23 3	21 8	21 4	21 8	97 2	97 2	98 3	18 6	18 6	18 6	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	11 9	13 1	11 0	...	...	...	18 7	16 8	15 0	20 7	18 8	16 0	25 5	25 5	26 4	...	...	...	29 9	31 6	28 2	25 6	26 6	18 1	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	16 4	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	10 9	10 1	9 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	13 0	17 5	17 5	...	...	...	20 2	25 0	25 0	17 7	26 2	26 6	18 3	28 4	29 3	20 1	235 7	223 6	246 6	16 6	16 6	18 0	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	10 3	10 3	10 3	...	...	...	15 8	16 2	13 3	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	...	23 2	23 2	18 8	29 4	29 4	22 6	24 5	24 5	19 2	194 4	194 4	194 4	17 0	16 6	14 7	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	11 9	11 9	10 6	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	12 2	16 7	16 7	13 0	23 8	...	18 2	24 1	24 1	20 3	27 5	27 5	21 0	29 3	29 3	18 9	157 9	157 9	145 8	16 2	15 4	14 6	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	10 9	10 9	9 0	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	11 3	15 6	16 0	11 8	21 1	24 3	...	27 9	28 7	22 0	31 0	34 1	22 5	29 4	29 4	19 6	131 2	127 3	121 5	17 8	17 3	16 4	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	8 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	7 5	13 6	13 6	9 1	...	...	...	19 6	19 6	13 1	21 9	21 9	16 4	18 7	18 7	15 6	76 8	76 8	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	11 7	13 1	10 9	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 9	13 8	13 8	11 4	20 4	20 4	16 5	22 9	24 3	20 0	23 5	25 0	22 0	25 5	28 0	17 8	121 5	121 5	121 5	12 5	14 2	12 5	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	11 4	11 4	9 2	...	...	...	8 8	9 6	8 0	9 6	10 4	8 8	13 9	15 4	11 5	14 0	12 6	11 0	15 8	17 3	15 8	16 6	16 6	12 4	121 5	121 5	139 0	11 0	11 0	10 1	Nilgiris		
	Salem	13 3	13 3	11 8	...	...	...	15 7	16 5	12 9	16 6	17 4	13 3	22 3	23 8	20 7	24 6	24 6	20 3	27 0	28 5	25 5	29 2	29 2	18 9	145 8	145 8	149 2	17 4	14 6	15 5	Salem		
	South Canara	12 5	12 5	10 3	...	...	...	10 7	11 6	9 7	14 7	14 7	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 9	25 5	20 2	17 2	19 2	13 6	89 9	89 9	85 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	South Canara		
	Malabar	11 5	11 5	10 8	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	11 5	15 0	15 0	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 2	18 2	19 0	21 0	21 0	16 8	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 4	14 4	17 1	Malabar		
Bombay.	Bombay	10 7	11 12	11 14	23 7	23 1	18 4	7 7	7 12	7 12	11 13	12 2	13 8	20 4	20 4	21 4	20 7	19 0	16 14	14 1	14 1	10 10	16 14	16 14	14 0	68 4	68 4	...	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad	17 14	18 15	14 4	32 0	32 0	29 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 0	12 5	11 0	24 10	24 10	21 0	22 15	23 12	21 8	...	...	...	22 5	22 5	18 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	14 9	15 4	...	32 0	32 0	...	8 14	10 0	...	11 6	12 5	...	26 11	29 1	...	18 13	20 0	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	...	106 11	106 11	...	16 13	16 13	...	Kaira		
	Surat	13 6	13 6	...	13 6	12 5	7 6	8 3	8 3	7 12	10 10	10 10	13 6	18 8	17 6	16 6	17 6	16 6	16 6	...	...	...	14 13	14 13	13 6	101 12	101 12	111 0	13 6	13 6	12 8	Surat		
	Broach	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Broach		
	Tanna	11 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	7 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	70 0	70 0	71 1	14 0	14 0	15 0	Tanna		
	Kolaba	11 6	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	7 10	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 5	30 5	...	16 3	16 3	...	130 0	130 0	140 0	18 3	18 3	...	Kolaba		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	17 1	17 8	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	11 4	11 4	...	30 8	30 0	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 4	...	150 0	150 0	150 0	14 7	14 7	...	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Nasik	17 4	15 8	...	8 0	8 0	...	5 15	6 0	...	11 14	12 0	...	28 0	28 0	...	24 4	23 5	...	32 3	35 0	...	21 4	20 8	...	128 0	128 0	...	12 12	15 6	...	Nasik		
	Ahmadnagar	17 6½	18 6½	...	...	...	...	8 13½	8 13½	...	9 13½	9 13½	...	34 6	35 1	...	28 2½	29 0½	...	...	...	...	23 9	24 3	...	107 0	106 10½	100 0	11 12	11 6½	...	Ahmadnagar		
	Poona	14 15	14 15	...	10 3	10 3	...	11 0	11 0	...	12 4	12 4	...	28 4	28 4	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	19 9	19 9	...	95 0	95 0	...	13 6	13 6	...	Poona		
	Sholapur	18 7	19 7	21 12	...	...	...	13 7	13 5	12 15	15 5	15 5	14 12	27 9	26 8	36 12	28 0	30 12	31 8	...	...	...	24 15	25 1	17 8	122 10	106 10	120 0	14 4	14 4	14 8	Sholapur		
	Kaladgi	22 3	24 3	17 0	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	10 0	15 1	15 1	11 0	28 11	30 12	24 0	27 11	29 11	25 0	...	...	...	20 9	21 9	13 0	140 0	110 0	...	12 13	12 14	14 0	Kaladgi		
	Satara	18 0	18 11	...	...	...	...	9 9	10 15	...	12 2	14 5	...	28 15	26 10	...	22 10	25 14	...	...	...	...	23 6	22 1	...	145 10	146 4	...	13 13	14 9	...	Satara		
	Belgaum	21 5	22 11	14 8	...	...	...	16 11	16 5	14 8	17 11	17 5	15 0	21 13	22 5	19 8	24 0	24 0	20 0	30 6	30 5	24 0	19 13	18 8	13 0	155 8	155 8	150 0	16 3	17 0	17 0	Belgaum		
	Dharwar	26 6	27 3	20 0	...	...	...	13 1	14 2	11 0	20 3	21 14	15 0	28 14	29 12	23 0	28 14	29 12	20 0	36 0	36 0	31 0	20 1	21 1	13 8	92 12	92 12	92 12	18 1	19 0	16 11	Dharwar		
	Ratnagiri	10 5	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 15	12 3	12 15	14 6	17 8	...	17 8	15 9	18 3	18 3	26 0	26 0	26 0	16 6	16 6	12 5	10 Bdls.	10 Bdls.	9 Bdls.	20 14	20 14	20 14	Ratnagiri		
	Kanara (Karwar)	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	9 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Panch Mahals (Godhra)		
	Aden	9 5	9 5	9 11	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	7 6	17 4	17 4	18 9	12 7	12 7	13 1	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	71 3	71 3	56 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
	Asirgarh	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	31 0	31 0	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	Asirgarh		
	Baroda	...	12 2	...	...	...	17 1½	...	8 8½	...	13 10½	...	...	...	20 8	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	...	...	160 0	...	...	15 6	...	Baroda		
	Disa	19 1	19 1	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	9 13	10 0	8 8	34 0	34 0	22 8	37 0	37 0	20 4	...	...	...	20 7	20 7	19 1½	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa		
	Nimach	16 12	14 0	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	16 8	16 8	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	30 0	28 0	...	Nimach		
	Nasirabad	17 2½	17 0	15 0	23 7	23 15½	19 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	23 5	24 0	15 0	21 0	22 0	13 0	...	...	...	22 0½	22 6	19 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	Nasirabad		
	Rajkot	15 12	15 8	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	11 0	11 0	...	25 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	...	45 0	45 0	...	64 0	64 0	...	Rajkot		
	Upper Sind Frontier	24 0	24 0	20 0	29 0	32 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	14 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	38 0	32 0	32 0	Upper Sind Frontier		
	Karachi	13 10	14 0	13 10½	24 0	26 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	120 0	124 0	141 0	61 0	61 0	54 0	Karachi		
	Haidarabad	No return received																											No return received			Haidarabad		
	Shikarpur	20 0	20 0	17 0	24 8	27 0	24 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 8	14 8	16 0	24 8	24 8	22 0	26 8	26 8	32 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	19 8	23 0	20 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	Shikarpur		
	Thur and Parkur	20 8	19 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	13 8	20 0	20 0	...	18 0	18 8	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Thur and Parkur		
	Western Districts.																															*Western Districts.*		
Bengal.	Burdwan	18 0*a*	17 8	12 8	24 0	24 0	20 0	16 0	15 8	13 0	16 8	17 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	14 8	200 0	200 0	110 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Burdwan	Bengal.	
	Bancoorah	19 0*b*	19 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	16 4	17 0	10 10	17 8	17 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	14 4	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	21 0*c*	21 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	13 8	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	14 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	No return received																											No return received			Hooghly		
	Howrah	16 4	17 8	11 4	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	12 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Howrah		
	Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta	16 8	17 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	14 0	10 8	11 0	9 0	16 0	15 8	11 4	18 8	18 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	16 12 to 19 8*d*	14 12 to 18 12	10 8 to 11 10	26 8*d* to 35 8	26 8 to 32 0	16 0	8 0*e*	8 0	8 4	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	17 8	13 5	120 0	100 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	18 5	18 5	13 5	...	26 5	22 8	13 5	13 5	10 0	13 15	13 15	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 5	26 5	15 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 7	Nuddea		
	Jessore	18 0*f*	18 8	12 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 8	18 4	18 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	23 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	21 0*g*	22 0 to 23 0	13 0	37 8*d*	35 0 to 40 0	17 0 to 19 0	11 0 to 12 0	12 0 to 13 0	9 0	16 0	16 0 to 17 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0 to 29 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0 to 8 4	7 0	Moorshedabad		

a In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 35 seers, best rice 13 to 18-4 seers, common rice 15 to 19-2 seers, and gram 26 to 25 seers, per rupee.
b In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 21 seers, barley 29 to 40 seers, best rice 14 to 20 seers, common rice 17 to 21 seers, maize 20 to 34 seers, and gram 17 to 20 seers, per rupee.
c In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16-12 to 28-8 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 16 to 21-8 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, and gram 21 to 24-4 seers, per rupee.
d In the interior only.
e In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 7-8 to 8 seers, common rice 12-8 to 18 seers, and gram 17-12 to 20 seers, per rupee.
f In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 23-8 seers, best rice 13-5 to 19 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, and gram 12-8 to 32 seers, per rupee.
g In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 23-4 seers, best rice 12 to 19 seers, common rice 17-8 to 22-12 seers, and gram 25 to 38 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of May 1875.—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Milliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Milliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Milliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.	Bengal—*continued.*	
	Dinagepore ...	17 0	17 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	10 8	22 0	22 0	7 12	28 0	28 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Dinagepore ...		
	Maldah ...	25 0	25 0	13 8	50 0	50 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	9 4	21 0	22 0	12 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Maldah ...		
	Rajshahye ...	20 0 to 24 6	20 0 to 24 6	10 0 to 10 8	37 8	37 8	18 12	19 12	18 0	7 8 to 8 0	20 4 to 21 12	19 4 to 21 0	9 12 to 11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 to 16 4	26 4	13 8 to 15 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	7 15½	7 15½	6 12	Rajshahye ...		
	Rungpore ...	20 0	25 10½	11 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 0	19 2	19 15	7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 1	15 0	15 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Rungpore ...		
	Bograh ...	16 0	18 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	...	10 8	12 0	6 0	24 0	24 0	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 8	7 8	5 14	Bograh ...		
	Pubna ...	21 12	22 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 8	10 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 8	8 8	Pubna ...		
	Darjeeling ...	8 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling ...		
	Jalpáiguri ...	13 3¾	12 0	6 6	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	9 0	21 0	23 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	12 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 6	6 0	6 0	Jalpáiguri ...		
	Eastern Districts.																												*Eastern Districts.*		
	Dacca ...	14 8	16 0	12 0	32 0	35 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	20 0	19 0	10 8 to 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	16 0	13 0 to 14 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Dacca ...		
	Furreedpore ...	18 0	23 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	19 0	18 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Furreedpore ...		
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	8	21 0	21 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge ...		
	Mymensing ...	13 8½	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	18 12	17 8	8 0	22 8	22 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	13 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 4	7 12	Mymensing ...		
	Chittagong ...	12 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	7 4	Chittagong ...		
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	... m	16 0	15 8	10 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	5 12	Noakhally ...		
	Tipperah ...	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	21 8	22 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Tipperah ...		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	11 7	15 3	15 3	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	7 9	7 9	6 3	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
	Hill Tipperah ...	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 6	24 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	7 2	8 0	9 2	Hill Tipperah ...		
	Behar.																												*Behar.*		
	Patna ...	25 0	24 0	16 0	37 0	33 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	12 12	...	...	...	28 0	27 0	19 0	31 0	30 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Patna ...		
	Gya ...	24 8n	24 8	11 8	38 8	36 0	15 8	11 0	11 0	8 0	21 8	22 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0d	35 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 4	Gya ...		
	Shahabad ...	19 0	18 8	14 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	13 8	15 0	12 0	17 8	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	29 0	30 0	18 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Shahabad ...		
	Mozufferpore ...	22 0o	20 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	12 8	9 0	9 0	6 0	15 0	17 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0d	...	16 0	23 0	23 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	Mozufferpore ...		
	Sarun ...	23 0	20 0	11 8	33 0	31 8	16 12	9 0	9 0	7 0	23 0	23 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	15 0	28 0	27 8	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 12	7 0	Sarun ...		
	Chumparun ...	21 0p	25 0	12 8	38 0	40 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	18 0	18 8	10 8	...	...	...	36 0	...	17 4	15 0d to 40 0	15 0 to 40 0	15 0 to 26 8	25 8	25 8	14 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 0	Chumparun ...		
	Monghyr ...	22 0	21 0	15 2	31 5	31 5	19 9	12 6	12 6	8 4	16 8	16 8	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 3	27 3	17 8	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 8	7 5	6 8	Monghyr ...		
	Bhaugulpore ...	21 7q	21 7	13 14	40 7	37 14	18 15	18 15	17 11	9 7	21 7	20 3	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0d to 35 0	28 0 to 35 0	12 0 to 15 0	25 4	23 5	15 12	157 13	151 8	176 12	8 3	8 3	7 4	Bhaugulpore ...		
	Purneah ...	30 0	30 0	11 0	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	8 4	22 0	22 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Purneah ...		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	17 8r	17 8	11 0	35 0	35 0	...	17 8	17 8	8 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	40 0d to 45 0	40 0 to 45 0	16 0 to 40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
	Orissa.																												*Orissa.*		
	Cuttack ...	15 12	15 12	13 2	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	19 11	21 0	23 10	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	22 5	17 1	15 12	17 1	27 9	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	9 0	Cuttack ...		
	Pooree ...	15 12	15 12	13 2	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	19 11	22 5	23 11	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	23 10	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree ...		
	Balasore ...	20 0	20 0	11 0	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	10 8	9 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Balasore ...		
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																												*Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.*		
	Hazáribágh ...	21 0	20 8	11 0	30 0	27 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	20 0	19 6	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	16 8	22 0	21 12	12 8	280 0	280 0	240 0	7 0	7 8	6 4	Hazáribágh ...		
	Lohardugga ...	19 0	19 0	10 8	32 0	32 0	17 8	18 0	18 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	5 12	Lohardugga ...		
	Singbhoom ...	20 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	Singbhoom ...		
	Maunbhoom ...	17 0x	17 0	12 0	38 0	38 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	16 0d	16 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	12 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Maunbhoom ...		
Assam.	Sylhet ...	12 0	12 0	9 0	12 8	12 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	18 8	18 6	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	12 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	7 0	7 8	6 4	Sylhet ...	Assam.	
	Cachar ...	10 0	9 2	9 6	...	...	...	11 6	12 4	12 4	15 4	16 0	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 13	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	7 13	6 15	Cachar ...		
	Goálpárá ...	30 0	26 10	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 8	9 0	13 4	16 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	13 0	180 0	128 0	128 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá ...		
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	Gáro Hills ...		
	Kámrúp ...	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp ...		
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	16 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	6 6	7 0	6 8	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	5 8	Darrang ...		
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	5 4	Nowgong ...		
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Sibsagar ...		
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur ...		
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Khási and Jaintiá Hills ...		
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	40 0	40 0	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nága Hills ...		
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	21 0	21 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	15 0	15 0	12 8	...	...	26 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	23 8	25 0	22 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.	
	Saháranpur ...	24 13	24 13	21 0	38 12	38 12	29 3	9 11	9 11	8 10	14 8	14 8	10 12	23 11	23 11	15 1	25 14	25 14	17 4	32 5	32 5	25 14	129 0	129 0	129 0	8 10	8 10	8 2	Saháranpur ...		
	Muzaffarnagar ...	24 12	24 12	21 8	39 10	39 5	30 12	6 1	6 1	6 1	13 3	13 3	11 0	23 2	24 3	24 3	22 0	24 3	22 0	29 14	29 11	26 6	110 0	110 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
	Meerut ...	23 15½	23 2½	20 13¾	32 6½	33 10	26 0	6 4	6 4	6 12	15 0	15 0	13 0	21 8	22 6	21 0	25 0	24 0	18 0	28 6	28 7½	24 2½	110 0	110 0	125 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut ...		
	Bulandshahr ...	25 0	25 0	22 0	34 0	34 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	14 8	14 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	27 0	25 0	19 10	31 8	32 0	24 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 0	9 8	Bulandshahr ...		
	Aligarh ...	26 0	26 8	20 8	34 0	35 0	24 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	17 0	16 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	18 8	19 0	20 0	16 8	33 0	34 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 4	10 0	10 0	Aligarh ...		
	Kumaun ...	12 8	12 8	11 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Kumaun ...		

h In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 22 seers, and gram 8 to 11-7 seers, per rupee.
i In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 25 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, and gram 12 to 26 seers, per rupee.
j In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 18 to 19-2 seers, common rice 19-2 to 20 seers, paddy 30 to 40 seers, and gram 12 seers, per rupee.
k In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 seers, best rice 8-8 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 26 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers, per rupee.
l In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 18 to 20 seers, and common rice 21 to 23 seers, per rupee.
m In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 15 to 26 seers, and common rice 20 to 30 seers, per rupee.

n In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21-4 to 26-8 seers, barley 36 to 42 seers, best rice 18-12 to 19-4 seers, common rice 20 to 27 seers, and gram 26 to 33-12 seers, per rupee.
o In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21-22 seers, barley 32 seers, best rice 9 to 14 seers, common rice 18 seers, and gram 18 to 27 seers, per rupee.
p In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 23-8 to 30 seers, barley 34 to 60 seers, best rice 11 to 17-8 seers, common rice 17 to 21 seers, maize 28 to 35 seers, and gram 18 to 30 seers, per rupee.
q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 24 to 30 seers, barley 26 to 32 seers, best rice 18 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 22 seers, and gram 17 to 24 seers, per rupee.
r In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 19 to 26 seers, barley 38 to 45 seers, best rice 16 to 23 seers, common rice 20 to 29 seers, maize 32 to 50 seers, and gram 19 to 35 seers, per rupee.
s In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 16 to 33 seers, best rice 16 to 23 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, and gram 14 to 29 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-Grains throughout India for the 2nd half of May 1875 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralio, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralio, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralio, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N. W. Provinces —*contd.*	Garhwál	23 0	21 0	18 8	27 8	27 8	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	14 4	14 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 4	9 0	200 0	240 0	160 0	6 9	6 9	6 4	Garhwál	N. W. Provinces —*contd.*	
	Bijnor	22 8	20 4	19 11	33 3	28 2	28 2	14 10	11 4	9 9	14 10	14 3	10 11	20 4	20 4	18 0	24 12	21 6	15 12	...	...	...	27 0	25 5	23 10	135 0	112 8	112 8	...	...	...	Bijnor		
	Moradabad	Return not received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Return not received			Moradabad		
	Budaun	27 0	27 0	19 3	38 6	38 6½	23 6½	9 9½	9 9¼	9 9½	18 0	15 9¼	12 9½	...	...	...	15 12	15 14½	15 9¼	...	...	...	34 3	36 0	22 13	192 0	192 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Budaun		
	Bareilly	23 12	23 15	17 13	37 8	35 0	23 12	6 4	6 4	6 4	17 8	17 8	11 9	27 8	27 8	15 0	20 0	20 0	13 12	...	...	...	31 4	31 4	20 10	125 0	150 0	125 0	9 11	9 6	8 12	Bareilly		
	Sháhjahánpur	26 8	26 6	19 12	40 0	40 0	27 4	7 10	7 6	8 0	19 0	18 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 8	30 0	21 0	155 0	155 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sháhjahánpur		
	Tarái Pergunnahs	23 12	23 12	19 6	43 12	40 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	17 8	17 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	20 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs		
	Muttra	22 8	22 0	20 0	32 8	31 8	27 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	14 8	14 8	10 8	25 0	...	...	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	31 8	30 8	27 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Muttra		
	Agra	21 3½	20 15½	16 11	29 14½	30 3½	23 7	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	9 0	26 12	28 0	23 0	24 4	25 12½	11 5	...	...	...	27 7	27 9	23 9	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 12	8 8	Agra		
	Farukhabad	22 8	22 0	16 8	23 0	29 9	22 0	7 3	7 8	6 14	16 2	16 2	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	28 2	19 4	160 0	160 0	158 2	8 14	9 0	8 10	Farukhabad		
	Mainpuri	25 0	24 8	18 8	32 0	32 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	28 14	...	...	...	...	29 0	28 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mainpuri		
	Etáwah	22 8	22 8	17 8	27 8	26 8	20 8	6 8	6 8	5 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	23 8	23 8	19 8	23 8	23 8	15 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	20 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Etáwah		
	Etah	26 0	26 8	19 8	35 0	35 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Etah		
	Jalaun	22 8	22 8	18 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	16 8	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	27 0	27 8	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
	Jhánsi	20 0	20 5	17 4	29 0	29 10	22 2	9 8	9 8	9 8	15 0	15 0	13 0	23 8	23 8	17 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 13	18 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Jhánsi		
	Lalitpur	21 4	21 8	19 8	30 0	31 0	25 0	10 0	10 4	9 0	13 8	13 4	11 0	27 8	28 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	25 4	23 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Lalitpur		
	Cawnpore	24 0	23 0	17 8	30 0	29 0	21 8	9 8	9 0	8 8	15 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	27 8	21 0	160 0	140 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Cawnpore		
	Fatehpur	25 0	24 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	20 8	9 8	9 8	7 8	21 4	21 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	21 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Fatehpur		
	Bánda	23 0	22 12	16 8	26 8	26 8	19 4	9 4	9 8	11 2	18 8	19 0	12 6	22 8	23 4	...	21 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	27 8	28 8	20 14	171 4	171 4	180 8	11 4	11 4	10 12	Bánda		
	Allahabad	20 12	21 0	14 8	28 8	27 8	18 0	8 8	8 8	6 8	16 12	18 0	12 4	27 0	27 0	17 8	26 0	26 8	16 8	...	...	...	28 8	28 8	19 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Allahabad		
	Hamírpur	22 8	22 8	16 14	25 4	26 0	18 8	9 8	9 8	7 0	15 4	15 0	10 10	24 12	24 12	19 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	26 0	28 0	20 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
	Jaunpur	24 11	24 0	17 4	33 14	31 14	21 14	7 12	7 12	10 9	20 7	19 12	12 0	28 4	25 6	...	21 3	21 3	10 9	...	...	...	33 14	32 7	20 7	197 12	197 12	169 8	8 6	8 6	7 8	Jaunpur		
	Gorakhpur	28 0	26 4	14 7	42 0	42 0	19 4	15 12	15 12	8 12	20 2	21 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 8	29 12	15 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	6 12	6 12	6 0	Gorakhpur		
	Basti	26 9	25 10	13 12	37 8	37 8	14 4	10 0	10 0	7 8	18 12	17 8	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 12	27 8	15 10	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 9	6 4	6 4	Basti		
	Azamgarh	25 1	21 6	14 12	32 8	31 12	19 3	11 13	11 13	8 14	17 11	17 11	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 1	23 9	17 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	Azamgarh		
	Mirzapur	23 0	21 0	14 8	30 0	28 0	20 0	9 0	8 0	7 8	16 0	16 0	11 0	30 0	28 0	20 0	26 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	30 0	28 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	150 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	Mirzapur		
	Benares	21 0	20 8	14 0	26 4	27 5	17 8	8 6	7 0	14 11	14 11	14 11	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	25 3	18 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	6 4	6 4	6 0	Benares		
	Ghazipur	19 5	19 5	14 13	29 15	28 5	18 10½	7 11	7 11	6 7	18 0	18 0	11 9½	25 12	23 8	18 0	23 2	23 3	16 12	...	...	...	28 5	28 5	18 10½	180 4	180 4	206 0	7 6	7 6	7 1½	Ghazipur		
Panjab.	Delhi	23 8	23 0	20 8	32 0	32 0	27 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	...	...	...	29 0	28 0	25 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 4	8 4	7 12	Delhi *a*	Panjab.	*References.*
	Gurgáon	22 0	22 0	21 0	31 8	31 8	27 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Gurgáon *b*		
	Karnál	25 0	25 0	23 0	39 0	38 0	33 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	29 0	29 0	21 0	...	...	...	33 8	34 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Karnál *c*		
	Hissár	23 0	22 8	22 0	30 6	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	31 0	28 8	29 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár *d*		
	Rohtak	23 0	23 0	19 0	29 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	27 0	28 0	26 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	27 0	28 0	26 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Rohtak *e*		
	Sirsa	23 0	23 4	22 4	34 14	35 4	34 4	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	30 0	31 0	29 0	27 8	27 4	25 0	...	...	...	33 8	34 0	34 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	Sirsa *a*		
	Umballa	26 4	25 8	25 0	33 0	33 0	30 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	37 0	37 0	32 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Umballa *a*		
	Ludhiána	26 0	26 8	25 0	41 0	41 0	33 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	11 0	32 0	33 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	33 0	33 0	32 0	90 0	90 0	95 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Ludhiána *a*		
	Simlá	18 8	18 0	17 8	28 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Simlá *f*		
	Jullundur	25 8	25 0	26 0	40 0	40 0	34 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	36 0	40 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	32 0	33 0	32 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Jullundur *g*		
	Hushiárpúr	26 0	26 0	27 0	36 0	36 0	34 0	...	...	...	11 0	9 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	100 0	90 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Hushiárpúr *h*		
	Kángra	20 0	21 0	18 0	28 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	24 0	170 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Kángra *i*		
	Amritsar	26 0	27 0	26 0	40 0	40 0	35 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 4	29 0	28 0	22 0	27 4	27 0	19 0	...	...	...	30 4	31 0	32 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 4	10 4	10 2	Amritsar *j*		
	Siálkot	23 0	24 8	23 0	31 0	32 0	33 8	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	17 0	34 0	34 0	19 0	...	...	...	26 0	28 0	31 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Siálkot *k*		
	Gurdáspúr	28 0	29 0	28 0	38 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	17 0	34 0	34 0	19 0	...	...	...	35 0	36 0	35 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Gurdáspúr *l*		
	Lahore	24 0	24 0	25 0	38 0	38 0	35 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	11 0	31 0	27 0	22 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	...	...	...	29 0	30 0	25 0	120 0	110 0	90 0	10 0	10 2	10 0	Lahore *m*		
	Ferozepore	25 0	25 8	25 0	39 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	34 0	32 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	32 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Ferozepore *n*		
	Gujránwála	23 4	29 12	23 4	40 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	34 0	32 0	24 0	26 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	28 0	30 0	34 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 4	10 8	10 8	Gujránwála *o*		
	Ráwalpindi	31 8	31 0	20 8	36 0	36 0	29 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	36 0	40 0	32 0	140 0	140 0	130 0	10 8	10 8	10 12	Ráwalpindi *g*		
	Jhelum	30 8	29 8	21 0	36 0	37 0	20 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	28 0	30 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	22 0	...	...	...	29 8	29 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum *p*		
	Gujrát	25 0	24 8	16 0	34 0	38 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 8	26 0	26 0	19 8	39 0	31 0	20 0	...	...	...	27 8	28 0	29 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 12	10 12	Gujrát *q*		
	Shahpúr	30 8	30 8	25 8	42 0	48 0	39 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 0	40 0	40 0	25 8	40 0	40 0	22 0	...	...	...	36 0	40 0	36 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr *r*		
	Mooltan	20 8	21 0	19 0	31 0	32 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	25 8	40 0	40 0	22 0	...	...	...	24 8	25 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Mooltan *a*		
	Jhang	22 12	26 0	20 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	11 0	23 0	20 0	21 0	28 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	28 0	29 0	26 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	11 0	10 8	10 12	Jhang *s*		
	Montgomery	21 0	23 0	20 0	32 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 0	30 0	26 0	220 0	220 0	180 0	9 4	9 0	9 0	Montgomery *t*		
	Muzaffargarh	25 0	24 1	19 0	34 0	34 0	28 0	...	...	...	14 0	10 0	14 0	24 0	26 0	20 0	26 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...	28 0	29 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh *u*		
	Dera Ismail Khán	42 8	37 8	27 8	52 8	60 0	38 2	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	72 8	62 8	42 8	56 4	56 4	40 0	...	...	...	56 4	52 8	35 0	112 0	112 0	112 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dera Ismail Khán *v*		
	Dera Ghazi Khán	25 0	25 0	20 0	35 0	37 8	28 6	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	33 2	35 0	22 3	41 4	41 4	30 0	...	...	...	34 6	35 7	17 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	31 4	32 8	28 12	Dera Ghazi Khán *w*		
	Bannú	55 0	56 4	33 12	71 12	81 4	68 12	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	62 8	62 8	40 0	62 8	62 8	32 8	...	...	...	60 0	59 6	42 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú *x*		
	Pesháwar	26 0	23 6	22 1	40 5	35 12	35 12	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	13 0	29 14	31 8	22 12	32 8	28 9	22 12	...	...	...	29 4	32 8	21 0	104 0	104 0	117 0	59 13	57 3	53 5	Pesháwar *y*		
	Kohát	32 8	31 14	22 15	58 10	61 3	48 7	...	...	...	17 14	17 14	15 5	40 18	40 18	35 11	45 14	45 14	38 2	...	...	...	40 13	40 13	20 5	204 0	204 0	178 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát *z*		
	Hazárá	23 8	23 0	17 0	38 0	38 0	36 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	28* 0	27* 0	21* 0	25 0	25 0	19 12	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	17 0	130 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazárá *a**		
Oudh.	Lucknow	26 0	25 8	17 4	34 0	31 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	19 0	18 0	12 8	35 0	31 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	40 0*	32 0†	25 0	30 0	30 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Lucknow	Oudh.	
	Unáo	25 0	25 8	17 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	6 1	18 0	18 0	12 8	20 0	21 0	...	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	29 0	29 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Unáo		
	Bára Banki	25 0	25 0	14 12	34 0	32 0	17 8	7 0	7 0	6 1	18 0	18 0	9 12	26 0	26 0	12 4	16 0	16 0	12 4	34 0	34 0	17 8	31 0	30 0	16 10	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	5 9	Bára Banki		
	Sítápur	29 8	28 8	20 8	42 0	42 0	25 8	9 0	9 0	7 8	19 0	19 0	13 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 0	33 0	21 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Sítápur		
	Hardui	27 7	27 0	17 10	38 8	37 8	22 8	6 9	6 9	6 9	15 0	15 0	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 14	31 14	18 10	192 8	192 8	192 8	8 0	8 0	7 4	Hardui		
	Kheri	32 0	29 0	19 4	45 0	40 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 8	22 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	34 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	Kheri		
	Fyzabad	26 2	25 8	15 12	34 13	33 2	19 14	13 0	14 1	8 8	19 6	18 5	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 8*	31 5	19 10	160 0	140 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Fyzabad		
	Bharaich	29 0	29 0	17 0	48 0	48 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	10 4	36 0	36 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	22 4	21 3	15 8	32 8	31 5	19 0	240 0	260 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bharaich		
	Gonda	30 0	28 14	15 15	41 0	29 11	20 6	20 3	20 2	9 12	20 15	20 8	11 2	39 0	32 2	16 4	17 8	18 0	14 0	45 0	45 0	16 0	40 0	42 0	19 0	260 0	260 0	260 0	8 0	7 12	7 12	Gonda		
	Rái Barelí	27 4	26 12	17 8	36 0	35 0	20 0	12 0	23 0	22 0	21 4	22 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	46 0‡	37 15§	19 0	34 8	33 2	16 12	170 0	170 0	220 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Rái Barelí		
	Sultánpur	25 0*	25 0	17 4	35 0	35 8	22 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	31 0	31 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	37 8	37 8	...	36 0	34 0	21 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Sultánpur		
	Pratábgarh	27 1	26 14	17 14	36 13	35 13	22 9	19 5	18 10	11 2	23 11	22 8	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	22 0	35 0	35 0	21 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Pratábgarh		
																				37 8	37 8	19 15	34 14	35 0	21 9	200 0	200 0	204 0	7 13	7 13	6 4			

a Maize or Indian corn.

Description of Lesser Millets.

* Juar khurd. † Bijhra.

Kodon.

Ditto.

Madua.

Kodon.

‡ Kodon, Madua. § Sawan mixed.

Sawan.

Ditto.

Birra.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of May 1875—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	23 8	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	13 12	13 12	15 0	35 0	36 0	28 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 6	Nagpur	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandara	25 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	29 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	Bhandara		
	Chanda	24 9	24 9	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	15 8	16 4	37 5	38 8	45 0	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	400 0	9 2	9 2	9 3	Chanda		
	Wardha	27 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 0	8 8	12 0	12 0	11 8	18 0	50 0	38 0	...	...	...	160 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	10 0	8 0	Wardha		
	Balaghat	26 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Balaghat		
	Jubbulpore	31 0	30 0	20 0	27 0	26 0	19 0	13 0	14 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	12 0	34 0	33 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	...	38 0	37 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 8	8 4	Jubbulpore		
	Saugor	32 8	32 0	19 0	...	...	...	11 0	9 0	6 0	16 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	23 0	21 0	260 0	180 0	200 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	Saugor		
	Damoh	25 0	23 12	21 12	32 0	32 0	35 0	16 0	16 0	10 8	18 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 0	32 8	26 4	280 0	260 0	400 0	7 12	7 12	7 0	Damoh		
	Seoni	30 0	36 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	10 0	24 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	28 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Seoni		
	Mandla	30 0	35 0	23 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	30 0	32 0	20 0	45 0	45 0	31 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Mandla		
	Betul	29 0	29 0	23 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	12 8	32 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	240 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	22 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	Betul		
	Chindwara	32 0	31 0	25 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	12 8	32 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	250 0	25 0	23 8	22 0	32 0	32 0	31 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chindwara		
	Hoshangabad	21 8	20 8	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	38 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	29 8	28 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	7 0	Hoshangabad		
	Narsinghpur	28 0	28 8	19 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	160 0	35 0	36 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	Narsinghpur		
	Nimar	16 14	16 10	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 0	17 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 12	21 12	...	160 0	160 0	...	11 4	11 4	...	Nimar		
	Raipur	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	31 0	31 0	...	32 12	32 12	...	...	...	...	14 0	46 0	32 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 8	0 8	Raipur		
	Sambalpur	24 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	22 0	34 0	36 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	6 8	Sambalpur		
	Bilaspur	18 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	25 0	28 0	28 0	31 8	35 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	45 0	42 0	52 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	Bilaspur		
	Upper Godavery	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	60 0	50 0	49 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	24 8	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Upper Godavery		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	17 7	17 7	13 0	...	...	...	9 3	8 7	8 9	12 8	12 4	10 7	25 5	23 8	24 0	26 1	27 0	23 8	28 2	28 6	26 2	20 7	20 5	14 8	135 0	136 0	125 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum	17 7	17 7	14 1	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 3	11 3	9 9	22 9	22 9	22 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 9	18 9	14 1	112 8	112 8	112 8	10 4	10 4	8 7	Bolarum		
	Chudderghat	10 5	13 7	11 5	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 7	11 2	11 5	9 0	22 5	21 5	20 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	18 0	22 0	18 0	130 0	130 0	109 0	10 0	10 2	9 0	Chudderghat		
	Oomraotee	22 0	22 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	44 0	48 0	33 0	28 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Oomraotee		
	Akola	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	43 0	43 0	30 0	32 0	31 0	28 0	9 0½	9 0½	12 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	106 0¾	106 0¾	64 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	Akola		
	Elichpur	21 0	21 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	42 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	Elichpur		
	Buldana	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	38 0	38 0	30 0	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	9 0	Buldana		
	Woon	25 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	66 0	72 0	53 0	11 0	...	10 0	...	...	...	30 0	34 0	21 0	300 0	400 0	267 0	8 0	8 0	7 0½	Woon		
	Bassim	24 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	12 0	51 5	51 5	51 0	10 0	10 0	31 0	20 5	20 5	16 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	90 0	90 0	64 0	8 5	8 5	9 0	Bassim		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore — Wholesale	12 5	12 7	11 5	12 7	14 0	11 2	11 2	11 7	10 0	16 0	15 5	10 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	35 2	32 5	34 7	22 5	24 0	17 7	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	9 2	Bangalore — Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Bangalore — Retail	12 0	12 2	11 0	12 2	13 5	11 0	10 7	11 2	9 5	15 5	15 0	9 5	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	34 2	31 5	33 7	22 0	23 5	17 2	72 0	72 0	72 0	13 0	13 0	8 7	Bangalore — Retail		
	Kolar — Wholesale	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	10 3	17 7	17 7	14 2	22 2	21 6	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	45 3	42 2	38 6	30 0	30 9	21 0	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	14 3	Kolar — Wholesale		
	Kolar — Retail	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	10 1	17 4	17 4	13 9	21 6	21 1	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	44 8	41 7	38 4	29 7	30 0	20 7	172 4	172 4	172 4	14 6	14 6	13 8	Kolar — Retail		
	Túmkúr — Wholesale	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	17 0	17 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	14 5	25 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	58 0	58 0	58 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	180 0	180 0	182 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Túmkúr — Wholesale		
	Túmkúr — Retail	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	12 5	18 0	18 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	56 0	56 0	56 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Túmkúr — Retail		
	Mysore — Wholesale	7 7	11 2	11 0	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	11 2	12 6	13 0	11 7	31 4	35 0	...	26 2	26 2	17 8	31 4	29 7	28 7	25 6	24 5	18 3	78 0	78 0	72 0	8 5	9 8	10 2	Mysore — Wholesale		
	Mysore — Retail	7 5	11 0	10 4	...	...	...	11 7	12 1	11 0	11 4	12 5	11 0	30 4	30 4	...	25 2	25 2	16 6	30 4	28 7	28 3	25 2	24 1	17 7	70 0	70 0	65 0	8 3	9 4	9 8	Mysore — Retail		
	Hassan — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan — Wholesale		
	Hassan — Retail	11 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	13 7	13 7	13 7	12 5	12 5	14 7	13 7	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 5	30 5	42 0	23 0	20 0	16 5	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 5	10 5	8 5	Hassan — Retail		
	Shimoga — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga — Wholesale		
	Shimoga — Retail	13 0	13 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	11 0	17 0	18 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	29 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	22 0	17 0	480 0	480 0	360 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	Shimoga — Retail		
	Kadur — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur — Wholesale		
	Kadur — Retail	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Kadur — Retail		
	Chitaldroog — Wholesale	19 0	19 2	12 0	23 4	23 6	14 5	16 6	16 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 7	54 0	...	29 3	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	Chitaldroog — Wholesale		
	Chitaldroog — Retail	18 0	18 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	34 0	40 0	40 0	28 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	27 0	27 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Chitaldroog — Retail		
	Coorg — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg — Wholesale		
	Coorg — Retail	8 5	9 4	8 3	8 9	7 5	8 7	11 8	10 9	10 5	15 9	15 3	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 4	25 3	35 5	18 3	20 7	15 1	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 5	8 9	10 7	Coorg — Retail		
Rajpootana.	Jaipur	16 13	17 0	...	23 0	25 0	...	16 11	6 11	...	9 5	9 0	...	15 4	25 0	...	21 10	22 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	...	Jaipur	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh	16 0	16 0	...	24 0	24 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	9 0	9 8	...	23 0	23 0	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	42 0	42 0	...	Kishengurh		
	Alwar	22 8	23 8	20 8	31 0	33 0	26 0	6 10	6 10	7 8	10 8	10 0	8 0	32 0	34 0	17 0	29 0	32 0	17 0	...	...	...	26 0	28 0	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	24 8	24 8	23 0	Alwar		
	Bhurtpur (City)	22 8	22 0	19 0	31 0	30 0	26 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	11 0	7 12	25 0	26 8	16 0	24 0	25 0	10 0	29 8	29 12	16 0	28 0	29 0	26 12	100 0	100 0	...	23 0	23 0	21 0	Bhurtpur (City)		
	Kerowli (City)	20 10	20 10	...	30 0	30 0	...	11 4	11 4	...	12 8	12 0	...	31 4	31 4	...	26 14	28 2	...	25 15	26 8	...	19 11	21 0	18 8	85 0	85 0	110 0	37 8	37 8	40 0	Kerowli (City)		
	Ajmir	15 7	15 4	14 0	22 0	23 0	18 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	20 0	19 8	14 0	19 8	20 0	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ajmir		
	Deolie Cantonment	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Deolie Cantonment		
	Erinpura	17 8	17 0	15 8	31 0	30 0	22 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	7 8	25 0	25 0	18 4	30 0	30 0	18 0	...	...	...	20 0	19 8	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura		
	Sirohi	16 8	16 0	15 12	35 0	35 0	27 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	36 0	36 0	21 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 8	17 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	60 0	65 0	50 0	Sirohi		
	Aboo	15 1	15 10	13 14	21 2	22 0	18 12	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	...	15 9	16 12	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	Aboo		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	29 0	28 0	25 0	38 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	8 6	8 4	7 8	...	...	...	26 4	28 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 Pie*	9 Pie*	7 Pie*	12 0	11 0	11 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		* Per man's load.
	Meywar	15 10	14 10	14 5	21 0	21 14	19 0	...	...	...	9 8	8 13	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 1	18 12	16 0	165 0	165 0	165 0	25 12	25 0	29 2	Meywar		
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	16 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	11 4	...	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)		
	Marwar	15 0	15 0	...	25 0	25 0	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	20 13	20 13	...	21 13	21 13	...	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	...	70 0	70 0	...	50 0	50 0	...	Marwar		
	Bikaneer	14 4	14 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	22 0	22 0	...	17 0	17 4	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	95 0	95 0	...	70 0	65 0	...	Bikaneer		
	Bundi	18 8	18 12	16 0	27 0	27 8	20 8	8 0	7 8	8 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	26 4	26 4	15 0	...	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	32 0	34 0	30 0	Bundi		
	Kota	18 8	18 8	16 4	...	...	23 8	9 0	9 2	8 8	10 0	10 0	7 2	23 8	23 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	Kota		
	Tonk	17 4	19 0	16 0	27 8	31 12	20 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 2	12 0	9 0	29 2	31 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165 0	150 0	135 0	36 8	36 0	36 8	Tonk		
	Jhallawar	...	16 8	15 12	...	22 0	21 0	...	8 8	8 0	...	9 8	9 8	...	19 4	20 0	...	17 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	90 0	...	26 8	27 0	Jhallawar		
	Shahpoora	...	16 0	14 4	...	22 0	20 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	10 4	9 8	...	22 0	17 0	...	16 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	...	40 0	35 0	Shahpoora		
Central India.	Indore	15 8	15 12	14 2	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	15 0	96 0	96 0	106 8	9 4	9 0	9 8	Indore	Central India.	
	Gwalior	15 10	15 6	13 4	20 2	20 2	17 2	6 14	6 14	6 6	8 8	8 4	7 5	19 3	19 7	15 8	19 11	19 11	13 7	...	...	...	19 7	19 3	16 11	109 8	109 8	91 4	12 13	12 13	12 13	Gwalior		
	Goona	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Goona		
	Rutlam	15 0	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 4	13 4	14 4	13 12	20 0	21 4	21 0	20 0	20 0	18 12	...	...	...	21 12	21 8	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	11 8	12 0	Rutlam		
	Baghelkhund (Sutna)	25 8	25 8	17 4	35 0	35 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	25 0	24 0	16 0	30 0	28 0	...	23 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	29 8	28 8	18 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 14	8 0	7 4	Baghelkhund (Sutna)		

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Return showing the Quantities of Cotton exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries during the month of May 1875.

| Names of Ports in India where Cotton is exported. | | Quantities of Cotton exported to | | |

pouring this into a boiler containing 200 gallons of water, they boiled it all up, on which the natural impurities of the water rose in a scum to the surface. This they skimmed off carefully, and then put in 14 lbs of hard white curd soap; as soon as this was thoroughly dissolved, they put in 100 lbs of the silk, enclosed by small quantities in bags made of cotton net, to prevent the silk becoming entangled. This water was kept boiling for several hours until the gum was thought to be thoroughly cleared out of the silk, which was then dressed, but some of it, being found to be still foul, was boiled up a second time in the same amount of water, but with only 6 lbs. of soap. This process would, they said, dissolve the gum of every kind of silk; but some kinds of cocoons might require to be boiled longer than others. Messrs. Mason kindly gave me specimens of the above-mentioned wild silk, of which I attach samples to this report.

(*b*) *Reeled raw silk.*—My information concerning this article was principally obtained from the leading member of the Silk Supply Committee of the Society of Arts, Mr. Henry Tucker, of 30, Gresham Street, London, and from the managers of his silk mill at Macclesfield, where I went to see the manufactured articles, and to make enquiries. They kindly showed me several specimens of what they had turned out, and informed me that within the last three years they had received over 150 bales of tussur raw silk, principally from China, at the rate of 6*s.* and 7*s.* per lb.; and also a few bales from India at 9*s.* per lb. (Mr. Tucker informs me that this has now fallen to 5*s.*) This they had manufactured into dress and fancy goods; the dress pieces were about 60 yards long by 2 feet broad, and were sold by them at the wholesale price of 2*s.* to 4*s.* per yard. In some instances they had made them of pure tussur, in others of tussur and silk, and in some again of tussur and cotton, according to the orders which they had received from the retail dealers. At first these fabrics were fashionable and sold well, but latterly great quantities of tussur goods manufactured in China and India had come into the English market, and although these could not be compared in point of brilliancy and finish with what had been manufactured in England, yet they were much cheaper, and at a distance looked much the same, so these, and many other cheap materials of the same peculiar colour as tussur, had helped to lessen their trade, brilliant and beautifully-made though their fabrics were. They too had tried to dye the tussur silk, but had found that the only colours which it would take well were dark green and dark brown; the other colours were all dull and not striking. They could, however, by careful cleaning and a certain amount of bleaching, take a good deal of the original colour out of it, and they preferred to make the dress pieces of the undyed silk, and only to use up dyed silk for small fancy articles as scarves and hair nets. The unmixed tussur fabrics wore and washed much better than those made of the mixed fibres. Mr. Tucker kindly gave me specimens of the tussur silk which he had received and of the fabrics which he had made at his mill; and of these I attach samples to this report.

(*c*) *Fabrics.*—Of these I am sorry to say that I can give no positive information. There is no doubt that many pieces of tussur have been imported from China and from India, and that they are exhibited in the shop windows at prices varying between 1*s.* 6*d.* and 4*s.* the yard, but whether these are made entirely of tussur silk, or of other wild silks, or are mixed fabrics, it is impossible to say. I asked one large firm, who professed to have received a large quantity of genuine tussurs, to put me in the way of obtaining accurate data, and they simply said that "they could not." From independent sources I hear that tussur is not nearly so fashionable now as it was three years back, and that many cheaper articles similar in appearance are used instead.

5. *The opinions favourable and otherwise of the manufacturers about the article*—are that tussur is very strong and durable; great brilliancy can be imparted to it when scientifically manipulated; but, being harsh and fuzzy, it has not the beautiful softness and smoothness of good silk; and in its present state can never show the soft glossiness nor the stiff smoothness so much admired in true silk. Its capriciousness in taking dye; the irregularity and looseness of the reeled fibre; the uneven winding of the skeins; the variety in colour and manner of reeling of the numerous skeins in each bale; and the very bad smell of the bales when opened, are all against it. The tussur trade in England is yet in its infancy, but culture and careful manipulation may do much to remedy the above defects. I am inclined to think that the chief cause of the discolouration of the tussur fibre, and its harshness, is due to what I in my pamphlet, alluded to in paragraph 2 of this report, designate the "*cement*," the account of which I reproduce in order to make my argument clear. All caterpillars, when spinning their cocoons, emit a kind of gum which causes the filaments of the silk to adhere together; but the tussur worm, in addition to this gum, emits a kind of cement which, permeating the whole cocoon, renders it hard and impervious to wet and heat. I think that this cement, chemically acted upon by the atmosphere, stains and renders harsh that which was in its original state pure albumen. This is very evident in a thoroughly dissolved cocoon, where the inside silk will be seen to be nearly white, and the outside of all is dark red, while the intermediate portion varies between these extremes in proportion to its propinquity to either. If therefore the cement be got out of the cocoon as soon as it appears, which might easily be done if the culture of this silkworm were carefully attended to, the silk will be purer and the reeling will be easier to do. It may be that the harshness of the fibre is owing to the leaves of the trees on which the caterpillar feeds: this can only be ascertained through experiments, and here we have an ample field to work in, inasmuch as I have collected evidence of its being found on six kinds of trees in the South Mahratta Country; and in *Silk in India* ten other trees are mentioned as supplying it with food. Again, it may be owing to the size and thickness of the fibre itself. I have carefully examined it through powerful microscopes, and in comparison with that of *Bombyx Mori*, than which it is 2½ times larger, *B. Mori* measuring $\frac{1}{1750}$ inch and *A. Paphia* $\frac{1}{700}$ inch. I find that this latter appears flatter, more twisted, and has more minute particles (the cement I presume) scattered over the surface. The tussur silkworm, being so much larger, has (I fancy) a different-shaped spinnaret to the ordinary silkworm, and this would be the reason of its silk being flatter. I account for its being twisted by the fact that the caterpillar spins the cocoon in layers of zigzag lines, as explained by me in my pamphlet. If after careful manipulation it be found that these twists are a cause of its being less lustrous, I have no doubt that a little extra rotatory motion imparted to the cocoons at reeling would smooth them out; this again would be another experiment to be tried.

6. *The results of my experiments, and the opinions of the manufacturers thereon.*—I first of all tried to find out whether (*a*) there was a market in England for the cocoons themselves as gathered from the trees. Colonel W. C. Parr, Political Agent at Kutch, who was at that time at home, kindly went to the mill of Messrs. Lister & Co., at Bradford, and made enquiries for me which resulted in the head of that firm (in answer to a letter from me enclosing a sample) advising me to collect as many of the tussur cocoons as I could on my return to India, and to allow the moths to come out, putting by the cocoons until I had collected a ton, when he would be happy to take them from me, giving a fair market value for them, which he would think would be about 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per pound; but he would require the large quantity he named; it would not be worth his while to take less than a ton. I can form no opinion as to how long it would take to get together this amount; but the fact remains that this firm of manufacturers can use up the cocoons in their natural state, and it might be worth while to apply to them if any person had a large supply to dispose of.

(*b.*) My next enquiries were directed towards finding out whether there was any possibility of converting my cocoons into unreeled raw silk in England, and I was fortunate enough to get an introduction to Messrs. Satterthwaite, "long and short silk-spinners," of Galgate near Lancaster, and they kindly offered to try whether they could not dissolve the cocoons, convert them into "unreeled raw," and spin them into a yarn. Accordingly, I sent them a few hundred cocoons, some containing live, some dead, chrysalids, others damaged in every way, stained, cut, gnawed by rats and squirrels, and by simply boiling these up with soap, in the manner which Messrs. Mason had described to me, they effectually cleansed this unpromising material, and spun the beautiful two-twenty-fold yarn, of which I enclose a sample. The cocoons were, as I have mentioned, in all conditions, and Messrs. Satterthwaite worked at cleansing them during their spare time, and while the work at their mill was slack, consequently they could not give me any data by which to calculate the cost of converting cocoons into "unreeled raw," or into "spun silk;" but they have kindly offered to work up a large amount, and say that if I could send them a hundred pounds or more, they would then be able to put a definite value on the material in its various stages. Here then is a manufacturing agency willing to work with the Indian producer.

(*c.*) When I began to enquire whether it was possible to have my cocoons converted into reeled raw silk, I was assured on all sides that this could not be done satisfactorily in England; that all the best reeling was done in Italy or in France. In this matter, too, I was fortunate enough to get an introduction to Chevalier G. Jervis, Conservator of the Royal Industrial Museum at Turin, who took a warm interest in the matter, informing me that he was the more ready to do so as his father, the late Colonel Thomas Best Jervis, Bombay Engineers, had taken an interest in this same subject upwards of thirty years ago. I accordingly sent some cocoons to Chevalier Jervis, and he succeeded in getting a spinner to try experiments with them, and reported to me that the result is perfectly satisfactory; that the silk can be wound off the cocoons with ease; that the spinners estimate the cost of converting tussur cocoons into unreeled raw silk at £2 per cwt., and into reeled raw silk at a trifle more, but they have no doubt that eventually they could do it much cheaper after they had perfected the process and adapted the machinery to this particular kind of silk. Chevalier Jervis returned me my silk as "unreeled raw" and "reeled raw," and I attach samples of the same to this report. He concluded with offering to become my channel for Italy, through whom I might have my cocoons worked up. Here then is another manufacturing agency willing to convert tussur cocoons into "unreeled raw" and also into "reeled raw" silk.

(*d.*) When I was at Macclesfield, I called upon Messrs. C. & H. Scanlon, skein-silk dyers, and finding that they were willing to help me in carrying out further experiments, I sent them some of the yarn which Messrs. Satterthwaite had spun for me; and this they kindly dyed "dahlia," "scarlet," "black," "sultan," "blue," and "violet," and gave it as their opinion that tussur will not dye colours so fine, rich, and bright as China silk. I send samples of what they have done, and must own that I am much disappointed, for the dyed yarn is much less lustrous than the original silk itself. This, however, quite coincides with what both Mr. Tucker and Messrs. Mason had told me, and plainly shows that we have not yet succeeded in getting tussur silk pure and colourless as it is when it first issues from the silkworm's spinnarets. Up to this time my idea always had been that the harshness and discolouration of the fibre, and its inability to take all dyes, were owing to the caustic solvents used by the natives of India when reeling it off, but we now see the same results with silk which has been treated with pure curd soap as a solvent, so, as I have before said, the first thing to do is to get the silk free from the "cement" as soon as possible.

(*e.*) I called upon Mr. Tucker at his London house and showed him the specimens of the tussur silk which had been reeled at Dharwar, and also the fabrics which had been woven there for me; the silk which had been reeled for me at Turin; and the yarn which had been spun for me at Galgate. He said that he considered the Dharwar specimens as fully equal to anything of the kind which he had received from India or China; that the reeled raw

silk from Turin would be worth from 1*s.* to 2*s.* per lb more; and, having kindly had the yarn woven into a cloth so as to be able to give an opinion on it, he said that "as a plain fabric it is a strong serviceable material, with a certain amount of glossiness about it; that, inasmuch as it washes" well, and does not readily catch fire, it would be invaluable for children's and young people's dresses; but still it does not look like silk, has more the appearance of alpaca, and at a little distance has a very ordinary look, and it is not an article that would meet with a ready sale in England, as it still has the crisp feeling of tussur without the smooth stiffness of silk, and although by using soap alone for a solvent, instead of a caustic, some of the harshness has been got rid of, still the objectionable fuzziness remains. As regards colour, that is, he assures me, a matter of no consequence, for it can easily be made less pronounced than in this sample; but judging from what he sees of it, now that it has been made up as a dress piece, he does not think that this is the use to which purchasers of the yarn would put it; but he has no doubt that the yarn would meet with a ready market, and that its value would be about the same as the best "reeled raw" tussur. In conclusion, he strongly urged me to investigate the matter of the "cement" fully, and to collect it, as it oozes from the freshly-spun cocoons, and then have it analysed; from this we should be able to prove whether, so doing, we could obtain a purer and more valuable fibre. I enclose a sample of the cloth woven from the yarn.

7. *The scheme which I recommend to the notice of Government*—I think that I have clearly shown what is the present position of tussur silk in the English market, and in what manner attempts should be made to better that position. There is no doubt that this silkworm is indigenous to a large portion of the Bombay Presidency, and the question is, whether the culture of it on a large scale would prove remunerative? I believe that large quantities could be easily raised, and in my pamphlet I have attempted to show what natural peculiarities of the insect should be studied. It feeds upon common trees which require no irrigation nor expense in cultivation; the best time for collecting the cocoons from the jungle would be from the beginning of December to the end of April (I only speak about the country in which I myself have seen them); and I should propose to send specimen cocoons to the various collectors and forest officers, whose districts include the jungles of the ghâts between Tanna and Coompta, and ask them to give them to their mamledars and overseers, directing them to show them to the villagers, and informing them that there was a demand for similar cocoons, to find out at what price they could be collected, say 200 or 300 for the rupee. A central depôt should be established at Satara; and the officer in charge should periodically visit the mamledars and the villages where the cocoons might be collected between these months of December and April, pay for the cocoons, and taking them to the depôt, sort them, and select those which were to be kept for breeding purposes, and those which were to be converted into unreeled raw silk, and those which were to be sold in the bulk. I name Satara as the best station for the depôt, as it is about central, and has besides a great quantity of "nandrook" (*Ficus Benjamica*) trees planted about it, the leaves of which are, in my opinion, a very good, if not the best, food for the worms. There is besides a good deal of rough grazing land about, on which, I dare say, some more of these common hardy trees may be planted. From May to the end of November the rearing of the worms would take place, and I recommend that great care should be taken to clear the cocoons of the cement as thoroughly as possible, as soon as it was seen oozing through the silk; and that the cocoons should be finally baked, until the worms were thoroughly desiccated, when they might be stowed away for the winter. The supply obtained might be worked up for the first few years in England and Italy, but after the experiment was thoroughly proved and found to be successful, I expect that the manufacturing processes could be carried on in our own presidency, where so many mills have lately been erected for spinning and weaving purposes. Such are the outlines of the scheme which I submit to the favourable notice of Government. To enter into all the details about collecting, breeding, and rearing the silkworms, preparing the cocoons for the market, &c., would greatly amplify this report. If, however, Government should take the matter into its serious consideration, I would be happy to attempt to particularize each detail. I cannot guarantee that the culture of the tussur silkworm would prove a financial success, still I myself am very sanguine on the subject, and can only point out the measures which I should propose to adopt; and nothing but experiments and careful observation can prove whether these are the best or no. I think that everybody will allow that it is the duty of each servant of Government to point out the methods by which neglected natural products may be utilised, and fresh means of earning their livelihood be placed before the masses.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. VII of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 21st February 1874.	For week ending 20th February 1875.	Total from 1st January to 21st February 1874.	Total from 1st January to 20th February 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15th May 1875	East Indian, Main	8,23,980	5,95,192	57,41,160	41,78,353	...	15,62,807
15th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	68,817	66,592	3,39,717	3,54,940	15,223	
8th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	85,267	60,143	5,10,149	4,01,638	...	1,08,511
24th Apl. 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	36,353	50,022	2,13,549	3,69,775	1,56,226	...
8th May 1875	Sindh, Punjab, & Delhi ...	3,07,408	1,06,062	11,24,177	8,13,883	...	3,10,294
1st ditto ...	Madras ...	1,18,589	1,23,978	8,85,569	8,21,152	...	64,417
8th ditto ...	South Indian ...	16,179	16,659	1,30,943	1,17,994	...	12,949
15th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	5,89,880	6,31,595	37,24,117	39,64,389	2,40,272	...
8th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda, & Central India ...	1,24,685	1,38,498	7,81,697	8,86,913	1,05,216	...
	TOTAL ...	21,66,108	17,88,741	1,34,51,078	1,19,09,037	...	15,42,041
	State.						
15th May 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,945	2,138	15,597	14,673	...	924
15th ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	1,908	1,949	12,621	12,280	...	341
8th ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	6,206	31,064	42,928	1,98,878	1,55,952	...
8th ditto ...	Holkar ...	1,247	7,132	2,669*a*	38,077	35,468	...
27th Feb. 1875	Khamgaon ...	1,269	2,703	7,200	12,150	4,950	...
27th ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	1,130	2,092	7,142	13,684	6,542	...
27th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,033	505	3,026*a*	7,631	4,605	...
13th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	...	...*b*	...	59,181*c*	59,181	...
15th May 1875	Tirhoot ...	...	1,521*d*	...	1,521	1,521	...
	TOTAL ...	14,738	49,104	91,121	3,58,075	2,66,954	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	21,80,846	18,37,845	1,35,42,199	1,22,67,112	...	12,75,087

a Total receipts from 1st to 21st February 1874.
b Return not received from G. I. P. Railway Company.
c Total receipts from 1st January to 13th February 1875.
d Receipts for the week ending 20th February 1875.

No. VIII of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 28th February 1874.	For week ending 27th February 1875.	Total from 1st January to 28th Feb. 1874.	Total from 1st January to 27th Feb. 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15th May 1875	East Indian, Main ...	8,98,598	6,75,374	66,39,758	48,53,727	...	17,86,031
15th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	59,116	60,636	3,98,833	4,15,576	16,743	...
8th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	82,160	65,136	5,92,309	4,66,774	...	1,25,535
24th Apl. 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	33,550	53,008	2,47,099	4,22,783	1,75,684	...
8th May 1875	Sindh, Punjab, & Delhi ...	1,93,526	1,19,343	13,17,703	9,33,126	...	3,84,577
1st ditto ...	Madras ...	1,01,476	1,31,264	9,87,045	9,52,416	...	34,629
8th ditto ...	South Indian ...	17,045	18,513	1,47,988	1,36,507	...	11,481
15th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	5,77,353	6,32,290	43,01,470	45,96,679	2,95,209	...
8th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	1,27,897	1,78,227	9,09,094	10,60,140	1,51,046	...
	TOTAL ...	20,90,221	19,28,691	1,55,41,299	1,38,37,728	...	17,03,571
	State.						
15th May 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	3,459	2,263	19,056	16,936	...	2,120
15th ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	2,180	2,037	14,801	14,317	...	484
8th ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	6,481	34,568	49,407	2,33,446	1,84,039	...
8th ditto ...	Holkar ...	1,120	6,267	3,229*a*	44,344	40,615	...
27th Feb. 1875	Khamgaon ...	1,712	2,761	5,912	14,911	5,999	...
27th ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	1,190	1,837	8,332	15,522	7,190	...
27th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	692	646	3,718*a*	8,278	4,560	...
13th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	...	...*b*	...	59,181*c*	59,181	...
15th May 1875	Tirhoot ...	...	1,225	...	2,746*d*	2,746	...
	TOTAL ...	16,834	51,604	1,07,955	4,09,681	3,01,726	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	21,07,055	19,80,295	1,56,49,254	1,42,47,409	...	14,01,845

a Total receipts from 1st to 28th February 1874.
b Return not received from G. I. P. Railway Company.
c Total receipts from 1st January to 13th February 1875.
d Total receipts from 14th to 27th February 1875.

No. IX of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 7th March 1874.	For week ending 6th March 1875.	Total from 1st January to 7th March 1874.	Total from 1st January to 6th March 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15th May 1875	East Indian, Main ...	8,31,388	6,37,350	74,71,146	54,91,076	...	19,80,070
15th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor ...	46,258	54,557	4,45,092	4,70,133	25,041	...
8th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	91,276	57,808	6,83,585	5,24,582	...	1,59,003
24th Apl. 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund	29,325	57,632	2,76,425	4,80,416	2,03,991	...
8th May 1875	Sindh, Punjab, & Delhi	2,30,465	1,42,706	15,48,169	10,75,832	...	4,72,337
1st ditto ...	Madras ..	1,07,318	1,19,739	10,94,362	10,72,155	...	22,207
8th ditto ...	South Indian ...	15,504	19,209	1,63,492	1,55,716	...	7,776
15th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	5,17,742	6,16,643	48,19,211	52,13,323	3,94,112	...
8th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	1,20,146	1,69,187	10,29,240	12,29,326	2,00,086	...
	TOTAL ...	19,89,422	18,74,831	1,75,80,722	1,57,12,559	...	18,18,163
	State.						
15th May 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,958	3,145	21,015	20,081	...	934
15th ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	2,102	2,812	16,904	17,129	225	...
8th ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	4,964	33,235	54,371	2,66,681	2,12,310	...
8th ditto ...	Holkar ...	1,067	5,696	4,796*a*	50,040	45,244	...
27th Feb. 1875	Khamgaon ...	1,488	...*b*	10,400	14,911*c*	4,511	...
27th ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	992	...*b*	9,324	15,522*c*	6,198	...
27th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ..	733	748	4,452*a*	9,026	4,574	...
13th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	...	...*b*	...	59,181*d*	59,181	...
15th May 1875	Tirhoot ...	...	1,369	...	4,115*e*	4,115	...
	TOTAL ...	13,304	47,005	1,21,262	4,56,686	3,35,424	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	20,02,726	19,21,836	1,76,51,984	1,61,69,245	...	14,82,739

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 7th March 1874.
(*b*) Return not received from G. I. P. Railway Company.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 27th February 1875.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 13th February 1875.
(*e*) Total receipts from 14th February to 6th March 1875.

No. X of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 14th March 1874.	For week ending 13th March 1875.	Total from 1st January to 14th March 1874.	Total from 1st January to 13th March 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15th May 1875	East Indian, Main ...	8,41,826	6,32,725	83,12,972	61,23,802	...	21,89,170
15th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor ...	57,146	59,164	5,02,238	5,29,297	27,059	...
8th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	92,155	55,312	7,75,740	5,79,894	...	1,95,846
24th Apl. 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund	29,173	60,208	3,05,598	5,40,624	2,35,026	...
8th May 1875	Sindh, Punjab, & Delhi	2,01,190	1,58,060	17,49,359	12,38,892	...	5,15,467
1st ditto ...	Madras ...	1,18,699	1,26,599	12,13,060	11,98,754	...	14,306
8th ditto ...	South Indian ...	16,001	18,715	1,79,494	1,74,431	...	5,063
15th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	6,19,770	6,32,264	54,38,981	58,45,587	4,06,606	...
8th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	1,43,933	1,63,831	11,73,173	13,93,157	2,19,984	...
	TOTAL ...	21,19,893	19,06,878	1,96,50,615	1,76,19,438	...	20,31,177
	State.						
15th May 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,969	2,260	22,984	22,341	...	643
15th ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	1,769	2,213	18,673	19,343	670	...
8th ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	5,710	35,108	60,081	3,01,789	2,41,708	...
8th ditto ...	Holkar ...	1,002	6,319	5,798*a*	56,359	50,561	...
27th Feb. 1875	Khamgaon ...	1,665	...*b*	12,065	14,911*c*	2,846	...
27th ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	1,324	...*b*	10,648	15,522*c*	4,874	...
27th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	927	575	5,379*a*	9,601	4,222	...
13th ditto ...	Nazam's ...	...	...*b*	...	59,181*d*	59,181	...
15th May 1875	Tirhoot ...	...	1,259	...	5,374*e*	5,374	...
	TOTAL ...	14,366	47,734	1,35,628	5,04,421	3,68,793	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	21,34,259	19,54,612	1,97,86,243	1,81,23,859	...	16,62,384

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th March 1874.
(*b*) Return not received from G. I. P. Railway Company.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 27th February 1875.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 13th February 1875.
(*e*) Total receipts from 14th February to 13th March 1875.

No. XI of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 21st March 1874.	For week ending 20th March 1875.	Total from 1st January to 20th March 1874.	Total from 1st January to 20th March 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15th May 1875	East Indian, Main ...	9,16,436	6,94,541	92,29,408	68,18,342	...	24,11,066
15th ditto ..	Ditto, Jubbulpore ...	65,506	56,788	5,67,744	5,86,085	18,341	...
8th ditto. ...	Eastern Bengal ...	83,833	49,643	8,59,574	6,29,537	...	2,30,037
24th Apl. 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund	33,877	54,467	3,39,475	5,95,092	2,55,617	...
8th May 1875	Sindh, Punjab, & Delhi	2,07,810	1,52,875	19,57,170	13,86,767	...	5,70,403
1st ditto ...	Madras ...	1,06,381	1,20,428	13,19,441	13,19,182	...	259
8th ditto ...	South Indian ...	16,128	18,017	1,95,621	1,92,447	...	3,174
15th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	6,26,254	6,77,399	60,65,235	65,22,986	4,57,751	...
8th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	1,61,185	1,74,404	13,34,358	15,67,561	2,33,203	...
	TOTAL ...	22,17,416	19,98,562	2,18,68,026	1,96,17,999	...	22,50,027
	State.						
15th May 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,914	2,142	24,898	24,483	...	415
15th ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	2,000	1,967	20,673	21,309	636	...
8th ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	6,398	38,806	66,479	3,40,095	2,73,616	...
8th ditto ...	Holkar ...	815	6,042	6,613*a*	62,401	55,788	...
27th Feb. 1875	Khamgaon ...	1,850	...*b*	13,915	14,911*c*	996	...
27th ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	1,324	...*b*	11,972	15,522*c*	3,550	...
27th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	803	1,357	6,482*a*	10,958	4,776	...
13th ditto ..	Nizam's ...	...	...*b*	...	59,181*d*	59,181	...
15th May 1875	Tirhoot ...	...	946	...	6,320*e*	6,320	...
	TOTAL ...	15,104	50,760	1,50,732	5,55,180	4,04,448	...
	GRAND TOTAL ..	22,32,514	20,49,322	2,20,18,758	2,01,73,179	...	18,45,579

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 21st March 1874.
(*b*) Return not received from G. I. P. Railway Company.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 27th February 1875.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 13th February 1875.
(*e*) Total receipts from 14th February to 20th March 1875.

No. XII of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 28th March 1874.	For week ending 21th March 1875.	Total from 1st January to 28th March 1874.	Total from 1st January to 27th March 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15th May 1875	East Indian, Main ...	8,80,210	5,40,043	1,01,09,618	73,58,385	...	27,51,233
15th ditto ...	Ditto Jubbulpore ...	64,058	47,730	6,31,802	6,33,816	2,014	...
8th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	91,620	54,464	9,51,194	6,84,000	...	2,67,194
24th Apl. 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund	51,908	47,489	3,91,382	6,42,580	2,51,198	...
8th May 1875	Sindh, Punjab, & Delhi	2,18,919	1,61,057	21,76,088	15,47,824	...	6,28,264
1st ditto ...	Madras ...	1,03,013	1,11,262	14,22,454	14,30,444	7,990	...
8th ditto ...	South Indian ...	17,428	20,943	2,13,0[illegible]	2,13,391	341	...
15th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	6,27,062	5,10,413	66,92,297	70,33,399	3,41,102	...
8th ditto ...	Bombay, Boroda, and Central India ...	1,72,525	1,48,389	15,06,883	17,16,400	2,09,517	...
	TOTAL ...	22,26,743	16,42,240	2,40,94,768	2,12,60,239	...	28,34,529
	State.						
15th May 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,106	1,909	27,[illegible]	26,392	...	611
15th ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	1,558	1,553	22,29[illegible]	22,863	632	...
8th ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	6,270	35,068	72,749	3,75,163	3,02,414	...
8th ditto ...	Holkar ...	802	8,069	7,415*a*	70,470	63,055	...
27th Feb. 1875	Khamgaon ...	1,839	...*b*	16,754	14,911*c*	...	843
27th ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	1,446	...*b*	13,419	15,522*c*	2,103	...
27th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	885	679	7,067*a*	11,637	4,570	...
13th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	...	...*b*	...	59,181*d*	59,181	...
15th May 1875	Tirhoot ...	...	842	...	7,162*e*	7,162	...
	TOTAL ...	14,906	48,120	1,65,638	6,03,301	4,37,663	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	22,41,649	16,90,360	2,42,60,406	2,18,63,540	...	23,96,866

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 28th March 1874.
(*b*) Return not received from G. I. P. Railway Company.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 27th February 1875.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 13th February 1875.
(*e*) Total receipts from 14th February to 27th March 1875.

No. XIII of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 4th April 1874.	For week ending 3rd April 1875.	Total from 1st January to 4th April 1874.	Total from 1st January to 3rd April 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15th May 1875	East Indian, Main ...	8,93,293	6,52,271	1,10,02,911	80,10,656	...	29,92,255
15th ditto	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	66,791	51,942	6,98,593	6,85,758	...	12,835
8th ditto	Eastern Bengal ...	1,05,406	71,850	10,56,600	7,55,851	...	3,00,749
24th Apl. 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund	47,378	91,000	4,38,761	7,33,580	2,94,819	...
8th May 1875	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	1,82,299	2,22,409	23,58,387	17,70,233	...	5,88,154
1st ditto	Madras ...	1,04,867	1,18,390	15,27,321	15,48,834	21,513	...
8th ditto	South Indian ...	18,787	19,232	2,31,837	2,32,622	785	...
15th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	5,29,397	5,62,178	72,21,694	75,95,576	3,73,882	...
8th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,82,240	1,71,641	16,89,123	18,88,042	1,98,919	...
	Total ...	21,30,458	19,60,913	2,62,25,227	2,32,21,152	...	30,04,075
	State.						
15th May 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	3,420	3,027	30,423	29,419	...	1,004
15th ditto	Nulhatee ...	1,607	1,803	28,838	24,665	827	...
8th ditto	Rajpootana ...	6,837	36,497	79,586	4,11,660	3,32,074	...
8th ditto	Holkar ...	1,171	6,096	8,[illegible]8a	76,566	[illegible]978	...
27th Feb. 1875	Khamgaon ...	1,526	...b	17,280	14,911c	...	2,369
27th ditto	Oomraotee ...	1,114	...b	14,533	15,522c	989	...
27th ditto	Wardha Valley ...	564	1,238	7,631a	12,875	5,244	...
13th ditto	Nizam's ...	...	...b	...	59,181d	59,181	...
15th May 1875	Tirhoot ...	...	4,612	...	11,774e	11,774	...
	Total ...	16,240	53,273	1,81,879	6,56,573	4,74,694	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	[illegible]1,46,698	20,14,186	2,64,07,106	2,38,77,725	...	25,29,381

(a) Total receipts from 1st February to 4th April 1874.
(b) Return not received from G. I. P. Railway Company.
(c) Total receipts from 1st January to 27th February 1875.
(d) Total receipts from 1st January to 13th February 1875.
(e) Total receipts from 14th February to 3rd April 1875.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XIV of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 11th April 1874.	For week ending 10th April 1875.	Total from 1st January to 11th April 1874.	Total from 1st January to 10th April 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
29th May 1875	East Indian, Main	8,69,242	6,32,093	1,18,72,153	86,42,749	...	32,29,404
29th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	66,737	49,221	7,65,330	7,34,979	...	30,351
22nd ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	85,676	65,206	11,42,276	8,21,056	...	3,21,220
1st ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	35,054	[illegible]0,321	4,73,815	8,13,901	3,40,086	...
29th ditto ...	Sindh, Punjab, & Delhi ...	1,80,651	1,75,416	25,39,038	19,45,649	...	5,93,389
15th ditto ...	Madras ...	98,831	1,19,067	16,26,152	16,67,901	41,749	...
15th ditto ...	South Indian ...	18,407	18,745	2,50,244	2,54,512	4,268	...
22nd ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	5,88,879	5,44,290	78,10,572	81,39,866	3,29,294	...
22nd ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda, & Central India ...	1,88,689	1,[illegible],466	18,77,812	20,52,508	1,74,696	...
	Total ...	[illegible]1,32,166	18,48,825	2,83,57,392	2,50,73,121	...	32,84,[illegible]71
	State.						
29th May 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,051	1,937	[illegible]2,474	31,356	...	1,118
29th ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	1,932	1,770	25,770	26,435	665	...
29th ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	6,836	36,594	86,423	4,48,254	3,61,831	...
22nd ditto ...	Holkar ...	1,316	6,742	9,904a	83,308	73,404	...
1st ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,351	...b	18,631	14,910c	...	3,721
1st ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	1,164	...b	15,697	15,522c	...	175
1st ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	796	...b	8,428a	12,875d	4,447	...
1st ditto ...	Nizam's ...	...	...b	...	59,181e	59,181	...
29th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	...	6,439	...	18,213f	18,213	...
	Total ...	15,446	53,482	1,97,327	7,10,054	5,12,727	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	21,47,612	19,02,307	2,85,54,719	2,57,83,175	...	27,71,544

(a) Total receipts from 1st February to 11th April 1874.
(b) Return not received from the G. I. P. Railway Company.
(c) Total receipts from 1st January to 27th February 1875.
(d) Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd April 1875.
(e) Total receipts from 1st January to 13th February 1875.
(f) Total receipts from 14th February to 10th April 1875.

No. XV of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 18th April 1874.	For week ending 17th April 1875.	Total from 1st January to 18th April 1874.	Total from 1st January to 17th April 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
29th May 1875	East Indian, Main ...	8,07,613	5,34,947	1,26,79,766	91,77,697	...	35,02,069
29th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	73,296	51,141	8,38,626	7,86,120	...	52,506
22nd ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	74,484	45,842	12,16,759	8,66,898	...	3,49,861
1st ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhund	38,215	63,180	5,12,029	8,77,081	3,65,052	...
29th ditto ...	Sindh, Punjab, & Delhi	1,58,015	1,82,902	26,97,053	21,28,550	...	5,68,503
15th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,03,740	1,20,212	17,29,893	17,88,113	58,220	...
15th ditto ...	South Indian ...	16,499	18,876	2,66,744	2,73,388	6,644	...
22nd ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	5,25,748	5,91,547	83,36,320	87,31,413	3,95,093	...
22nd ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	1,98,625	1,83,105	20,76,437	22,35,613	1,59,176	...
	TOTAL ...	19,96,235	17,91,752	3,03,53,627	2,68,64,873	...	34,88,754
	State.						
29th May 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,702	1,903	34,176	33,260	...	916
29th ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	1,573	1,462	27,343	27,897	554	...
29th ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	6,416	42,400	92,839	4,90,654	3,97,815	...
22nd ditto ...	Holkar ...	1,565	7,229	11,469*a*	90,537	79,068	...
1st ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,060	...*b*	19,691	14,910*c*	...	4,781
1st ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	937	...*b*	16,634	15,522*c*	...	1,112
1st ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	849	...*b*	9,277*a*	12,875*d*	3,598	...
1st ditto ...	Nizam's ...	...	...*b*	...	59,181*e*	59,181	...
29th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	...	1,763	...	19,976*f*	19,976	...
22nd ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	...	3,197	...	3,197*g*	3,197	...
	TOTAL ...	14,102	57,954	2,11,429	7,68,009	5,56,580	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	20,10,337	18,49,706	3,05,65,056	2,76,32,882	...	29,32,174

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 18th April 1874.
(*b*) Return not received from the G. I. P Railway Company.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 27th February 1875.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd April 1875.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st January to 13th February 1875.
(*f*) Total receipts from 14th February to 17th April 1875.
(*g*) Receipts from 13th to 17th April 1875.

No. XVI of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 25th April 1874.	For week ending 24th April 1875.	Total from 1st January to 25th April 1874.	Total from 1st January to 24th April 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
29th May 1875	East Indian, Main ...	8,58,588	5,82,768	1,35,38,353	97,60,465	...	37,77,888
29th ditto	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	68,615	41,358	9,07,241	8,27,473	...	79,768
22nd ditto	Eastern Bengal ...	97,057	64,704	13,13,816	9,31,602	...	3,82,214
1st ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	41,961	61,964	5,53,991	9,39,046	3,85,055	...
29th ditto	Sindh, Punjab, & Delhi	1,52,727	1,30,099	28,49,780	22,58,650	...	5,91,130
15th ditto	Madras ...	1,09,149	1,25,442	18,39,042	19,13,555	74,513	...
15th ditto	South Indian ...	16,438	20,039	2,83,182	2,93,428	10,246	...
22nd ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	4,81,346	5,26,790	88,17,666	92,58,203	4,40,537	...
22nd ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	1,99,795	1,92,774	22,76,233	24,28,388	1,52,155	...
	TOTAL ...	20,25,676	17,45,933	3,23,79,304	2,86,10,810	...	37,68,494
	State.						
29th May 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,852	1,907	36,028	35,167	...	861
29th ditto	Nulhattee ...	1,678	1,761	29,021	29,658	637	...
29th ditto	Rajpootana ...	8,062	35,558	1,00,901	5,26,211	4,25,310	...
22nd ditto	Holkar ...	1,456	6,017	12,925*a*	96,554	83,629	...
1st ditto	Khamgaon ...	817	...*b*	20,508	28,488	7,980	...
1st ditto	Oomraotee ...	784	...*b*	17,417	31,061	13,644	...
1st ditto	Wardha Valley ...	605	...*b*	9,882*a*	16,329	6,447	...
1st ditto	Nizam's ...	...	...*b*	...	1,48,285	1,48,285	...
29th ditto	Tirhoot ...	...	1,524	...	21,500*c*	21,500	...
22nd ditto	Punjab Northern ...	...	4,597	...	7,795*d*	7,795	...
	TOTAL ...	15,254	51,364	2,26,682	9,41,048	7,14,366	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	20,40,930	17,97,297	3,26,05,986	2,95,51,858	...	30,54,128

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 25th April 1874.
(*b*) Return not received from the G. I. P. Railway Company.
(*c*) Total receipts from 14th February to 24th April 1875.
(*d*) Total receipts from 13th to 24th April 1875.

No. XVII of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 2nd May 1874.	For week ending 1st May 1875.	Total from 1st January to 2nd May 1874.	Total from 1st January to 1st May 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5th June 1875	East Indian, Main ...	8,84,421	5,34,511	1,44,22,774	1,02,94,976	...	41,27,798
5th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor ...	59,901	35,289	9,67,142	8,62,762	...	1,04,380
29th May 1875	Eastern Bengal ...	55,110	53,980	13,68,926	9,85,583	...	3,83,343
8th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhund	45,320	55,798	5,99,311	9,94,844	3,95,533	...
29th ditto ...	Sindh, Punjab, & Delhi	1,76,094	1,32,519	30,25,873	23,91,169	...	6,34,704
22nd ditto ...	Madras ...	1,03,620	1,12,990	19,42,662	20,26,546	83,884	...
29th ditto ...	South Indian ...	18,679	17,489	3,01,861	3,10,917	9,056	...
29th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,83,333	5,32,509	93,00,999	97,90,712	4,89,713	...
29th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	1,88,644	1,91,701	24,64,876	26,20,088	1,55,212	...
	TOTAL ...	20,15,122	16,66,786	3,43,94,424	3,02,77,597	...	41,16,827
	State.						
5th June 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,839	2,803	38,867	37,970	...	897
5th ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	1,838	1,643	30,859	31,302	443	...
5th ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	8,320	33,243	1,09,221	5,59,455	4,50,234	...
29th May 1875	Holkar ...	1,671	6,529	14,596*a*	1,03,083	88,487	...
8th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	831	1,526	21,340	30,014	8,674	...
8th ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	832	1,293	18,250	32,354	14,104	...
8th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	509	903	10,391*a*	17,233	6,842	...
8th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	...	8,821	...	1,57,107	1,57,107	...
5th June 1875	Tirhoot ...	...	1,263	...	22,763*b*	22,763	...
29th May 1875	Punjab Northern ...	...	4,098	...	11,893*c*	11,893	...
	TOTAL ...	16,840	62,122	2,43,524	10,03,174	7,59,650	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	20,31,962	17,28,908	3,46,37,948	3,12,80,771	...	33,57,177

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 2nd May 1874.
(*b*) Total receipts from 14th February to 1st May 1875.
(*c*) Total receipts from 12th April to 1st May 1875.

No. XVIII of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 9th May 1874.	For week ending 8th May 1875.	Total from 1st January to 9th May 1874.	Total from 1st January to 8th May 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5th June 1875	East Indian, Main ...	9,65,773	5,56,679	1,53,88,547	1,08,51,656	...	45,36,891
5th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor ...	61,180	41,291	10,28,322	9,04,053	...	1,24,269
29th May 1875	Eastern Bengal ...	52,066	54,645	14,20,993	10,40,228	...	3,80,765
8th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhund	43,704	57,839	6,43,014	10,52,684	4,09,670	...
29th ditto ...	Sindh, Punjab, & Delhi	1,44,730	1,16,098	31,70,603	25,07,267	...	6,63,336
22nd ditto ...	Madras ...	74,776	1,22,586	20,17,438	21,49,082	1,31,644	...
29th ditto ...	South Indian ...	15,802	17,191	3,17,662	3,28,108	10,446	...
29th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,70,003	5,59,396	97,71,002	1,03,50,108	5,79,106	...
29th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	1,83,718	1,87,971	26,48,594	28,08,059	1,59,465	...
	TOTAL ...	20,11,751	17,13,646	3,64,06,175	3,19,91,245	...	44,14,930
	State.						
5th June 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,639	1,615	40,505	39,585	...	920
5th ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	1,638	1,668	32,497	32,970	473	...
5th ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	10,648	33,579	1,19,868	5,93,034	4,73,166	...
29th May 1875	Holkar ...	1,662	9,498	16,257*a*	1,12,581	96,324	...
8th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	790	963	22,131	30,978	8,847	...
8th ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	558	1,404	18,808	33,758	14,950	...
8th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	893	1,496	11,284*a*	18,728	7,444	...
8th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	...	6,613	...	1,63,720	1,63,720	...
5th June 1875	Tirhoot ...	...	1,989	...	24,752*b*	24,752	...
29th May 1875	Punjab Northern ...	...	3,109	...	15,002*c*	15,002	...
	TOTAL ...	17,828	61,934	2,61,350	10,65,108	8,03,758	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	20,29,579	17,75,580	3,66,67,525	3,30,56,353	...	36,11,172

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 9th May 1874.
(*b*) Total receipts from 14th February to 8th May 1875.
(*c*) Total receipts from 13th April to 8th May 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 30th APRIL 1875.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING APRIL 1875.		NAVIGATION (RETURN CANAL.		LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).		RAINFALL.		CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).		REMARKS.
	Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge.		Prism of Items of Traffic.	Gross Consumption. c. ft. per second.	Zillah.	Acres.	Average.	During Month.	Name.	Area in Acres.	
	Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Up. Down.	Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.						
BARI DOAB CANAL. 1st Division ... Main Branch, Lower ... 2nd Div. Lahore Branch ...	4·90 4·60 4·30	4·12 3·99 3·07	... ...	3073·60	572·80 1123·73 556·75	Gurdáspur... Amritsar ... Lahore ...	3,585 4,753 4,846	... 0·18 0·20	Cotton ... Rice ... Sugarcane ... Others ...	3,428 22 5,667 4,067	330·17 cubic feet per second passed down the various escapes on the Bári Doáb Canal. The result of the irrigation during the month under review, as compared with that of the preceding year, shows an increase of 24·19 acres.
TOTAL B. D. CANAL ...	...	...	... ...	3073·60	...	...	13,184	...	...	13,184	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	... ...	3073·60	...	...	10,765	...	...	10,765	
WESTERN JAMNA CANALS. Karnál Division ... Delhi ... Hansi ... Bulls Head ...	4·33 4·40 8·80 8·00	4·34 4·48 8·20 8·00	128,209 kurrís, bullies, logs, &c., and 1,892 maunds of fire-wood, &c.	2546·00	61·22 480·43 818·00 260·00	Ambála ... Karnál ... Delhi ... Rohtak ... Hissár ... Jhind ... Bikáner ...	8 2,599 10,868 9,715 5,234 1,554 44	... ...	Cotton ... Rice ... Sugarcane ... Others ...	9,257 3 17,645 3,117	295·08 cubic feet per second passed out of the Budha Khera escape on the Western Jamná Canal. Although the total irrigation on this Canal shows an improvement over that of the same period of the previous year, there is a considerable decrease in the area under Indian corn, which is attributed to a falling-off in the cultivation of sugarcane owing to a rumour that the water-rent on this crop would be raised.
TOTAL W. J. CANALS ...	...	...	128,209	2546·00	...	...	30,022	...	...	30,022	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	113,651	2546·00	...	...	28,774	...	...	28,774	
INUNDATION CANALS. Upper Sutlej Division ... Lower Sutlej and Chinab ... Indus Canals ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	Lahore ... Montgomery ... Multán ... Derah Gázi Khán ...	200 800	... ...	[Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.]	...	
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,030	
DELHI AND GURGAON WORKS ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL DELHI AND GURGAON WORKS ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
PERENNIAL CANALS— GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	43,206	...	...	43,206	
DITTO—CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	39,539	...	...	39,539	

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrign: Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH).

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the Month of February 1875.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West. Via Teheran. No.	Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Indian Value.	East. Via Amur. No.	Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	1,293	8,424 15	45	216 1	90	546 14	1,642	9,051 4	...	...	256	1,526 1	259	474 13	3,585	20,239 15
Received ...	1,119	6,243 0	26	109 13	113	833 11	1,543	7,736 2	...	...	225	1,270 9	222	428 4	3,248	16,621 7
TOTAL ...	2,412	14,667 15	71	325 14	203	1,380 9	3,185	16,787 6	...	...	481	2,796 10	481	903 0	6,833	36,861 6
TRANSIT.																
East to West	101	703 8	...	...	1	4 3	1,029	6,807 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,131	7,514 13
West to East	223	1,368 7	27	123 15	3	12 10	831	5,150 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,084	6,655 5
West to West	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1	4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4 3
TOTAL ...	324	2,071 15	27	123 15	4	16 13	1,861	11,961 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,216	14,174 5
														GRAND TOTAL...	9,049	51,035 11

* Capo d'Istria to Port Said.

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea routes for the Month of February 1875.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
INDO-EUROPEAN	*Vid* Teheran	1,119	1,293	2,412	39·95	42·12	41·08
	„ Turkey	26	45	71	·93	1·47	1·21
	Persian Gulf *vid* Kurrachee	113	90	203	4·03	2·93	3·46
RED SEA ...	*Vid* Suez	1,543	1,642	3,185	55·09	53·48	54·25
	TOTAL ...	2,801	3,070	5,871	100·00	100·00	100·00

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the Month of March 1875.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West. Via Teheran. No.	Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Indian Value.	East. Via Amur. No.	Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	1,510	9,658 7	48	220 5	84	729 0	1,823	10,310 3	4	19 6	277	1,560 8	374	687 12	4,120	23,185 9
Received ...	1,096	6,066 0	43	208 15	106	743 6	1,728	8,925 15	5	25 3	280	1,533 0	291	580 8	3,549	18,082 15
TOTAL ...	2,606	15,724 7	91	429 4	190	1,472 6	3,551	19,236 2	9	44 9	557	3,093 8	665	1,268 4	7,669	41,268 8
TRANSIT.																
East to West	139	1,045 13	...	...	2	8 6	1,101	6,986 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,242	8,040 14
West to East	296	1,917 2	18	75 10	3	12 10	811	5,136 15	3	12 10	...	...	1	4 13	1,132	7,159 12
West to West	...	...	...	...	*1	4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4 3
TOTAL ...	435	2,962 15	18	75 10	6	25 3	1,912	12,123 10	3	12 10	...	...	1	4 13	2,375	15,204 13
														GRAND TOTAL...	10,044	56,473 5

* From Aden to Bushahr.

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea routes for the Month of March 1875.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
INDO-EUROPEAN	*Vid* Teheran	1,096	1,510	2,606	36·86	43·58	40·48
	„ Turkey	43	48	91	1·45	1·39	1·41
	Persian Gulf *vid* Kurrachee	106	84	190	3·57	2·42	2·95
RED SEA ...	*Vid* Suez	1,728	1,823	3,551	58·12	52·61	55·16
	TOTAL ...	2,973	3,465	6,438	100·00	100·00	100·00

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XIX OF 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Last return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL FROM 1ST JANUARY			
		16th May 1874.	15th May 1875.	to 16th May 1874.	to 15th May 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12th June 1875	East Indian, Main ...	8,67,536	5,05,898	1,62,56,083	1,13,57,554	...	48,98,529
12th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor ...	59,916	35,465	10,88,238	9,39,519	...	1,48,719
5th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	38,753	56,181	14,59,746	10,96,409	...	3,63,337
15th May 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund	43,927	66,197	6,86,941	11,18,880	4,31,939	...
5th June 1875	Sindh, Punjab, & Delhi	1,71,526	1,47,738	33,42,129	26,55,004	...	6,87,125
29th May 1875	Madras ...	95,091	1,21,532	21,12,529	22,99,168	1,86,639	...
5th June 1875	South Indian ...	17,315	16,568	3,34,978	3,44,675	9,697	...
5th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,58,867	4,59,825	1,02,29,869	1,08,09,933	5,80,064	...
5th ditto ..	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	1,63,144	1,96,969	28,11,738	30,05,028	1,93,290	...
	TOTAL ...	19,16,075	16,06,373	3,83,22,251	3,36,26,170	...	46,96,081
	State.						
12th June 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,551	1,631	42,057	41,216	... 23	841
12th ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	2,046	1,597	34,544	34,567		...
12th ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	10,100	32,046	1,29,969	6,25,079	4,95,110	...
5th ditto ...	Holkar ...	1,398	7,408	17,655*a*	1,19,988	1,02,333	...
15th May 1875	Khamgaon ...	451	910	22,582	31,887	9,305	...
15th ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	490	1,333	19,298	35,091	15,793	...
15th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,255	692	12,539*a*	19,421	6,882	...
15th ditto ...	Nizam's ..	...	7,131	...	1,70,851	1,70,851	...
5th June 1875	Tirhoot ...	...	1,491	...	31,951*b*	31,951	...
5th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	...	3,479	...	18,481*c*	18,481	...
	TOTAL ...	17,291	57,718	2,78,644	11,23,532	8,49,888	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	19,33,366	16,64,091	3,86,00,895	3,47,54,702	...	38,46,193

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 16th May 1874.
(*b*) Total receipts from 11th January to 15th May 1875.
(*c*) Total receipts from 12th April to 15th May 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of June 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras.	Ganjam	17 7	14 7	10 3	...	...	...	16 2	17 8	17 8	19 6	22 8	26 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	323 7	388 8	388 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	40 0	40 0	41 0	35 2	23 3	30 0	Ganjam
	Vizagapatam	15 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	11 8	14 7	14 7	14 1	23 8	23 8	23 8	23 8	23 8	23 8	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	36 3	37 8	26 3	28 3	28 1	29 2	Vizagapatam
	Godavery	14 4	13 5	11 7	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	16 8	22 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	161 3	18 7	18 7	18 7	33 6	37 8	38 2	30 9	33 6	34 2	Godavery
	Kistna	14 7	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	18 6	19 4	16 2	19 6	21 2	17 9	21 8	20 7	21 1	...	...	...	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	17 5	18 4	34 2	35 3	35 3	23 9	27 4	Kistna
	Nellore	12 6	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	13 9	16 0	16 0	16 5	33 6	32 9	23 3	...	...	...	74 5	74 5	77 3	17 0	17 0	17 0	24 7	35 2	33 7	28 2	24 1	Nellore
	Cuddapah	14 7	14 7	12 5	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	11 5	16 6	16 6	12 4	22 9	22 9	20 5	29 0	29 0	25 4	243 0	243 0	243 0	14 4	14 4	16 2	23 2	28 5	28 5	26 2	29 2	Cuddapah
	Bellary	15 4	15 8	12 5	...	...	...	13 4	12 8	11 2	14 6	14 6	12 4	21 6	22 7	28 8	22 6	22 6	28 2	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 1	16 1	13 1	27 0	27 2	29 1	31 0	25 8	Bellary
	Kurnool	14 0	14 0	15 2	...	...	...	14 2	14 5	11 4	15 7	15 7	12 1	20 9	23 3	28 8	21 2	21 2	25 4	217 7	217 7	173 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	27 0	21 9	24 5	23 2	25 5	Kurnool
	Madras	10 6	10 3	10 6	...	...	...	13 9	13 9	11 2	15 1	15 1	12 4	23 8	23 8	16 8	20 5	20 5	17 9	93 5	93 5	59 5	18 6	18 6	17 9	21 3	23 9	24 3	22 6	20 5	Madras
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 5	16 5	12 0	18 1	18 1	12 1	...	23 0	18 7	...	...	...	97 2	97 2	93 3	18 6	18 6	18 6	21 8	24 0	24 7	23 3	21 1	Chingleput
	North Arcot	11 9	11 9	11 0	...	...	...	18 7	18 7	15 0	19 7	20 7	16 0	24 6	25 5	23 7	...	...	19 8	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	16 4	17 1	29 9	29 9	27 4	25 6	North Arcot
	South Arcot	11 3	10 9	9 4	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	12 6	17 5	17 5	13 1	...	...	18 5	23 9	25 0	18 5	228 4	235 7	246 6	17 1	16 6	18 4	20 6	26 2	26 2	18 7	27 4	South Arcot
	Tanjore	10 3	10 3	10 3	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	13 3	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	20 7	23 2	23 2	28 3	194 4	194 4	194 4	17 0	17 0	14 7	19 2	29 4	29 4	24 5	22 7	Tanjore
	Trichinopoly	11 9	11 9	10 6	...	...	...	15 1	15 8	11 9	15 9	16 7	12 3	...	23 8	18 8	24 1	24 1	20 3	157 9	157 9	145 8	16 2	16 2	13 8	18 5	27 5	27 5	21 0	25 4	Trichinopoly
	Madura	10 9	10 9	10 5	...	...	...	14 7	15 1	10 9	15 3	15 6	11 4	...	21 1	19 4	27 9	27 9	22 0	130 2	131 2	122 5	17 8	17 8	16 8	19 6	29 4	31 0	23 2	29 4	Madura
	Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	8 0	...	...	...	10 5	12 0	7 5	12 0	13 6	9 1	...	...	...	18 3	19 6	13 1	76 8	76 8	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	15 6	20 5	21 9	16 4	18 7	Tinnevelly
	Coimbatore	13 1	11 7	10 9	...	...	...	12 1	13 0	10 9	13 0	13 8	11 4	21 2	20 4	16 5	24 3	22 9	18 6	121 5	121 5	121 5	12 5	12 5	14 2	15 8	23 5	23 5	22 0	23 8	Coimbatore
	Nilgiris	11 4	11 4	9 2	...	...	...	9 6	8 8	8 0	10 4	9 6	8 8	15 4	13 9	12 3	15 4	14 0	11 2	121 5	121 5	139 0	11 0	11 0	10 1	15 8	15 8	15 8	17 4	16 6	Nilgiris
	Salem	14 1	13 3	11 8	...	...	...	14 0	15 7	13 2	14 9	16 6	13 8	27 0	22 3	22 3	24 6	24 6	20 3	145 8	145 8	150 2	17 4	17 4	13 7	16 7	28 5	27 0	27 5	29 2	Salem
	South Canara	11 2	12 5	9 0	...	...	...	10 2	10 7	9 7	14 7	14 7	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	85 0	89 9	72 9	14 0	14 0	16 0	18 9	21 1	22 9	22 0	16 9	South Canara
	Malabar	9 0	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	13 4	14 2	12 1	14 2	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 4	14 4	17 1	16 8	21 9	21 9	21 0	21 0	Malabar
Bombay.	Bombay	12 6	10 7	11 14	20 6	23 7	...	7 4	7 7	7 12	11 10	11 13	13 5	20 4	20 4	...	16 4	20 7	16 4	68 4	68 4	75 0	14 2	14 2	...	14 0	14 1	14 1	10 10	18 10	Bombay
	Ahmedabad	17 10	17 14	...	32 0	32 0	29 0	7 4	8 0	7 0	11 8	12 0	11 0	24 9	24 10	...	21 0	22 15	...	80 0	80 0	100 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	22 4	22 5	Ahmedabad
	Kaira	14 9	14 9	...	29 1	32 0	32 0	8 14	8 14	...	11 7	11 6	...	22 14	26 11	...	16 13	18 13	...	106 11	106 11	80 0	17 5	16 13	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	Kaira
	Surat	12 5	13 6	13 6	13 6	13 6	7 6	7 11	8 3	7 12	9 14	10 10	12 4	18 8	18 8	16 6	14 13	18 13	13 ...	101 12	101 12	111 0	13 6	13 6	12 4	14 4	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	Surat
	Broach	13 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	...	11 8	11 8	12 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	Broach
	Tanna	11 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	7 0	8 0	...	10 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	64 0	70 0	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	Tanna
	Kolaba	11 5	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	7 10	13 5	13 5	12 3	20 14	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	130 0	130 0	140 0	18 3	18 3	...	24 11	30 5	...	15 8	16 8	Kolaba
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	16 6	17 1	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	11 4	11 4	...	30 8	30 8	27 0	23 5	24 4	...	150 0	150 0	150 0	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	17 1	16 10	Khandesh (Dhulia)
	Nasik	17 5	17 4	...	8 1	8 0	...	5 15	5 15	...	11 14	11 14	...	28 0	28 0	...	22 8	22 8	...	128 0	128 0	...	12 12	12 12	...	32 3	32 3	...	19 14	21 4	Nasik
	Ahmadnagar	16 10¾	17 6¼	...	...	...	...	8 13¼	9 13¼	...	9 13¼	9 13¼	9 13¼	33 11	34 6	...	25 9¼	28 24	...	106 10½	107 0	...	12 12	11 12	...	...	...	...	23 9½	23 9½	Ahmadnagar
	Poona	14 15	14 15	...	10 3	10 3	...	10 7	11 0	...	11 10	12 4	...	27 3	28 4	...	20 11	23 0	...	95 0	95 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 9	19 9	Poona
	Sholapur	19 0	18 7	18 2	...	...	...	13 5	13 7	12 15	14 12	15 5	14 12	24 11	27 9	35 0	27 9	28 0	31 8	106 10	122 10	100 0	14 4	14 4	13 8	17 8	24 4	23 6	18 8	19 13	Sholapur
	Kaladgi	21 3	22 3	16 0	...	...	...	12 12	13 13	10 0	13 7	15 1	11 0	27 10	28 11	25 0	26 12	27 11	24 0	140 0	140 0	...	12 13	12 13	12 0	13 0	18 8	20 9	18 8	20 9	Kaladgi
	Satara	17 6	18 0	...	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	...	11 7	12 2	...	23 15	23 15	...	22 10	22 10	...	145 10	145 10	...	13 1	13 13	...	...	...	...	23 6	23 6	Satara
	Belgaum	19 1	21 5	14 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 11	14 8	16 13	17 11	15 0	16 14	21 13	19 8	20 4	24 0	20 0	155 0	155 8	150 0	16 0	16 3	17 0	12 0	28 4	30 6	24 0	18 8	Belgaum
	Dharwar	26 3	26 6	19 14	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	11 0	19 13	20 3	15 0	26 8	28 14	23 8	26 14	28 14	22 9	92 12	92 12	92 12	16 0	18 1	16 0	13 4	33 0	36 0	30 3	18 2	Dharwar
	Ratnagiri	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 15	12 3	12 3	14 6	...	17 8	17 8	15 9	15 9	18 3	9 Bdls.	10 Bdls.	9 Bdls.	20 14	20 14	16 5	12 5	26 0	24 0	24 0	16 6	Ratnagiri
	Kanara (Karwar)	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	213 0	213 0	218 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	13 0	14 0	Kanara (Karwar)
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	12 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	19 0	25 0	26 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	30 0	Panch Mahals (Godhra)
	Aden	9 5	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	7 6	16 0	17 4	16 0	12 7	12 7	12 6	71 3	71 3	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	9 5	9 5	9 5	...	...	Aden
	Asirgarh	...	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	...	...	12 0	...	...	22 0	...	...	...	...	Asirgarh
	Baroda	12 0	12 0	...	18 4	18 5	...	7 6¼	8 0	...	10 13½	11 0	...	19 6	20 8	...	15 7½	15 9¼	...	96 14	100 9¼	...	15 6	15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	Baroda
	Disa	19 6	19 1	15 13¼	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 11	9 4	9 13	7 14½	32 6	34 0	21 3	35 10	37 0	19 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	21 1	20 7	18 0	...	...	Disa
	Nimach	13 12	13 12	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	16 8	16 8	...	15 0	15 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	30 0	30 0	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	Nimach
	Nasirabad	17 6	17 2½	15 8	23 0	23 7	19 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 12½	23 5	15 12	20 3	21 5	12 3	100 0	100 0	100 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	19 6½	...	Nasirabad
	Rajkot	15 8	15 12	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	10 0	11 0	...	22 12	25 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	45 0	...	64 0	64 0	...	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	Rajkot
	Upper Sind Frontier	31 0	24 0	20 0	26 0	29 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	16 0	28 0	30 0	32 0	27 0	30 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	36 0	38 0	32 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	Upper Sind Frontier
	Karachi	13 10	13 14	13 10	25 0	24 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	142 0	61 0	61 0	60 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Karachi
	Haidarabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	Haidarabad
	Shikarpur	18 0	20 0	17 0	24 8	24 8	24 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 8	14 8	16 0	24 8	24 8	23 0	26 8	26 8	32 0	240 0	280 0	240 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	21 8	19 8	Shikarpur
	Thur and Parkur	20 4	20 8	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	18 0	18 0	16 6	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	Thur and Parkur
	Western Districts.																														*Western Districts.*
Bengal.	Burdwan	18 0*a*	18 0	12 8	22 0	24 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	12 2	15 12	16 8	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	100 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	14 0	21 8	21 8	14 0	14 0	Burdwan
	Bancoorah	18 12*b*	19 0	13 4	24 0	26 0	21 0	16 4	16 4	11 4	17 8	17 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	14 8	20 0	18 8	14 8	14 8	Bancoorah
	Beerbhoom	20 0*c*	21 0	13 0	23 0	25 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	21 0	21 0	11 8	12 0	Beerbhoom
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	13 0	Midnapore
	Hooghly	20 0*d* to 21 0	18 0 to 20 0	13 0	26 0*e* to 27 0	24 0 to 26 0	15 0 to 17 12	9 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 9 8	9 0 to 9 8	15 0 to 16 0	11 8 to 16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	24 0	23 0	to 120 0	18 0	Hooghly
	Howrah	17 8	16 4	12 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	120 0	Howrah
	Central Districts.																														*Central Districts.*
	Calcutta	17 0	16 8	12 0	26 0	26 0	14 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	15 8	16 0	11 4	18 8	18 8	12 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	22 0	20 0	14 0	120 0	Calcutta
	24-Pergunnahs	16 0*e* to 19 0	16 12 to 19 8	10 8 to 11 10	25 0*e*	26 8	16 0	8 0*f*	8 0	8 4	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	8 12	9 0	13 5	18 12	20 0	13 5	100 0	24-Pergunnahs
	Nuddea	18 5	18 5	12 5	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	9 7	13 15	13 15	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 7	5 4	26 5	26 5	5 4	120 0	Nuddea
	Jessore	18 0*g*	18 4	11 14	...	...	...	15 0	5 0	11 0	18 4	18 4	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 6	24 8	26 0	14 6	160 0	Jessore
	Moorshedabad	24 0*h*	21 0	13 0	40 0*e*	37 8	18 0	12 0 to 12 0	11 0 to 8 12	17 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	28 0 to 30 0	28 0	7 0	120 0	Moorshedabad

a In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 22-8 seers, barley 36 seers, best rice 13 to 19 seers, common rice 14-8 to 20 seers, and gram 20 to 25 seers, per rupee.
b In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 21 seers, barley 29 to 40 seers, best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 17 to 19 seers, maize 20 to 34 seers, and gram 17 to 20 seers, per rupee.
c In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 26 seers, barley 33 seers, best rice 13 to 20 seers, common rice 18 to 28-8 seers, and gram 21 to 26 seers, per rupee.
d In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 19 to 21 seers, best rice 9 to 10 seers, common rice 14-8 to 18 seers, and gram 16 to 26 seers, per rupee.
e In the interior only.
f In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 6-8 to 8 seers, common rice 12-8 to 17-12 seers, and gram 20 to 23 seers, per rupee.
g In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 23 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, and gram 11 to 32 seers, per rupee.
h In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 seers, best rice 13 to 19 seers, common rice 17 to 21-8 seers, and gram 25 to 29 seers, per rupee

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of June 1875 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
BENGAL—continued.	*Central Districts*—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Dinagepore ...	17 0	17 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	10 8	20 0	22 0	8 2	24 0	28 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	26 8	25 0	13 8	45 0	50 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	9 8	21 0	21 0	12 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	14 0
	Rajshahye ...	20 10 to 22 8	20 0 to 24 6	10 12	37 8	37 8	18 0	17 4	19 12	7 8	18 0 to 18 12	20 4 to 21 12	8 4 to 9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	14 6	20 0	12 14	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	18 0	19 2	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	14 0	16 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	...	10 8	12 0	6 0	24 0	24 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	22 8	21 12	14 4	...	...	...	12 0	13 8	8 0	16 8	18 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	13 3*h*	13 3	8. 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	8 0	22 0	21 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	14 0	14 8	11 0	30 0	32 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	10 8	18 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	18 0*j*	18 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	19 0	19 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...*k*	16 0	17 0	11 0	20 0	21 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing ...	13 8*l*	13 8	12 8	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	8 12	21 4	22 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	12 0*m*	12 0	12. 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...*n*	14 0	16 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	13 5	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	20 0	21 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	11 7	15 3	15 3	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	9 6	9 6	10 0	...	...	...	15 2	16 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	27 0	25 0	17 0	36 0	37 0	20 8	10 0	10 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	30 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Gya ...	25 8*o*	24 8	11 8	38 8	38 8	15 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	22 0	21 8	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	17 0 to 18 0	17 8 to 19 0	14 0	29 0	28 0	18 0	12 0 to 14 0	12 0 to 13 8	12 0	17 8	17 8	12 0	30 0	29 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore ...	21 0*p*	22 0	11 0	30 0	32 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	24 0	23 0	14 8	31 8	33 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	22 0	23 0	12 4	36 6	36 0	19 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	23 0*q*	21 0	12 8	36 0	38 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	22 0	22 0	17 8	36 7	31 5	19 9	14 7	12 6	8 4	17 8	16 8	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	23 5	21 7	13 14	46 0	47 0	17 11	20 3	18 15	9 7	22 11	21 7	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	30 0	30 0	12 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	18 0*r*	17 8	11 0	22 0	35 0	...	16 0	17 8	9 0	18 0	20 0	10 8	16 0 to 18 0*e*	...	...	40 0 to 45 0*e*	40 0 to 45 0	16 0 to 18 0
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	17 11	15 12	11 13	...	...	...	15 12	17 1	18 6	21 0	21 0	24 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	15 12	15 12	11 13	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	21 0	23 10	22 5	27 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	16 0	20 0	11 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	22 0	21 0	10 8	32 0	30 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	20 0	19 0	10 0	31 0	30 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	23 0	22 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	18 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	17 0*s*	17 0	10 8	38 0	38 0	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	16 0*e*	16 0	40 0
ASSAM.	Sylhet ...	13 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	12 8	8 8	14 0	14 0	13 2	17 8	18 8	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	12 4	11 6	12 4	16 0	15 4	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá ...	24 0	30 0	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	13 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp ...	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	7 0	6 8	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	9 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún ...	21 0	21 0	18 0	33 0	32 0	27 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	16 0	15 0	12 8½	...	...	12 4	24 0	26 0	16 0
	Saháranpur ...	24 3	24 13	21 9	36 10	38 12	29 2	9 2	9 11	8 10	15 1	14 8	10 12	28 11	23 11	12 15	23 11	25 14	17 4
	Muzaffarnagar ...	25 5	24 12	22 9	38 8	39 10	33 0	6 1	6 1	6 1	13 2	13 3	11 0	28 2	23 2	20 14	22 0	22 0	18 11
	Meerut ...	23 15½	23 15½	21 14½	33 0	32 6½	27 6	6 4	6 4	6 12	16 0	15 0	13 0	21 0	21 8	18 10	25 0	25 0	16 9½
	Bulandshahr ...	25 0	25 0	22 0	33 8	34 0	29 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	15 0	14 8	11 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	20 0
	Aligarh ...	24 0	26 0	20 8	31 0	34 0	24 8	7 0	7 8	6 8	16 8	17 0	11 0	22 0	24 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	16 0
	Kumaun ...	12 0	12 8	11 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

i In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 22 seers, and gram 8 to 11-7 seers, per rupee.
j In the interior prices range as follow :—Common rice 12 to 20 seers per rupee.
k In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, paddy 30 seers, and gram 13 seers, per rupee.
l In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 18 seers, best rice 11 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 24 seers, and gram 13-5 to 17 seers, per rupee.
m In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 19 to 20 seers, and common rice 20 to 23 seers, per rupee.
n In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 15 to 20 seers, and common rice 21 to 24 seers, per rupee.
o In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 27 to 28 seers, barley 33 to 42-8 seers, best rice 20 seers, common rice 23 to 27 seers, and gram 26 seers, per rupee.

India for the 1st half of June 1875 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veraga, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.	BENGAL—*continued*	
...	...	...	16 0	15 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	7 12	7 8	6 12	Dinagepore ...		
...	...	...	26 0	25 0	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Maldah ...		
...	...	...	26 4	15 0 to 16 4	12 12 to 13 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 15½	7 15½	6 0	Rajshahye ...		
...	...	...	12 12	14 1	15 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Rungpore ...		
...	...	...	15 8	16 0	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	Bograh ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	7 14	Pubna ...		
8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling ...		
...	...	...	11 4	11 3	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 6	6 6	5 5	Jalpáiguri ...		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	15 0	14 8	13 8	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Dacca ...		
...	...	...	20 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Furreedpore ...		
...	...	...	18 0	16 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge ...		
...	...	...	13 12	13 12	13 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Mymensing ...		
...	...	...	7 0	8 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	7 4	Chittagong ...		
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	5 8	Noakhally ...		
...	...	...	14 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Tipperah ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	8 0	7 9	6 3	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 6	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 2	Hill Tipperah ...		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	31 0	31 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Patna ...		
35 0	35 0	15 0	26 4	26 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 4	Gya ...		
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	5 0	8 0	Shahabad ...		
...	...	...	22 0	23 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	130 0	7 4	7 0	6 0	Mozufferpore ...		
26 0	26 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Sarun ...		
37 0	...	15 0	26 0	26 0	14 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 12	Chumparun ...		
...	...	...	21 0	27 3	17 8	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 5	7 8	6 8	Monghyr ...		
28 0 to 35 0	28 0 to 35 0	12 0 to 15 0	26 8	25 4	15 12	157 8	157 12	164 2	8 3	8 3	7 4	Bhaugulpore ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Purneah ...		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
												Orissa.		
26 4	26 4	17 1	15 12	15 12	25 9	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	Cuttack ...		
...	...	...	15 12	15 12	23 10	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	Pooree ...		
...	...	...	13 0	11 8	11 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	Balasore ...		
												Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.		
36 0	36 0	16 8	22 8	24 0	13 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	7 4	7 0	6 0	Hazáribágh ...		
40 0	40 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	5 12	Lohardugga ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	Singbhoom ...		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	11 8	300 0	300 0	300 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Maunbhoom ...		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Sylhet ...	ASSAM.	
...	...	...	10 10	10 0	11 2	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	7 2	Cachar ...		
...	...	...	14 0	10 0	11 0	130 0	130 0	128 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 5	...	Gáro Hills ...		
...	...	...	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp ...		
...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	5 8	Darrang ...		
...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	5 4	Nowgong ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	Sibságar ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	Lakhimpur ...		
...	...	...	6 8	7 4	8 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Khásí and Jaintiá Hills ...		
...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 5	40 0	40 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nága Hills ...		
...	...	...	23 8	23 8	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. PROVINCES.	
...	...	...	30 11	32 5	26 15	129 0	129 0	129 0	8 10	8 10	8 10	Saháranpur ...		
...	...	...	32 13	29 14	26 6	110 0	110 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
...	...	...	29 0	28 6	25 6	110 0	110 0	125 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut ...		
...	...	...	30 0	31 8	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	9 8	Bulandshahr ...		
...	...	...	30 0	33 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	...	10 8	10 4	10 0	Aligarh ...		
...	...	...	14 8	14 8	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Kumaun ...		

p In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 19 to 23 seers, barley 27-8 to 37-8 seers, best rice 9 to 12 seers, common rice 16 to 19 seers, and gram 24 to 28 seers, per rupee.
q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20-8 to 30 seers, barley 32 to 60-4 seers, best rice 10-12 to 13-12 seers, common rice 17 to 21-8 seers, lesser millets 15 to 42-8 seers, maize 28 to 40 seers, and gram 21 to 30 seers, per rupee.
r In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 24 to 26 seers, barley 40 to 45 seers, best rice 15 to 18 seers, common rice 20 to 23 seers, maize 40 to 45 seers, and gram 20 to 25 seers, per rupee.
s In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 16 to 30 seers, best rice 16 to 22 seers, common rice 17-8 to 23 seers, and gram 14 to 20 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-Grains throughout India for the 1st half of June 1875 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets. Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nurlee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nurlee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nurlee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N. W. PROVINCES —*contd.*	Garhwál ...	23 0	23 0	20 0	25 0	27 8	24 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	14 0	14 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 9	6 9	6 4	Garhwál ...	N. W. PROVINCES —*contd.*	
	Bijnor ...	22 4	22 8	19 11	33 11	33 3	28 2	14 14	14 10	9 1	14 14	14 10	10 3	21 6	20 4	18 0	25 3	24 12	15 12	25 14	27 0	23 1	135 0	135 0	112 8	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
	Moradabad ...	21 14	22 8	18 12	35 0	34 6	26 8	8 12	8 12	8 2	16 4	16 14	11 9	17 8	22 8	21 4	25 0	25 0	15 0	28 2	28 2	22 3	112 8	100 0	100 0	9 11	10 0	9 6	Moradabad ...		
	Budaun ...	24 4½	27 0	18 0	34 3	38 6	23 1	9 9½	9 9½	9 13½	16 12½	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 12	14 6½	31 3½	34 3	22 13	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Budaun ...		
	Bareilly ...	22 13	23 12	17 13	35 0	37 8	25 0	6 9	6 4	6 9	17 8	17 8	11 4	27 8	27 8	13 12	20 0	20 0	12 8	30 4	30 8	21 4	150 0	155 0	165 0	8 14	8 8	8 8	Bareilly ...		
	Sháhjahánpur ...	26 8	26 8	20 0	40 0	40 0	26 6	7 8	7 10	8 0	19 0	19 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	31 8	20 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Sháhjahánpur ...		
	Tarái Pergunnahs ...	23 12	23 12	20 10	42 8	43 12	30 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	18 12	17 8	11 4	25 0	25 0	...	20 0	25 0	...	25 2	27 7	23 11½	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 12	8 8	Tarái Pergunnahs ...		
	Muttra ...	21 0	22 8	18 0	29 0	32 8	26 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	14 8	14 8	11 0	23 0	28 0	17 0	26 0	28 0	12 0	29 0	29 0	19 10	158 2	160 0	165 0	8 14	8 14	8 8	Muttra ...		
	Agra ...	20 4½	21 3½	16 6½	26 2	29 14½	22 14½	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	25 2	26 12	21 1	24 0	24 4	12 14	28 0	29 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Agra ...		
	Farukhabad ...	22 12	22 8	16 8	33 0	33 0	22 0	7 8	7 3	6 14	16 2	16 2	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Farukhabad ...		
	Mainpuri ...	24 0	25 0	18 8	31 0	32 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	31 0	23 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Mainpuri ...		
	Etáwah ...	22 0	22 8	17 8	26 8	27 8	20 8	6 8	6 8	5 8	13 8	13 0	12 8	24 0	23 8	19 8	24 0	23 8	16 0	25 0	27 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Etáwah ...		
	Etah ...	23 8	26 0	19 8	31 4	35 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	27 0	21 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Etah ...		
	Jalaun ...	21 0	22 8	18 8	22 0	22 8	20 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	16 8	22 0	22 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	19 5½	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	Jalaun ...		
	Jhánsi ...	19 14	20 0	17 6	29 8	29 0	22 1	9 8	9 8	9 8	15 0	15 0	13 0	23 8	23 8	17 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Jhánsi ...		
	Lalitpur ...	21 2	21 4	19 8	29 0	30 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	13 0	13 8	11 0	25 8	27 8	22 0	...	...	...	25 8	26 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Lalitpur ...		
	Cawnpore ...	23 8	24 0	17 8	29 0	30 0	21 8	10 0	9 8	8 4	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	28 0	20 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Cawnpore ...		
	Fatehpur ...	22 0	25 0	16 8	25 12	28 0	19 8	9 8	9 8	7 8	21 8	21 4	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	31 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Fatehpur ...		
	Bánda ...	20 0	23 0	15 10	21 8	26 8	18 2	9 4	9 4	10 14	17 0	18 8	12 6	22 8	22 8	14 8	...	...	...	25 0	27 0	19 14	171 4	171 4	163 0	11 4	11 4	10 8	Bánda ...		
	Allahabad ...	19 12	20 12	13 12	28 0	28 8	17 0	8 4	8 8	6 8	19 0	16 12	12 0	30 0	27 0	...	29 8	26 0	...	28 0	28 0	18 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Allahabad ...		
	Hamírpur ...	21 0	22 8	15 12	23 8	25 4	17 0	9 8	9 8	7 0	14 12	15 4	10 12	22 8	24 12	18 0	21 0	22 0	16 0	22 12	26 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur ...		
	Jaunpur ...	26 13	24 11	16 15	33 3	33 14	22 4	7 12	7 12	10 9	19 12	20 7	12 0	25 6	28 4	...	21 3	21 3	10 9	36 0	33 14	20 2	197 12	197 12	169 8	8 6	8 6	7 8	Jaunpur ...		
	Gorakhpur ...	28 0	28 0	14 0	42 0	42 0	16 10	15 12	15 12	8 5	21 0	20 2	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 8	31 8	14 14	150 0	150 0	150 0	6 12	6 12	6 0	Gorakhpur ...		
	Basti ...	26 9	26 9	13 12	37 8	37 8	16 4	10 0	10 0	7 8	18 12	18 12	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	28 12	15 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 14	6 9	6 4	Basti ...		
	Azamgarh ...	25 7	25 1	14 12	33 15	32 8	19 8	11 13	11 13	8 14	17 11	17 11	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 13	25 1	17 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	Azamgarh ...		
	Mirzapur ...	20 0	23 0	15 0	28 0	30 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	28 0	30 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	19 0	28 0	30 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Mirzapur ...		
	Benares ...	21 8	21 0	14 0	29 6	26 4	18 0	8 6	8 6	6 8	14 11	14 11	9 0	...	...	17 0	...	...	14 0	26 4	25 3	18 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	6 9	6 4	6 4	Benares ...		
	Ghazipur ...	19 5	19 5	14 13	29 15	29 15	18 10½	7 1½	7 11	6 7	18 0	18 0	11 9¼	25 12	25 12	18 0	23 2	23 2	16 12	28 5	28 5	18 10½	180 4	180 4	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 1½	Ghazipur ...		
PANJAB.	Delhi ...	22 8	23 8	20 0	30 0	32 0	27 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	25 0	26 0	16 0	27 0	29 0	25 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 4	8 4	7 12	Delhi *a* ...	PANJAB.	
	Gurgáon ...	22 0	22 0	22 0	31 0	31 8	27 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 0	26 0	28 0	20 0	28 0	29 0	16 0	28 0	29 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	Gurgáon *b* ...		
	Karnál ...	24 8	25 0	23 0	37 0	39 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	25 0	18 0	20 0	25 0	20 0	31 8	33 8	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Karnál *c* ...		
	Hissár ...	21 0	23 0	23 0	29 0	30 6	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	28 0	30 0	24 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	31 0	34 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár *a* ...		
	Rohtak ...	22 0	23 0	18 0	27 0	29 0	36 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	25 0	26 0	20 0	26 0	27 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Rohtak *a* ...		
	Sirsa ...	22 0	23 0	22 0	33 0	34 14	32 4	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	28 0	30 0	30 10	27 0	27 8	24 0	32 0	33 8	32 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	Sirsa *a* ...		
	Umballa ...	25 0	26 4	24 4	35 0	33 0	30 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	11 0	28 0	25 0	20 0	25 0	20 0	12 0	36 0	37 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Umballa *d* ...		
	Ludhiána ...	26 8	26 0	26 8	41 0	41 0	35 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	31 8	32 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	33 8	33 0	34 8	90 0	90 0	95 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Ludhiána *e* ...		
	Simlá ...	18 0	18 8	18 0	28 0	28 0	22 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	11 0	24 0	...	18 0	15 8	...	17 0	22 8	22 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Simlá *e* ...		
	Jullundur ...	25 8	25 8	25 8	40 0	40 0	33 0	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	8 0	40 0	36 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	33 0	120 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Jullundur *f* ...		
	Hushiárpúr ...	26 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	...	9 0	11 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	29 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Hushiárpúr *g* ...		
	Kángra ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	29 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	25 0	23 0	160 0	170 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra *h* ...		
	Amritsar ...	26 0	26 0	26 5	37 0	40 0	34 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 0	28 4	29 0	22 0	27 4	27 4	19 8	30 4	30 4	30 4	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Amritsar *i* ...		
	Siálkot ...	24 0	23 0	23 0	32 0	31 0	33 8	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	17 0	34 0	34 0	19 0	26 8	26 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Siálkot *j* ...		
	Gurdáspúr ...	29 0	28 0	27 0	38 0	38 0	35 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	29 0	31 0	22 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	34 0	35 0	38 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Gurdáspúr *e* ...		
	Lahore ...	24 8	24 0	23 0	35 0	38 0	34 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	29 0	31 0	22 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	29 0	29 0	32 8	120 0	120 0	95 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Lahore *k* ...		
	Ferozepore ...	25 0	25 0	25 8	39 0	39 0	37 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	33 0	34 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	35 0	35 0	34 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	9 12	Ferozepore *e* ...		
	Gujránwála ...	23 8	23 4	21 12	38 0	40 0	38 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	29 0	28 0	36 0	110 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 4	10 4	Gujránwála *l* ...		
	Ráwalpindi ...	28 8	31 8	22 8	34 0	36 0	30 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	26 0	28 0	14 0	36 0	40 0	22 8	34 0	36 0	32 8	120 0	140 0	110 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	Ráwalpindi *o* ...		
	Jhelum ...	31 0	30 8	22 0	40 0	36 0	28 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	36 0	35 0	16 8	40 0	41 0	16 0	32 0	29 8	27 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum *m* ...		
	Gujrát ...	24 8	25 0	23 0	38 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	10 0	30 0	26 0	20 0	35 0	39 0	20 0	28 0	27 8	31 1	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 10	10 8	Gujrát *n* ...		
	Shahpúr ...	20 8	30 8	26 0	45 0	42 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 0	40 0	40 0	26 0	40 0	40 0	22 0	38 8	36 0	37 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr *o* ...		
	Mooltan ...	20 0	20 8	17 8	30 0	31 0	27 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	26 0	23 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	25 0	24 8	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Mooltan *k* ...		
	Jhang ...	23 0	22 12	23 0	34 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	26 0	23 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	30 8	28 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	11 0	10 8	Jhang *p* ...		
	Montgomery ...	22 0	21 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	27 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 0	20 0	23 0	17 0	25 0	28 0	24 0	31 0	31 0	25 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Montgomery *e* ...		
	Muzaffargarh ...	23 0	25 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh *q* ...		
	Dera Ismail Khán ...	37 8	42 8	27 8	59 14	52 8	38 12	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	25 0	26 0	20 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	50 0	56 4	35 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dera Ismail Khán *r* ...		
	Dera Ghazi Khán ...	24 6	25 0	20 0	37 8	35 0	28 12	...	...	...	6 4	7 8	7 8	75 0	72 8	42 8	60 0	56 4	40 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	31 4	31 4	28 12	Dera Ghazi Khán *s* ...		
	Bannú ...	51 4	55 0	37 8	68 12	71 12	65 0	...	...	...	8 7	8 12	8 12	60 0	62 8	40 0	62 8	62 8	32 8	61 0	60 0	41 9	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú *t* ...		
	Pesháwar ...	26 10	26 0	23 6	40 15	40 5	42 14	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	13 0	33 13	29 14	26 0	33 13	32 8	22 1	33 13	29 4	27 5	104 0	104 0	110 0	59 13	59 3	55 14	Pesháwar *u* ...		
	Kohát ...	33 2	32 8	25 8	56 2	58 10	54 0	...	...	...	17 14	17 14	15 15	40 13	40 13	35 11	45 14	45 14	38 4	40 13	31 2	31 2	178 0	204 0	178 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát *i* ...		
	Hazárá ...	25 4	23 8	17 0	38 0	38 0	36 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	27* 0	28* 0	21* 0	25 0	25 0	19 12	30 0	30 0	17 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazárá *v* ...		
OUDH.	Lucknow ...	25 0	26 0	16 8	32 0	34 0	20 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	18 8	19 0	12 8	34 0	35 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	37 0	40 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Lucknow ...	OUDH.	
	Unáo ...	24 8	25 0	16 8	30 0	30 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	28 0	29 0	29 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 10	8 12	8 8	Unáo ...		
	Bára Banki ...	25 0	25 0	14 14	34 0	34 0	17 8	7 0	7 0	6 1	17 0	18 0	9 12	26 0	26 0	12 4	16 0	16 0	13 0	34 0	34 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	5 9	Bára Banki ...		
	Sítápur ...	30 0	29 8	20 0	42 0	42 0	24 8	9 0	9 0	7 8	17 8	19 0	13 0	...	35 0	...	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	15 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	5 9	Sítápur ...		
	Hardui ...	27 5	27 7	17 6	37 6	38 8	21 11	6 9	6 9	5 0	15 0	15 0	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	33 0	31 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	Hardui ...		
	Kheri ...	31 8	32 0	19 12	45 0	45 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 8	22 8	13 8	...	...	18 0	...	...	...	32 0	31 14	18 6	192 8	192 8	192 8	8 0	8 0	7 4	Kheri ...		
	Fyzabad ...	26 6	26 2	15 8	35 3	34 13	18 8	13 3	13 0	8 14	19 13	19 6	11 6	...	...	...	18 5	20 2	15 0	28 8	33 8	35 0	21 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 1	8 0	7 13	Fyzabad ...		
	Bharaich ...	35 0	29 0	16 0	64 0	48 0	22 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	22 0	21 0	10 8	36 0	36 0	17 0	...	...	...	20 4	22 4	...	32 0	32 8	18 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bharaich ...		
	Gonda ...	30 11	30 0	15 11	41 8	41 0	20 2	20 9	20 3	9 9	20 14	20 15	10 14	38 2	39 0	16 4	17 12	17 8	14 0	45 0	45 0	16 0	42 0	40 0	18 0	200 0	240 0	220 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Gonda ...		
	Rái Barelí ...	25 4	27 4	17 8	31 4	36 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	12 0	22 0	23 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 3	46 0	19 10	38 8	34 8	16 8	170 0	170 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	7 12	Rái Barelí ...		
	Sultánpur ...	26 0	25 0	17 0	36 0	35 0	21 4	10 8	10 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	31 0	31 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	34 0	37 8	...	33 0	36 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 0	7 12	Sultánpur ...		
	Pratábgarh ...	27 8	27 1	17 7	36 2	36 13	22 6	20 0	19 5	10 13	24 0	23 11	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	24 0	35 0	35 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 1	Pratábgarh ...		
																				37 8	37 8	19 6	34 14	34 14	20 13	200 0	200 0	204 0	7 13	7 13	6 6			

References.

a. Prices rising.
b. Rice falling; bájra, jowár, and gram rising.
c. Rice falling; barley, bájra, jowár, and gram rising.
d. Barley, bájra, and jowár falling; wheat and gram rising.
e. Nearly stationary.
f. Rice rising; jowár falling.
g. Barley falling; rice rising.
h. Barley, falling; gram rising.
i. Barley rising.
j. Wheat and barley falling; rice rising.
k. Barley and jowár rising.
l. Barley and bájra rising; gram falling.
m. Barley, jowár, and gram falling; bájra rising.
n. Barley and jowár falling; rice and bájra rising.
o. Barley and gram falling.
p. Barley, rice, and gram falling; bájra and jowár rising.
q. Wheat and bájra rising.
r. Barley, bájra and jowár falling; wheat, rice, and gram rising.
s. Barley and gram falling; bájra rising.
t. Wheat, barley, and jowár rising; gram falling.
u. Bájra, jowár, and gram falling.
v. Wheat falling; Indian corn rising.

* Maize or Indian corn.

Description of Lesser Millets.

Small Juar.

Kodon.

Madua.

Kodon.

Madua, Kodon, and Sawan mixed.

Sawan.

Ditto.

Birra.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1*st half of June* 1875—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bairash Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Pennisetum Spicatum.* Present fortnight.	Bairash Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Pennisetum Spicatum.* Past fortnight.	Bairash Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Pennisetum Spicatum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	23 8	23 8	21 0				10 0	9 0	10 0	13 12	13 12	15 0	36 0	35 0	28 0				24 0	25 0	22 0	150 0	160 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Nagpur	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandara	25 0	25 0	22 0				10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	29 0	29 0	30 0				25 0	25 0	24 0				9 0	9 8	9 8	Bhandara		
	Chanda	24 9	24 9	23 0							15 8	17 1	17 0	36 3	37 5	45 0				28 9	28 9	26 3	480 0	480 0	440 0	7 5	9 2	9 3	Chanda		
	Wardha	27 0	27 0	22 0				9 0	8 12	8 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	49 0	48 0	35 0				26 0	26 0	19 0	120 0	160 0	120 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	Wardha		
	Balaghat	25 0	26 0	22 0				15 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	17 0							30 0	35 0	22 0	240 0	260 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Balaghat		
	Jubbulpore	30 0	31 0	19 0	28 0	27 0	18 0	14 0	13 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	12 0	33 0	34 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 12	9 0	8 4	Jubbulpore		
	Saugor	22 0	22 8	19 12	28 0			9 0	11 0	6 0	14 0	16 0	9 0							27 0	27 0	21 0	260 0	260 0	200 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	Saugor		
	Damoh	24 8	25 0	21 0	30 0	32 0	35 0	17 0	16 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	11 8							34 0	33 0	25 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 12	7 12	7 0	Damoh		
	Seoni	36 0	38 0	30 0				12 0	12 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	16 0							34 0	34 0	26 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Seoni		
	Mandla	30 0	30 0	20 0				15 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	15 0							28 0	30 0	20 0	210 0	240 0	210 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Mandla		
	Betul	29 0	29 0	23 8				14 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	12 8							23 0	25 0	20 8	280 0	280 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Betul		
	Chindwara	31 0	32 0	26 0				16 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	36 0	38 0	30 0				32 0	29 8	22 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Chindwara		
	Hoshangabad	20 4	21 8	18 0				9 0	9 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	9 0							35 0	35 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	Hoshangabad		
	Narsinghpur	27 0	28 0	19 0				14 0	14 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	11 0							21 12	21 12	...	160 0	160 0	...	11 4	11 4	...	Narsinghpur		
	Nimar	16 14	16 14	...							13 2	13 2	...	28 2	31 0	...	30 0	32 12	...	10 0	14 0	34 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 4	7 8	Nimar		
	Raipur	48 0	48 0	40 0				21 0	22 0	22 0	32 0	34 0	34 0							24 0	24 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	6 8	Raipur		
	Sambalpur	24 0	24 0	21 0				25 0	25 0	28 0	31 8	31 8	35 0							100 0	100 0	100 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	Sambalpur		
	Bilaspur	48 0	48 0	49 0				28 0	28 0	38 0	40 0	40 0	48 0							42 0	45 0	46 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	Bilaspur		
	Upper Godavery	20 0	19 0	18 0				10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	50 0	60 0	48 0				28 0	28 0	24 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Upper Godavery		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	No return received																											Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum																												Bolarum		
	Chudderghat																												Chudderghat		
	Oomraotee	22 0	22 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	44 0	44 0	33 0	29 0	28 0	24 0							11 0	11 0	10 0	Oomraotee		
	Akola	22 0	22 0	17 0				7 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	34 0	33 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	9 8	9 8	14 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	Akola		
	Elichpur	21 0	21 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	26 0				20 0	20 0	16 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	Elichpur		
	Buldana	20 0	20 0	20 0							10 0	11 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	38 0	38 0	30 0				23 0	23 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Buldana		
	Woon	23 0	25 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	66 0	66 0	53 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	300 0	300 0	267 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Woon		
	Bassim	24 0	24 0	21 5				10 0	10 0	11 0	13 5	13 5	14 0	51 5	51 5	40 5	40 0	40 0	22 5	20 5	20 5	16 0	90 0	90 0	64 0	8 5	8 5	8 5	Bassim		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore — Wholesale	12 2	12 5	12 2	12 7	12 7	12 2	11 2	11 2	10 2	16 0	16 0	11 2	25 5	25 0	...	...	...	...	35 0	35 2	35 0	22 2	22 5	17 7	13 5	13 5	13 2	Bangalore — Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Bangalore — Retail	11 7	12 0	11 7	12 2	12 2	11 7	11 0	10 7	10 0	15 2	15 5	10 7	24 5	24 0	...	...	...	...	34 0	34 2	34 0	21 7	22 0	16 2	13 0	13 0	13 0	Bangalore — Retail		
	Kolar — Wholesale	...	...	...	12 5	12 9	10 3	17 7	17 7	14 5	22 2	22 2	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	41 7	45 3	39 4	27 7	30 0	21 0	...	...	...	Kolar — Wholesale		
	Kolar — Retail	...	...	...	11 8	12 3	10 1	17 4	17 4	14 2	21 6	21 6	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	41 2	44 8	39 1	27 4	29 7	20 7	14 6	14 6	14 3	Kolar — Retail		
	Túmkúr — Wholesale	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	17 0	17 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	14 5	25 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	58 0	58 0	58 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Túmkúr — Wholesale		
	Túmkúr — Retail	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	12 5	18 0	18 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	56 0	56 0	56 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Túmkúr — Retail		
	Mysore — Wholesale	12 1	7 7	10 4	...	...	...	12 1	12 3	11 4	13 1	12 6	12 3	...	31 4	...	22 0	26 2	17 7	29 3	31 4	28 7	24 1	25 6	19 3	72 0	78 0	72 0	8 7	8 5	10 2	Mysore — Wholesale		
	Mysore — Retail	11 5	7 5	9 8	...	...	...	11 5	11 4	11 2	12 5	11 7	12 1	...	30 4	...	21 0	25 2	17 3	28 3	30 4	28 3	23 1	25 2	18 7	65 0	70 0	65 0	8 3	8 3	9 8	Mysore — Retail		
	Hassan — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan — Wholesale		
	Hassan — Retail	11 5	11 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	13 5	13 7	13 7	12 5	14 7	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 5	32 5	46 2	22 0	23 0	17 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 5	9 5	9 0	Hassan — Retail		
	Shimoga — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga — Wholesale		
	Shimoga — Retail	12 0	13 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	32 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	44 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	480 0	480 0	360 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	Shimoga — Retail		
	Kadur — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur — Wholesale		
	Kadur — Retail	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	28 0	32 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	Kadur — Retail		
	Chitaldroog — Wholesale	19 5	19 0	11 5	18 5	23 4	14 1	...	16 6	12 0	...	...	13 6	43 0	42 0	41 2	43 3	40 2	30 2	52 7	...	53 0	...	...	22 1	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	Chital-droog — Wholesale		
	Chitaldroog — Retail	18 0	18 0	10 0	16 0	22 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	12 5	40 0	40 0	34 0	40 0	40 0	28 0	12 2	48 0	48 0	27 0	27 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Chital-droog — Retail		
	Coorg — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg — Wholesale		
	Coorg — Retail	8 4	8 5	7 9	8 9	8 9	9 1	10 8	11 8	9 6	15 4	15 9	15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 6	24 4	35 9	18 5	18 3	14 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 8	9 5	10 5	Coorg — Retail		
Rajpootana.	Jaipur	16 10	16 13	...	23 0	23 0	...	6 11	16 11	...	9 9	9 5	...	24 0	15 4	...	21 8	21 10	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	18 5	18 0	...	Jaipur	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh	15 4	16 0	...	22 8	24 0	...	6 12	8 0	...	8 4	9 0	...	21 8	23 0	...	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	20 12	23 0	...	...	...	...	42 0	42 0	...	Kishengurh		
	Alwar	21 0	22 8	20 0	29 0	31 0	26 0	6 10	6 10	7 8	10 0	10 8	8 0	32 8	32 0	17 0	28 12	29 0	16 8	27 4	29 8	15 2	26 8	28 0	27 8	100 0	100 0	...	23 0	23 0	19 0	Alwar		
	Bhurtpur (City)	20 12	22 8	19 8	28 0	31 0	27 4	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 4	8 0	7 12	23 8	25 0	14 0	23 0	24 0	9 8	23 12	25 15	...	24 0	26 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	30 0	30 0	...	Bhurtpur (City)		
	Kerowli (City)	19 12	20 0	...	26 4	30 0	...	11 4	11 4	...	12 8	12 8	...	26 4	31 4	...	24 0	26 14	...	...	...	...	20 4	19 11	18 6	85 0	85 0	110 0	35 0	37 8	40 0	Kerowli (City)		
	Ajmir	15 4	15 7	14 4	22 12	22 0	18 8	5 0	5 0	7 2	8 0	8 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	19 0	19 8	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Ajmir		
	Deolie Cantonment	No return received																		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Deolie Cantonment		
	Erinpura	17 8	17 8	15 8	30 0	31 0	22 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	7 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	18 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura		
	Sirohi	17 8	16 8	15 8	35 0	35 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	34 0	36 0	21 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	60 0	60 0	50 0	Sirohi		
	Aboo	15 12	15 1	14 2	22 0	21 2	18 13	...	...	...	8 4	8 6	9 6	...	...	...	27 10	26 4	18 0	...	...	...	16 4	15 9	14 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	36 0	36 0	35 0	Aboo		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	28 0	29 0	24 0	36 0	38 0	32 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 Pie*	8 Pie*	8 Pie*	12 0	12 0	11 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		
	Meywar	16 7	15 10	14 2	24 2	12 0	18 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	7 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165 0	165 0	165 0	25 0	25 12	25 0	Meywar		
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	No return received																		...	...	...	19 8	19 1	15 7	...	...	...	No return received			Banswarra (Meywar Agency)		
	Marwar	15 0	15 0	...	23 12	25 0	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	20 12	20 13	...	20 0	20 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0	70 0	...	50 0	50 0	...	Marwar		
	Bikaneer	13 8	14 4	...	17 0	18 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	21 0	22 0	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	14 11	15 13	...	90 0	95 0	...	70 0	70 0	...	Bikaneer		
	Bundi	19 0	18 8	15 8	27 0	27 0	20 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	9 12	9 0	9 0	25 0	26 4	18 0	...	...	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 4	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	33 0	32 0	30 0	Bundi		
	Kota	18 0	18 8	17 0	...	...	...	8 12	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	23 8	23 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	130 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	Kota		
	Tonk	17 4	17 4	16 13	27 0	27 0	21 12	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 2	9 0	25 4	29 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165 0	165 0	120 0	36 0	36 8	34 12	Tonk		
	Jhallawar	14 12	15 8	16 0	22 0	21 0	18 12	8 4	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	90 0	90 0	26 8	26 8	26 12	Jhallawar		
	Shahpoora	17 4	15 14	15 8	22 8	21 4	21 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	10 0	20 0	20 8	19 0	16 8	16 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	42 0	35 0	Shahpoora		
Central India.	Indore	14 8	14 8	13 4	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	21 0	21 4	22 0	21 12	21 8	22 1	18 4	18 4	14 2	96 0	96 0	106 8	9 0	9 0	9 8	Indore	Central India.	
	Gwalior	14 6	15 10	13 2	20 2	20 2	16 13	6 14	6 14	6 6	8 11	8 8	7 2	18 4	19 3	15 9	18 12	19 3	13 0	19 7	19 7	19 7	109 8	109 8	109 8	12 4	12 13	12 13	Gwalior		
	Goona	18 8	19 8	19 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	10 4	10 4	9 12	12 0	12 0	10 8	22 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	23 0	220 0	220 0	180 0	17 0	17 4	17 0	Goona		
	Rutlam	15 4	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 4	10 0	8 8	13 0	13 4	12 12	29 12	20 0	20 4	20 0	20 0	18 10	22 8	21 12	17 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	11 12	11 12	Rutlam		
	Baghelkhund (Sutna)	27 0	25 8	17 8	36 0	35 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	25 0	25 0	16 0	15 0	30 0	...	24 0	23 0	16 0	32 8	29 8	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	7 14	7 4	Baghelkhund (Sutna)		

* Per man's load.

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

C

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XX OF 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING 23rd May 1874.	FOR WEEK ENDING 22nd May 1875.	TOTAL FROM 1st JANUARY to 23rd May 1874.	TOTAL FROM 1st JANUARY to 22nd May 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19th June 1875	East Indian, Main ...	8,64,019	5,57,415	1,71,20,102	1,19,14,969	...	52,05,133
19th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor ...	66,754	36,552	11,54,992	9,76,071	...	1,78,921
12th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	56,793	41,521	15,16,539	11,37,930	...	3,78,609
22nd May 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund	42,500	63,111	7,29,442	11,81,992	4,52,550	...
12th June 1875	Sindh, Punjab, & Delhi	1,49,161	1,26,652	34,91,290	27,81,656	...	7,09,634
5th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,17,992	1,37,541	22,30,520	24,36,709	2,06,189	...
12th ditto ...	South Indian ...	18,236	23,207	3,53,213	3,67,882	14,669	...
12th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,28,482	4,07,199	1,06,58,351	1,12,17,132	5,58,781	...
12th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	1,76,220	1,82,968	29,87,958	31,87,996	2,00,038	...
	TOTAL ...	19,20,157	15,76,166	4,02,42,407	3,52,02,337	...	50,40,070
	State.						
19th June 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,499	1,614	43,556	42,830	...	726
19th ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	1,744	1,673	36,287	36,241	...	46
12th ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	11,181	28,970	1,41,150	6,54,050	5,12,900	...
12th ditto ...	Holkar ...	1,206	10,007	18,862*a*	1,29,995	1,11,133	...
22nd May 1875	Khamgaon ...	436	719	23,018	32,607	9,589	...
22nd ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	479	794	19,776	35,886	16,110	...
22nd ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,174	1,077	13,713*a*	20,498	6,785	...
22nd ditto ...	Nizam's ...	...	8,441	...	1,79,292	1,79,292	...
5th June 1875	Tirhoot ...	...	2,323	...	34,274*b*	34,274	...
12th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	...	4,038	...	22,519*c*	22,519	...
	TOTAL ...	17,719	59,656	2,96,362	11,88,192	8,91,830	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	19,37,876	16,35,822	4,05,38,769	3,63,90,529	...	41,48,240

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 23rd May 1874.

(*b*) Total receipts from 11th January to 22nd May 1875.

(*c*) Total receipts from 12th April to 22nd May 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Abstract of Traffic on Indian Railways for the 1st quarter of 1874 *and* 1875.

Quarter.	East Indian. Main Line.		East Indian. Jubbulpore Line.		Eastern Bengal.		Oudh and Rohilkhund.		Sind, Punjab and Delhi.		Madras.		South Indian.		Great Indian Peninsula.		Bombay, Baroda and Central India.		Calcutta and South-Eastern (State).		Nulhatee (State).		Rajputana (State).		Holkar (State).		Khamgaon (State).		Oomraotee (State).		Wurdha Valley (State).		Nizam's (State).		Total.	
	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874*	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875
FIRST QUARTER.																																		
Total earnings .. £	961,869	708,685	60,539	60,621	a 91,227	a 96,133	41,169	69,458	b 209,636	b 153,534	134,318	139,783	21,221	21,801	634,258	674,176	145,290	166,327	2,841	2,812	2,291	2,389	7,568	39,602	c 792	7,395	1,641	2,380	1,390	2,604	c 731	1,235	...	11,954	2,313,728	2,131,392
Mean Mileage open ... No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	158	158	515	540	673	676	858	858	187	186	1,266	1,266	412	429	28	28	27	27	92	305	33	53	8	8	6	6	18	18	...	121	5,785	6,183
Average receipts per week ... £	73,965	54,514	4,657	4,679	7,017	5,110	3,167	5,343	15,895	11,810	10,333	10,753	1,632	1,677	48,789	51,859	11,176	12,794	219	216	176	183	582	3,046	94	569	126	183	107	200	87	95	...	920	177,979	163,953
Average receipts per week per mile open ... £	57·8	42·6	20·8	20·9	44·4	32·3	6·1	9·9	23·6	17·5	12·0	12·5	8·7	9·0	38·5	41·0	27·1	29·8	7·8	7·7	6·5	6·8	6·3	10·0	2·8	10·7	15·7	22·9	17·8	33·3	4·8	5·3	...	7·6	30·8	26·5

a Exclusive of Steamer earnings.
b Inclusive of Indus Flotilla earnings.
c Receipts for 2 months.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RUBBEE SEASON, 1874-75, COMMENCING ON THE 1st DECEMBER 1874.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of May 1875.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals. Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Supply of water in the Canals. Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Area leased during the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat and Garden Produce. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat and Garden Produce. Area leased during the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat and Garden Produce. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Area leased during the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Sugarcane and other Crops. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Sugarcane and other Crops. Area leased during the month.	Sugarcane and other Crops. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Grand total of area leased up to end of month (total of columns 8, 11, 14, & 17).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall. Inches during month.	Rainfall. Inches during Rubbee Season.	Rainfall. Average of ten previous years for the same period.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendraparah ...	1,269	128·55	1,274	11	1,285	2,335	14	2,349	84	...	84	46	3	49	3,767	2,224	3·04	6·17	16·09	(a.) The details of column 18 are—
		High Level, Section I.	675	105·51	30	...	30	50	...	50	9	...	9	26	3	29	118	93				Acres.
		Toldundah ...	1,300	51·8	2	...	2	150	...	150	10	1	11	71	1	72	235	178				Dalwa 1,317
		Matchgong ...	650	51·8	...	...	...	166	6	172	28	...	28	41	6	47	247	193				Cotton 2,629
	Total of the month ...		...	...	1,306	11	1,317	2,701*	20	2,721	131	1	132	184	13	197	4,367(a)	2,688	...	...	...	Huldee 15
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	91	...	91	2,315	13	2,328	110	...	110	158	1	159	2,688	...	...	...	...	Wheat 2
South-Western	Midnapore	Midnapore ...	875	106·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	8·68	11·60	14·29	Garden produce ... 62
	Howrah	Panchkoorah ...	300	31·80	1,433	...	1,433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,433	183	7·02	8·40	5 years. 7·19	Moong 8
																						China 5
	Total of the month ...		...	...	1,433	...	1,433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,433	226	...	...	...	Oil-seeds 132
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	183	...	183	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	226	...	...	...	...	Sugarcane ... 176
	Grand Total of the month ...		...	...	2,739	11	2,750	2,701	20	2,721	131	1	132	184	13	197	5,800	...	...	...	...	Other crops, i.e.—
	Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	274	...	274	2,343	13	2,356	124	...	124	159	1	160	2,914	...	...	...	...	Brinjal ... 15
																						Plantains ... 4
																						Saru ... 1
																						Garden Nut ... 1
																						197
																						Total ... 4,367

* In last month's return 4 acres were included under the heading "Sugarcane and other Crops." This area has been excluded from columns 15, 16 and 17, and included in column 9 of this return.

Fort William,
The 23rd June 1875.

G. A. SEARLE, *Lieut.-Colonel, S. C.,*
Offg. Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXI OF 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 30th May 1874.	For week ending 29th May 1875.	Total from 1st January to 30th May 1874.	Total from 1st January to 29th May 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19th June 1875	East Indian, Main ...	7,34,627	4,89,579	1,78,54,730	1,24,04,547	...	54,50,183
19th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor ...	61,404	35,920	12,16,395	10,11,991	...	2,04,404
19th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	71,979	51,199	15,88,518	11,89,128	...	3,99,390
29th May 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	51,154	58,657	7,80,595	12,40,648	4,60,053	...
26th June 1875	Sindh, Punjab, & Delhi ...	1,52,703	1,12,572	36,43,993	28,94,228	...	7,49,765
12th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,23,228	1,23,073	23,53,748	25,59,782	2,06,034	...
12th ditto ...	South Indian ...	23,487	19,972	3,76,699	3,87,854	11,155	...
19th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	4,64,568	4,11,601	1,11,22,918	1,16,28,732	5,05,814	...
19th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	1,64,492	1,78,164	31,52,450	33,66,160	2,13,710	...
	TOTAL ...	18,47,642	14,80,737	4,20,90,046	3,66,88,070	...	54,06,976
	State.						
26th June 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,521	1,647	45,077	44,477	...	600
26th ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	2,398	1,600	38,685	37,841	...	844
26th ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	10,377	36,729	1,51,527	6,90,779	5,39,252	...
19th ditto ...	Holkar ...	1,602	12,608	20,464*a*	1,42,604	1,22,140	...
5th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	323	791	23,341	33,397	10,056	...
5th ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	441	683	20,218	36,569	16,351	...
5th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,392	872	15,105*a*	21,370	6,265	...
5th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	...	8,858	...	1,88,150	1,88,150	...
5th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	...	2,076	...	36,350*b*	36,350	...
12th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	...	3,241	...	25,760*c*	25,760	...
	TOTAL ...	18,054	69,105	3,14,417	12,57,297	9,42,880	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	18,65,696	15,49,842	4,24,04,463	3,79,40,367	...	44,64,096

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 30th May 1874.

(*b*) Total receipts from 11th January to 29th May 1875

(*c*) Total receipts from 12th April to 29th May 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of June 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.	Average wages per month. Syce or Horse-keeper.	Average wages per month. Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Madras.	Ganjam ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Vizagapatam ...	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	12 3	14 7	14 7	13 6	21 6	23 8	23 8	23 8	23 8	23 8	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...		
	Godavery ...	14 4	14 4	11 7	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	16 8	22 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 2	26 3	24 2	25 7	28 1	33 9	4 8 0	6 0 0	9 12 0		
	Kistna ...	14 7	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	16 2	19 6	19 6	17 9	21 8	21 8	25 0	...	...	...	38 2	...	...	30 9	33 6	37 8	...	...	...		
	Nellore ...	12 6	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	13 9	16 0	16 0	16 5	33 6	33 6	24 0	...	...	...	35 3	35 3	35 3	23 9	23 9	34 2	7 8 0	7 0 0	12 8 0		
	Cuddapah ...	14 7	14 7	12 5	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	11 5	16 6	16 6	12 4	22 9	22 9	20 5	29 0	29 0	25 4	33 9	35 2	28 2	24 4	24 1	24 7	7 8 0	6 0 0	12 8 0		
	Bellary ...	14 9	15 4	13 4	...	...	...	12 8	13 4	11 2	14 6	14 6	12 4	22 7	21 6	29 9	21 6	22 6	28 2	28 5	28 5	26 2	25 8	29 2	23 2	15 3	14 4	16 2		
	Kurnool ...	13 6	14 0	14 6	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	11 4	16 4	15 7	12 1	20 9	20 9	27 4	20 0	21 0	22 6	27 2	27 2	25 8	22 9	23 2	27 0	14 0	14 8	13 7		
	Madras ...	10 6	10 6	11 0	...	...	...	13 6	13 9	11 2	14 8	15 1	12 4	23 4	23 8	16 8	20 5	20 5	17 9	28 3	28 3	23 3	20 1	20 5	21 3	18 2	18 6	18 6		
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 5	12 0	16 6	18 1	12 8	...	...	18 7	...	...	...	21 9	24 0	23 3	20 3	21 1	21 1	18 6	18 6	18 6		
	North Arcot ...	11 4	11 9	11 0	...	...	...	18 7	18 7	15 0	18 8	19 7	16 0	24 6	24 6	23 7	...	...	21 4	29 1	29 1	27 4	21 7	25 6	16 7	16 4	16 4	16 4		
	South Arcot ...	11 7	11 3	9 7	...	...	...	15 7	17 0	13 5	16 6	17 5	14 0	...	...	18 5	23 9	28 9	20 8	24 6	26 2	19 9	26 5	27 4	21 0	16 2	17 1	18 4		
	Tanjore ...	10 3	10 3	10 3	...	...	...	16 2	15 8	11 6	...	...	...	20 7	31 0	...	23 6	23 2	18 8	27 2	29 4	24 2	21 9	22 7	19 2	16 6	17 0	15 6		
	Trichinopoly ...	11 9	11 9	10 6	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	11 9	15 6	15 9	12 3	22 4	...	18 2	24 1	24 1	19 0	25 0	27 5	24 8	27 6	29 4	19 6	15 4	16 2	16 2		
	Madura ...	10 9	10 9	9 4	...	...	...	15 1	14 7	10 5	15 6	15 2	11 0	24 8	...	22 7	29 4	19 6	17 8	31 0	29 4	24 8	27 6	29 4	19 6	17 8	17 8	17 3		
	Tinnevelly ...	9 3	9 3	8 0	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	7 5	12 1	12 1	9 1	...	...	18 3	18 3	13 1	1	19 2	20 5	15 1	17 2	18 7	15 6	15 5	15 5	15 5		
	Coimbatore ...	12 4	13 1	10 9	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	10 9	13 0	13 0	11 4	21 2	21 2	18 0	24 3	24 3	3	23 8	23 5	22 0	23 8	23 8	12 5	12 5	12 5	14 7		
	Nilgiris ...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	8 8	10 4	10 4	9 6	16 9	15 4	15 4	12 6	15 4	14 0	17 3	15 8	14 4	19 1	17 4	12 4	12 9	11 0	9 2		
	Salem ...	14 1	14 1	11 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 2	14 9	14 9	14 1	31 8	27 0	22 3	26 1	24 6	20 3	30 0	28 5	27 0	26 7	27 5	18 9	17 4	16 5	14 6		
	South Canara ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Malabar ...	8 6	9 0	11 5	...	...	...	13 0	13 4	11 5	13 8	14 2	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 9	21 9	18 2	21 0	21 0	16 8	14 4	14 4	17 1	7 8 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	
Bombay.	Bombay ...	12 9	12 6	12 6	19 11	20 6	...	7 4	7 4	7 12	11 2	11 10	13 8	20 2	20 4	21 4	16 6	16 4	18 0	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	9 12 0		
	Ahmedabad ...	18 0	17 10	13 12	29 0	32 0	29 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	11 2	11 8	11 0	21 5	24 9	20 0	20 0	20 12	21 0	24 1	24 4	24 1	24 7	74 5	74 5	17 5	17 5	18 4	7 8 0	7 0 0	12 8 0	
	Kaira ...	13 15	14 9	...	26 11	29 1	...	8 14	8 14	...	11 7	11 7	...	20 0	22 14	...	16 6	16 13	...	35 3	35 3	28 2	24 4	24 1	24 7	17 0	17 0	17 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Surat ...	13 6	12 5	13 6	13 6	13 6	7 6	7 6	7 11	...	9 4	9 14	12 4	18 8	18 8	17 6	16 6	14 13	16 6	33 9	35 2	28 2	25 8	25 8	29 1	16 1	16 1	13 7	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Broach ...	13 0	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	10 0	11 8	12 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	27 2	27 2	24 5	22 9	23 2	27 0	14 0	14 8	14 8	4 0 0	6 0 0	11 0 0	
	Tanna ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	28 3	28 3	23 3	20 1	20 5	21 3	18 2	18 6	17 9	6 12 0	5 8 0	9 6 0	
	Kolaba ...	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	7 10	11 6	13 5	12 3	20 14	20 14	...	19 0	19 0	...	29 1	29 4	24 0	23 6	24 0	23 6	18 6	18 6	18 6				
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	15 15	16 6	17 14	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	11 4	11 4	10 14	28 12	30 8	27 0	21 9	23 5	22 12	30 2	32 3	32 3	25 0	25 0	19 14	19 14	...	12 8	12 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	19 10 8	
	Nasik ...	17 5	17 5	...	8 1	8 1	...	5 15	5 15	...	11 14	11 14	...	28 0	28 0	...	22 8	22 8	...	32 3	32 3	32 3	25 15½	28 9½	21 0	106 10½	106 10½	100 0	12 1½	12 1½	13 8	6 0 0	8 0 0	18 12 0	
	Ahmadnagar ...	17 6¼	16 10½	22 8	...	...	...	9 0¼	8 13½	9 0	9 14½	9 13½	9 11½	32 11	33 11	39 0	25 15½	25 9½	30 0	...	...	...	19 9	19 9	...	95 0	95 0	...	13 6	13 6	...	8 0 0	12 0 0	15-0 to 22-0	
	Poona ...	13 13	14 15	...	10 3	10 3	...	10 7	10 7	...	11 10	11 10	...	27 3	27 3	...	20 11	20 11	...	...	...	...	24 6	24 4	17 8	86 8	106 10	100 0	13 14	14 4	13 8	5 0 0	7 0 0	20-0 to 25-0	
	Sholapur ...	17 3	19 0	18 2	...	...	...	12 13	13 5	12 15	13 14	14 12	14 12	26 12	24 11	35 0	26 3	27 9	31 8	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	12 0	140 0	140 0	...	11 2	12 13	12 0	7 0 0	8-0 to 15-0	
	Kaladgi ...	21 3	21 3	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 12	12 10	11 13	13 7	10 8	23 9	27 10	25 0	22 12	26 12	25 0	...	...	...	23 6	...	...	145 10	145 10	...	12 6	13 1	...	5 0 0	7 8 0	12-0 to 13-0	
	Satara ...	18 0	17 6	...	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	...	11 7	11 7	...	23 15	23 15	...	23 4	22 10	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 6	...	128 0	128 0	...	12 8	12 8	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	19 10 8	
	Belgaum ...	19 4	19 1	14 8	...	...	...	16 7	16 0	14 8	17 3	16 13	15 0	18 14	16 14	20 0	19 13	20 4	20 8	32 3	32 3	32 3	19 14	...	...	92 12	92 12	92 12	15 7	16 0	16 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	18 12 0	
	Dharwar ...	26 3	26 3	20 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 1	11 0	19 6	19 13	15 4	26 4	26 8	23 14	26 0	26 14	21 9	...	...	...	25 15½	25 15½	21 0	106 10½	106 10½	100 0	12 1½	12 1½	13 8	6 0 0	8 0 0	18 12 0	
	Ratnagiri ...	9 0	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	12 3	12 8	...	...	...	...	15 9	15 9	16 14	28 3	28 4	24 0	18 4	18 6	16 6	95 0	95 0	...	13 6	13 6	...	8 0 0	12 0 0	15-0 to 22-0	
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	32 3	33 0	31 0	18 4	18 2	13 4	92 12	92 12	92 12	16 15	20 14	15 10	7 0 0	10 0 0	14 0 0	
	Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...	18 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	25 0	28 0	26 0	19 0	19 0	26 0	33 0	33 0	31 0	18 4	18 6	12 5	9 Bdls.	9 Bdls.	...	16 15	20 14	15 10	7 0 0	10 0 0	14 0 0	
	Aden ...	9 5	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	7 6	14 14	16 0	14 12	7	12 7	12 6	24 0	24 0	23 6	18 0	18 0	11 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	7 8 0	9 0 0	18 12 0	
	Asirgarh ...	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	29 0	30 0	...	30 0	30 0	...	36 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	18 12 0	
	Baroda ...	11 14½	12 0	...	18 2½	18 4	...	7 1½	7 6½	...	10 8½	10 13½	...	19 6½	19 6	...	15 5	15 7½	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	71 3	71 3	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	10 0 0	30-0 to 37-8	
	Diss ...	19 6	19 6	15 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 8	9 4	9 4	7 8	33 14	32 6	21 8	36 0	35 10	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	...	120 0	100 0	...	13 0	12 0	...	9 0 0	9 0 0	15 0 0	
	Nimach ...	13 12	13 12	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	16 8	16 8	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	21 12	21 1	16 13½	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	5 10 0	7 0 0	18 12 0	
	Nasirabad ...	17 5	17 5	15 9½	22 15½	23 0	19 5	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 7½	21 12½	15 0	19 2	20 3	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	160 0	...	30 0	30 0	...	5 10 6	6 0 0	9 6 0	
	Rajkot ...	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	23 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 14½	22 0	19 8½	100 0	100 0	100 0	45 0	45 0	...	7 0 0	6-0 to 9-0	10-0 to 15-0	
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	21 0	24 0	20 0	23 0	26 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	16 0	27 0	28 0	32 0	28 0	27 0	32 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	40 0	40 0	...	64 0	64 0	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	22-8 to 30-0	
	Karachi ...	13 10	13 10	13 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	16 8	17 0	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...	
	Haidurabad ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	23 0	20 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	123 0	61 0	61 0	60 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	22 8 0	
	Shikarpur ...	16 12	18 0	17 0	22 0	24 8	21 4	10 0	10 0	13 0	14 8	14 8	16 0	24 8	24 8	22 0	26 8	26 8	29 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	320 0	240 0	240 0	40 0	32 0	36 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	22 0 0	
	Thur and Parkur ...	20 4	20 4	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	18 0	18 0	16 5	27 0	27 0	27 0	18 0	21 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	15 0 0	10 0 0	25 0 0	
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																																	
	Burdwan ...	18 0*a*	18 0	12 0	21 0	22 0	18 0	14 8	15 0	13 8	15 0	15 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Bancoorah ...	18 12*b*	18 12	12 12	24 0	24 0	21 0	15 12	16 4	10 10	16 8	17 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Beerbhoom ...	21 0*c*	20 0	12 0	20 0	23 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	18 12	19 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Midnapore ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Hooghly ...	19 0*d* to 20 0	20 0 to 21 0	13 0	26 0*e* to 32 0	26 0 to 27 0	16 0 to 17 12	9 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 9 8	16 0 to 16 0	16 8 to 11 12	12 0 to 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Howrah ...	17 0	17 8	12 8	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	10 8	15 4	16 0	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Central Districts.																																	
	Calcutta ...	17 4	17 0	13 0	27 0	26 0	16 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	14 4	15 8	11 4	...	18 8	12 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 3 4	6 0 0	15 8 0		
	24-Pergunnahs ...	17 0*e* to 20 0	16 0 to 19 0	10 8 to 11 10	26 10*e* to 32 0	25 0	16 0	8 0*f* to 8 0	8 0 to 8 4	8 4 to 9 0	14 9 to 16 0	16 0 to 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Nuddea ...	18 5	18 5	12 12	32 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	9 7	13 15	13 15	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 12	18 0	19 14	19 14	...	120 0	120 0	110 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 10½	6 0 0	6 0 0	7-8 to 10-0	
	Jessore ...	17 12*g*	18 0	11 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	10 10	17 4	18 4	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 5	26 5	26 5	15 4	15 4	15 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6-0 to 7-8	5 0 0	10-0 to 15-0	
	Moorshedabad ...	22 0*h* to 23 0	24 0	13 0	40 0*e*	40 0	17 0 to 18 0	12 0*e* to 18 0	13 0 to 19 0	8 0 to 10 0	16 0	17 0	11 0	...	...	...	32 0*e*	...	14 0	25 8	24 8	28 0 to 30 0	16 0	13 8	8 Bdls.	130 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	4-0 to 5-0	5 0 0	6-0 to 8-0	

a In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 23 seers, barley 32 to 35 seers, best rice 12 to 19 seers, common rice 14 to 19-8 seers, and gram 20 to 35-8 seers, per rupee.
b In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 21 seers, barley 29 to 40 seers, best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 17 to 19 seers, maize 20 to 30 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers, per rupee.
c In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice 13 to 21-4 seers, common rice 18 to 22-8 seers, and gram 21 to 28 seers, per rupee.
d In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 21 seers, best rice 9 to 15 seers, common rice 16 to 17 seers, and gram 16 to 26 seers, per rupee.
e In the interior only.
f In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 7-12 to 8 seers, common rice 13 to 17-8 seers, and gram 20 to 23 seers, per rupee.
g In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 23 seers, best rice 14-8 to 19 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, and gram 11 to 26 seers, per rupee.
h In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 26 seers, common rice 16 to 20-12 seers, and gram 25 to 32 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of June 1875 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Murhwa, Nagiee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Murhwa, Nagiee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Murhwa, Nagiee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	Remarks.
	Central Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Bengal—continued.	Dinagepore ...	17 0	17 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	10 8	22 0	20 0	8 2	26 0	24 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	200 0	160 0	180 0	7 12	7 12	7 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	7-0 to 12-0	
	Maldah ...	26 0	26 8	13 8	45 0	45 0	17 0	19 0	20 0	9 4	20 0	21 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	6 0 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 10-0	
	Rajshahye ...	20 10 to 24 0	20 10 to 22 8	11 4 to 12 0	41 4	37 8	18 0	18 0	17 4	7 8 to 8 4	19 8 to 20 4	18 0 to 18 12	21 9	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	14 0	26 4	26 4	14 4 to 15 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 15½	7 15½	6 8	5 0 0	5 0 0	5-0 to 8-0	
	Rungpore ...	23 8	14 6	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 9	18 0	18 0	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	15 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	...	...	...	
	Bograh ...	14 0	14 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	...	10 8	10 8	6 12	24 0	24 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 8	7 8	6 12	5 0 0	...	...	
	Pubna ...	22 8	22 8	14 4	...	...	...	13 8	12 0	8 0	18 12	16 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	24 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	6 0 0	5 0 0	10-0 to 15-0	
	Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	12 0	14 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	6 8 0	8 0 0	12-0 to 15-0	
	Jalpáiguri ...	13 7*i*	13 3	8 0	...	...	...	13 7	16 0	8 0	24 7	22 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 8	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 6	6 6	5 6	5-8 to 6-8	6-0 to 7-0	7-8 to 10-8	
	Eastern Districts.																															
	Dacca ...	14 8	14 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	15 4	16 0	10 8	17 8	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	13 8	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 14	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	
	Furreedpore ...	18 0	18 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	17 0	19 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	6 0 0	6 0 0	8-0 to 12-0	
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...*j*	16 0	16 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	8-0 to 14-0	
	Mymensing ...	18 0*k*	13 8	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 12	8 12	21 0	21 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 12	12 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 8	7 8 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 20-0	
	Chittagong ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	7 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 8	7 4	8-0 to 9-0	7 0 0	9-0 to 15-0	
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0*m*	14 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	5 12	...	...	....	
	Tipperah ...	13 5	13 15	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	6 0 0	6 0 0	8-0 to 15-0	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	11 7	15 3	15 3	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	6 3	10 0 0	...	...	
	Hill Tipperah ...	9 5	9 6	10 0	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	10 0	20 0	24 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 6	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 2	5 8 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	
	Behar.																															
	Patna ...	26 0	27 0	17 0	35 0	36 0	20 12	10 4	10 0	12 0	23 0	22 0	13 0	18 0*n*	30 0	19 8	...	...	..	30 0	31 0	21 8	140 0	160 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	3-0 to 4-0	4-0 to 5-0	5-10 to 7-8	
	Gya ...	25 0*o*	25 8	11 4	37 0	38 8	15 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	22 0	22 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0*e*	35 0	15 0	26 0	26 4	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 4	...	...	...	
	Shahabad ...	19 0 to 20 0	17 0 to 18 0	14 0	30 0	29 0	18 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	17 8	17 8	14 0	28 0	30 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
	Mozufferpore ...	20 0	21 0	12 0	29 0	30 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	6 8	15 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	15 0	140 0	140 0	130 0	7 4	7 4	6 0	...	...	...	
	Sarun ...	23 8	24 0	14 8	31 8	31 8	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	21 0	22 0	12 8	36 0	36 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	2-8 to 3-12	4-0 to 4-8	6-0 to 10-0	
	Chumparun ...	24 0*p*	23 0	13 0	35 0	36 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 0	37 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 12	4-3 to 6-0	4 0 0	6 0 0	
	Monghyr ...	23 1	22 0	15 7	36 7	36 7	21 0	12 6	14 7	8 4	16 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 4	21 0	18 3	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 8	7 5	7 8	3 0 0	3 0 0	5-10 to 7-8	
	Bhaugulpore ...	22 1	23 5	14 8	44 3	40 6	18 15	20 15	20 3	10 1	22 11	22 11	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0 to 35 0	28 0 to 35 0	12 10 to 15 0	27 12	26 8	17 0	151 8	157 8	176 12	8 3	8 3	7 9	...	...	...	
	Purneah ...	30 0	30 0	12 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	9 8	22 0	22 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	...	...	...	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	17 0*q*	18 0	...	41 0*e* to 50 0	40 0 to 45 0	18 0 to 20 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	35 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	7 8	8 0	7 0	3 8 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	
	Orissa.																															
	Cuttack ...	21 0	17 11	11 13	...	...	...	17 1	15 12	17 1	22 5	21 0	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 7	26 4	17 1	15 12	15 12	24 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	10 15	10 10	5 10 0	4 0 0	7-8 to 10-0	
	Pooree ...	14 7	15 12	11 13	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	21 0	23 10	23 10	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	22 5	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	3 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
	Balasore ...	18 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	16 0	24 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	...	...	...	
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																															
	Hazáribágh ...	22 0	22 0	10 8	28 0	32 0	13 0	10 0	12 0	8 8	20 0	21 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	17 8	24 8	22 8	13 0	260 0	280 0	240 0	7 0	7 4	6 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
	Lohardugga ...	20 0	20 0	12 0	30 0	31 0	17 0	20 0	18 0	13 8	24 0	23 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	5 4	3 0 0	3-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 12-0	
	Singbhoom ...	18 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	...	...	...	
	Maunbhoom ...	17 0*s*	17 0	11 0	16 to 30*e*	16 to 36	20 to 30	14 0	14 0	10 0	20 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0*e*	16 0	40 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	11 0	280 0	300 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	3 12 0	3 0 0	9 6 0	
Assam.	Sylhet ...	13 0	13 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	8 8	10 8	14 0	12 4	14 0	12 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	12 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 8	8 0	7 12	...	...	...	
	Cachar ...	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	12 4	16 0	16 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 2	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	7 2	...	...	...	
	Goálpárá ...	22 0	24 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	9 0	13 8	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	120 0	130 0	128 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 0	...	...	...	...	
	Kámrúp ...	25 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	5 8	...	...	...	
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	7 0	6 8	5 4	...	...	...	
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 0	5 4	...	...	...	
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	...	...	...	
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	7 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 5	40 0	40 0	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	21 0	21 0	18 0	33 0	33 0	27 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	16 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	12 4	24 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	
	Saháranpur ...	23 3	23 3	21 9	36 10	36 10	29 2	9 2	9 2	8 10	15 1	15 1	10 12	23 11	23 11	18 15	23 11	23 11	17 4	...	...	...	129 0	129 0	129 0	8 10	8 10	8 5	...	...	...	
	Muzaffarnagar ...	25 5	25 5	23 2	38 8	38 8	34 2	6 1	6 1	6 1	13 3	13 3	11 0	23 2	23 2	16 8	22 0	22 0	17 10	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	132 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Meerut ...	22 12	23 15½	21 13	32 0½	33 0	28 0	6 4	6 4	6 12	16 0	16 0	13 0	21 2	21 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	...	...	...	125 0	110 0	125 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	
	Bulandshahr ...	23 8	25 0	22 0	31 8	33 8	30 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 8	15 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	18 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	9 8	...	...	...	
	Aligarh ...	23 8	24 0	20 0	30 8	31 0	24 8	7 0	7 0	6 8	16 0	16 8	11 0	21 0	22 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 4	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	
	Kumaun ...	12 8	12 0	12 8	17 0	16 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	12 8	160 0	160 0	180 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	

i In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 22 seers, and gram 8 to 13 seers, per rupee.
j In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 18 to 19 seers, common rice 18 to 21 seers. Paddy 30 to 40 seers and gram 16 seers per rupee.
k In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, best rice 8-8 to 17 seers, common rice 17 to 23 seers and gram 12 seers per rupee.
l In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 18 to 20 seers, and common rice 20 to 23 seers per rupee.
m In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 15 to 25 seers, and common rice 19 to 32 seers, per rupee.
n This grain has become very scarce in the bazar, having been used largely for seeds.
o In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 23-12 to 28 seers, barley 36 to 42-8 seers, best rice 18-8 to 20-8 seers, common rice 20 to 27 seers, and gram 26 to 35 seers, per rupee.
p In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20-8 to 27-8 seers, barley 32 to 61 seers, best rice 11 to 17 seers, common rice 16-4 to 23 seers, lesser millets 15 to 30 seers, maize 28 to 35 seers, and gram 21 to 30 seers, per rupee.
q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 27 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 28 seers, bulrush millet 40 to 45 seers, maize 20 to 47 seers, and gram 16 to 26 seers, per rupee.
r In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 18-8 to 22 seers, and gram 14 to 18-8 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-Grains throughout India for the 2nd half of June 1875 —continued.

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS. Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
N. W. Provinces —*contd.*	Garhwál	21 4	23 0	20 0	22 8	25 0	22 0	8 0	9 0	7 8	13 0	14 0	12 0										10 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 4	6 9	6 0				
	Bijnor	21 10	22 4	19 11	31 8	33 11	27 9	12 4	14 14	9 9	14 10	14 14	10 2	24 12	21 6	14 10	25 3	25 3	15 12				25 5	25 14	23 1	135 0	135 0	120 8							
	Moradabad	20 10	21 9	18 7	32 8	34 6	26 8	10 0	8 12	8 2	16 14	16 14	11 9	18 12	22 8	15 0	25 0	25 0	15 0				27 8	28 2	23 0	112 8	112 8	100 0	9 6	0 0	9 6				
	Budaun	23 11½	24 4½	17 11½	31 12¼	34 3	22 12½	9 9½	9 9½	9 9½	15 9½	16 12¼	12 0			15 9½	15 0	15 0	16 12½				30 9½	31 3½	21 9½	192 0	192 0	192 0	8 11¼	9 0	8 6½				
	Bareilly	21 4	22 13	17 8	33 12	35 0	25 0	6 4	6 9	6 9	16 14	16 14	11 9	18 12	22 8	13 12	18 12	20 0	12 8				28 2	30 0	20 5	125 0	125 0	125 0	9 6	9 6	8 12				
	Sháhjahánpur	26 4	26 8	20 0	38 12	40 0	25 14	7 8	7 8	8 0	19 0	19 0	13 8										31 0	30 4	21 0	150 0	150 0	162 8	8 8	8 14	8 8				
	Tarái Pergunnahs	22 8	23 12	20 4	42 8	42 8	28 12	10 0	10 0	8 4	17 8	18 12	12 0	15 0	25 0		15 0	20 0					25 0	26 4	20 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 4				
	Muttra	20 0	21 0	18 0	26 0	29 0	27 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	14 8	14 8	11 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	25 0	26 0	13 0				26 4	28 0	28 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 8	11 0	11 0				
	Agra	19 11½	20 4½	17 0½	25 1	26 3	23 9½	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	24 1	25 2	17 4	24 0	24 0	12 9				24 10	25 2	23 13	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 12	8 8				
	Farukhabad	22 8	22 12	16 8	33 6	33 0	20 10	7 3	7 8	7 3	15 6	6 12	12 1										27 8	29 0	19 4	158 6	158 2	158 2	8 12	8 14	8 8				
	Mainpuri	22 4	24 0	18 4	27 12	31 0	21 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	12 0										24 12	28 0	21 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0				
	Etáwah	19 8	22 0	17 0	23 8	26 8	21 0	6 8	6 8	5 8	13 8	13 8	12 8	24 0	24 0	19 8	24 0	24 0	17 0				22 8	24 0	20 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8				
	Etah	23 8	23 8	19 4	30 0	31 4	24 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	14 0	10 0										27 8	27 0	23 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 8				
	Jalaun	21 0	21 0	18 8	22 0	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	15 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	16 0				25 0	25 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0							
	Jhánsi	19 0	19 14	17 2	28 4	29 8	21 2	9 8	9 8	9 8	15 0	15 0	13 0	23 8	23 8	16 15	21 0	21 0	16 0				21 1	22 0	18 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0				
	Lalitpur	20 0	21 2	19 12	28 8	29 0	25 8	10 0	9 0	12 4	13 0	11 0	11 0	25 0	25 8	20 8							24 0	25 8	23 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	6 14				
	Cawnpore	24 0	23 8	18 0	30 0	29 0	21 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	12 0										27 8	27 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	9 0	9 8	9 8				
	Fatehpur*																																		
	Bánda	20 8	20 0	15 10	21 8	21 8	17 14	8 14	9 4	11 4	17 0	17 0	12 4	22 8	22 8		21 8	21 8					25 8	25 0	19 14	171 4	171 4	163 0	11 4	11 4	10 8				
	Allahabad	19 8	19 12	14 2	27 4	28 0	17 12	8 8	8 4	6 12	19 0	19 0	12 0	27 0	30 0		25 8	26 0					27 4	28 0	18 6	100 0	80 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0				
	Hamírpur	20 0	21 0	15 2	24 12	23 8	17 0	9 8	9 8	7 0	14 12	14 12	10 8	22 8	22 8	15 0	21 4	21 0	16 0				23 8	22 12	18 12	140 0	140 0	140 0							
	Jaunpur	23 4	26 18	17 10	31 12	33 3	23 4	7 12	7 12	10 9	19 1	19 12	12 0	21 3	25 6		19 12	21 8	16 0				31 1	36 0	20 7	197 12	197 12	169 8	8 1	8 6	7 8				
	Gorakhpur	28 14	28 0	14 0	43 12	42 0	17 8	16 10	15 12	8 12	21 0	21 0	10 15										33 4	31 8	14 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	6 6	6 12	6 0				
	Basti	29 6	26 9	18 7	40 0	37 8	16 4	10 10	10 0	7 8	19 6	18 12	8 12										31 4	30 0	15 0	160 0	200 0	160 0	6 9	6 14	6 4				
	Azamgarh	25 7	25 7●	15 2	33 15	33 15	20 10	11 13	11 13	8 14	17 11	17 11	10 5										26 9	25 13	17 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14				
	Mirzapur	20 0	20 0	15 0	26 0	28 0	20 0	8 0	9 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	18 0				27 C	28 0	20 0	80 0	120 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	7 8				
	Benares	20 8	21 8	15 0	28 6	29 6	19 0	10 8	8 6	7 8	14 11	14 11	9 0			17 0							25 3	26 4	17 8	130 0	140 0	100 0	6 4	6 9	6 0				
	Ghazipur	18 10	19 5	14 13	28 5	29 15	19 5	7 1½	7 1½	6 7	18 0	18 0	11 9½	25 12	25 12	18 0	23 2	23 2	16 12				29 10	28 5	19 5	180 4	180 4	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 1½				
Panjab.	Delhi	22 0	22 8	20 8	29 0	30 0	27 0				11 0	11 0	9 0	23 0	25 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	17 0				25 0	27 0	36 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 4	8 4	7 12		5 10 0		4 0 0	10 0 0	
	Gurgáon	20 0	22 0	21 0	29 0	31 0	27 0				9 0	10 0	8 0	23 0	26 0	19 0	25 0	28 0	19 0				25 8	28 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0		5 10 0		5 0 0	9 6 0	
	Karnál	24 8	24 8	23 0	37 0	37 0	32 0				11 0	12 0	9 0	23 0	26 0	19 0	25 0	28 0	19 0				32 0	31 8	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 4	8 0		4 11 0		4 8 0	11 4 0	
	Hissár *a*	21 0	21 0	21 0	28 0	29 0	30 0				11 0	11 0	9 0	23 0	25 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	10 0				28 0	28 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0		3 12 0		5 0 0	7 8 0	
	Rohtak	20 0	22 0	19 0	28 0	27 0	26 0				12 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	26 0	30 3	23 0	24 0	25 0				23 8	26 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0		5 0 0		5 0 0	9 0 0	
	Sirsa	21 8	22 0	21 8	31 0	33 0	31 0				11 0	11 0	9 0	23 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	20 0				31 0	32 0	31 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	40 0		4 0 0		5 0 0	10 0 0	
	Umballa *a*	24 8	25 0	23 12	35 0	36 0	30 0				15 8	15 0	11 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	25 8	27 0	31 4				34 0	36 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4	9 4		7 8 0		5 0 0	10 4 0	
	Ludhiána *b*	25 8	26 8	26 0	35 8	41 0	34 0				14 0	14 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	12 0				33 0	33 8	34 0	90 0	90 0	95 0	9 12	9 12	9 8		5 0 0		5 0 0	11 0 0	
	Simlá	18 0	18 0	17 8	26 0	28 0	22 0				11 8	11 8	10 0	29 0	31 8	22 0	25 0	25 0	24 0				20 0	22 8	20 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8		6 0 0		6 0 0	10 0 0	
	Jullundur *a*	26 0	25 8	28 0	42 0	40 0	37 0				12 8	13 0	11 0			22 0	15 0	15 8	15 0				32 0	32 0	34 8	120 0	120 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 8		4 8 0		5 0 0	9 8 0	
	Hushiárpúr	26 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	40 0	32 0				10 0	8 0	10 0	36 0	40 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	16 0				32 0	32 0	31 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 8		5 0 0		5 0 0	8 0 0	
	Kángra	20 0	20 0	20 0	29 0	29 0	30 0				9 0	9 0	9 0	34 0	32 0	34 0	16 0	16 0	12 0				22 0	22 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0		5 0 0		6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Amritsar *c*	25 0	26 0	25 10	37 0	37 0	35 8				12 0	12 0	12 0										28 4	30 4	34 4	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 2	10 4	9 12		5 10 0		6 0 0	11 4 0	
	Siálkot *d*	22 8	24 0	23 0	30 0	32 0	38 0				13 8	13 8	11 0	37 8	38 4	20 8	27 4	27 4	20 8				25 8	26 8	35 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0		5 8 0		5 8 0	10 0 0	
	Gurdáspúr	28 0	29 0	29 0	38 0	38 0	38 0				12 0	12 0	11 0	29 0	30 0	17 0	29 0	34 0	19 0				33 0	34 0	35 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 8		4 0 0		5 0 0	10 0 0	
	Lahore	24 8	24 8	24 0	37 0	35 0	34 0				14 0	14 0	14 0	36 0	36 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	20 0				29 0	29 0	36 8	120 0	120 0	105 0	10 0	10 0	9 12		5 12 0		5 0 0	12 0 0	
	Ferozepore	24 8	25 0	26 0	37 0	39 0	39 0				13 0	13 0	11 0	27 0	29 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	28 0				34 0	35 0	35 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	9 12		5 3 0		5 8 0	12 3 0	
	Gujránwála	24 8	23 8	23 4	37 0	38 0	40 0				13 0	13 0	12 0	31 0	33 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	27 0				29 0	29 0	41 0	100 0	110 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0		3 0 0		5 8 0	8 0 0	
	Ráwalpindi *d*	28 8	28 8	23 8	36 0	34 0	32 0				13 0	13 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	18 0				36 0	34 0	33 0	110 0	120 0	100 0	10 4	10 8	10 8		6 0 0		6 0 0	11 0 0	
	Jhelum *a*	31 0	31 0	23 0	40 0	40 0	30 8				13 0	13 0	11 8	28 0	26 0	19 8	28 8	36 0	23 8				31 0	32 0	29 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0		3 0 0		5 0 0	12 0 0	
	Gujrát	24 8	24 8	23 8	40 0	38 0	33 0				13 0	13 0	8 0	34 8	36 0	16 8	40 0	40 0	16 0				28 12	28 0	31 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 8		4 0 0		5 0 0	10 0 0	
	Shahpúr	30 0	30 8	26 0	43 0	45 0	40 0				12 0	11 0	10 0	29 0	30 0	19 0	32 0	35 0	20 0				41 0	38 8	38 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8		5 0 0		5 8 0	13 8 0	
	Mooltan	20 0	20 0	18 0	29 0	30 0	26 0				10 0	10 8	10 0	40 0	40 0	26 0	40 0	40 0	22 0				26 8	25 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 12		5 8 0		5 8 0	16 0 ● 0	
	Jhang *e*	23 0	23 0	24 0	32 0	34 0	32 0				10 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	24 0	23 0	29 0	30 0	16 0				29 0	30 8	29 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8	10 8		6 0 0		6 0 0	12 0 0	
	Montgomery	23 0	22 0	20 8	29 0	32 0	28 0				9 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	20 0	15 0	32 0	25 0	24 0				29 0	31 0	26 0	200 0	220 0	220 0	9 4	9 4	8 8		5 0 0		6 0 0	10 0 0	
	Muzaffargarh *f*	23 0	23 0	20 0	30 0	24 0	28 0				12 0	12 0	10 0										28 0	28 0	26 0				10 0	10 0	10 0		6 0 0		6 0 0	10 0 0	
	Dera Ismail Khán *g*	37 8	37 8	27 8	52 8	59 14	40 0				14 0	14 0	14 0	23 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	20 0				50 0	50 0	36 4	100 0	100 0	112 0	10 0	10 0	10 0		5 10 0		6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Dera Ghazi Khán *d*	22 8	24 6	20 0	36 4	37 8	30 0				6 4	6 4	7 8	70 0	75 0	42 8	57 8	60 0	40 0				32 8	35 15	16 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	31 4	31 4	28 12		4 0 0		6 0 0	14 5 0	
	Bannú *h*	56 4	51 4	40 0	75 0	68 12	62 0				20 0	20 0	20 0	33 7	32 8	25 0	36 4	40 0	30 0				60 0	61 0	45 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0		6 0 0		5 0 0	15 11 0	
	Peháwar	26 10	26 10	22 12	40 5	40 15	41 4				9 0	8 7	8 12	60 0	60 0	40 0	62 8	62 8	32 8				34 7	33 13	29 4	117 0	104 0	110 0	59 13	59 13	55 14		5 0 0		5 8 0	11 11 0	
	Kohát	32 8	33 2	28 1	56 2	56 2	51 0				13 10	13 10	13 0	33 13	33 13	26 0	35 1	33 13	26 0				40 13	40 13	40 13	178 0	178 0	153 0	102 0	102 0	102 0		6 0 0		5 8 0	15 0 0	
	Hazára	No return received									17 14	17 14	15 15	40 13	40 13	38 4	45 14	45 14	35 ●11																
Oudh.	Lucknow	24 12	25 0	17 12	30 0	32 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	18 0	18 8	12 8	34 0	34 0	19 0	22 8	22 0	17 0				35 0	37 0	25 0	29 0	30 0	18 0	7 8						
	Unáo	24 12	24 8	16 12	28 15	30 0	20 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	20 0	20 0		19 0	19 0								120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8		3 8 0		4 0 0	7 8 0	
	Bára Banki	24 8	25 0	16 8	34 0	34 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	17 0	10 11	26 0	26 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	12 0				34 0	34 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 10	8 8		2 13 0		4 0 0	6 0 0	
	Sitápur	30 8	30 0	20 0	42 0	42 0	25 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	17 8	17 8	13 0	16 0		11 0			13 0						26 0	34 0	28 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	3 8 to 4 0		3 0 to 4 0	6 0 0	
	Hardui	26 0	27 5	17 6	36 8	37 6	23 1	6 9	6 9	6 9	15 0	15 0	10 13										32 0	32 0	19 0	192 8	192 8	192 8	8 0	8 0	7 4		3 12 0		4 0 0	10 0 0	
	Kheri	33 0	31 8	20 8	45 0	45 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 8	22 8	14 0			18 0							29 8	36 0	33 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	7 8	7 0		3 12 0		5 0 0	8 0 0	
	Fyzabad	26 4	26 6	15 7	34 12	35 3	19 1	13 1	13 3	9 0	18 15	19 13	12 2										20 4		31 9	32 0	18 10	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 3	8 1	8 0	3 0 to 4 0	4 0 to 5 0	5 8 to 6 0		
	Bharaich	35 0	35 0	15 12	64 0	64 0	22 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	21 0	22 0	10 8	36 0	36 0	17 0							45 0*	45 0*	16 0†	44 0	42 0	17 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	2 0 to 2 8	3 0 to 3 8	6 8 to 9 8		
	Gonda	31 3	30 11	15 0	43 0	41 8	20 1	20 4	20 9	10 0	20 10	20 14	10 15	36 8	38 2	16 7	17 8	17 12	13 12				38 3	48 3	20 5	37 12	38 8	16 10	170 0	170 0	200 0	8 0	8 4	7 8	2 13 0		3 8 0		6 10 6	Madua, Kodon, & Sawan mixed.
	Rái Bareli	25 8	25 4	17 8	32 8	31 4	21 4	21 4	21 0	13 0	22 8	22 0	14 0										34 0	34 0		33 0	33 0	21 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	4 0 0		4 0 0	8 0 0	Sawán.
	Sultánpur	25 0	25 0	16 8	34 0	36 0	21 8	10 0	10 8	8 4	22 0	22 0	13 0	16 0	31 0	16 8	16 0	22 0	14 0				40 0	40 0		34 0	35 0	20 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	3 0 0		5 0 0	6 0 0	Ditto.
	Fyzábád	25 8	27 8	16 12	35 8	36 2	21 0	18 0	20 0	10 10	22 8	24 0	17 0										30 2*	37 8†	18 15*	35 8	34 14	20 8	180 0	200 0	197 0	8 0	7 13	6 1	4 3 6		4 11 0	8 7 0	* Mash. † Birra.

Description of Lesser Millets.
Small Juar.
Kodon.
Madua.
Ditto.
* Kodon, †Madua.
Madua, Kodon, & Sawan mixed.
Sawán.
Ditto.
* Mash. † Birra.

a. Nearly stationary. *b.* Barley rising. *c.* Jowár falling. *d.* Bájra rising. *e.* Bájra falling. *f.* Barley falling. *g.* Barley and jowár rising. *h.* Wheat and barley falling.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of June 1875—concluded.

Provinces	Districts	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS. Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	23 0	23 8	21 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 12	13 12	15 0	35 0	36 0	28 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	22 0	150 0	150 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	38 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Bhandara ...	25 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	30 0	29 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 0	9 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
	Chanda ...	23 6	24 9	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	16 4	32 5	36 3	47 5	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	9 0	8 8	4 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	
	Wardha ...	28 0	27 0	21 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	8 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	44 0	49 0	33 8	...	...	...	30 0	36 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	2 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	
	Balaghat ...	24 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 12	8 12	8 4	4 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	
	Jubbulpore ...	28 0	30 0	19 0	25 0	28 0	18 0	13 0	14 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	12 0	33 0	33 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	13 0	30 0	32 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	9 0	8 8	2 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	
	Saugor ...	20 4	22 0	20 8	27 0	28 0	...	8 8	9 0	6 0	12 8	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	27 0	21 0	200 0	260 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	6 12	2 8 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
	Damoh ...	25 0	24 8	21 6	40 0	40 0	25 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	25 14	200 0	280 0	400 0	7 12	7 12	6 14	4 0 0	6 0 0	..	
	Seoni ...	36 0	36 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	34 0	30 0	260 0	280 0	260 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	13 0 0	
	Mandla ...	30 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	45 0	45 0	45 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	9 0 0	
	Betul ...	27 0	29 0	23 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	22 8	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 8 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	
	Chindwara ...	30 0	31 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	3 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Hoshangabad ...	19 8	20 4	17 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 12	28 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
	Narsinghpur ...	26 0	27 0	19 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	9 0	16 0	17 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	27 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	
	Nimar ...	16 14	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	13 2	...	26 6	28 2	...	26 4	30 0	...	21 12	21 12	...	160 0	160 0	...	11 4	11 4	...	6 0 0	8 0 0	20 0 0	
	Raipur ...	46 0	48 0	40 0	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	20 0	34 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	100 0	100 0	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
	Sambalpur ...	21 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	28 0	28 0	31 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	140 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	3 4 0	5 0 0	9 6 0	
	Bilaspur ...	40 0	48 0	49 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	38 0	44 0	40 0	48 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	100 0	100 0	40 0	42 0	46 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	
	Upper Godavery ...	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	50 0	50 0	48 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	17 3	18 0	14 1	...	...	...	8 8	9 1	7 8	11 7	12 4	9 5	24 6	19 8	23 3	26 5	26 6	21 3	26 9	27 8	26 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Bolarum ...	17 8	17 8	13 2	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 2	12 2	12 2	9 4	21 3	21 6	21 6	...	...	...	21 3	20 3	14 1	125 0	125 0	125 0	11 0	10 3	9 5	6·0 to 8·0	5·0 to 7·0	12·0 to 15·0	
	Chudderghat ...	12 5	13 5	11 5	...	...	...	6 0	5 7	5 7	9 5	10 5	9 0	17 5	22 5	20 0	22 5	27 0	27 0	20 4	20 1	14 1	112 8	112 8	112 8	10 6	10 6	8 7	...	...	...	
	Oomrattee ...	22 0	22 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	44 0	44 0	34 0	26 0	29 0	23 0	18 0	19 0	13 5	130 0	130 0	109 0	9 5	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	
	Akola ...	22 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	42 0	44 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	23 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	
	Elichpur ...	21 0	21 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	38 0	40 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	106 12	106 12	64 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	21 8 0	
	Buldana ...	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	38 0	38 0	27 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	17 0 0	
	Woon ...	23 0	23 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	62 0	66 0	53 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	5 10 0	7 0 0	22 8 0	
	Bassim ...	24 0	24 0	21 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 5	13 5	13 5	51 5	51 5	51 0	40 0	40 0	22 5	25 0	25 0	22 0	300 0	300 0	267 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	17 0 0	
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	12 5	12 2	11 5	13 5	12 7	11 7	11 5	11 2	10 2	15 0	16 0	13 2	25 0	25 5	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	21 5	90 0	90 0	64 0	8 5	8 5	8 5	6 0 0	7 0 0	22 8 0	
	Bangalore { Retail ...	12 0	11 7	11 0	13 0	12 2	11 2	11 0	11 0	10 0	14 5	15 2	12 7	24 0	24 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kolar ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	11 3	12 5	10 3	17 7	17 7	14 5	21 1	22 2	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 7	35 0	35 0	21 2	22 2	16 7	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 2	4·0 to 8·0	5·0 to 7·0	13·2 to 22·8
	Kolar ... { Retail ...	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	10 1	17 4	17 4	14 2	20 6	21 6	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 7	34 0	30 0	20 7	21 7	16 2	72 0	72 0	72 0	13 0	13 0	13 0			
	Tumkur ... { Wholesale	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	17 0	17 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	14 5	25 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	42 2	41 7	37 6	27 7	27 7	18 5	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	13 8	5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
	Tumkur ... { Retail ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	12 5	18 0	18 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	41 2	41 2	37 1	27 4	27 4	18 3	172 4	172 4	172 4	14 6	14 6	13 5			
	Mysore ... { Wholesale	10 4	12 1	9 8	...	...	...	11 4	12 1	11 4	12 3	13 1	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 0	58 0	58 0	24 0	25 0	23 0	180 0	180 0	182 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
	Mysore ... { Retail ...	10 2	11 5	9 4	...	...	...	11 2	11 5	11 2	12 1	12 5	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	56 0	56 0	56 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	12 0	12 0			
	Hassan ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 1	29 3	28 1	21 2	24 1	19 3	72 0	72 0	72 0	8 4	8 7	9 5	7 8 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
	Hassan ... { Retail ...	11 5	11 5	12 0	12 5	12 5	12 5	13 7	13 7	13 0	14 7	14 7	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 7	28 3	27 5	21 0	23 1	18 7	65 0	65 0	65 0	8 3	8 3	9 4			
	Shimoga ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
	Shimoga ... { Retail ...	12 0	12 0	10 0	15 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	15 5	30 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	32 5	31 5	45 0	23 0	22 0	16 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	10 0	9 5	8 0			
	Kadur ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 0	6 0 0	20 0 0
	Kadur ... { Retail ...	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	40 0	44 0	17 0	20 0	14 0	360 0	480 0	400 0	9 0	9 0	12 0			
	Chitaldroog { Wholesale	19 6	19 5	11 7	20 4	18 5	14 5	...	...	12 0	...	...	14 0	42 4	48 0	40 7	...	43 3	31 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	7·0 to 9·0	25·0 to 30·0
	Chitaldroog { Retail ...	18 0	18 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	18 0	20 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	34 0	40 0	40 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	8 0	10 0	10 0			
	Coorg ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 4	52 7	52 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 5			
	Coorg ... { Retail ...	8 3	8 4	7 8	8 4	8 9	8 8	10 7	10 8	10 3	15 4	15 4	15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	44 0	42 2	48 0	24 0	27 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	4 0 0	4·0 to 5·0	15·0 to 25·0
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	15 4	16 10	...	21 0	23 0	...	6 10	6 11	...	9 8	9 9	...	22 0	24 0	...	19 0	21 8	...	22 8	24 6	18 6	91 6	110 0	110 0	8 4	8 8	9 9	...	...	...	
	Kishengurh ...	16 4	15 4	...	22 8	22 8	...	7 4	6 12	...	8 4	8 4	...	22 4	21 8	...	19 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Alwar ...	21 0	21 0	20 12	29 0	29 0	26 8	6 10	6 10	7 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	30 8	32 8	17 0	28 0	28 12	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 8	...	...	...	...		
	Bhurtpur (City) ...	21 0	20 0	19 8	28 0	28 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	6 12	8 12	8 12	8 0	23 0	23 8	14 0	24 0	23 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 0	42 0	...	...	...	...		
	Kerowli (City) ...	17 13	19 12	16 9	23 12	26 4	21 4	11 4	11 4	8 12	12 8	12 8	10 0	25 0	26 4	16 4	21 14	24 0	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...		
	Ajmir ...	15 8	15 4	14 8	22 12	22 12	19 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	22 0	20 0	13 8	18 0	19 0	12 8	27 0	27 4	15 12	26 8	26 8	27 8	100 0	100 0	...	...	28 0	19 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	6·8 to 8·0
	Deolee Cantonment ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	23 12	16 8	28 2	24 0	21 4	160 0	160 0	200 0	30 0	30 0	27 12	3 12 0	4 0 0	6 0 0
	Erinpura ...	17 12	17 8	15 8	30 0	30 0	21 8	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	7 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·8 to 18·12	
	Sirohi ...	18 0	17 8	15 8	35 0	35 0	21 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	32 0	34 0	21 0	21 8	20 0	15 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0		
	Aboo ...	15 12	15 12	14 2	22 0	22 0	18 13	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	7 8	...	...	...	24 0	27 10	...	23 0	21 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5·0 to 8·0	10·0 to 25·0	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	14 14	100 0	100 0	100 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	8 0 0	6·0 to 12·0	12·0 to 30·0			
	Meywar ...	15 4	16 6	14 12	20 12	21 2	19 0	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	16 0	165 0	165 0	165 0	20 5	25 0	26 9	...	...	...			
	Marwar ...	15 0	15 0	...	28 8	25 0	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 3	7 8	...	21 4	20 13	...	20 10	20 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Bikaneer ...	15 0	13 8	...	15 12	17 0	...	7 0	6 0	...	10 0	9 0	...	16 8	21 0	...	16 14	16 0	...	14 6	15 13	...	70 0	70 0	...	50 0	50 0	...	...	...	...			
	Bundi ...	19 4	19 0	16 0	28 0	27 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 8	9 12	9 0	25 0	25 0	19 12	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	90 0	90 0	...	65 0	70 0	...	...	...	...			
	Kota ...	18 5	18 5	16 12	...	...	...	9 0	8 12	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 2	24 0	23 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	32 0	33 0	30 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	6·9 to 18·12		
	Tonk ...	18 0	17 4	16 8	27 8	27 0	21 10	6 0	6 0	5 12	8 0	9 0	8 12	28 12	25 4	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	125 0	125 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	15 0 0	...	7 8 0
	Jhallawar ...	...	14 12	16 0	...	22 0	21 6	...	8 4	8 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 4	36 0	35 0		...	
	Shahpoora ...	17 12	17 4	16 0	23 0	28 8	19 9	7 8	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	10 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	16 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		4 11 0	9·6 to 11·11·6
Central India.	Indore ...	14 8	14 8	13 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	9 8	9 0	21 0	21 0	21 11	21 0	21 12	22 0	18 4	18 4	14 2	96 0	96 0	106 8	8 0	9 0	9 6	6 0 0	6 0 0	12·0 to 15·0		
	Gwalior ...	14 10	14 6	13 1	19 3	20 2	16 1	6 14	6 14	6 0	8 11	8 11	6 14	17 13	18 4	14 3	16 15	18 12	12 4	17 5	18 2	16 1	109 8	109 8	109 8	11 7	12 4	12 14	4 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0		
	Goona ...	18 0	18 8	18 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	10 4	10 4	7 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	20 8	22 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	21 4	22 0	22 4	160 0	220 0	160 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	4 0 0	5·0 to 5·0	4·0 to 5·0		
	Rutlam ...	15 4	15 4	13 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 4	8 4	13 12	13 0	12 8	20 0	19 12	20 8	20 0	20 0	18 0	22 8	22 8	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	11 8	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna) ...	26 0	27 0	17 8	32 8	36 0	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	22 0	25 0	16 0	...	25 0	...	20 0	24 0	...	31 0	32 8	19 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	4 8 0	5 8 0	9 8 0		

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

FROM 1ST TO 30TH APRIL.

YEAR.	Bengal.		Inland Customs.		Madras.		Bombay.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1871-72 ...	13,542	120,037	18,792	136,778	22,021	120,005	13,896	68,689	68,251	445,509
1872-73 ...	18,686	165,627	21,771	159,349	21,903	119,465	16,601	82,062	78,961	526,503
1873-74 ...	17,486	154,992	21,598	153,139	19,097	104,116	17,801	87,993	75,982	500,240
1874-75 ...	16,384	145,213	17,615	123,802	18,359	100,150	16,551	81,814	68,909	450,979
1875-76 ...	15,789	136,316	19,426	140,283	19,873	111,905	17,944	88,701	73,032	477,205
Average ...	16,378	144,437	19,840	142,670	20,251	111,128	16,558	81,852	73,027	480,087

GENERAL COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED)

FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST MAY.

YEAR.	Bengal.		Inland Customs.		Madras.		Bombay.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1871-72 ...	34,132	302,536	35,503	258,861	40,607	221,383	29,249	144,585	139,491	927,365
1872-73 ...	41,786	370,383	41,575	304,770	38,915	212,243	39,044	193,078	161,320	1,080,474
1873-74 ...	35,246	312,405	41,014	293,326	37,645	205,290	43,454	214,739	157,359	1,025,760
1874-75 ...	37,907	333,070	35,231	248,825	32,554	178,018	38,237	189,013	143,929	948,926
1875-76 ...	35,316	300,270	40,580	282,530	37,341	208,642	40,993	202,637	154,230	994,079
Average ...	36,877	323,733	38,781	277,662	37,412	205,115	38,196	188,810	151,266	995,320

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Return showing the Quantities of Cotton exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries during the month of June 1875.

Names of Ports in India where Cotton is exported.		United Kingdom.		Austria.		Belgium.		France.		Holland.		Italy.		Russia.		Mauritius.		Ceylon.		Straits Settlements.		China, Hong-Kong.		Total.	
		Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.
Bengal	Calcutta	2,078	0									1,384	0			33	0					9,719	0	13,214	0
	Chittagong																								
	Balasore																								
	Cuttack																								
	Pooree																								
Madras	Coconada, Godavery Dist.	3,080	40																					3,080	40
	Ports of Kistna do.																								
	Tuticorin, Tinnevelly do.	15,159	108	4,500	0					9,000	106	11,831	26					0	66					40,492	82
	Beypore, Malabar do.																								
	Ports of Tanjore do.																								
	Ports of Madura do.																								
	Port of Vizagapatam do.											2,018	104											56,113	44
	Port of South Arcot do.																					2,089	32		
	Madras																								
	Ganjam	45,800	100	1,071	48	1,928	64	3,214	32																
Bombay and Sindh	Bombay	464,145	0	34,147	0			12,372	0			25,904	0	47,027	0							6,685	0	543,253	0
	Kurrachee do.	3,066	0	175	0			1,400	0													13,711	0	18,355	0
	Carwar do.	24,500	56																					71,527	56
	Vingorla do.																								
	Vizadroog do.																								
Burma	Akyab																								
	Rangoon	16,422	28																					17,319	56
	Moulmein																								
	Tavoy																								
	Kyouk Phyoo																			897	28			897	28
	Ports in the Ramree District																								
Total ...		574,252	108	39,893	48	1,928	64	16,986	32	9,000	106	41,127	130	47,027	0	33	0	0	66	897	28	32,207	32	763,355	54

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 30. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1875. Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXII OF 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING 6th June 1874.	FOR WEEK ENDING 5th June 1875.	TOTAL FROM 1st JANUARY to 6th June 1874.	TOTAL FROM 1st JANUARY to 5th June 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Last 11 days of June 1875	East Indian, Main ...	7,86,197	4,97,681	1,86,40,926	1,29,02,228	...	57,38,698
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	61,774	36,364	12,78,171	10,48,355	...	2,29,816
26th June 1875	Eastern Bengal ...	59,290	37,941	16,47,808	12,27,070	...	4,20,738
12th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	41,725	61,388	8,22,320	13,02,036	4,79,716	...
First 3 days of July 1875	Sindh, Punjab, & Delhi	1,52,591	95,952	37,96,584	29,90,181	...	8,06,403
19th June 1875	Madras ...	1,23,938	1,25,816	24,77,689	26,85,598	2,07,909	...
19th ditto	South Indian ...	18,983	19,309	3,95,682	4,07,163	11,481	...
26th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	3,99,686	3,44,096	1,15,22,605	1,19,72,828	4,50,223	...
26th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	1,49,204	1,53,626	33,01,654	35,19,786	2,18,132	...
	TOTAL ...	17,93,388	13,72,173	4,38,83,439	3,80,55,245	...	58,28,194
	State.						
First 3 days of July 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,811	2,751	47,888	47,228	...	660
Ditto ...	Nulhatee ...	1,667	1,381	40,353	39,222	...	1,131
Last 4 days of June 1875	Rajpootana ...	11,595	33,787	1,68,122	7,24,565	5,61,443	...
19th June 1875	Holkar ...	1,632	11,153	22,097*a*	1,53,756	1,31,659	...
12th ditto	Khamgaon ...	287	2,063	23,628	35,460	11,832	...
12th ditto	Oomraotee ...	361	1,915	20,579	38,483.	17,904	...
12th ditto	Wardha Valley ...	992	729	16,097*a*	22,100	6,003	...
12th ditto	Nizam's ...	...	7,457	...	1,95,607	1,95,607	...
5th ditto	Tirhoot ...	...	2,613	...	38,9635	38,963	...
12th ditto	Punjab Northern ...	...	3,388	...	29,149*c*	29,149	...
	TOTAL ...	19,345	67,2[illegible]	3,33,764	13,24,533	9,90,769	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	18,12,733	14,39,410	4,42,17,203	3,93,79,778	...	48,37,425

(a) Total receipts from 1st February to 6th June 1874.

(b) Total receipts from 11th January to 5th June 1875.

(c) Total receipts from 12th April to 5th June 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 31st MAY 1875.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING MAY 1875. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption. C. ft. per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation Return Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land Irrigated (Approximate). Zillah.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During Month.	Chief Crops (Approximate). Name.	Area in Acres.	Remarks.
Bári Doáb Canal. 1st Division	4·90	3·61	3,073·60	780·76	...	...	Gurdáspur	5,277	0·93	1·10	Cotton	19,588	The result of the irrigation on the Bári Doáb Canal compares favorably with that of the corresponding season of the past year.
2nd Divn. Main Branch, Lower	4·60	3·49		912·92			Amritsar	13,251	...	...	Rice	576	
2nd Divn. Lahore Branch	4·30	2·59		475·77			Lahore	21,305	0·87	1·30	Sugarcane	7,328	
											Others	12,341	
Total B. D. Canal	...	...	3,073·60	...	...	...	...	39,833	...	...	...	39,833	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3,073·60	...	...	...	...	27,004	...	...	...	27,004	
Western Jamná Canals. Karnál Division	4·33	4·19	2,546·00	5·53	...	172,142 kurris, bullies, logs, &c., and 12,638 maunds of fire-wood, &c.	Ambála	273	...	...	Cotton	37,964	364·83 cubic feet per second passed out of the Budha Khera escape on the Western Jamná Canal. The result of the present season as compared with that of the corresponding period of the preceding year, shews an increase in area irrigated of 12,263 acres.
Delhi „	4·40	4·68		526·60			Karnál	6,046	0·646	1·49	Rice	60	
Hansi „	8·80	8·20		818·00			Delhi	16,076	...	...	Sugarcane	26,831	
„ Bulla Head	8·00	7·90		257·00			Rohtak	25,426	...	...	Others	10,005	
							Hissár	17,194	...	...			
							Jhínd	9,669	...	...			
							Bikáner	79	...	...			
							Kulsia State	97	...	...			
Total W. J. Canals	...	...	2,546·00	...	...	172,142	...	74,860	...	...	...	74,860	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546·00	...	...	188,256	...	62,597	...	...	...	62,597	
Inundation Canals. Upper Satlaj Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore	300	...	...		...	The rivers being lower than in the corresponding month of last year, the irr gation is less on the canals supplied from inundation.
Lower Satlaj and Chináb	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	4,700	...	...	[Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.]		
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Multán	42,983	...	...			
							Derah Gázi Khán	11,955	...	...			
Total Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,938	...	...	...	59,938	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73,327	...	...	...	73,327	
Delhi and Gurgáon Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total Delhi and Gurgáon Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
PERENNIAL CANALS— GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	172,142	...	114,693	...	...	...	114,693	
Ditto—Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	188,256	...	89,601	...	...	...	89,601	

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrign. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 31st MAY 1875.

CANAL DIVISIONS.	Water distributed during May 1875. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total Area of Irrigation during Current Fasl.	Navigation Returns, Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Nature of Traffic.	Up. Mds.	No.	Down. Mds.	No.	Total Up and Down. Mds.	No.	Land Irrigated (Approximate). Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall. Total from 1st April to 31st May 1875.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	Remarks.
Ganges Canal. Northern	10·00	9·61	740	911	12,436	Grains :— Wheat	...	...	3,703	...	3,703	...					Ganges Canal.—Mean volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct... 5,801 Cub. ft. per sec.
Meerut	8·30	7·73	969	730	29,554	Gram	...	...	323	...	323	...					Volumes discharged :— Cawnpore Division Tail ... 215 Cub. ft. per sec.
Anupshahr	6·80	...	700	599	19,641	Rice	2,063	...	701	...	2,764	...					„ „ Escapes ... 188
Bulandshahr	7·35	7·10	972	830	28,510	Paddy or Dhan	...	...	...	...	...	...					Etawah „ Tail ... ...
Aligarh	5·50	5·21	994	702	42,585	Bejhar or mixed Grain	...	...	142	...	142	...					„ „ Escapes ... 7 — 380
Etawah	4·80	2·4	771	834	43,422	Dal	...	...	146	...	3,323	...					Balance expended ... 5,421
Cawnpore	6·20	4·09	958	815	35,782	Juar	3,177	...	...	...	...	...					Steady demand for indigo and sugar-cane crops. Heavy storms with easterly winds,
						Bajra	...	...	...	...	...	...					Eastern Jumna Canal.—Steady demand throughout the month, area under sugar-cane smaller than last year, the frost having damaged seed.
						Maize (or Indian Corn)	...	...	...	...	...	...					Dun Canals.—No remarks.
						Total	5,240	...	5,015	...	10,255	...					Rohilkhand Canals.—No remarks.
Total Ganges Canal	...	...	6,104	5,421	211,930	Cotton	...	...	5,068	...	5,068	...					Traffic.—Steady decline in the grain traffic both up and down, as also a general falling off in other items except oil-seed and salt.
						Oil-seeds	40	...	13,517	...	13,557	...					
Eastern Jumna Canal	5·20	4·33	1,250	1,272	37,480	Salts	780	...	13,271	...	14,051	...					
						Metals	10,000	...	2,815	...	12,815	...					
Dun Canals	...	...	...	49	2,470	Building Materials	11,556	...	31,725	...	43,281	...					
						Firewood	1,400	...	18,990	...	20,390	...					
Rohilkhand Canals	...	...	...	230	2,921	Bamboos	...	142,600	...	379,766	...	522,266					
						Timber	...	3,228	...	46,794	...	50,012					
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	295	Miscellaneous	8,353	252	15,330	13	23,683	265					
						Live-stock	...	7	...	88	...	95					
1st Division, Agra Canal	...	...	...	...	428	Grand Total	37,369	146,987	105,731	326,661	143,100	572,638					
2nd do. do.	...	...	...	...	551	Total during corresponding period of last year.	47,613	5,935	220,941	1,926,538	268,554	1,832,493					
						Increase	...	140,052	...	...	...	...					
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	256,075	Decrease	10,244	...	115,210	1,499,877	125,454	1,259,855					
													Total	256,075	...	...	
													Total for the same period last year	260,242	...	...	
													Decrease	4,167	...	...	

Allahabad,
The 24th June 1875.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of Sea Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first three months of the official year 1875-76, and of the previous four years.

	FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL, MAY AND JUNE.											
	1871-72.		1872-73.		1873-74.		1874-75.		1875-76.			
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
BENGAL ... Gross ...	19,40,373	5,48,953	19,03,500	5,73,158	17,43,782	3,93,770	19,56,191	3,63,238	23,19,429	4,45,322	22,98,408	4,45,322
BENGAL ... Nett ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,85,595	4,35,823	22,89,378	4,35,823
BOMBAY ... Gross ...	10,99,543	1,06,497	13,27,971	1,09,943	11,12,315	1,06,595	11,33,757	1,03,763	12,37,520	2,48,638	14,87,063	2,48,638
BOMBAY ... Nett ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,24,336	2,44,460	14,82,662	2,44,460
SINDH ... Gross ...	50,987	32,742	48,026	78,938	45,211	29,446	41,886	25,938	67,824	67,089	57,885	67,089
SINDH ... Nett ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,278	66,211	55,774	66,211
MADRAS ... Gross ...	3,84,331	3,49,520	4,30,500	2,80,979	4,40,447	3,45,740	4,56,490	2,92,160	7,48,650	3,18,931	4,60,580	3,18,931
MADRAS ... Nett ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,40,128	3,18,345	4,58,373	3,18,345
B. BURMA ... Gross ...	1,46,723	6,71,345	2,18,460	12,05,059	2,14,417	11,35,140	2,96,415	8,79,725	11,76,140	15,07,390	2,21,082	15,07,390
B. BURMA ... Nett ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,99,349	14,48,970	2,19,029	14,48,970
TOTAL ... Gross...	36,21,957	17,09,057	39,28,447	22,48,077	35,61,172	20,10,691	38,84,739	16,64,824	55,49,563	25,87,370	45,25,018	25,87,370
TOTAL ... Nett ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,16,686	25,13,809	45,05,216	25,13,809

	1871-72.		1872-73.		1873-74.		1874-75.		1875-76.			

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of July 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugleel), *Panicum miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugleel), *Panicum miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras.	Ganjam	14 7	17 7	11 1	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 8	19 6	21 2	26 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 2	35 2	41 0	23 3	26 6	40 0	388 8	388 8	323 7	13 8	13 8	13 8	Ganjam
	Vizagapatam	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	12 3	14 7	14 7	13 6	21 6	21 6	25 9	21 8	23 8	23 8	24 2	24 2	26 3	23 4	25 7	38 6	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam
	Godavery	11 7	14 4	10 8	...	...	...	19 8	20 8	16 8	21 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 4	38 2	30 9	26 2	33 6	39 9	213 3	243 0	161 3	18 7	18 7	18 7	Godavery
	Kistna	14 7	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	18 6	13 6	16 2	19 6	19 6	17 9	...	21 8	25 0	...	...	...	35 3	35 3	35 3	23 9	23 9	34 2	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	17 5	18 4	Kistna
	Nellore	12 6	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	13 9	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 9	33 9	28 2	23 9	24 4	24 4	74 5	74 5	77 3	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore
	Cuddapah	14 7	14 7	12 5	...	...	...	15 1	14 4	11 5	16 6	16 6	12 4	22 9	22 9	20 5	29 0	29 0	25 4	28 5	28 5	26 2	24 9	25 8	23 2	243 0	243 0	243 0	16 2	15 3	16 2	Cuddapah
	Bellary	15 4	14 9	13 9	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 2	14 6	14 6	14 0	22 7	22 7	28 8	22 6	21 6	28 2	27 2	27 2	33 9	26 3	25 8	29 1	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 1	16 1	15 5	Bellary
	Kurnool	13 3	13 6	14 0	...	...	...	13 8	14 2	11 4	15 4	16 4	12 1	20 5	20 9	27 4	...	20 0	25 0	20 6	20 6	23 2	22 5	22 9	24 0	202 2	202 2	173 5	14 4	14 0	14 4	Kurnool
	Madras	11 0	10 6	10 3	...	...	...	13 0	13 6	11 2	13 7	14 8	12 0	23 8	23 4	17 5	20 5	20 5	17 9	22 6	23 3	22 9	19 0	20 1	21 3	93 5	93 5	60 1	18 2	18 2	17 9	Madras
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	15 0	12 0	13 6	16 6	12 4	...	...	17 3	...	...	...	22 6	21 9	23 3	19 1	20 3	21 8	93 3	97 2	97 2	18 6	18 6	18 6	Chingleput
	North Arcot	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			North Arcot
	South Arcot	10 9	11 7	10 1	...	...	...	15 2	15 7	13 5	15 7	16 6	14 0	...	...	20 2	22 3	23 9	21 6	23 0	24 6	24 6	18 5	19 6	18 5	235 7	218 7	247 9	18 4	16 2	19 3	South Arcot
	Tanjore	11 0	10 3	8 8	...	...	...	14 9	16 2	12 4	...	...	12 5	...	20 7	...	23 6	23 6	21 2	27 0	27 2	24 2	21 9	21 9	18 4	194 4	194 4	194 4	15 2	16 6	15 6	Tanjore
	Trichinopoly	11 9	11 9	10 6	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	11 9	15 6	15 6	12 3	25 2	22 4	22 4	22 9	24 1	20 3	27 5	27 5	22 3	24 6	24 6	18 5	157 9	157 9	145 8	15 4	15 4	16 2	Trichinopoly
	Madura	10 9	10 9	9 7	...	...	...	14 3	15 1	10 5	15 2	15 6	11 0	34 0	24 3	...	29 4	29 4	21 3	31 0	31 0	24 8	26 7	27 6	19 6	132 2	131 2	124 4	17 8	17 8	17 3	Madura
	Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	8 0	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	7 5	12 1	12 1	9 1	...	...	...	18 3	18 3	13 1	19 2	19 2	15 1	17 2	17 2	15 6	76 8	76 8	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly
	Coimbatore	11 7	12 4	11 7	...	...	...	11 3	12 1	10 9	12 2	13 0	11 4	23 5	21 3	18 8	22 9	24 3	21 4	23 5	23 5	22 0	25 5	23 8	19 5	121 5	121 5	121 5	12 5	12 5	14 7	Coimbatore
	Nilgiris	11 4	11 4	8 5	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	8 0	10 4	10 4	8 8	15 4	16 5	15 4	14 0	12 6	14 6	15 8	17 3	14 6	15 5	19 1	13 3	121 5	121 5	139 0	11 0	12 9	11 0	Nilgiris
	Salem	13 3	14 1	11 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 2	15 8	14 9	14 1	31 8	31 8	19 1	27 5	26 1	20 3	28 5	30 0	25 6	27 5	26 4	18 9	160 4	155 5	150 2	16 5	17 4	14 6	Salem
	South Canara	11 2	12 0	7 7	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	9 7	13 7	13 7	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 6	21 1	21 1	16 2	15 1	13 1	85 0	85 0	72 9	14 0	14 0	16 0	South Canara
	Malabar	8 6	8 6	11 0	...	...	...	12 5	13 0	11 3	13 4	13 8	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 9	21 9	18 2	21 0	21 0	16 8	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 4	14 4	17 1	Malabar
Bombay.	Bombay	12 9	12 9	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 4	8 4	11 2	11 2	14 2	20 4	20 2	21 4	16 11	16 6	18 0	14 1	14 1	...	18 2	17 11	15 12	68 4	68 4	75 0	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay
	Ahmedabad	18 0	18 0	...	26 11	29 0	29 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	11 2	11 2	11 0	20 0	21 5	20 0	20 8	20 12	21 4	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad
	Kaira	13 15	13 15	...	26 11	26 11	...	8 14	8 14	...	10 11	11 7	...	16 0	20 0	...	16 7	16 6	...	...	...	...	17 1	17 12	...	80 0	106 11	...	16 13	16 13	...	Kaira
	Surat	12 13	13 6	13 6	13 6	13 6	7 6	7 2	7 6	...	9 4	9 4	12 4	18 8	18 8	16 6	14 13	16 6	16 6	...	...	...	14 1	14 18	11 12	92 8	101 12	111 0	14 13	13 6	12 4	Surat
	Broach	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	16 0	16 0	...	Broach
	Kolaba	11 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	...	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	Tanna
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	11 5	11 5	11 6	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	7 10	11 6	11 6	11 6	20 14	20 14	...	19 0	19 0	...	24 11	24 11	...	15 3	15 3	...	180 0	130 0	140 0	18 8	18 3	...	Kolaba
	Nasik	16 10	15 15	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	11 4	11 4	...	28 12	28 12	...	22 0	21 9	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 6	13 14	...	Khandesh (Dhulia)
	Ahmednagar	17 5	17 5	...	8 1	8 1	...	5 15	5 15	...	11 14	11 14	...	28 0	28 0	...	22 8	22 8	...	32 3	32 3	...	19 14	19 14	...	128 0	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	Nasik
	Poona	16 11	17 6½	...	...	...	...	8 13½	9 0½	9 0	9 7½	9 14½	...	33 11	33 11	...	25 15	25 15½	30 0	...	...	...	24 4½	25 15½	21 0	106 10½	106 10½	100 0	12 1½	12 1½	...	Ahmadnagar
	Sholapur	13 13	13 13	...	10 3	10 3	...	10 7	10 7	...	11 10	11 10	...	27 3	27 3	...	20 11	20 11	...	...	...	...	24 11	24 9	...	95 0	95 0	...	13 6	13 6	...	Poona
	Khaldgi	18 9	17 3	19 15	23 3	...	28 0	12 13	12 13	12 5	14 4	13 14	14 13	26 12	26 12	36 8	24 14	26 3	29 12	...	...	...	23 15	23 15	...	86 8	100 0	13 2	13 14	13 8	Sholapur
	Satara	20 3	21 3	17 0	...	...	...	12 4	10 10	10 0	12 15	11 13	10 8	24 9	28 9	23 0	22 15	22 12	25 0	...	...	...	19 9	19 9	...	140 0	140 0	66 3	11 7	11 2	13 0	Khaldgi
	Belgaum	17 6	18 0	...	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	...	11 7	11 7	...	23 15	23 15	...	21 15	23 4	...	...	...	...	24 11	24 0	...	145 10	145 10	...	13 1	12 6	...	Satara
	Dharwar	18 10	19 4	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 7	...	17 0	17 3	15 0	18 14	18 14	22 0	20 0	19 13	22 0	26 13	28 3	26 0	17 12	18 6	13 8	150 0	151 10	150 0	14 7	15 2	16 0	Belgaum
	Ratnagiri	26 0	26 3	20 0	...	...	...	12 14	13 0	...	19 8	19 6	...	25 10	26 4	...	26 10	26 0	...	31 2	32 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	18 4	92 12	92 12	...	14 14	15 7	16 0	Dharwar
	Kanara (Karwar)	8 6	9 0	10 5	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	12 3	12 3	14 6	...	...	15 0	15 9	15 9	16 14	23 6	23 6	16 6	16 6	16 6	13 4	9 Bdls.	9 Bdls.	10 Bdls.	18 4	16 15	15 10	Ratnagiri
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	14 0	14 0	13 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	19 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Kanara (Karwar)
	Aden	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	18 0	19 0	24 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	Panch Mahals (Godhra)
	Asirgarh	...	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	...	...	8 0	...	...	14 14	...	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	...	...	...	71 3	...	...	32 0	...	Aden
	Baroda	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	...	...	12 0	...	...	29 0	...	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	...	...	120 0	...	...	13 0	...	Asirgarh
	Disa	12 0	11 14½	...	18 4	18 2½	...	7 1	7 1½	...	10 0	10 3½	...	17 10½	19 5½	...	16 4	15 5	...	...	...	...	16 15	17 8	...	77 0	96 8	...	15 5	15 5	...	Baroda
	Nimach	19 2½	19 6	15 10	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 8	9 4	9 4	7 8	32 0	33 14	19 0	31 14½	36 0	19 4	...	...	...	22 5	21 12	17 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa
	Nasirabad	13 4	13 12	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	15 12	16 8	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	140 0	140 0	...	30 0	30 0	...	Nimach
	Rajkot	17 3½	17 5	15 6½	22 13½	22 15½	19 4½	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	21 7½	13 7½	19 0	19 2	12 0	...	...	...	21 14	21 14½	19 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	45 0	45 0	40 0	Nasirabad
	Upper Sind Frontier	14 12	15 8	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	23 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 8	...	40 0	40 0	...	64 0	64 0	...	Rajkot
	Karachi	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Sind Frontier
	Haidarabad	13 10	13 10	13 5	26 0	25 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	108 0	120 0	140 0	59 0	61 0	60 0	Karachi
	Shikarpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Haidarabad
	Thur and Parkur	18 0	16 12	17 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	13 5	11 8	14 8	16 0	24 8	24 8	22 0	26 8	26 8	32 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	240 0	320 0	240 0	36 0	40 0	36 0	Shikarpur
		21 0	20 4	15 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	20 0	20 0	...	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Thur and Parkur
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																															*Western Districts.*
	Burdwan	17 8	18 0	13 4	20 8	21 0	16 0	14 8	14 8	11 12	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Burdwan
	Bancoorah	18 12	18 12	12 12	24 0	24 0	21 0	15 12	15 12	10 10	16 8	16 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 0	13 12	480 0	480 0	440 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	Bancoorah
	Beerbhoom	21 0	21 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	18 12	18 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	13 0	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Beerbhoom
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 5	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Midnapore
	Hooghly	17 0 to 18 0	19 0 to 20 0	12 0	25 0 to 37 0	26 0 to 32 0	16 0 to 19 0	9 0 to 13 8	9 0 to 13 8	9 8 to 10 8	14 0 to 15 8	16 0 to 15 4	13 8 to 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0 to 23 0	24 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Hooghly
	Howrah	17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	10 8	15 8	15 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Howrah
	Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*
	Calcutta	15 8	17 4	13 0	27 0	27 0	16 0	10 0	10 8	9 0	13 0	14 4	11 4	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta
	24-Pergunnahs	17 0 to 20 0	17 0 to 20 0	10 8 to 11 10	26 0 to 32 0	26 0 to 32 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	13 4	14 9	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	13 5	105 0	105 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	24-Pergunnahs
	Nuddea	18 5	18 5	13 5	32 0	32 0	...	13 5	13 5	10 0	14 8	13 15	11 10½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 5	26 5	15 12	100 0	120 0	160 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 10½	Nuddea
	Jessore	17 0	17 12	11 5	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	11 0	16 0	17 4	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	25 8	13 5	120 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore
	Moorshedabad	21 0 to 23 0	23 0 to 23 0	14 0	40 0 to 40 0	40 0 to 40 0	17 0 to 19 0	12 0 to 18 0	12 0 to 18 0	9 0 to 10 8	16 0 to 16 0	16 0 to 16 0	11 8 to 11 8	...	...	...	32 0	...	14 0	30 0 to 32 0	32 0	16 8	120 0	130 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Moorshedabad

a In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 22-12 seers, barley 32 to 35 seers, best rice 13 to 17-8 seers, common rice 15 to 20 seers, and gram 20 to 27 seers, per rupee.
b In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 21 seers, barley 29 to 40 seers, best rice 13 to 15 seers, common rice 16-8 to 19 seers, maize 20 to 30 seers, and gram 16 to 19 seers, per rupee.
c In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 28 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 13 to 21 seers, common rice 18 to 22-8 seers, and gram 16 to 25 seers, per rupee.
d In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 21 seers, best rice 9 to 15 seers, common rice 14 to 18 seers, and gram 16 to 25 seers, per rupee.
e In the interior only.
f In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 9-12 to 8 seers, common rice 12-4 to 16 seers, and gram 20 to 23 seers, per rupee.
g In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 23 seers, best rice 13-12 to 19 seers, common rice 15 to 22 seers, and gram 11 to 26 seers, per rupee.
h In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 25 seers, common rice 17 to 21 seers, and gram 25 to 32 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER — Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—continued.	*Central Districts*—contd.																		
	Dinagepore ...	17 0	17 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	19 0	22 0	9 8	24 12	26 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	25 0	26 0	14 0	45 0	45 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	13 8	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	14 0
	Rajshahye ...	20 10 to 24 6	20 10 to 24 0	12 12 to 13 8	41 4	41 4	18 0	17 4 to 18 0	18 0	8 4	18 12	19 8 to 20 4	12 12 to 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	29 15	25 8	11 4	...	...	...	9 6½	9 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	15 0	14 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	...	9 12	10 8	6 12	24 0	24 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	22 8	22 8	14 4	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	8 0	19 8	18 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	6 0	8 0	4 0	7 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	11 0	12 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	13 7	13 7	8 0	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	8 0	24 0	24 7	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	16 0	14 8	11 4	32 0	30 0	20 0	17 0	15 4	12 0	20 0	17 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	18 0	18 0	13 0	25 0	30 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing ...	16 0	18 0	10 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	9 8	19 0	21 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	14 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...n	13 0	13 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	13 5	13 15	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	11 0	15 3	15 3	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 2	10 0	18 0	20 0	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	25 0	26 0	17 4	34 0	35 0	19 12	10 8	10 4	12 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	25 0	18 0	19 12	...	...	...
	Gya ...	26 8o	25 0	11 12	37 8	37 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	8 7	22 8	22 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	19 0 to 20 0	17 0 to 18 0	14 0	30 0	29 0	18 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	17 8	17 8	14 0	28 0	30 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore ...	20 0p	20 0	12 0	30 0	29 0	17 0	10 0	9 0	7 0	14 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	22 0	23 8	15 8	30 0	31 8	22 0	9 0	9 0	7 4	21 0	21 0	13 8	35 0	36 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	24 0q	24 0	12 8	34 0	35 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 8	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	22 0	23 1	16 8	36 7	36 7	23 1	14 7	12 6	8 4	17 8	16 8	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	18 15	22 1	15 2	41 10	44 3	18 15	20 3	18 15	11 6	21 7	22 11	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	30 0	30 0	13 0	40 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	18 0r	17 0	10 0	24 0	22 0	...	16 0	16 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	11 8	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	12 0
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	17 1	21 0	13 2	...	...	...	14 7	17 1	17 1	21 0	22 5	24 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	14 7	14 7	11 13	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	21 0	23 10	23 10	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	18 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	22 0	22 0	11 0	30 0	28 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	21 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	19 8	20 0	11 8	27 0	30 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	32 0	24 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	18 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	17 0t	17 0	10 8	16 to 30e	16 to 30	20 to 30	13 0	14 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	13 8	...	...	...	16 0e	16 0	40
Assam.	Sylhet ...	12 0	13 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 8	10 8	12 4	12 6	14 0	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...	10 10	10 0	8 14	...	...	...	10 10	12 4	13 5	15 4	16 0	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá ...	26 0	22 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	11 8	9 0	11 0	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp ...	16 0	25 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	7 0	8 0	7 8	8 8	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	21 0	21 0	18 8	33 0	33 0	27 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	16 0	16 0	13 0	20 0	...	13 0	24 0	24 0	16 0
	Saháranpur ...	23 2	23 3	21 9	32 5	36 10	31 4	9 3	9 2	8 10	16 8	15 1	11 12	23 11	24 11	15 1	21 9	23 11	17 4
	Muzaffarnagar ...	23 10	25 5	23 2	37 6	38 8	34 2	6 1	6 1	6 1	13 8	13 3	11 0	24 3	23 2	22 0	17 10	22 0	17 10
	Meerut ...	22 2½	22 12	21 1½	31 6	32 0½	27 3½	6 8	6 4	6 12	15 0	16 0	13 0	22 14	21 2	17 0	25 0	25 0	18 0
	Bulandshahr ...	23 8	23 8	22 0	31 0	31 8	29 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	14 8	12 0	20 0	24 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	16 0
	Aligarh ...	23 0	23 8	20 0	29 8	30 8	24 8	7 0	7 0	6 8	16 0	16 0	11 8	21 0	21 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	15 0
	Kumaun ...	12 12	12 8	12 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

t In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 17 to 22 seers, and gram 8 to 16 seers, per rupee.
r In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 32 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 16 to 19 seers, common rice 20 seers, and gram 22 seers per rupee.
k In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 26 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 18 to 19 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers per rupee.
l In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 30 seers, best rice 9 to 17-12 seers, common rice 17 to 21 seers, and gram 10 to 21 seers per rupee.
m In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 19 to [illegible] seers, and common rice 21 to 23 seers, per rupee.
n In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 14 to 34 seers, common rice 18 to 26 per rupee.
o In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 22-8 to 30 seers, barley 35 to 42-8 seers, best rice 18-12 to 21 seers, common rice 20 to 27 seers, and gram 26 to 37-8 seers, per rupee.

India for the 1st half of July 1875—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Millets, Ragi, &c. (Varu, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Milinceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Bengal—continued.	*Central Districts*—contd.															
	Dinagepore ...	...	...	...	21 0	16 8	13 4	180 0	200 0	180 0	8 0	7 12	7 4	Dinagepore ...		
	Maldah ...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Maldah ...		
	Rajshahye ...	...	...	...	27 3	26 4	13 8 to 15 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	7 15½	7 4	Rajshahye ...		
	Rungpore ...	...	...	...	12 1	12 12	15 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 6	Rungpore ...		
	Bograh ...	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 8	7 8	7 4	Bograh ...		
	Pubna ...	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	7 10	Pubna ...		
	Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	5 8	8 0	8 0	6 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling ...		
	Jalpáiguri ...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	9 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 6	5 6	Jalpáiguri ...		
	Eastern Districts.															
	Dacca ...	...	...	...	19 0	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 14	8 14	8 0	Dacca ...		
	Furreedpore ...	...	...	...	15 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Furreedpore ...		
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge ...		
	Mymensing ...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	12 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 8	Mymensing ...		
	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	9 0	7 4	Chittagong ...		
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	11 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	6 0	Noakhally ...		
	Tipperah ...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Tipperah ...		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	6 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
	Hill Tipperah ...	...	...	...	10 6	10 0	8 8	...	...	...	8 0	7 2	7 2	Hill Tipperah ...		
	Behar.															
	Patna ...	...	...	...	29 0	30 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Patna ...		
	Gya ...	35 0e	35 0	15 0	26 8	26 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	7 8	7 8	6 4	Gya ...		
	Shahabad ...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Shahabad ...		
	Mozufferpore ...	25 0e to 32 0	25 0 to 32 0	16 0 to 25 0	22 0	23 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 4	7 4	6 8	Mozufferpore ...		
	Sarun ...	26 0	26 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	20 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Sarun ...		
	Chumparun ...	36 0	37 0	16 0	28 0	26 0	15 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 4	Chumparun ...		
	Monghyr ...	...	...	...	29 4	29 4	19 9	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Monghyr ...		
	Bhaugulpore ...	...	...	...	28 2	27 12	17 0	151 8	151 8	151 8	8 3	8 3	7 9	Bhaugulpore ...		
	Purneah ...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 8	6 12	Purneah ...		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	30 0e	...	...	18 0	17 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
	Orissa.															
	Cuttack ...	36 9	19 7	17 1	15 12	15 12	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	11 0	10 10	Cuttack ...		
	Pooree ...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	Pooree ...		
	Balasore ...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	Balasore ...		
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.															
	Hazáribágh ...	36 0	36 0	20 0	24 0	24 8	13 0	240 0	260 0	240 0	7 4	7 0	6 0	Hazáribágh ...		
	Lohardugga ...	40 0e	40 0	26 0	24 0	22 0	14 8	180 0	180 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	5 4	Lohardugga ...		
	Singbhoom ...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	Singbhoom ...		
	Maunbhoom ...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	11 0	260 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Maunbhoom ...		
Assam.	Sylhet ...	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	11 8	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	Sylhet ...		
	Cachar ...	...	...	...	11 6	10 10	10 10	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	7 7	Cachar ...		
	Goálpárá ...	...	...	...	13 0	10 0	10 0	110 0	120 0	128 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá ...		
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	Gáro Hills ...		
	Kámrúp ...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp ...		
	Darrang ...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	5 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	5 8	Darrang ...		
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 4	Nowgong ...		
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	6 8	5 8	Sibságar ...		
	Lakhimpur ...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	Lakhimpur ...		
	Khásí and Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	120 0	120 0	160 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Khásí and Jaintiá Hills ...		
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 8	40 0	40 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nága Hills ...		
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	...	...	...	23 0	23 8	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...		
	Saháranpur ...	...	...	...	29 2	30 11	26 15	129 0	129 0	129 0	8 5	8 10	8 0	Saháranpur ...		
	Muzaffarnagar ...	...	...	...	29 11	32 13	27 8	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
	Meerut ...	...	...	...	27 2½	28 0	25 0	110 0	110 0	105 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut ...		
	Bulandshahr ...	...	...	...	28 8	29 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	9 8	Bulandshahr ...		
	Aligarh ...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Aligarh ...		
	Kumaún ...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Kumaún ...		

p In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 19 to 26 seers, barley 27 to 50 seers, best rice 8-8 to 19 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, maize 17-8 to 30 seers, and gram 23 to 30 seers, per rupee.
q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 27-12 seers, barley 31 to 61-8 seers, best rice 11 to 17-12 seers, common rice 15 to 21-12 seers, lesser millet 15 to 30 seers, maize 28 to [illegible] seers, and gram 21 to 30 seers, per rupee.
r In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 27 seers, barley 40 to 45 seers, best rice 16 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 27 seers, bulrush millet 40 to 50 seers, maize 24 to 50 seers, and gram 18 to 26 seers, per rupee.
n the interior prices rahge as follow :—Wheat 16 to 19 seers, best rice 15 to 21 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, and gram 15 to 19 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-Grains throughout India for the 1st half of July 1875 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N. W. Provinces —*contd.*	Garhwál	21 4	21 4	20 0	22 8	22 8	22 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 4	6 4	6 0	Garhwál	N. W. Provinces —*contd.*	
	Bijnor	21 0	21 10	20 4	31 15	31 8	27 0	11 9	12 4	9 0	14 10	14 10	10 2	22 8	24 12	14 10	23 10	25 3	15 12	25 14	25 5	23 1	135 0	135 0	112 8	...	...	...	Bijnor		
	Moradabad	19 6	20 10	18 7	31 14	32 8	25 15	8 12	10 0	8 2	16 14	16 14	11 9	22 8	18 12	15 0	25 0	25 0	15 0	25 15	27 8	23 0	112 8	112 8	112 8	0 0	9 6	9 6	Moradabad		
	Budaun	23 1½	23 11½	17 11½	30 9¾	31 12½	22 12½	9 9	9 9¾	9 9¾	16 12½	15 9½	12 0	12 0	...	18 0	15 9½	15 0	16 12½	27 14½	30 9½	21 0	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 0	8 11½	8 6½	Budaun		
	Bareilly	20 0	21 4	17 8	33 12	33 12	23 12	6 4	6 4	6 9	16 4	16 11	11 4	15 0	26 4	15 0	17 8	18 12	13 12	26 4	28 2	19 11	125 0	125 0	125 0	9 6	9 6	8 7	Bareilly		
	Sháhjahánpur	24 4	26 4	19 2	38 12	38 12	25 14	7 8	7 8	8 0	18 12	18 12	11 4	15 0	26 4	15 0	17 8	18 12	13 12	30 12	31 0	20 0	155 0	150 0	162 8	8 12	8 12	8 8	Sháhjahánpur		
	Tarái Pergunnahs	23 12	22 8	18 12	42 8	42 8	27 8	16 0	10 0	8 12	18 12	17 8	11 0	12 8	15 0	...	20 0	15 0	...	25 0	25 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	Tarái Pergunnahs		
	Muttra	21 8	20 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	26 8	7 0	7 0	7 8	14 8	14 8	11 0	21 0	23 0	19 0	20 0	25 0	14 0	26 8	26 4	28 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	Muttra		
	Agra	19 13½	19 11½	16 ...	25 14½	25 1	23 0½	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 8	12 5	9 8	22 6	24 1	17 0	23 5	24 0	13 3½	23 13	24 10	23 3½	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 12	8 8	Agra		
	Farukhabad	21 0	22 8	16 8	27 8	33 6	20 10	7 3	7 3	7 3	15 2	15 6	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 2	27 8	19 4	158 2	158 6	158 2	8 12	8 12	8 10	Farukhabad		
	Mainpuri	22 0	22 4	18 8	27 8	27 12	20 8	6 8	6 8	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 8	24 12	22 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Mainpuri		
	Etáwah	18 8	19 8	17 0	23 0	23 8	21 0	6 8	6 0	7 0	13 0	13 8	12 8	22 0	24 0	19 8	22 0	24 0	17 0	21 8	22 8	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etáwah		
	Etah	23 4	23 8	19 8	31 0	30 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 8	24 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	Etah		
	Jalaun	20 8	21 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	14 0	15 0	12 9	23 8	23 8	15 6	20 10	21 0	15 5	25 0	25 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
	Jhánsi	18 3	19 0	16 14½	25 4	28 4	21 2	8 0	9 8	9 4	14 0	14 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	16 8	22 0	22 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	Jhánsi		
	Lalitpur	19 8	20 0	20 4	28 0	28 8	26 0	10 0	9 8	9 4	12 0	12 4	11 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	23 12	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	6 12	Lalitpur		
	Cawnpore	22 8	24 0	17 8	29 0	30 0	21 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	27 8	20 0	140 0	160 0	140 0	9 8	9 0	9 4	Cawnpore		
	Fatehpur	21 4	22 12	16 12	26 8	27 8	19 0	9 0	9 8	8 0	20 8	21 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 8	29 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 12	8 8	Fatehpur		
	Bánda	20 12	20 8	16 0	32 8	31 8	17 12	8 14	8 14	11 4	17 4	17 0	12 4	22 8	22 8	...	21 8	21 8	...	26 0	25 8	21 0	171 4	171 4	163 0	11 4	11 4	10 8	Bánda		
	Allahabad	18 8	19 8	14 12	25 8	27 4	18 0	8 8	6 12	16 8	19 0	13 0	13 0	30 0	27 0	...	25 0	25 8	...	26 0	27 4	19 0	120 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Allahabad		
	Hamírpur	20 0	20 0	15 12	33 0	24 12	17 0	9 8	8 8	7 0	14 12	14 12	10 4	21 4	22 8	16 4	22 8	21 4	15 12	23 0	23 8	18 12	140 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
	Jaunpur	25 6	23 4	16 15	34 9	31 12	21 8	7 12	7 12	10 9	19 12	19 1	12 0	25 6	21 3	...	21 3	19 12	11 4	31 12	31 0	19 12	197 12	197 12	169 8	8 1	8 1	7 8	Jaunpur		
	Gorakhpur	28 14	28 14	14 7	42 0	43 12	17 8	16 10	16 10	9 3	21 14	21 0	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 2	33 4	14 14	150 0	150 0	150 0	6 12	6 6	6 12	Gorakhpur		
	Basti	28 12	29 6	13 7	40 0	40 0	18 12	11 4	10 10	7 8	18 12	19 6	9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 4	31 4	15 0	150 0	160 0	160 0	6 9	6 9	6 9	Basti		
	Azamgarh	26 9	25 6	15 8	34 11	33 15	20 10	11 13	11 13	8 14	18 7	17 11	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 9	26 9	17 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	Azamgarh		
	Mirzapur	20 0	20 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	26 0	28 0	20 0	24 0	26 0	18 0	26 0	27 6	21 0	180 0	150 0	150 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	Mirzapur		
	Benares	21 0	20 8	15 12	28 5	28 6	19 15	8 6	10 8	7 14	14 11	14 11	9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 2	25 3	18 6	120 0	130 0	100 0	6 4	6 4	6 5	Benares		
	Ghazipur	18 10	18 10	14 13	28 5	28 5	19 5	7 1½	7 1½	6 7	18 0	18 0	12 4	25 12	25 12	19 5	24 6	23 2	16 12	29 10	29 10	19 5	180 4	180 4	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 1½	Ghazipur		
Panjab.	Delhi	20 0	22 0	20 0	27 8	29 0	27 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	17 8	25 0	25 0	26 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 4	8 4	7 12	Delhi	Panjab.	*References.*
	Gurgáon	20 0	20 0	21 0	28 0	29 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	19 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Gurgáon		
	Karnál	23 0	24 8	23 8	36 0	37 0	26 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	31 0	32 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	Karnál *a*		
	Hissár	20 0	21 0	18 8	25 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	22 0	24 0	28 0	23 0	23 0	26 0	28 0	26 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár		
	Rohtak	20 8	20 0	19 0	26 4	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	21 8	23 0	20 0	24 0	29 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	Rohtak		
	Sirsa *	21 0	21 8	22 0	30 0	31 0	30 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	11 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	25 0	25 8	24 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	Sirsa		
	Umballa	24 0	24 8	23 0	34 0	35 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 8	14 0	11 0	26 0	25 0	21 0	20 0	25 0	16 0	34 0	34 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 4	8 12	Umballa *a*		
	Ludhiána	25 0	25 8	24 0	38 0	35 8	31 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 0	31 0	29 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	32 0	33 0	31 0	90 0	90 0	95 0	9 8	9 12	9 0	Ludhiána		
	Simlá	17 0	18 0	17 0	21 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	7 8	8 0	7 0	Simlá *a*		
	Jullundur	25 8	26 0	25 8	48 0	42 0	35 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	31 0	32 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Jullundur *b*		
	Hushiárpúr	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Hushiárpúr		
	Kángra	20 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	29 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra		
	Amritsar	24 8	25 0	26 0	35 4	37 0	35 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 8	27 0	27 8	25 8	27 4	27 4	19 8	28 4	28 4	33 4	105 0	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 2	9 12	Amritsar		
	Siálkot	23 0	22 8	23 8	32 0	30 6	37 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	29 0	20 0	27 0	29 0	20 0	24 0	25 8	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Siálkot *a*		
	Gurdáspúr	28 0	28 0	20 0	36 0	38 0	40 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	33 0	38 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 8	9 0	Gurdáspúr *c*		
	Lahore	23 0	24 8	23 0	36 0	37 0	35 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 8	27 0	27 0	17 8	26 0	25 0	19 8	28 0	29 0	34 0	110 0	100 0	95 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	Lahore		
	Ferozepore	25 0	24 8	25 12	38 0	37 0	36 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	32 0	31 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	27 0	31 0	34 0	32 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	9 12	Ferozepore		
	Gujránwála	23 12	24 8	23 0	35 0	37 0	40 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	25 0	26 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	28 0	29 0	29 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	Gujránwála		
	Ráwalpindi	28 0	28 8	24 0	32 0	36 0	31 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	22 8	28 0	26 8	34 0	28 8	29 8	34 0	36 0	34 8	120 0	110 0	110 0	9 12	10 4	10 4	Ráwalpindi *a*		
	Jhelum	30 8	31 0	24 0	38 0	40 0	35 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	32 0	34 8	17 0	39 0	40 0	17 0	32 8	31 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum		
	Gujrát	27 0	24 8	24 8	44 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	11 0	32 0	29 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	29 0	28 12	31 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Gujrát *d*		
	Shahpúr	29 8	30 0	25 8	42 0	43 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	34 0	40 0	24 0	37 0	40 0	21 0	41 0	41 0	36 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Shahpúr *d*		
	Mooltan	19 8	20 0	18 4	26 8	29 0	26 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	26 0	23 0	27 0	29 0	16 0	27 0	26 8	24 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Mooltan		
	Jhang	24 0	23 0	23 0	30 0	32 0	32 8	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	11 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	23 0	28 8	29 0	28 0	210 0	240 0	240 0	10 4	10 8	10 10	Jhang		
	Montgomery	22 0	23 0	20 0	29 0	29 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	26 0	220 0	*200 0	220 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Montgomery		
	Muzaffargarh	22 0	23 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh *f*		
	Dera Ismail Khán	35 0	37 8	26 4	52 8	52 8	42 8	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	55 0	70 0	41 4	50 0	57 8	41 0	42 0	42 8	38 12	100 0	100 0	112 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dera Ismail Khán *e*		
	Dera Ghazi Khán	22 8	22 8	20 15	36 4	36 4	30 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	31 14	33 7	35 0	36 4	36 4	20 0	31 14	32 8	25 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	31 4	31 4	30 0	Dera Ghazi Khán		
	Bannú	53 12	56 4	41 4	75 0	75 0	62 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 8	42 8	60 0	40 0	62 8	62 8	32 8	56 4	60 0	61 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú *d*		
	Pesháwar	24 11	26 10	23 6	37 1	40 5	30 15	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	13 0	31 8	33 13	22 12	36 8	35 1	24 11	33 2	34 7	29 14	110 0	117 0	110 0	59 13	59 13	58 8	Pesháwar *a*		
	Kohát	33 2	32 8	28 1	53 9	56 2	51 0	...	...	...	17 14	17 14	15 15	40 13	40 18	31 14	45 14	45 14	35 11	40 13	40 13	35 11	153 0	178 0	153 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát		
	Hazárá	24 8	26 0	17 0	37 0	38 0	36 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	26 0*	27 0*	29 0*	24 0	25 0	19 12	29 0	29 0	17 0	160 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazárá		
Oudh.	Lucknow	24 0	24 12	17 12	30 0	30 0	21 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	17 8	18 0	13 8	33 0	34 0	20 0	22 8	22 8	17 0	34 0	35 0	25 0	27 0	29 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Lucknow	Oudh.	*Description of Lesser Millets.*
	Unáo	24 8	24 12	17 0	28 0	28 15	20 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	17 8	18 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	...	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	28 11	20 0	28 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 12	8 8	Unáo		Jowár Small.
	Bára Banki	24 0	24 8	17 0	34 0	34 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	16 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	34 0	34 0	24 0	29 0	30 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bára Banki		Sawan and Kodon.
	Sítapur	28 0	30 8	20 0	38 0	42 0	25 0	9 0	9 0	7 12	17 0	17 8	13 0	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	33 0	34 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	9 0	7 12	Sítapur		
	Hardui	24 14	26 0	17 6	32 13	36 8	23 7	6 9	6 9	6 9	15 0	15 0	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 6	32 0	19 0	192 0	192 8	192 8	8 0	8 0	7 1	Hardui		
	Kheri	25 9	26 4	15 2	33 15	34 12	19 10	13 1	13 1	8 12	18 11	18 15	12 2	...	...	...	17 0	17 4	15 0	27 8	35 0	36 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	8 0	6 8	Kheri		Kodon.
	Fyzabad	24 0	25 0	15 8	30 0	30 0	22 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	19 0	21 0	10 8	36 0	36 0	17 0	...	...	...	30 7	31 9	17 14	140 0	160 0	120 0	8 4	8 3	7 12	Fyzabad		
	Bharaich	24 0	25 0	15 6	30 0	33 0	20 10	20 0	20 4	11 2	20 6	20 10	11 4	33 0	36 8	17 12	17 4	17 8	13 4	30 0	31 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bharaich		Sawán, Kodon and Murwa, mixed.
	Gonda	31 6	31 3	15 6	44 0	43 0	20 10	20 0	20 4	11 2	20 6	20 10	11 4	33 0	36 8	17 12	17 4	17 8	13 4	40 4	38 3	19 8	37 5	37 12	16 10	170 0	170 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Gonda		
	Rái Barelí	25 8	25 8	17 12	30 0	32 8	22 0	21 0	21 4	13 0	22 8	22 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 0	...	33 0	33 0	22 8	200 0	200 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	7 12	Rái Barelí		
	Sultánpur	24 0	25 0	16 8	34 0	34 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	22 0	22 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	33 8	34 0	20 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 2	Sultánpur		Sawán.
	Pratábgarh	26 4	25 8	17 5	36 2	35 8	21 3	22 5	18 0	10 10	23 2	22 8	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 1	30 2	19 7	33 14	35 8	21 0	213 0	200 0	197 0	8 0	8 0	6 5	Pratábgarh		Urhar and Birra.

* Maize or Indian-corn.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of July 1875—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	23 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 12	13 12	15 0	35 0	35 0	38 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	22 0	120 0	150 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Nagpur	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandara	23 12	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 4	9 0	Bhandara		
	Chanda	23 6	23 6	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	16 4	31 3	32 5	47 5	...	...	...	26 3	27 6	26 3	480 0	360 0	400 0	7 8	7 3	7 8	Chanda		
	Wardha	27 0	28 0	32 4	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	14 0	35 0	...	...	...	21 0	25 0	18 8	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Wardha		
	Balaghat	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	30 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Balaghat		
	Jubbulpore	...	28 0	...	...	25 0	...	...	13 0	...	...	17 0	...	...	33 0	...	...	...	16 0	...	35 0	...	...	140 0	...	...	8 12	...	Jubbulpore		
	Saugor	21 0	20 4	20 12	...	27 0	...	8 8	8 8	7 0	13 0	12 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	6 12	Saugor		
	Damoh	24 8	25 0	22 0	...	10 0	...	17 0	17 0	11 12	18 0	18 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	22 0	200 0	280 0	360 0	7 8	7 12	6 14	Damoh		
	Seoni	36 0	36 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 8	34 0	28 0	240 0	280 0	360 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Seoni		
	Mandla	31 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	25 0	...	...	...	34 0	30 0	32 0	260 0	260 0	260 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Mandla		
	Betul	27 0	27 0	23 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	24 0	...	...	...	27 0	32 0	19 0	45 0	45 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Betul		
	Chindwara	30 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	23 0	25 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	22 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	Chindwara		
	Hoshangabad	19 8	19 8	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	23 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hoshangabad		
	Narsinghpur	24 8	25 0	19 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	9 0	14 8	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	29 12	23 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Narsinghpur		
	Nimar	16 14	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	12 4	...	28 2	26 6	...	28 2	26 4	...	36 0	36 0	27 8	35 0	35 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	Nimar		
	Raipur	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	20 0	38 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 12	21 12	...	160 0	160 0	...	11 4	11 4	...	Raipur		
	Sambalpur	21 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	28 0	31 8	28 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	...	7 0	7 8	7 8	Sambalpur		
	Bilaspur	10 0	10 0	19 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	36 0	44 0	44 0	48 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 0	40 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Sambalpur		
	Upper Godavery	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	13 0	...	...	50 0	48 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	100 0	40 0	40 0	46 0	Bilaspur		
																							200 0	200 0	160 0	7 8	8 0	6 0	Upper Godavery		
																				...	28 0	...	...	1,440 0	...	...	10 0	...			
Haidarabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	No return received																											Secunderabad	Haidarabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum																												Bolarum		
	Chudderghat																												Chudderghat		
	Oomraotee	22 0	22 0	16 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	44 0	44 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Oomraotee		
	Akola	22 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	44 0	42 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	22 0	23 0	19 0	106 12	106 12	64 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Akola		
	Elichpur	22 0	21 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	38 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Elichpur		
	Buldana	20 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	38 0	38 0	28 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	Buldana		
	Woon	24 0	23 0	19 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	56 0	62 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	27 0	25 0	22 0	275 0	300 0	225 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Woon		
	Bassim	23 5	24 0	21 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 5	13 5	51 0	51 0	51 0	37 0	40 0	22 5	22 0	20 5	14 0	90 0	90 0	64 0	9 0	8 5	8 5	Bassim		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	12 2	12 5	11 2	12 7	13 5	11 2	11 5	11 5	10 2	15 2	15 0	12 7	25 0	25 0	24 5	...	...	...	38 0	38 7	36 0	20 2	21 2	17 5	...	...	...	18 0	18 5	18 2	Bangalore { Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Bangalore { Retail	11 7	12 0	10 7	12 2	13 0	10 7	11 0	11 0	10 0	14 7	14 5	12 3	24 0	24 0	23 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 7	34 0	20 0	20 7	17 2	72 0	72 0	72 0	12 5	13 0	13 0	Bangalore { Retail		
	Kolar ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	10 1	17 7	17 7	14 5	20 3	21 1	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	41 2	42 2	37 6	26 3	27 7	18 5	...	...	...	14 6	14 9	14 6	Kolar ... { Wholesale		
	Kolar ... { Retail	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 9	17 4	17 4	14 2	20 0	20 6	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 7	41 2	37 1	25 7	27 4	18 3	172 4	172 4	172 4	14 3	14 6	14 3	Kolar ... { Retail		
	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	16 0	17 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	14 5	22 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	56 5	58 0	58 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	180 0	180 0	182 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale		
	Túmkúr ... { Retail	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	12 5	18 0	18 0	14 0	21 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	54 5	56 0	56 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	Túmkúr ... { Retail		
	Mysore ... { Wholesale	12 7	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	11 7	11 4	11 4	12 5	12 3	12 3	31 4	...	...	...	...	17 3	30 4	28 1	28 7	23 1	21 2	19 8	72 0	72 0	72 0	8 5	8 4	9 8	Mysore ... { Wholesale		
	Mysore ... { Retail	12 5	10 2	9 8	...	...	...	11 5	11 2	11 0	12 3	12 1	12 1	30 4	...	...	...	...	16 6	29 3	27 7	28 3	22 0	21 0	19 3	65 0	65 0	65 0	8 3	8 3	9 6	Mysore ... { Retail		
	Hassan ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan ... { Wholesale		
	Hassan ... { Retail	2 0	11 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	13 5	13 7	13 7	12 5	14 7	14 7	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 5	32 5	44 0	24 2	23 0	16 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 5	10 0	9 5	Hassan ... { Retail		
	Shimoga ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga ... { Wholesale		
	Shimoga ... { Retail	12 0	12 0	9 0	14 0	15 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	44 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	360 0	360 0	400 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	Shimoga ... { Retail		
	Kadur ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur ... { Wholesale		
	Kadur ... { Retail	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	Kadur ... { Retail		
	Chitaldroog { Wholesale	9 0	19 6	12 2	17 5	20 4	14 8	...	...	12 6	...	...	...	...	42 4	42 6	...	...	35 5	45 5	50 4	54 1	23 5	...	22 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Chital- { Wholesale		
	Chitaldroog { Retail	18 0	18 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	44 0	44 0	49 0	22 0	24 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	droog. { Retail		
	Coorg ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg ... { Wholesale		
	Coorg ... { Retail	8 5	8 3	8 2	8 8	8 4	8 8	10 4	10 7	9 1	14 1	15 4	16 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 2	22 8	35 1	17 3	17 4	14 6	73 2	91 6	110 0	8 7	8 4	9 4	Coorg ... { Retail		
Rajpootana.	Jaipur	16 8	15 4	...	23 0	21 0	...	6 11	6 10	...	9 8	9 8	...	21 8	22 0	...	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	19 4	18 2	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	...	Jaipur	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh	16 0	16 4	...	22 0	22 8	...	7 0	7 4	...	9 8	8 4	...	21 0	22 4	...	20 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	40 0	42 0	...	Kishengurh		
	Alwar	20 8	21 0	20 0	28 0	29 0	28 0	6 10	6 10	7 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	28 4	30 8	22 0	28 0	28 0	16 8	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	23 0	Alwar		
	Bhurtpur (City)	20 8	21 0	18 12	26 8	28 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	6 12	8 12	8 12	7 8	25 0	23 0	17 0	26 0	24 0	14 0	26 2	27 0	16 8	25 12	26 8	27 8	100 0	100 0	...	23 8	23 0	17 0	Bhurtpur (City)		
	Kerowli (City)	17 13	17 13	16 14	23 12	23 12	21 14	11 4	11 4	8 12	12 8	12 8	10 0	25 0	25 0	16 4	21 14	15 10	11 4	21 0	16 8	28 12	28 12	28 2	21 14	160 0	160 0	200 0	30 0	30 0	27 12	Kerowli (City)		
	Ajmir	15 14	15 2	14 7	22 14	21 14	19 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	8 4	8 4	7 12	20 2	22 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	8 4	...	...	...	19 6	19 8	18 10	85 0	85 0	110 0	35 0	36 8	37 8	Ajmir		
	Deolie Cantonment	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Deolie Cantonment		
	Erinpura	17 12	17 12	15 8	30 0	30 0	21 8	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	7 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	29 0	30 0	18 0	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	15 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura		
	Sirohi	18 0	18 0	16 0	35 0	35 0	21 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	21 0	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	60 0	60 0	50 0	Sirohi		
	Aboo	15 8	15 12	14 10	21 0	22 0	18 12	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	7 8	...	...	...	25 8	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 4	15 2	100 0	100 0	100 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	Aboo		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	27 0	28 0	24 0	38 0	36 0	34 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 Pie*	6 Pie*	9 Pie*	12 0	12 0	12 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		* Per man's load.
	Meywar	15 10	15 4	14 9	21 0	20 12	19 5	...	...	...	9 12	9 6	7 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165 0	165 0	165 0	20 5	20 5	28 9	Meywar		
	Banswarra (MeywarAgency)	25 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	7 8	15 0	15 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 5	19 8	19 4	165 0	165 0	165 0	20 5	20 5	28 9	Meywar		
	Marwar	15 10	15 0	...	21 4	22 8	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 3	7 3	...	20 0	21 4	...	20 5	20 10	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	11 4	12 8	11 0	Banswarra (MeywarAgency)		
	Bikaneer	13 14	15 0	...	15 12	15 12	...	7 8	7 0	...	10 0	10 2	...	18 0	16 8	...	16 14	16 14	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	...	70 0	70 0	...	50 0	50 0	...	Marwar		
	Bundi	19 0	19 4	15 8	27 0	28 0	20 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	24 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	15 0	...	90 0	90 0	...	67 8	65 0	...	Bikaneer		
	Kota	17 12	18 5	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	22 8	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	30 0	32 0	28 0	Bundi		
	Tonk	18 4	18 0	16 9	27 0	27 8	21 13	6 0	6 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	28 0	28 12	17 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	120 0	23 0	25 0	24 0	Kota		
	Jhallawar	15 0	15 8	16 0	25 0	18 12	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 8	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168 0	170 0	120 0	35 0	35 4	32 0	Tonk		
	Shahpoora	17 4	17 12	15 11	22 8	23 0	21 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 2	18 0	17 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	26 8	26 0	...	Jhallawar		
																				...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	38 0	40 0	32 0	Shahpoora		
Central India.	Indore	14 8	14 8	13 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	20 0	18 4	15 0	96 0	96 0	96 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Indore	Central India.	
	Gwalior	14 6	14 10	12 12	19 3	19 3	15 9	6 14	6 14	6 0	8 15	8 11	6 14	16 11	17 13	13 11	15 9	16 15	11 14	17 0	17 5	15 11	100 6	109 8	109 8	10 9	11 7	12 14	Gwalior		
	Goona	17 0	19 0	18 12	20 0	20 0	16 0	10 4	10 4	7 0	12 0	12 0	8 4	20 8	23 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 8	24 0	22 4	160 0	200 0	160 0	17 0	17 4	17 0	Goona		
	Rutlam	14 14	15 4	14 0	...	...	...	9 2	9 0	8 4	13 7	13 12	12 8	20 4	20 0	21 4	19 12	20 0	18 0	22 8	22 8	18 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 9	10 12	11 4	Rutlam		
	Baghelkhund (Sutna)	27 0	26 0	17 8	32 8	32 8	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	22 0	22 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	31 12	31 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Baghelkhund (Sutna)		

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHEWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING JUNE 1875.

No. 1.—*As to Age and Sex.*

	Mauritius.			Remarks.
	M.	F.	Total.	
Under 2 years	8	12	20	No emigration took place to the West Indies, Natal, and Mauritius during May last.
From 2 to 10 years	12	5	17	
„ 10 to 20 „	56	16	72	
„ 20 to 30 „	147	44	191	No emigration took place to the West Indies and Natal during this month.
„ 30 to 40 „	67	18	85	
„ 40 to 50 „	4	2	6	
Above 50 years	...	...	...	
Total ...	294	97	391	

No. 2.—*As to place whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.*

Orissa	...	...	...	No emigration took place to the West Indies, Natal, and Mauritius during May last.
Western Bengal	3	1	4	
Central „	...	1	1	
Eastern „	1	...	1	
Behar	105	51	156	No emigration took place to the West Indies and Natal during this month.
N. W. Provinces	119	29	148	
Oudh	51	12	63	
Central India	3	...	3	
Punjab	2	...	2	
Nepal	3	1	4	
Miscellaneous, Madras and Bombay ...	7	2	9	
Grand Total ...	294	97	391	

No. 3.—*As to Caste and Religion.*

Hindoos: Brahmins and high castes ...	46	8	54	No emigration took place to the West Indies, Natal, and Mauritius during May last.
Hindoos: Agriculturists	84	11	95	
Hindoos: Artizans	20	13	33	
Hindoos: Low castes	118	55	173	No emigration took place to the West Indies and Natal during this month.
Mussulmans	25	10	35	
Christians	1	...	1	
Total ...	294	97	391	

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindoos ...	268	87	255
2. Mussulmans ...	25	10	35
3. Christians ...	1	...	1
Grand Total ...	294	97	391

SIMLA,
The 3rd August 1875.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 33.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1875. { Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXIII OF 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
		13th June 1874.	12th June 1875.	to 13th June 1874.	to 12th June 1875.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17th July 1875	East Indian, Main ...	7,52,359	4,86,560	1,93,93,286	1,33,88,788	...	60,04,498
17th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	58,099	34,891	13,36,270	10,83,246	...	2,53,024
10th ditto	Eastern Bengal ...	50,806	44,246	16,98,614	12,71,316	...	4,27,298
19th June 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund	42,235	57,736	8,64,556	13,59,773	4,95,217	...
17th July 1875	Sindh, Punjab, & Delhi	1,95,516	1,34,692	39,92,100	31,24,873	...	8,67,227
3rd ditto	Madras ...	1,12,067	1,26,964	25,89,754	28,12,561	2,22,807	...
10th ditto	South Indian ...	17,559	19,460	4,13,210	4,26,623	13,383	...
17th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	3,47,161	3,47,877	1,18,69,766	1,23,20,705	4,50,939	...
10th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, & Central India ...	1,13,692	1,39,512	34,15,346	36,59,298	2,43,952	...
	TOTAL ...	16,89,494	13,91,938	4,55,72,932	3,94,47,183	...	61,25,749
	State.						
17th July 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,505	1,618	49,392	48,847*b*	...	545
17th ditto ...	Nulhatee ...	1,831	1,444	42,184	40,666	...	1,518
17th ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	11,292	33,597	1,74,414	7,58,163	5,83,749	...
First 3 days of July 1875	Holkar ...	1,550	8,503	23,647*a*	1,62,260	1,38,613	...
26th June 1875	Khamgaon ...	250	3,434	23,878	38,894	15,016	...
26th ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	374	3,170	20,953	41,653	20,700	...
For 3 days ending 15th ditto	Wardha Valley ...	994	656	17,092*a*	22,756	5,664	...
26th ditto	Nizam's ...	...	7,640	...	2,03,248	2,03,248	...
5th ditto	Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	38,963*b*	38,963	...
26th ditto	Punjab Northern ...	...	4,008	...	33,156*c*	33,156	...
	TOTAL ...	17,796	64,070	3,51,560	13,88,606	10,37,046	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	17,07,290	14,56,008	4,59,24,492	4,08,35,789	...	50,88,703

(*a*). Total receipts from 1st February to 13th June 1874.
(*b*). Total receipts from 11th January to 5th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*c*). Total receipts from 12th April to 12th June 1875.

No. XXIV of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 20th June 1874.	For week ending 19th June 1875.	Total from 1st January to 20th June 1874.	Total from 1st January to 19th June 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17th July 1875	East Indian, Main ...	7,06,468	4,55,271	2,00,99,754	1,38,44,059	...	62,55,695
17th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	53,787	33,749	13,90,057	11,16,995	...	2,73,062
10th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	43,563	43,394	17,42,177	13,14,710	...	4,27,467
19th June ...	Oudh and Rohilkhund	44,563	51,632	9,09,119	14,11,405	5,02,286	...
17th July ...	Sindh, Punjab, & Delhi	1,65,230	1,02,449	41,57,330	32,27,322	...	9,30,008
3rd ditto ...	Madras ...	1,03,833	1,30,836	26,93,589	29,43,397	2,49,808	...
10th ditto ...	South Indian ...	18,644	19,744	4,31,884	4,46,368	14,484	...
17th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	2,28,340	2,87,424	1,20,98,105	1,26,08,130	5,10,025	...
10th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	72,989	1,03,592	34,88,335	37,62,889	2,74,554	...
	TOTAL ...	14,37,417	12,28,091	4,70,10,350	4,06,75,275	...	63,35,075
	State.						
17th July 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,664	1,630	51,057	50,477	...	580
17th ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	1,607	1,746	43,791	42,412	...	1,379
17th ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	11,923	35,644	1,86,337	7,93,807	6,07,470	...
First 3 days of July 1875...	Holkar ...	1,888	7,675	25,534*a*	1,69,934	1,44,400	...
26th June ...	Khamgaon ...	1115	184	23,989*c*	39,078	15,089	...
26th ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	302	529	21,255	42,182	20,927	...
For 3 days ending 15th June 1875	Wardha Valley ...	1525	120*d*	17,244*e*	22,876*f*	5,632	...
26th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	...	7,908	...	2,11,155	2,11,155	...
5th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	38,963*g*	38,963	...
26th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	...	3,818	...	36,975*h*	36,975	...
	TOTAL ...	17,647	59,254	3,69,207	14,47,859	10,78,652	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	14,55,064	12,87,345	4,73,79,557	4,21,23,134	...	52,56,423

(*a*). Total receipts from 1st February to 20th June 1874.
(*b*). Receipts for 14th June 1874.
(*c*). Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*d*). Receipts for three days ending 15th June 1875.
(*e*). Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*f*). Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*g*). Total receipts from 11th January to 5th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*h*). Total receipts from 12th April to 19th June 1875.

No. XXV of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 27th June 1874.	For week ending 26th June 1875.	Total from 1st January to 27th June 1874.	Total from 1st January to 26th June 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24th July 1875	East Indian, Main	8,30,371	4,12,658	2,09,30,124	1,42,56,718	...	66,73,406
24th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	2,27,230	26,650	16,17,287	11,43,645	...	4,73,642
17th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	50,383	48,214	17,92,560	13,62,924	...	4,29,636
Last 4 days of June	Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	37,200	45,403	9,46,319	14,56,808	5,10,489	...
24th July ...	Sindh, Punjab, & Delhi ...	1,54,744	1,20,000	43,12,074	33,47,321	...	9,64,753
10th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,19,531	1,35,294	28,13,118	30,78,692	2,65,574	...
10th ditto ...	South Indian ...	18,100	12,609	4,49,985	4,58,977	8,992	...
24th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	2,05,693	2,56,777	1,23,03,798	1,28,64,906	5,61,108	...
17th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda, & Central India ...	2,08,368	76,170	36,96,701	38,39,059	1,42,358	...
	TOTAL ...	18,51,620	11,33,775	4,88,61,966	4,18,09,050	...	70,52,916
	State.						
24th July 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,971	3,201	54,028	53,678	...	350
24th ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	2,271	1,334	46,062	43,747	...	2,315
17th ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	14,353	32,940	2,00,689	8,26,746	6,26,057	...
10th ditto ...	Holkar ...	1,757	8,277	27,292*a*	1,78,212	1,50,920	...
26th June ...	Khamgaon ...	...	156	23,989*b*	39,234	15,245	...
26th ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	250	529	21,505	42,711	21,206	...
	Wardha Valley ...	...	...	17,244*c*	22,877*d*	5,633	...
26th June ...	Nizam's ...	...	7,842	...	2,18,997	2,18,997	...
	Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	38,963*e*	38,963	...
26th June ...	Punjab Northern ...	...	4,007	...	40,982*f*	40,982	...
	TOTAL ...	21,602	58,286	3,90,809	15,06,147	11,15,338	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	18,73,222	11,92,061	4,92,52,775	4,33,15,197	...	59,37,578

(*a*). Total receipts from 1st February to 27th June 1874.
(*b*). Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*c*). Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*d*). Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*e*). Total receipts from 11th January to 5th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*f*). Total receipts from 13th April to 26th June 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

KHURREEF SEASON 1875, COMMENCING ON THE 1st JUNE 1875.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of June 1875.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals. Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Supply of water in the Canals. Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Rice Irrigation. Area leased out or before the 1st June 1875.	Rice Irrigation. Area leased subsequent to the 1st June 1875 and up to the 1st of the month.	Rice Irrigation. Area leased during the month.	Rice Irrigation. Total area leased up to date (total of columns 6, 7, & 8).	Sugarcane and other Perennial Crop Irrigation. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Sugarcane and other Perennial Crop Irrigation. Area leased during the month.	Sugarcane and other Perennial Crop Irrigation. Total area leased up to date (total of columns 10 & 11).	Grand total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 9 & 12).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall. Inches during month.	Rainfall. Inches during Khurreef Season.	Rainfall. Average of ten previous years for the same period.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Orissa...	Cuttack ...	Kendraparah Sec.	1,200	129·30	3,119	...	2,070	5,189	111	1	112	5,301	8,302	18·64	18·64	12·08	(*a*). The details of column 13 are—
		High Level, tion I.	675	122·40	2,533	...	2,465	4,998	29	...	29	5,027	6,651				At the rate of Re. 1 ... Acres. 10,609
		Toldundah ...	1,200	28·158	304	...	...	304	73	...	73	377	1,984				Ditto of Rs. 3 ... 11
		Matchgong ...	660	28·91	139	...	...	139	47	...	47	186	1,706				Total ... 10,620
	Total of the month ...		...	...	6,095	...	4,535	10,630	259	1	260	10,890(*c*)	18,646				
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	15,662	...	2,808	18,470	174	2	176	18,646	...				*Perennial—*
Southern. Midnapore	... Midnapore ...		675	361·60	16,346	8,704	14,232	38,146	...	...	...	38,146	39,367	11·12	11·12	11·63	Sugarcane ... 178
Western. Howrah	... Paunchkoorah ...		300	47·31	...	1,686	4,244	5,930	...	...	...	5,930	3,865	7·01	7·01	5 years. 8·98	Haldi ... 14
	Total of the month ...		...	...	16,206	10,394	18,476	44,076	...	...	...	44,076(*b*)	43,232				Garden produce ... 46
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	22,646	...	20,586	43,232	...	...	...	43,232	...				Brinjals ... 14
	Grand Total of the month ...		...	...	20,988	13,162	20,546	54,696	259	1	260	54,956	61,878	...	...	...	Plantains ... 3
	Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	38,308	...	23,394	61,702	174	2	176	61,878	...	...	...	...	Sarn ... 2
																	Garden-nut ... 1
																	Total ... 280
																	(*b*) The area leased up to the end of the last month was ... 10,980
																	Ditto ditto during the month under report ... 25,600
																	... 18,476
																	Total ... 44,076
																	But every one of these leases, with the exception of one, has been granted at the lowest rate of application made up to 30th April 1875. The lease at the penalty rate covers 275 acres.

G. A. SEARLE, *Lieut.-Colonel, S. C.,*
Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 24th July 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Return showing the Quantities of Cotton exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries during the month of July 1875.

Names of Ports in India whence Cotton is exported.		Quantities of Cotton exported to																						Total.	
		United Kingdom.		Austria.		Belgium.		France.		Italy.		Eastern Coast of Africa.		Ceylon.		China, Hong-Kong.		Straits Settlements.							
		Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.					Cwt.	lbs.
Bengal	Calcutta	2,210	0	178	0					1,451	0					13,856	0							17,695	0
	Balasore	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...						...	
	Chittagong	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...						...	
	Cuttack	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...						...	
	Poorce	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...						...	
Madras	Madras	49,248	24	1,741	8	6,482	16	5,142	96	2,142	96	...		...		1,258	104	...						66,016	8
	Beypore, Malabar District	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...						...	
	Cocanada, Godavery District	13,107	16	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...						13,107	16
	Ganjam	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...						...	
	Ports of Kistna District	10,133	4	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...						10,133	4
	Ports of Madura do.	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...						...	
	Ports of South Arcot District	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...						...	
	Ports of Tanjore do.	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...						...	
	Ports of Vizagapatam do.	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...						...	
	Tuticorin, Tinnevelly do.	25,063	72	1,982	16	...		267	96	8,187	20	...		0	23	5,492	0	...						34,601	3
Bombay and Sindh	Bombay	125,737	0	1,470	0	...		13,790	0	6,527	0	227	0	...		16,351	0	2,369	0					153,243	0
	Carwar	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...						...	
	Kurrachee	25	0	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...						16,576	0
	Vingorla	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...						...	
	Vizadroog	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...						...	
B. Burma	Rangoon	6,248	0	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...						8,617	0
	Akyab	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...						...	
	Kyouk Phyoo	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...						...	
	Moulmein	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...						...	
	Tavoy	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...						...	
	Ports in the Tenasserim District	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...						...	
Total		231,772	4	4,471	24	6,482	16	19,200	80	18,308	4	227	0	0	23	37,157	104	2,369	0					329,018	31

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH).

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the Month of April 1875.

Class of Messages.	Route: West: Via Teheran. No.	Via Teheran. Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Via Turkey. Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Persian Gulf. Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Via Suez. Indian Value.	East: Via Amur. No.	Via Amur. Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Via Madras. Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Native Burma. Indian Value.	Total. No.	Total. Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	1,318	8,474 10	51	206 4	75	417 6	1,711	9,709 7	...	...	297	1,683 5	302	552 6	3,754	21,043 6
Received ...	1,201	6,629 15	51	257 8	144	1,108 12	1,466	7,586 9	...	...	312	1,760 10	236	451 4	3,410	17,794 10
Total ...	2,519	15,104 9	102	463 12	219	1,526 2	3,177	17,296 0	...	...	609	3,443 15	538	1003 10	7,164	38,838 0
TRANSIT.																
East to West	154	1,136 2	...	...	...	...	1,018	6,606 9	...	...	...	...	*a*1	9 5	1,173	7,752 0
West to East	252	1,671 10	29	123 14	...	...	857	5,352 14	1	4 3	...	...	...	...	1,139	7,152 9
West to West	...	...	51	4 3	*c*1	4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8 6
Total ...	406	2,807 12	80	128 1	1	4 3	1,875	11,959 7	1	4 3	...	...	1	9 5	2,314	14,912 15
														GRAND TOTAL...	9,478	53,750 15

a From N. Burma to Europe *vid* Sues. *b* From Aden to Bussorah. *c* From Aden to Busnahr.

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea routes for the Month of April 1875.

	Route.	Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European	*Vid* Teheran	1,201	1,318	2,519	41·97	41·77	41·86
	„ Turkey	51	51	102	1·78	1·62*	1·70
	Persian Gulf *vid* Kurrachee	144	75	219	5·03	2·38	3·64
Red Sea	*Vid* Suez	1,466	1,711	3,177	51·22	54·23	52·80
	Total ...	2,862	3,155	6,017	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

No. 198—213 I, dated Simla, the 3rd July 1875.

READ—

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, No. 5071 I. dated 22nd December 1874, forwarding a copy of the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for the year 1873-74, and of the Resolution of that Government reviewing the same.

OBSERVATIONS.—The submission of this report is nearly a month behind time. The delay is attributed to the non-receipt of the statements of accounts from the Controller's Office in time to be used by the Superintending Engineers in the preparation of their reports. The Accountant General, Public Works Department, will be instructed to report on the cause of the delay.

2. The operations of the year having been reviewed in detail by the local Government, only the general results and a few points requiring attention will be noticed here.

3. In the abstract of general financial results annexed to the Chief Engineer's report there are some errors which will be separately remarked on. The correct figures will be found in the two accompanying statements, the first of which shows the results according to the actual cash receipts during the year, and the second according to the assessments for the year. The amounts shown as "indirect" or enhancements of land revenue due to the irrigation will probably be subject to alterations on account of remissions of demands and other causes, which will not, however, materially affect the general financial results. From the above statements it appears that—

	£
On the whole the total capital outlay on Irrigation Works in the Punjab to the end of 1873-74 has amounted to	2,684,279
Of this amount, the sum spent on canals under construction is ...	798,182
Leaving as the capital outlay on works in operation, including the Madhopoor workshops	1,886,097
The net return derived by Government from these works by direct receipts from water-rates and miscellaneous items of income, and after deduction of working expenses during 1873-74, and after providing for an adjusting charge of £29,109 for the Madhopoor Workshops, is	48,555
And the increased land revenue due to the works is reported to amount to	96,856
The result being a net profit of	145,411

or 7·72 per cent. on the capital outlay—a decrease of 1·14 per cent. from the result of the previous year. This is due to an increase in the capital outlay of £108,317 and a decrease in the net receipts of £5,962.

4. The decrease in the receipts is accounted for by a diminution of the area irrigated during the year, the causes of which are shown to be in the case of the permanent canals a fairly abundant rainfall generally, and in one instance also to a temporary decrease of cultivation owing to a revision of the land revenue being in progress; and on the inundation canals to an exceptionally unfavorable condition of the rivers, which rose late and fell early—contingencies to which works of this nature are occasionally liable.

5. On the Western Jumna Canal the decrease in the last two years below the average is very marked, owing mainly, it would appear, to the disturbing influence of the land settlement operations, which however is not likely to continue long. Unsatisfactory as the result is as regards the canal finances, it is not, as remarked by the Chief Engineer, an unmitigated evil, the effect being

most beneficial in many instances to the land which required rest after years of continuous cultivation and over-irrigation.

6. The Baree Doab Canal, though not up to the standard to be expected from it, still shows an area of 3,350 acres in excess of the previous year. The income from water power on this canal, it is satisfactory to observe, is rapidly increasing,—having reached the sum of Rs. 34,204 in the year under review, or more than double the return from this source two years ago.

7. Of the inundation canal series, the Upper Sutlej shows the largest decrease. In addition to the causes affecting all these works equally, the introduction of new water-rates and system of assessing for the first time during the year under review tended to lessen the area irrigated from this series.

8. On the whole, considering the adverse influences at work during the year, the results are fairly satisfactory.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and to the Financial and Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Departments for information.

Ordered also, that copies of the Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the Punjab, and the several other* local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information, and to the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for the purpose indicated in para. 1.

* Madras.
Bombay.
Bengal.
North-West Provinces.
Oudh.
Central Provinces.
British Burmah.
Mysore and Coorg.
Hyderabad.
Central India.
Rajpootana.

Ordered further, that this Resolution, the Resolution of the local Government, and extracts of the Chief Engineer's Report, be forwarded to the Home Department for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE PUNJAB, BASED ON THE ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS FOR AND UP TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1873-74.

		Works in operation.						Canals under Construction.					Total	Madhopoor Work-shops.	Grand Total.
		Western Jumna Canal.	Delhi and Gurgaon Irrigation Works.	Baree Doab Canal.	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals.	Upper Sutlej Inundation Canal.	Indus Inundation Canal.	Shahpoor and Shahiwal Canals.	Total.	Sirhind Canal.	Swat River Canal.	Special Survey, Derajat Canal.	Special Survey, Lower Baree Doab Canal.	Total.			
CAPITAL ACCOUNT. (Without Interest).		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
For the year	Ordinary ...	141	...	724	—49	—21	20	...	815	...	...	13,902	...	13,902	14,717	—27,148	—12,431
	Extraordinary ...	22,383	...	29,142	...	...	...	...	51,525	88,168	1,253	—9,283	7,147	87,285	138,810	...	138,810
	Contributions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,946	..	...	...	48,946	48,946	...	48,946
	Capitalisation of land revenue ...	...	2	255	...	...	6	...	263	6,088	...	...	...	6,088	6,351	...	6,351
	Total ...	22,524	2	30,121	—49	—21	26	...	52,603	143,202	1,253	4,619	7,147	156,221	208,824	—27,148	181,676
To end of year	Ordinary ...	231,389	18,338	1,153,167	10,471	40,706	43,756	2,122	1,499,949	3,453	495	17,129	11,196	32,273	1,532,222	57,836*	1,590,058
	Extraordinary ...	102,828	...	221,656	...	3,565	...	...	328,049.	480,483	6,489	1,677	16,679	505,328	833,377	...	833,377
	Contributions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	254,493	...	...	...	254,493	254,493	...	254,493
	Capitalisation of land revenue ...	...	2	255	...	...	6	...	263	6,088	...	...	...	6,088	6,351	...	6,351
	Total ...	334,217	18,340	1,375,078	10,471	44,271	43,762	2,122	1,828,261	744,517	6,984	18,806	27,875	798,182	2,626,443	57,836	2,684,279
REVENUE ACCOUNT. Gross Revenue.																	
For the year	Direct ...	100,329	548	66,857	{ †11,324 823	†15 7,374	} 7,493	548	195,311	...	...	...	...	...	195,311	3,534	198,845
	Indirect ...	37,256	2,453	18,845	21,330	(a)	16,972	...	96,856	...	...	...	...	...	96,856	...	(b)96,856
	Total ...	137,585	3,001	85,702	33,477	7,389	24,465	548	292,167	...	...	...	...	...	292,167	3,534	295,701
To end of year	Direct ...	1,843,022	5,232	692,029	173,648	67,472	52,517	2,214	2,836,134	...	...	...	...	...	2,836,134	3,534	2,839,668
	Indirect ...	1,408,201	52,531	297,420	341,278	41,868	178,848	...	2,320,146	...	...	...	...	...	2,320,146	...	(b)2,320,146
	Total ...	3,251,223	57,763	989,449	514,926	109,340	231,365	2,214	5,156,280	...	...	...	...	...	5,156,280	3,534	5,159,814
Working Expenses.																	
During year		37,297	1,413	34,609	16,399	11,704	15,806	419	117,647	...	...	...	...	...	117,647	32,643	150,290
To end of year		794,591	20,970	494,380	226,089	122,033	174,926	1,685	1,834,674	...	...	...	...	...	1,834,674	32,643	1,867,317
Net Revenue.																	
For the year	Direct ...	63,032	—865	32,248	—4,252	—4,315	—8,313	129	77,664	...	...	...	...	...	77,664	—29,109	48,555
	Indirect ...	37,256	2,453	18,845	21,330	...	16,972	...	96,856	...	...	...	...	...	96,856	...	(b)96,856
	Total ...	100,288	1,588	51,093	17,078	—4,315	8,659	129	174,520	...	...	...	...	...	174,520	—29,109	145,411
To end of year	Direct ...	1,048,431	—15,738	197,649	—52,441	—54,561	—122,409	529	1,001,460	...	...	...	...	...	1,001,460	—29,109	972,351
	Indirect ...	1,408,201	52,531	297,420	341,278	41,868	178,848	...	2,320,146	...	...	...	...	...	2,320,146	...	(b)23,20,146
	Total ...	2,456,632	36,793	495,069	288,837	—12,693	56,439	529	3,321,606	...	...	...	...	...	3,321,606	—29,109	3,292,497
SIMPLE INTEREST ACCOUNT. (Including interest while work was under construction.)																	
For the year		14,475	827	61,178	471	1,993	1,968	95	81,007	20,724	296	766	1,124	22,910	103,917	—17,697	86,220
To end of year		350,498	21,009	792,653	6,170	28,888	22,776	291	1,222,285	48,898	581	1,858	3,085	54,422	1,276,707	7,173	1,283,880
DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NET REVENUE AND CHARGE FOR INTEREST.																	
For the year	Direct ...	48,557	—1,692	—28,930	—4,723	—6,308	—10,281	34	—3,343	—20,724	—296	—766	—1,124	—22,910	—26,253	—11,412	—37,665
	Indirect ...	37,256	2,453	18,845	21,330	...	16,972	...	96,856	...	...	...	...	...	96,856	...	(b)96,856
	Total ...	85,813	761	—10,085	16,607	—6,308	6,691	34	93,513	—20,724	—296	—766	—1,124	—22,910	70,603	—11,412	59,191
To end of year	Direct ...	697,933	—136,747	—595,004	—58,611	—83,449	—145,185	238	—220,825	—48,898	—581	—1,858	—3,085	—54,422	—275,247	—36,282	—311,529
	Indirect ...	1,408,201	52,531	297,420	341,278	41,868	178,848	...	2,320,146	...	...	...	...	...	2,320,146	...	(b)2,320,146
	Total ...	2,106,134	15,784	—297,584	282,667	—41,581	33,663	238	2,099,321	—48,898	—581	—1,858	—3,085	—54,422	2,044,899	—36,282	2,008,617

NOTE.—The amounts shown as the indirect revenue are subject to alteration.
* £2,563 on account of over-debit in accounts for 1867-68 is written back.
† Amount of contributions and statute labor shown here under "Revenue," and charged *per contra* under "Working expenses."

(a). In the Finance accounts the amount shown in this column as revenue due to the Upper Sutlej Inundation Canal was £6,354, but it has since been explained by the Government of the Punjab that the amount was erroneous.
(b). The correction of the entry in (a) causes a difference of £6,354 between these amounts and the amount shown in the Finance accounts.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN OPERATION IN THE PUNJAB FOR AND TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1873-74, THE REVENUE ACCOUNT BEING BASED ON THE ASSESSMENTS OF YEAR 1873-74.

WORKS IN OPERATION.	CAPITAL.		GROSS ASSESSMENTS FOR 1873-74.		PROFIT OR LOSS.				PERCENTAGE OF PROFIT OR LOSS ON CAPITAL AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.				ACRES IRRIGATED.
					Working expenses.	Direct.		Direct and indirect.		Direct.		Direct with indirect	
	To end of 1872-73.	To end of 1873-74.	Direct.	Direct with indirect.		Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
Western Jumna Canal ...	31,16,931	33,42,159	8,51,896	12,24,459	3,72,982	4,78,914	...	8,51,477	...	15·36	...	27·32	...	311,747
Delhi and Gurgaon Works ...	1,83,385	1,83,410	7,607	32,135	14,129	...	6,522	18,006	...	...	3·56	9·82	...	16,533
Baree Doab Canal ...	1,34,49,568	1,37,50,775	6,65,114	8,53,560	3,46,096	3,19,028	...	5,07,474	...	2·37	...	3·77	...	232,146
Upper Sutlej Canals ...	4,42,919	4,42,710	81,380	81,380	1,17,084	...	35,654	...	35,654	...	8·05	...	8·05	65,233
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals ...	1,05,197	1,04,709	1,21,472	3,34,771	1,63,993	...	42,521	1,70,778	..	...	40·42	162·34	...	197,064
Indus Canals	4,37,359	4,37,613	50,516	2,20,234	1,58,059	...	1,07,543	62,175	...	...	24·58	14·21	...	163,020
Shahpur Canals ...	21,221	21,221	5,335	5,335	4,187	1,148	...	1,148	...	5·41	...	5·41	...	4,080
TOTAL 1873-74 ...	1,77,56,580	1,82,82,597	17,83,320	27,51,874	11,76,470	7,99,090	1,92,240	16,11,058	35,654	...	...	...	...	989,823
ADD—Madhopoor Workshops ...	8,75,471	5,78,366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,86,32,051	1,88,60,963	...	...	...	6,06,850	...	15,75,404	...	3·42	...	8·45	...	...

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies, in the Public Works Department,—No. 5032 I., dated 21st December 1874.

Read—

Revenue Report for 1873-74 by Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, with enclosures.

RESOLUTION.—The expenditure brought to account during the year has added a sum of Rs. 13,23,819 to the capital debit of the works under the control of the Irrigation Department, including such as are yielding income, and those under construction which now yield no revenue, but excluding such portions of the Sirhind Canal as are debitable to Native States. The sum expended on account of these States amounts to Rs. 25,44,921. If to the above interest charges be added, the Controller's account shows that the Capital Account of Government Irrigation Works in the Punjab has been increased by Rs. 21,86,025, and that it amounted at the end of the year to Rs. 3,85,90,349, or a little short of four millions sterling. Including interest, the portion of the increase debitable to the Government works yielding income amounted to Rs. 13,36,083.

2. Canal water was in less demand than usual; and the area of irrigation in the districts watered by the Western Jamna Canal was intentionally diminished in the erroneous hope of evading the operation of the revised assessment of land revenue. The result has been that 164,315 acres less were irrigated in 1873-74 than in 1872-73. The principal falling off has been in the irrigation under Inundation Canals; but that is due to the fact that during 1872-73 this was exceptionally high. In 1873-74 it returned nearly to its normal amount; whereas the irrigation under permanent canals, which in 1872-73 had fallen very much below its average, fell again to the extent of 36,723 acres in 1873-74.

3. The net revenue credited to the canals during the year, including the owner's rate, amounted to Rs. 15,75,404, which is about 8·45 per cent. on the capital expended to the end of 1872-73. When interest is added, however, the capital debit is increased from Rs. 1,77,56,580 to Rs. 3,05,05,460 for canals yielding income. Of this latter amount the net revenue is only about 5·35 per cent. It is to be noted, however, that as yet the "owner's rate" has not been fully credited to the canals. In canals which may hereafter be constructed the realization of "owner's rate" for irrigated lands will prevent much of the excessive accumulation of interest, by which the Capital Account of the irrigation works in this province has been so greatly enlarged.

4. The rainfall and areas irrigated during the past eight years were as follow:—

SERIES OF CANALS.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
RAINFALL.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Western Jamna Canal ...	27·83 to 7·3	68·4 to 22·9	31·5 to 6·7	30·97 to 6·5	47·77 to 14·5	70·17 to 10·7	46·56 to 20·2	40·9 to 12·5
Delhi and Gurgaon Irrigation Works	41·7 „ 17·0	37·3 „ 20·6	20·1 „ 11·4	22·9 „ 13·6	19·1 „ 12·9	27·8 „ 8·5	30·4 „ 20·4	44·6 „ 34·0
Bári Doáb Canal ...	33·55 „ 10·30	64·82 „ 15·72	33·82 „ 4·45	33·87 „ 19 55	47·92 „ 8·24	65·35 „ 9·33	53·23 „ 18·87	55·29 „ 17·87
L. Sutlaj & Chináb Inundation Canals	2·47 „ 1·36	10·58 „ 3·27	8·6 „ 3·4	15·0 „ 6·07	7·32 „ 1·9	5·24 „ 0·71	9·16 „ 3·53	8·10 „ 3·59
Upper Satlaj Inundation Canals ...	6·7 „ 3·6	11·2 „ 8·6	9·9 „ 6·2	17·3 „ 11·10	11·7 „ 4·2	7·78 „ 3·0	19·18 „ 10·80	9·82 „ 6·5
Indus Inundation Canals ...	8·2 „ 3·2	15·92 „ 8·76	9·0 „ 0·63	10·85 „ 0·96	6·5 „ 1·4	3·0 „ 1·3	14·20 „ 2·50	8·1 „ 0·7
AREA IRRIGATED.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Permanent Canals...	675,592	593,492	786,713	730,470	741,917	731,455	580,616	543,993
Inundation „ ...	324,945	431,674	376,270	530,940	464,299	431,749	573,522	445,930
TOTAL ...	1,000,537	1,025,166	1,162,983	1,261,410	1,206,216	1,163,204	1,154,138	989,923

5. The most remarkable feature in this statement is the simultaneous diminution in the rainfall and in the areas watered by Inundation Canals in the southern portions of the province. This is due to the fact that this kind of irrigation being imperfect and uncertain, the lands watered by it are partly dependent upon rainfall, by which, when plentiful, its deficiencies are supplied. The case is different under permanent canals wherever rainfall is also not very small. There a plentiful rain is a rival of the canals, though not a completely successful one in any portion of the plains of the Punjab.

6. Owing to the diminution in the area irrigated, the working expenses are not so low as they would have been if the area had not fallen below its average.

7. As usual, the Western Jamna Canal brings in a handsome return in 32·17 per cent., credit being taken for the "owner's rate." The Lower Satlaj and Chináb Inundation Canals bring in a net revenue of no less than 162·34 per cent. on the capital expended, excluding accumulated interest. On the total capital, including interest accumulated, the net returns are for the Western Jamna Canal 15·5 per cent., and for the Lower Satlaj and Chináb Inundation Canals 105 per cent.

WESTERN JAMNA CANAL.

8. The area of irrigation on this canal is less than that of the previous year by 40,074 acres, mainly due to the reduction in the cotton crop and partly in wheat crop. The former reduction is chiefly to be attributed to the state of the market, the latter to the rainfall during

the rabbi season being sufficient, without much aid from irrigation, to mature the crops. The areas of the principal crops irrigated during the last six years were as follow :—

Principal crops.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane	38,435	45,126	39,877	31,325	40,566	42,068
Rice	33,491	46,705	45,863	32,974	43,144	43,818
Cotton	74,875	80,093	98,446	100,951	96,131	54,806
Wheat	209,980	177,300	182,072	181,573	93,600	86,355
TOTAL ...	356,781	349,224	366,258	346,823	273,441	227,047

9. The area under wheat has, it will be seen, fallen from 209,980 acres in 1868-69 to 86,355 acres in 1873-74, the greatest reduction having been from 181,573 in 1871-72 to 93,600 in 1872-73. It appears, however, from the last year's Revenue Report that there was an equally sudden rise from 100,937 acres in 1867-68 to 209,980 in 1868-69, due, no doubt, to an increased demand during the scarcity in the neighbouring districts during the latter year. There has been a marked increase in the area under indigo, which amounted to 12,165 acres.

10. The duty obtained from the water this year was small, owing to an abundant supply and a limited demand for water.

11. The outstanding balance of collections was reduced from Rs. 3,30,394 to Rs. 1,81,555, which is satisfactory.

12. There has been a reduction in the working expenses, as compared with the previous year, from Rs. 4,01,178 to Rs. 3,72,982.

DELHI AND GURGAON WORKS.

18. With the "owner's rate" these works, which have hitherto appeared to be maintained at a loss, now shew a gain. The area irrigated has increased from 11,087 acres in 1872-73 to 16,533 in 1873-74. This is chiefly due to a more plentiful supply of rain, upon which these works, situated in a very dry district, depend.

UPPER BARI DOAB.

14. The net revenue from this canal, direct and indirect, amounts to 3·77 per cent. of the capital expended, excluding accumulated interest, and about 2·29 per cent. on the capital, including accumulated interest. The capital on which the former percentage is calculated is greater by Rs. 2,58,280 than that on which the percentage for 1872-73 was calculated, owing to expenditure on the Sobráon and Kasúr Branches which did not yield income.

15. The areas irrigated during the past five years were as follow :—

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharíf	115,524	88,643	76,412	96,718	100,913
Rabbi	118,403	190,567	210,658	132,078	131,233
Total ...	233,927	279,210	287,070	228,796	232,146

16. Owing partly to the abundant and seasonable rain, and probably also to the state of the market, there has been but a small increase in the area irrigated. This, it will be seen by the next table, has taken place in sugarcane, rice and cotton; the area under wheat having slightly diminished. The latter, as under the Western Jamna Canal, fluctuates considerably from year to year.

Principal crops.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane	9,811	11,623	6,904	6,287	9,170	10,305
Rice	41,256	76,709	24,535	11,598	29,100	32,882
Cotton	8,205	11,671	10,640	20,387	24,879	27,868
Wheat	175,619	87,399	156,375	167,214	99,417	94,731
Total ...	234,891	187,402	198,544	205,486	162,566	165,786

17. The area irrigated per cubic foot per second utilized appears less than it was last year. Colonel Brownlow has pointed out, moreover, that the figures which have hitherto been given by the Executive Engineer as representing this area need correction. His attention is being directed to this matter, which is important from a statistical point of view.

18. The mill rents, an increase in which was noticed in last year's Revenue Report, have again increased. In the last two years this item of revenue has more than doubled. It is satisfactory to note that there is reason to expect that it will continue to increase.

19. The balance of unrealized revenue has this year been reduced by Rs. 6,930.

INUNDATION CANALS.

UPPER SATLAJ SERIES.

20. During 1873-74 new rates of assessment were introduced, and the measurements for assessment were for the first time conducted by the Patwáris or Village Accountants. The supply of water was also unusually low. The result of these several causes has been a diminution in the area irrigated, and a small decrease in the income. With an average area of irrigation, and with the new rates, the income will exceed the outlay, and the financial results of these canals will appear in a more favorable light than they have done hitherto.

LOWER SATLAJ AND CHINAB SERIES.

21. Including "owner's rate" the net revenue for the year 1873-74 has amounted to Rs. 1,70,778, or 162·34 per cent. on capital, excluding interest accumulated. Of the capital, including accumulated interest, the net revenue amounts to 105 per cent.

22. The areas in acres irrigated during the last six years were as follow :—

	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharíf	142,849	157,504	133,365	127,472	149,143	108,528
Rabbi	56,614	85,590	68,671	60,993	93,361	88,536
Total ...	199,463	243,094	202,036	188,465	242,504	197,064

23. The increase of the previous year has, it will be seen, been nearly lost again in 1873-74. There was a decrease in all crops, except wheat, owing to a short supply during the kharíf season.

24. The cost of maintenance during the last three years has been—

	Rs.
For 1871-72	0·76
„ 1872-73	0·67
„ 1873-74	0·83

The increase in the last year is due to the area irrigated having been less than it was in the previous year.

INDUS SERIES.

25. Including the share of the land revenue due to the canals, the net income amounts to Rs. 62,175, or nearly 14·2 per cent. on the capital, excluding accumulated interest, or 9·65 per cent. on the capital, including accumulated interest.

26. The areas in acres irrigated during the last five years were as follow :—

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharíf	103,207	125,186	104,872	132,818	115,590
Rabbi	25,970	49,156	39,462	47,319	47,430
Total ...	129,177	174,342	144,334	180,137	163,020

27. There has been a decrease in the year of 17,117 acres, of which 15,751 are on the lands producing millets; the differences in wheat, cotton, indigo and rice, are trifling. Since 1870 the area under indigo has nearly doubled, while that under rice has been reduced by 36 per cent. The variations in the other crops mentioned above have been small as between the two years 1870 and 1873.

SHAHPUR CANALS.

28. The area irrigated by these two canals was 4,079 acres, or 366 acres less than in 1872-73. The net income amounted to Rs. 1,148, or 5·41 per cent. of the capital debited against the canals.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor,

P. O'CONNELL, COLONEL, R. E.,
Offg. Joint-Secy. to Govt. Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S REVIEW OF REVENUE REPORTS FOR 1873-74.

WESTERN JAMNA CANAL CIRCLE.

WESTERN JAMNA CANAL.

1. The debit to Capital, exclusive of interest, was increased by Rs. 2,25,228. Of this, the expenditure on works was as follows :—

	Rs
Jamna dam and head works	75,317
New distributaries	10,944
Surveys	724
New pipe tiles	5,808
Land for Superintending Engineer's office	9
Jagadhri chauki and Pandoe nallah	3,265
TOTAL ...	96,067

The remainder consists of charges for establishment and tools and plant, and balances of suspense accounts.

2. REVENUE ACCOUNT CURRENT.

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	RECEIPTS.	Rs.
Extensions and improvements ...	694	Water-rate on irrigation ...	8,10,302
Maintenance and repairs	1,11,465	Miscellaneous	41,594
Plantations	8,003		
Compensation	1,313		
Establishment—Executive	1,92,419		
Direction	55,937		
Tools and Plant	3,151		
Total ...	3,72,982		
Balance, profit @ 15·36 per cent. on Capital, Rs. 31,16,931	4,78,914		
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,51,896	GRAND TOTAL ...	8,51,896
		Land Revenue irrigated ...	3,72,563

3. The profit for the year therefore amounts to Rs. 4,78,914, or 15·36 per cent. on the capital debit at beginning of the year without taking the enhanced land revenue into consideration; adding this the income becomes Rs. 8,51,477, or 27·32 per cent. on the capital.

4. The results for the past three years are as follow :—

			1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INCOME	Water-rates on irrigation ...		10,83,758	9,03,116	8,10,302
	Miscellaneous ...		*47,552	*47,782	41,594
	TOTAL	...	11,31,310	9,50,898	8,51,896
EXPENDITURE	Works, &c. ...	...	98,749	1,43,762	1,24,628
	Establishment—Executive	...	*2,28,211	2,06,540	1,92,419
	Direction	...	*49,494	51,876	55,935
	TOTAL	...	3,76,454	4,01,178	3,72,982
PERCENTAGE ON CAPITAL FROM NET	Direct income ...	...	27·04	18·44	15·36
	Direct plus indirect	...	53·07	30·95	27·32

* Corrected as per Financial Results.

5. The unsatisfactory decrease is due to the diminished area irrigated: the expenditure being Rs. 28,196 less than during the previous year.

6. The areas in acres irrigated during the year 1873-74 and the four preceding years were as follow :—

	Kharif.	Rabbi.	Total.
1869-70	234,464	262,078	496,542
1870-71	218,585	244,172	462,707
1871-72	187,647	256,738	444,385
1872-73	202,371	149,450	351,821
1873-74	171,630	140,117	311,747

7. The Superintending Engineer, in the 34th paragraph of his report, attributes the decrease of irrigation to an increased and unseasonable rain-fall, and to the fact that the settlement operations were in progress in the Karnál, Delhi and Rohtak Districts. The kharíf crop has suffered from the Zamíndárs not sowing cotton, owing to the price not giving them a sufficient return.

8. An examination of the statement of rain-fall during the year 1873-74 will show that, except in the Rohtak and Hissár Districts, the fall was considerably greater than that in the previous year, which in turn was above the average, especially in the districts where there is most irrigation. The season may therefore be fairly considered singularly unfavorable.

9. A very great part of the decrease may also be attributed to the disturbing influence caused by the revision of settlements. As noted by the Superintending Engineer, large numbers of villages resigned the canal water, and threw their land out of cultivation, in order that they might be lightly assessed. This was duly reported, and the settlement and canal officers were authorized to explain to the leading men that they would gain nothing by the course they had adopted, because it was intended to assess all the land as unirrigated (baráni), and to impose an owner's rate in lieu of the enhancement of land revenue due to the presence of the canal water. This has already to some extent had the desired effect, half of the villages having applied to be re-admitted to the privilege of using canal water.

10. The decrease of irrigation on this account is by no means an unmitigated evil, though the canal has thereby lost revenue. The land in most instances urgently required a rest to recover from the exhaustion consequent on over-cropping, and the evils resulting from over-irrigation have been somewhat checked.

11. The following figures are abstracted from Form No. VII which accompanies Colonel Fulton's report, and from previous Revenue Reports, and show the areas irrigated of the four principal crops for the last six years:—

Principal crops.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane	38,435	45,126	39,877	31,325	40,566	42,068
Rice	33,491	46,705	45,863	32,974	43,144	43,818
Cotton	74,875	80,093	98,446	100,951	96,131	54,806
Wheat	209,980	177,300	182,072	181,573	93,600	86,355
Total ...	356,781	349,224	366,258	346,823	273,441	227,047
Other crops ...	130,097	147,318	96,449	97,562	78,380	84,700
GRAND TOTAL ...	486,878	496,542	462,707	444,385	351,821	311,747

12. From this it is manifest that the most striking decrease during the year is in cotton. On reference to the "Report on cotton cultivation in the Punjab," it is ascertained that the unseasonable rains in the Karnál and Hissár Districts prevented the cultivators from sowing as much as usual. It is further reported that the market was dull, and the prices not so good as during the previous year. That in the Barwálla and Bhiwáni Tahsíls with 70 acres sown, the produce was *nil*; the best outturn being in the Hánsi Pargannah, the result being attributed to the presence of canal water.

13. The increase in the cultivation of indigo is remarkable: 12,165 acres being irrigated in the year under review, as compared with 6,489 acres in 1872-73, and 3,937 acres in 1871-72.

14. The area irrigated by—

		Acres.	*Per cent.*
Overflow was	...	272,424	87·39
Lift	...	39,323	12·61
Total	...	311,747	100·00

15. For the last three years the percentages were—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Overflow	90·73	88·08	87·39
Lift	9·27	11·92	12·61

16. The area of double-cropped land was 30,935 acres, leaving 280,812 as the aggregate area to which water was supplied during the year. The percentages for the past three years were—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Of aggregate area measured in both seasons	13·50	11·17	9·92
Of land to which water was supplied during the year ...	15·61	12·57	11·02

17. The duty obtained from the water is calculated as in previous years—

	Kharíf.	Rabbi.
	Acres.	Acres.
Total area irrigated	171,630	140,117
Deduct above Dádupur	3,312	3,961
Irrigation below Regulating Head	168,318	136,156
	Cubic feet per second.	Cubic feet per second.
Average supply entering at Dádupúr	2,035	2,287
Deduct loss at Escapes	288	525
Supply utilized	1,747	1,762

18. The area in acres irrigated per cubic foot per second of average supply for the past three years was as follows :—

		1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
KHARIF	On total discharge at head	94	89	82
	On supply utilized	102	105	96
RABBI	On total discharge at head	109	71	60
	On supply utilized	114	85	77

19. The duty per cubic foot obtained this year is small. The reasons for this are explained by Superintending Engineer in his 52nd para. to be, that water was everywhere plentiful and therefore not economically used, and that, in order to have the level of the canal water sufficiently high to irrigate the upper parts, a considerably larger supply had to be kept up than was necessary. In certain cases when, owing to rainfall, the cultivators closed their water-courses, the canal banks had to be cut to prevent their bursting in places where the damage to cultivation would have been serious.

20. The average water-rate per acre for the three past years was as follows :—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kharíf	2·46	2·92	3·07
Rabbi	2·17	2·09	2·03

21. The water-rate per cubic foot of supply utilized was—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kharíf	316	311	301
Rabbi	279	183	161

22. The maintenance charges for the year were—

Whole canal ... ... $\frac{\text{Rs. } 37\,2\,9\,8\,2}{\text{Acres } 3\,1\,1\,7\,4\,7}$ = Rs. 1·20.

Repairs, distributaries ... $\frac{\text{Rs. } 1\,8\,4\,6\,1}{\text{Acres } 3\,1\,1\,7\,4\,7}$ = Rs. 0·06.

For the last three years the rates were—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance, whole canal	0·85	1·14	1·20
Repairs, distributaries	0·07	0·09	0·06

These figures do not call for special remarks. As the Superintending Engineer remarks, the establishment charges do not vary much, whether the year is a good or bad one for irrigation, so that the rate of maintenance per acre increases as the area irrigated decreases.

23. The state of the collections at the close of the year was as follows :—

	Balance from previous year.	Rabbi, 1872-73.	Kharíf, 1873-74.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Demands	3,27,356	2,99,670	5,16,220	11,43,246
Realizations	3,27,371	2,99,655	3,34,665	9,61,691
Balance unrealized	—15	+ 15	1,81,555	1,81,555

The balance unrealized is therefore Rs. 1,81,555, while last year the outstandings were Rs. 3,30,394. This is so far satisfactory as showing an improvement on the previous year. A reference, however, to the table in paragraph 63 of Superintending Engineer's report shows a reprehensible delay in forwarding the demand statements for the kharíf to the Deputy Commissioners in the Karnál and Hánsi Divisions. The dates fixed by the rules are, 15th December for the kharíf statements, and 15th June for the rabbi. The measuring work was especially dilatory in the Hánsi Division. The Superintending Engineer's attention was directed to this at the time, and steps were taken which will, it is believed, result in an improved rate of work next year.

24. Field maps are being prepared by the officers employed on the revision of settlement; when these are ready, a further improvement in the punctuality of despatching the demand statements will be effected.

DELHI AND GURGAON IRRIGATION WORKS.

25. The Capital Account amounts to Rs. 1,83,410, having been increased during the year by Rs. 25 on account of capitalization of the rent of land taken up for work.

26. REVENUE ACCOUNT CURRENT.

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	RECEIPTS.	Rs.
Maintenance and repairs	4,311	Water-rate on irrigation	6,586
Plantations	411	Miscellaneous	1,021
Compensation	5		
Establishment—Executive	7,973	Total ...	7,607
Direction	1,253	Balance, loss @ 3·56 per cent. on capital of Rs. 1,83,385	6,522
Tools and plant	176		
GRAND TOTAL ...	14,129	GRAND TOTAL ...	14,129
		Land revenue irrigated	24,528

27. The results from direct income, and direct plus indirect income, for the past three years, were as follow :—

		1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INCOME	Water-rate on irrigation	3,173	4,455	6,586
	Miscellaneous	*2,011	*1,203	1,021
		5,184	5,658	7,607
EXPENDITURE ...	Works, &c.	4,120	3,104	4,903
	Establishment—Executive	6,795	7,220	7,973
	Direction	607	639	1,253
		11,522	10,963	14,129
PERCENTAGE ON CAPITAL FROM NET	Direct income	—3·44	—2·89	—3·56
	Direct plus indirect	9·89	10·48	9·82

* Corrected as per financial results.

There is, therefore, an increased income of Rs. 1,947, which is simply due to the increased rain fall, the supply of these reservoirs being immediately dependent on it. The same cause, however, produced increased expenditure on repairs and maintenance—the floods of July and August breaching five of the bunds.

28. An error is apparent in the amount debited to "Direction" during 1873-74 in Controller's Revenue Account of these works, it being almost double the sum charged during the past year. A reference has been made to Controller on the subject, and the error will be corrected in the accounts of current year.

29. The area irrigated was in acres—

	Kharíf.	Rabbi.	Total.
Total from tanks and jhils	684	15,849	16,533
Of this—			
The tanks contributed	...	...	8,652
Najafgarh and Chandani jhils	...	...	7,881

The area in—

	Acres.
1871-72 was	7,794
1872-73 ,, ...	11,087
1873-74 ,, ...	16,533

30. Of the total area irrigated during the year, there were 13,423 acres of wheat, 3 of cotton, 2,970 of miscellaneous crops, and 137 of grass. The cotton crop throughout the Gurgáon District failed almost entirely from too much rain having fallen; the outturn per acre being quoted in the "Report on cotton cultivation" as 16 pounds of cleaned cotton, while during the previous year it amounted to 106 pounds.

UPPER BARI DOAB CIRCLE.

BARI DOAB CANAL.

31. The capital debit to this canal, exclusive of interest, was increased by Rs. 3,01,207; of this, the expenditure on works was as follows :—

	Rs.
Rávi weir and head-works	24,396
Main line	13,886
Main branch, upper	1,008
Kasúr branch	83,586
Subráon branch	72,544
Water-course heads, main branch, lower	7,811
,, ,, Lahore branch	2,053
TOTAL ...	2,05,279
Deduct write back on account of remodelling main branch, upper ...	347
Balance	2,04,932

The remainder consists of charges for tools and plant, establishment and balance of suspense accounts, and capitalization of abatement of land revenue.

The aggregate capital debit, excluding interest, at the close of the year, amounted to Rs. 1,37,50,775, and including interest Rs. 2,31,34,468.

32. REVENUE ACCOUNT CURRENT.

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	RECEIPTS.	Rs.
Extensions and improvements ...	3,774	Occupiers' rates	6,12,844
Maintenance and repairs	1,26,531	Miscellaneous	52,270
Plantations	8,517		
Establishment—Executive ...	1,52,630		
Direction ...	46,718		
Tools and plant	7,816		
Profit and loss	100		
	3,46,086		
Balance, profit @ Rs. 2·37 per cent. on capital, Rs. 1,34,49,568 ...	3,19,028		
TOTAL ...	6,65,114	TOTAL ...	6,65,114
		Owners' rates	1,88,446

33. The owners' rate assessed by the canal officers for both crops amounted to Rs. 1,79,388, to which Rs. 9,058 were added for the kharíf crop of 1873-74 by the civil officers on account of resumed jághír lands which are liable to water-advantage-rate and to *cháhi* lands which have given up well-irrigation and have used canal water, making the total for both crops Rs. 1,88,446.

34. The details of the assessments are as follow :—

						Rs.	
317 acres @ Re.	1	8	0 per acre		... ...	476	
2,109 " "	1	4	0 "		... ...	2,615	
26,018 " "	1	2	0 "		... ...	29,068	
83,062 " "	1	0	0 "		... ...	83,062	
72,537 " "	0	12	0 "	Half rates on *do-fasli* lands.	... ...	54,403	
29 " "	0	12	0 "		... ...	22	
859 " "	0	10	0 "		... ...	533	
4,616 " "	0	9	0 "		... ...	2,579	
10,542 " "	0	8	0 "		... ...	5,271	
3,625 " "	0	6	0 "		... ...	1,359	
203,714							1,79,388
Additions made by civil officers, as explained above ...					... ...		9,058
					TOTAL		1,88,446
Deduct—Remissions to jághírdárs					... ...	15,326	
On account *cháhi* lands ...					... ...	10,069	
" other causes ...					... ...	3,146	
							28,541
					Net balance		1,59,905

The remissions shown above are only for the kharíf crop; the charges for the rabbi not being leviable till the ensuing year.

The average rate per acre is Re. 0·88.

35. The total assessments and remissions up to the end of the year under review are as follow :—

			Rs.
Total assessments to end of 1872-73, as per para. 26 of Revenue Report for that year			15,29,411
Assessed for 1873-74			1,88,446
Additions made by civil officers in rabbi, 1872-73, on account of *cháhi* lands			11,689
	TOTAL ...		17,29,546
Deduct—Remissions to end of 1872-73 ...	Rs.	4,17,852	
Remissions in 1873-74, as per Appendix E. of Superintending Engineer's report ...	"	1,22,027	
			5,39,879
Net balance realizable			11,89,667

The total remissions therefore granted from the water-advantage-rate amount to Rs. 1,22,027; of this Rs. 38,720 and Rs. 23,767 are on account of assessments on *jághír* and *cháhi* lands, Rs. 9,412 due to other causes; the balance, Rs. 50,128, being on account of arrears on crops previous to the kharíf of 1868-69. The sanction to this remission is contained in Secretary to Government, Punjab, Civil Department, No. 894, dated 16th June 1873, to Secretary to Financial Commissioner.

36. The Revenue Account shows a profit of Rs. 2·37 per cent. from direct income; that is, all income, save that from the "owners' rate;" adding the latter the percentage rises to

Rs. 3·77. These results are very nearly the same as those for the previous year, as will be seen from the following table, in which the income and expenditure for three years are shown :—

		1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INCOME	Occupiers' rates	6,72,884	5,93,785	6,12,844
	Miscellaneous	36,428	32,908	52,270
	TOTAL ...	7,09,312	6,26,693	6,65,114
EXPENDITURE	Works, &c.	1,38,146	1,13,244	1,46,738
	Establishment—Executive ...	1,66,587	1,65,052	1,52,630
	Direction ...	43,250	37,406	46,718
	TOTAL ...	3,47,983	3,15,702	3,46,086
PERCENTAGE ON CAPITAL FROM NET	Direct income	2·84	2·36	2·37
	Direct plus indirect	4·81	3·83	3·77

37. A reference to the Report for the previous year will show that the figures used in the above table differ considerably from those in the similar return for 1872-73. Those now used are taken from the Statements of Financial Results published under the authority of the Government of India.

38. The Capital on which the percentage for the year is calculated, is increased by Rs. 2,58,280 as compared with that in 1872-73.

39. The expenditure—charges on works, &c., are Rs. 33,494 more than those of the previous year, caused mainly by the outlay on repairs during the closure of January and February 1874, and by the adjustment of an old outstanding due to the Mádhopur Workshops. The decrease of Rs. 12,422 in the cost of Executive Establishment is mainly due to the transfer of Officers to Bengal to assist in the famine works there. The increase of Rs. 9,312 under "Direction" is due to the income and expenditure during the year being Rs. 9,64,482, against Rs. 9,04,989 during previous year.

40. There is again a large increase in miscellaneous revenue, which is highly satisfactory, as it mainly consists of mill-rent, an item only now beginning to assume importance, but which, with proper attention, is one capable of very considerable extension. The income from this source is, for the year under review, Rs. 34,204; the increase, however, during the last two years is no less than Rs. 18,495, or, in other words, the revenue from mill-rent has more than doubled itself during the last two years. With care, and with attention to the wants of the public, especially near Amritsar, there can be no doubt but that revenue from the use of water-power may be largely increased at a moderate outlay; and the attention of the Superintending Engineer will be directed to this important matter.

41. The areas irrigated for the past five years, in acres, are—

	Kharíf.	Rabbi.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1869-70	115,524	118,403	233,927
1870-71	88,643	190,567	279,210
1871-72	76,412	210,658	287,070
1872-73	96,718	132,078	228,796
1873-74	100,913	131,233	232,146

Considering that the rain-fall was abundant and seasonable, it is satisfactory to observe that the irrigation has not suffered in consequence, there being a small increase of 3,350 acres in comparison with last year.

42. The following figures are collected in the same way as was previously done for the Western Jamna Canal, and show the areas irrigated of the four principal crops for the last six years :—

Principal crops.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Sugarcane	9,811	11,623	6,994	6,287	9,170	10,305
Rice	41,256	76,709	24,535	11,598	29,100	32,882
Cotton	8,205	11,671	10,640	20,387	24,879	27,868
Wheat	175,619	87,399	156,375	167,214	99,417	94,731
Total ...	234,891	187,402	198,544	205,486	162,566	165,786
Other crops ...	64,948	46,525	80,666	81,584	66,230	66,360
GRAND TOTAL ...	299,839	233,927	279,210	287,070	228,796	232,146

43. Doubtless the favorable rains allowed the wheat ploughings and sowings to be managed without canal water, and we have accordingly an unfavorable return as regards this crop. The figures are encouraging as regards sugarcane; and cotton and rice appear to be slowly recovering the check which resulted from the enhanced rate imposed a few years ago. The latter fact is not entirely a matter of congratulation: the crop is one requiring a

lavish expenditure of water to bring it to maturity, which, if saved and sent down the canal to the districts with smaller rain-fall, would yield a far higher return.

44. The proportion of flow to lift irrigation for the past three years is as detailed below:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Overflow	89·33	89·92	89·98
Lift	10·67	10·08	10·02

45. The area of double-cropped (or *do-fasli*) land was 24,672 acres during the year under review, while for 1872-73 it was 14,996 acres only. This increase, as Colonel Brownlow points out with great justness, is likely to damage the land from over-cropping, and should, it is considered, be discouraged. At present it is somewhat encouraged by charging only half owners' rates on the *do-fasli* lands.

46. The average water-rates for the past three years were—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kharif, per acre	2·64	3·16	3·25
Rabbi, do.	2·06	2·17	2·17

47. The value of the cubic foot per second of water-supply utilized was as follows:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kharif	109·3	250·9	150·1
Rabbi	248·0	239·9	201·1

These values do not include the water advantage rate or owners' rate, nor the miscellaneous revenue, but only occupiers' rates.

48. The supply of water in the river appears to have been sufficient throughout the year to meet the demand. Colonel Brownlow, in the 16th para. of his report, shows conclusively that the figures regarding the volumes of water discharged by various channels—in the Revenue Report of 1872-73 and in Executive Engineer's Reports—are utterly unreliable, and that no confidence can be placed in them. The matter is of great importance, and is receiving full attention from Colonel Brownlow. In making his deductions, the Superintending Engineer has very properly eliminated the doubtful discharges.

49. The duty obtained from the water during the past five years is detailed below:—

	1869-70.		1870-71.		1871-72.		1872-73.		1873-74.	
	Kharif.	Rabbi.	Kharif.	Rabbi.	Kharif.	Rabbi.	Kharif.	Rabbi.	Kharif.	Rabbi.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Total entering at head	47·70	80·20	37·07	94·71	34·73	108·25	47·90	79·28	40·24	82·43
Utilized	67·40	90·60	52·39	98·53	41·42	111·28	79;70	110·43	46·40	92·87

50. The maintenance charges for the past three years, per acre irrigated, are as follow:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total current charges	1·21	1·38	1·45
Rajbaha repairs	0·13	0·17	0·16

51. The cost of assessments was slightly greater than during the previous year, caused by sickness among the measuring establishment of the 2nd Division. Commendable punctuality in forwarding the demand statements to Deputy Commissioners is observed.

52. The state of water-rate collections was as follows:—

	Balance from 1872-73.	Rabbi, 1872-73.	Kharff, 1873-74.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Demands	34,607	2,84,850	3,26,051	6,45,508
Realizations	33,137	2,76,189	3,06,976	6,16,302
Balance at close of year	1,470	8,661	19,075	29,206

This is again an improvement on the results of the previous year.

53. The state of the collections of owner's rate is shown below:—

	Balance of assessment from 1865-66 to 1867-68.	Balance of assessment from 1867-68 to Kharif, 1872-73.	Rabbi, 1872-73.	Kharif, 1873-74.	Grand Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total demands	56,038	10,729	1,16,009	92,339	2,75,115
Deduct remissions	50,128	113	43,245	28,541	1,22,027
Net demands	5,910	10,616	72,764	63,798	1,53,088
Realizations	...	10,505	71,149	57,233	1,38,887
Balance unrealized at close of year	5,910	111	1,615	6,565	14,201

Which, too, is satisfactory; only Rs. 14,201 remaining unrealized.

LOWER SATLAJ AND CHINAB INUNDATION CANALS.

54. The capital was decreased during the year by Rs. 488 on account of a write back; the total Capital to end of the year, exclusive of interest, being Rs. 1,04,709, and including interest Rs. 1,66,407.

55. The Revenue Account corrected is as follows:—

Expenditure.	Rs.	Receipts.	Rs.
Extensions and improvements	1,402	Water-rate	679
Maintenance and repairs	33,066	Miscellaneous	7,550
Plantations	626	Expenditure from Fine Fund	23,708
Establishment—Executive	35,236		31,937
Direction	3,942		
Tools and plant	186	Value of statute labor	89,535
	74,458	Total	1,21,472
Value of statute labor	89,535	Balance, loss @ 40·42 per cent. on capital of Rs. 1,05,197	42,522
Grand Total ...	1,63,993	Grand Total ...	1,63,993
		Land revenue irrigated	2,13,299

The result, therefore, of the operations during the year is a loss of Rs. 42,521, or 40·42 per cent. on the capital, if the enhancement of land revenue due to the canals be neglected; taking this into consideration, we have a profit of Rs. 1,70,778, or 162·34 per cent.

56. The income of the last three years, excluding the value of statute labor, was as follows:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Miscellaneous revenue and water-rate	5,510	7,916	8,229
Drawn from Fine Fund	11,167	31,965	23,708

The increase in miscellaneous revenue is mainly due to the sale of grass.

57. The expenditure on maintenance during the past three years, excluding the statute labor, was as follows:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works defrayed from Imperial Funds	7,577	4,132	11,572
„ „ „ Fine Fund	11,167	31,965	23,708
Establishment	35,865	37,991	39,178
Total ...	54,609	74,088	74,458

The only point requiring remark is the excess on works paid from Imperial Funds. A reference to the Superintending Engineer's report shows that this excess appears more than it really is, owing to a write-back of Rs. 4,116, which were wrongly charged in 1866-67. The excess, then of this year over the previous one is reduced to Rs. 3,324, and is owing to extensive repairs to the Chinab bunds.

58. The abstract of expenditure from Fine Fund is as follows:—

	Rs.
Repairs and silt clearance	22,821
Improving banks	749
Making a regulator	138
Total ...	23,708

59. The number of statute laborers present, and the defaulters, during the ast three years was as follows—

	Present.	Absent.
1871-72	537,117	72,878
1872-73	512,358	73,199
1873-74	451,759	55,586

The percentage of absentees was smaller somewhat than during the previous two seasons.

The value of the statute labor for the year is estimated by Superintending Engineer to be Rs. 1,69,410 at the current rates of payment.

60. The cost of maintenance per acre for the past three years has been—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Total charges, in rupees	1,44,144	1,63,623	1,63,993
Area irrigated, in acres	1,88,465	2,42,504	1,97,064
Per acre irrigated, rupees	0·76	0·67	0·83

The increased percentage is simply due to the decreased area irrigated, which was caused by the late rising of the Satlaj and Chinâb rivers.

61. The following table gives the irrigated area for the last five years :—

	Kharíf.	Rabbi.	TOTAL
1869-70	157,504	85,590	243,094
1870-71	133,365	68,671	202,036
1871-72	127,472	60,993	188,465
1872-73	149,143	93,361	242,504
1873-74	108,528	88,536	197,064

62. A statement of the areas of the principal crops for the past six years is given in Superintending Engineer's 14th para. The most remarkable feature in it is the gradual decrease in the cultivation of indigo. As anticipated by Colonel Crofton in the 55th para. of his review of last year's (1872-73) operations, this decrease has continued ; it was attributed to the want of a good market for the produce. A reference to the table showing the estimated value of the crops shows that, while in 1872-73 the price of indigo was Rs. 60 per maund, in 1873-74 it had risen to Rs. 70. Doubtless, if the demand increases and the season be favorable for irrigation, the cultivation will again increase, though possibly it may not equal the extent of cultivation which it reached in 1868-69.

63. There is a satisfactory increase in wheat cultivation. It is believed that some wheat was exported from Sindh and the lower parts of the Punjab to France. This might be verified, if thought advisable, by reference to the returns of exports from Kurrachee.

64. The proportion of overflow to lift for the last three years in acres, was—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Over flow	83·6	80·9	77·7
Lift	16·4	19·1	22·3

65. The percentages of double-cropped lands for the last three years were—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
On aggregated area measured in both seasons	2·27	2·64	4·22
Area to which water was supplied during year	2·92	2·61	4·40

66. The Superintending Engineer has observed the want of the details of discharges of these canals, and has promised to supply the deficiency if possible. An interesting comparison can then be instituted between the duty got out of the water here and in other localities watered by Inundation Canals.

LOWER BARI DOAB CIRCLE.

UPPER SATLAJ INUNDATION CANALS.

67. The Capital debit of these Canals, exclusive of interest, was decreased by Rs. 209, on account of write-backs in the Suspense Account.

The Capital debit at the close of the year, exclusive of interest, amounted to Rs. 4,42,710, and including interest to Rs. 7,31,590.

68. REVENUE ACCOUNT CURRENT.

	Rs.		Rs.
Extensions and improvements	1,436	Water-rate on irrigation	76,423
Maintenance and repairs	59,385	Miscellaneous	3,368
Plantations	552	Contributions	1,436
Establishment—			*153
Executive	31,842		81,380
Direction	23,217	Balance, loss at 8·05 per cent. on Capital of Rs. 4,42,919	35,654
Tools and Plant	602		
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,17,034	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,17,034

* Omitted in receipts for 1868-69.

Of the sum entered above as "Water-rate on irrigation" the greater portion, Rs. 73,178 is stated by the Controller to be on account of the Montgomery District, and therefore is Fluctuating *Land*-Revenue credited to the Canals, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, No. 803, dated 29th September 1873, Department Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce.

69. The areas irrigated for the last five years are as follow :—

	Kharíf.	Rabbi.	TOTAL.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1869-70	81,220	67,704	148,924
1870-71	59,828	17,242	77,070
1871-72	64,213	22,830	87,043
1872-73	74,904	60,446	135,350
1873-74	33,935	31,298	65,233

The area irrigated is less than half that of the previous year; the supply of water was unusually small; new rates were introduced; and the measurements for assessment were, for the first time, conducted by the Patwárís or Village Accountants. Considering these facts, the decrease in irrigation ceases to be a matter of surprise.

70. Notwithstanding the smallness of the area irrigated, the income is not proportionately diminished, while the average rate per acre is the largest yet realized. To approximate to an average income an average area of irrigation must be taken : for this purpose the average of the four years commencing with 1869-70 and ending with 1872-73, which is 112,097 acres, multiplied by Re. 1-2-10, the average rate per acre—*vide* para. 34 of Mr. Palmer's report—gives an average income of Rs. 1,31,947. This income is Rs. 14,913 more than the expenditure in 1873-74, and would show that a profit of 3⅓ per cent. might be expected on an average.

71. The following table gives the detail of the demands, collections and balances, with explanation of the latter :—

Fluctuating Land Revenue to be credited to Canals in the Montgomery District.

Tahsil.	Crop.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	REMARKS.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Dipálpur ...	Kharíf ...	35,787 8 10	34,707 2 7	1,080 6 3	Rs. 1,020-0-5 nominal on account of villages whose term of settlement has not expired. Rs. 60-5-10 in train of liquidation.
	Rabbi ...	20,382 15 2	18,978 7 4	1,404 7 10	Rs. 435-15-3 nominal on account of villages whose term of settlement has not expired. Rs. 968-8-7 in train of liquidation.
Pák Pattan ...	Kharíf ...	7,753 2 1	7,599 15 1	153 3 0	Nominal on account of villages whose term of settlement has not expired.
	Rabbi ...	2,269 0 5	2,261 11 4	7 5 1	Ditto ditto ditto.
	TOTAL ...	66,192 10 6	63,547 4 4	2,645 6 2	

From this table we find that the actual credit to the canals will probably be Rs. 64,576-2-9, of which Rs. 63,547-4-4 has already been collected. Of the total demand, Rs. 1,616-7-9 has to be remitted, or to write more accurately, is not properly due, as it falls on villages whose term of settlement has not yet expired. These are doubtless the same villages to which Mr. Palmer refers in the 43rd para. of his report. It appears that their leases will expire on dates varying from 1883 to 1887.

72. The result of the year's operations is a loss of Rs. 35,654, or 8 per cent. on the capital, an unsatisfactory one, but owing directly to the unusually small area irrigated during the year. As shown in para. 70, it is justifiable to expect better results in future.

73. A considerable increase in Revenue Establishment is required, and will of course tend to reduce the income; this matter will, however, form the subject of a separate letter or application to the Government of India, and it is unnecessary here to do more than mention it.

74. The average duty of the water for the past two years is shown below :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	38	32·2
Rabbi	79	110·0

75. The proportions of overflow to lift for the past three years were—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Overflow	89·15	90·26	81·89
Lift	10·85	9·74	18·11

76. For the past three years the income and expenditure were as follows :—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income—			
Water-rates	56,231	62,707	76,423
Miscellaneous	* 4,815	3,158	3,368
Contributions	1,788	1,205	1,589
TOTAL ...	62,834	67,070	81,380
Expenditure—			
Works	* 86,681	61,554	61,975
Establishment—Executive	35,319	35,544	31,842
Direction	27,226	27,863	23,217
TOTAL ...	1,49,226	1,24,961	1,17,034
Maintenance charges per acre irrigated	1·71	0·92	1·79

* Corrected as per Financial Results.

77. The state of the water-rate collections was as follows:—

	Balance on 1st April 1873.	Rabbi, 1872-73.	Kharif, 1873-74.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Demands	237	27,168	45,625	73,030
Realizations	...	27,168	41,764	68,932
Balance on 1st April 1874 ...	237	...	3,861	4,098

The uncollected balance is somewhat larger than that of the previous year. This may partly be attributed to delay in completing the assessments, which, as previously stated, were made by the village patwáris for the first time.

The experiment was not successful: it is being repeated again with a promise of better results, but at present it would be premature to express an opinion for or against the system.

DERAJAT CIRCLE.

INDUS INUNDATION CANALS.

78. The Capital debit, exclusive of interest, was increased during the year by Rs. 254, Rs. 197 of which is due to the Suspense Account and Rs. 57 to capitalization of rent of land.

The total debit at the close of the year, exclusive of interest, amounted to Rs. 4,37,613, and including interest to Rs. 6,65,377.

79. REVENUE ACCOUNT CURRENT.

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	RECEIPTS.	Rs.
Extensions and improvements	11,895	Contribution for Silt clearance	45,000
Maintenance and repairs	80,047	Miscellaneous	5,516
Plantations	4,647		
Establishment—			50,516
Executive	38,575	Balance, loss @ 24·58 per cent. on Capital of Rs. 4,37,539	1,07,543
Direction	22,082		
Tools and Plant	513		
Profit and Loss	300		
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,58,059	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,58,059
		Land Revenue irrigated	1,69,718

80. The income and expenditure for the past three years were as follow:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Income—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Clearance rate	55,874	71,846	45,000
Miscellaneous	2,805*	6,312*	5,516
TOTAL ...	58,640	78,158	50,516
Expenditure—			
Works	1,04,281	1,31,219	97,402
Establishment—			
Executive	35,064	33,849	38,575
Direction	18,481	15,396	22,082
TOTAL ...	1,57,826	1,80,464	1,58,059
Maintenance charges per acre irrigated	1·09	0·99	0·97

* Corrected as per Financial Results.

The general result is an apparent loss of Rs. 1,07,543, or 24·58 per cent. on the Capital, adding the share of land revenue due to the Canals, which, as in the case of the Upper Satlaj Canals, is this year for the first time properly ascertained, we have a *profit* of Rs. 62,175; or very nearly 14·2 per cent.

81. The share of land revenue to be credited to these canals was originally fixed at the recent settlement to be Rs. 1,71,599; it has been, however, subsequently reduced to the figures above used in the Revenue Account. Arranged by Tahsíls the sums are as follow:—

	Rs.
Tahsíl Dera Ghazee Khan	1,13,519
„ Jámpur	39,421
„ Rajunpore	16,786
TOTAL ...	1,69,718

These figures are fixed in accordance with the orders contained in the Resolution by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor in the Foreign Department, No. 18, dated 2nd January 1874. The proportion of income to be credited to the canals was, along with other matters regarding the administration of these canals, communicated to the Government of India in this Office letter No. 988 I, dated 17th March 1874, supplemented by this Office No. 2313, dated 13th June 1874, and duly approved. It is unnecessary here to repeat the sanctioned procedure.

82. The decrease in expenditure on maintenance is mainly due to the embankments having stood well and not suffered from floods.

83. The area of irrigation for the past five years, and the rainfall at Dera Ghazee Khan, are given in the following table:—

	1869-70	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73	1873-74.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	103,207	125,186	104,872	132,818	115,590
Rabbi	25,970	49,156	39,462	47,319	47,430
TOTAL ...	129,177	174,342	144,334	180,137	163,020
	Inches	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*
Rainfall	10·85	6·50	3·00	7·70	8·10

The area irrigated during the year is 17,117 acres less than that of the previous year, which was the largest on record. The decrease was in the kharíf crop, and was due to the unfavorable state of the river during the months of June and July.

84. In paragraph 7 of Mr. Garbett's report the areas of the principal crops irrigated are given. The uniformity during four years is somewhat remarkable; the only change of any importance being the decrease in rice cultivation as compared with that in the year 1870.

85. The discharges of the River Indus are given in Superintending Engineer's 20th paragraph. They are higher than those of the two previous years, but more nearly agree with those observed in 1870-71. The figures are—

	DECEMBER.	JANUARY.
1870-71	24,883·51	22,650·93
1871-72	21,219·87	18,656·75
1872-73	21,878·26	20,780·90
1873-74	24,031·62	24,370·53

86. The area under flow and lift irrigation for the past five years was—

	Overflow.	Lift.	Total.	PERCENTAGE	
				Overflow.	Lift.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
1869-70	109,232	19,945	129,177	84·56	15·44
1870-71	156,876	17,466	174,342	90·00	10·00
1871-72	128,807	15,527	144,334	89·24	10·76
1872-73	165,002	15,135	180,137	91·60	8·40
1873-74	150,370	12,650	163,020	92·24	7·76

87. The cost of measurements and preparation of demand statements is slightly greater than in 1872-73; the detail is given by the Superintending Engineer in paras. 14 and 15 of his report.

88. **The sum of Rs. 45,000 is credited to the canals in lieu of the former clearance rate; it is fixed for a term of five years, after which it will be reconsidered and, if necessary, altered. In order to obtain data for such alteration, the Lieutenant-Governor has directed that the statistics detailed in Mr. Garbett's 16th para. be compiled. The experience of a few years will show whether the Canal Department loses by the arrangement.**

SHAHPUR CANALS.

89. There was no addition to Capital during the year.

90. REVENUE ACCOUNT CURRENT.

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	RECEIPTS.	Rs.
Maintenance	4,000	Water-rates on irrigation	5,335
Establishment—Direction	187		
	4,187		
Balance, profit @ 5·41 per cent. on capital of Rs. 21,221	1,148		
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,335	GRAND TOTAL ...	5,335

91. The area irrigated was 4,080 acres—a decrease of 365 acres as compared with the previous year. The maintenance charges remain unchanged.

The average water-rate was $\frac{5335}{4080}$ = Rs. 1·37.

The rate of maintenance $\frac{4187}{4080}$ = Rs. 1·02.

92. The management of these canals is vested in the Deputy Commissioner of Shahpur. They were purchased by Government from the local and municipal funds but the charge is too small at present for the formation of a separate division for their management.

* * * *

97. The following statement shows the expenditure on all the new works from which no return is yet realizable:—

WESTERN JAMNA CANAL.

			Rs.	Rs.
Total as per Capital Account			2,25,228	
Deduct works on old portion of canal—				
Land for Superintending Engineer's Office ...	Rs.	9		
Jagádhri chauki and Pandoe nallah	„	3,265		
	„	3,274		
Executive Establishment at 10 per cent.	„	327		
			3,601	
				2,21,627

				Rs.
Bari Doab Canal.				
Total as per Capital Account				3,01,207
Deduct works on old portion of canal—				
Irrigation outlets	Rs.	9,864		
Iron-work for falls and bridges, Main Line and Main Branch Upper	„	14,889		
		24,753		
Executive establishment at 10 per cent.	„	2,475		
			27,228	
Sirhind Canal			...	2,73,979
Swat River Canal Project			...	9,39,098
Special Surveys, Derajat			...	12,525
„ „ Lower Bari Doab			...	46,185
			...	71,472
	Total ...		...	15,64,886

98. The estimated value of the crops irrigated duirng the year was as follows:—

	Rs.
Western Jamna Canal	... 1,33,44,137
Delhi and Gurgáon Irrigation Works	... 5,85,923
Bári Doáb Canal	... 37,61,458
Lower Satlaj and Chinab Inundation Canals	... 30,49,241
Upper Satlaj Inundation Canals	... 5,81,111
Indus Inundation Canals	... 50,37,936
Sháhpur Canals	... 25,000
Total ...	... 2,63,84,806

99. The cost of making the annual assessments of irrigation rate, per 100 acres, was as follows:—

Series of Canals.	Chain or Map.	Measurements.		Demand Statements.		Total.		Average, both crops.
		Kharíf.	Rabbi.	Kharíf.	Rabbi.	Kharíf.	Rabbi.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western Jamna Canal	Chain	1·84	2·14	0·37	0·55	2·21	2·69	2·45
Delhi and Gurgáon Irrigation Works.	„	2·34	1·35	0·87	0·83	3·21	2·18	2·69
Bári Doáb Canal ...	„	1·91	1·57	1·52	1·56	3·19	2·49	2·84
	Map	1·33	0·57					
Lower Satlaj and Chináb Inundation Canals.	Chain	1·73	...	...	...	1·73	...	1·73
Upper Satlaj Inundation Canals	„	0·99	1·83	0·29	0·40	1·28	2·23	1·75
Indus Inundation Canals ...	„	1·59	...	0·24	...	1·83	...	1·83

100. The following statement shows the rainfall and area irrigated by permanent and inundation canals for the last eight years:—

Series of Canals.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Rainfall.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Western Jumna canal	37·53 to 7·3	68·4 to 22·9	31·5 to 8·7	30·97 to 6·5	47·77 to 14·5	70·17 to 10·7	40·56 to 20·2	49·9 to 12·5
Delhi and Gurgáon irrigation works...	41·7 „ 17·0	37·2 „ 20·6	20·1 „ 11·4	22·9 „ 12·6	19·1 „ 12·9	27·8 „ 6·5	30·4 „ 20·4	44·6 „ 34·0
Bári Doab canal ...	33·85 „ 10·30	64·82 „ 15·72	32·82 „ 4·45	33·57 „ 19·35	47·92 „ 8·24	65·35 „ 9·38	33·23 „ 18·87	55·29 „ 17·87
L. Satlaj & Chináb inundation canals	2·47 „ 1·35	10·58 „ 3·27	8·6 „ 3·4	15·0 „ 6·07	7·32 „ 1·0	5·24 „ 0·71	9·16 „ 3·53	8·10 „ 2·50
Upper Sutlaj inundation canals ...	6·7 „ 3·6	11·2 „ 8·6	9·9 „ 6·2	17·3 „ 11·10	11·7 „ 4·2	7·78 „ 3·0	19·18 „ 10·80	9·82 „ 6·5
Indus inundation canals ...	8·2 „ 3·2	15·92 „ 8·76	9·0 „ 0·62	10·85 „ 0·96	6·5 „ 1·4	3·0 „ 1·3	14·20 „ 2·50	8·1 „ 0·7
Area irrigated.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Permanent canals...	675,592	593,492	786,713	730,470	741,917	731,453	580,616	543,893
Inundation „ ...	324,945	431,674	376,270	530,940	464,299	431,749	573,522	445,930
Total ...	1,000,537	1,025,166	1,162,983	1,261,410	1,206,216	1,163,204	1,154,138	989,823

101. The season, as explained in the remarks about the Western Jamna and Bári Doáb canals, was a singularly unfavorable one for irrigation; in addition, the revision of settlement in the districts watered by the former canal affected irrigation injuriously. The area irrigated by inundation canals is a fairly average one, while the financial results, owing to the exhibition of a proper share of land revenue in part of the country watered by the Upper Satlaj series, and by the canals on the Deráját, are satisfactory.

* * * *

104. By great exertions this report has been written only a week later than last year's. The delay was caused by the non-receipt of the Controller's figures in time to be used by Superintending Engineers, who were therefore obliged to use the figures supplied by Executive Engineers and in consequence time and labor have been expended in this office in altering and reconciling them with those afterwards supplied by the Controller.

The probable delay on this account was brought to the notice of Government of India, and permission asked to delay the submission of this report. The reply (Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 536 I, dated 31st August 1874) was to the effect that the Controller must in future supply the figures as correctly as possible in proper time, leaving discrepancies to be adjusted after closing his books, the date for which, under the orders of the Supreme Government, has been postponed till the 15th July.

*

Statement showing Cost of Measuring the Crops, and the Rate Per 100 Acres, for the Year 1873-74 as compared with 1872-73.

Divisions.	By chain or map.	Kharif.						Rabbi.					
		1873-74.			1872-73.			1873-74.			1872-73.		
		Area.	Cost.	At 100 acres.	Area.	Cost.	At 100 acres.	Area.	Cost.	At 100 acres.	Area.	Cost.	At 100 acres.
Bari Doab Canal.													
1st Division	Map	17,111	242 10 7	1·42	13,930	224 3 8	1·61	10,969	164 1 2	1·49	8,893	175 8 0	1·97
2nd „	Chain	24,514	469 0 0	1·91	22,350	405 2 8	1·81	27,311	429 7 0	1·57	27,357	414 3 1	1·51
	Map	59,288	775 12 4	1·31	60,438	554 1 11	0·92	92,953	631 0 0	0·67	95,828	694 15 8	0·73
Western Jumna Canal.													
Karnál Division	Chain	15,129	266 3 8	1·76	14,297	271 9 5	1·90	14,679	186 12 0	1·27	16,200	187 0 6	1·15
Hánsi	„	96,052	1,679 0 7	1·75	112,907	1,187 2 0	1·05	90,046	1,984 9 7	2·2	74,432	1,652 14 0	2·22
Delhi	„	60,449	1,212 0 8	2·00	75,167	1,312 5 9	1·74	35,392	832 14 4	2·35	58,817	1,279 0 10	2·17
Delhi and Gurgáon Irrigation Works ...	„	684	15 12 0	2·34	2,108	24 14 8	1·18	15,849	215 3 2	1·35	8,979	61 14 8	0·69
Upper Satlaj Inundation Canals ...	„	33,935	335 1 9	0·99	74,904	1,544 5 3	2·06	31,298	572 9 8	1·83	60,446	972 11 2	1·61
Lower Satlaj and Chináb Inundation Canals...	„	108,528	1,880 8 2*	1·73	149,143	2,533 3 9	1·69	88,536	1,534 1 8*	1·73	93,361	1,585 2 3	1·69
Indus Inundation Canals	„	115,590	1,843 0 0	1·59	132,818	1,959 0 0	1·47	47,430	757 0 0	1·59	47,319	698 0 0	1·47

* Kharif	1,880	8 2
Rabbi	1,534	1 8
	3,414	9 10
Paid during 1873-74	1,338	10 9
„ „ 1874-75	2,075	15 1
	3,414	9 10

I. P. Westmorland, *Captain R. E.*,
Controller Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

No. II.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

DETAIL OF MAIN HEADS OF OUTLAY.

	Ordinary.			Extraordinary.			Contributions.			Total.		
	Previous.	1873-74.	Total.	Previous.	1873-74.	Total.	Previous.	1873-74.	Total.	Previous.	1873-74.	Total.
Western Jumna Canal.												
Works	20,73,727	3,785	20,77,512	3,09,079	92,282	4,01,361	...	...	...	23,82,806	96,067	24,78,873
Establishment	2,08,490	711	2,09,201	4,65,812	89,415	5,54,927	...	...	...	6,74,002	90,126	7,64,128
Tools and Plant	3,523	...	3,523	10,739	9,083	19,822	...	...	...	14,262	9,083	23,345
Fluctuations in Suspense Balances ...	26,735	—3,069	23,666	19,468	33,159	52,627	...	...	...	46,203	30,090	76,293
Total ...	23,12,475	1,427	23,13,902	8,04,798	2,23,939	10,28,737	...	...	...	31,17,273	2,25,366	33,42,639
Deduct amount of receipts on Capital Account.	...	23	23	342	115	457	...	...	...	342	138	480
	23,12,475	1,404	23,13,879	8,04,456	2,23,824	10,28,280	...	...	...	31,16,931	2,25,228	33,42,159
Add on account of simple interest ...	32,69,975	1,04,125	33,74,100	90,257	40,623	1,30,880	...	...	...	33,60,232	1,44,748	35,04,980
Do. do. capitalized abatement of Land Revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	55,82,450	1,05,529	56,87,979	8,94,713	2,64,447	11,59,160	...	...	...	64,77,163	3,69,976	68,47,139
Delhi and Gurgaon Irrigation Works.												
Works	1,75,530	...	1,75,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,75,530	...	1,75,530
Establishment	7,843	...	7,843	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,843	...	7,843
Tools and Plant	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
Fluctuations in Suspense Balances ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct amount of receipts on Capital Account.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1,83,385	...	1,83,385	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,83,385	...	1,83,385
Add on account of simple interest ...	2,01,819	8,268	2,10,087	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,01,819	8,268	2,10,087
Do. do. capitalized abatement of Land Revenue.	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,85,204	8,293	3,93,497	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,85,204	8,293	3,93,497
Babi Doab Canal.												
Works	92,96,683	14,431	93,11,114	11,83,930	1,90,501	13,74,431	...	...	...	1,04,80,613	2,04,932	1,06,85,545
Repairs	1,510	...	1,510	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,510	...	1,510
Establishment	16,62,472	494	16,62,966	4,96,337	1,24,238	6,20,575	...	...	...	21,58,809	1,24,732	22,83,541
Tools and Plant	4,29,971	...	4,29,971	39,255	1,994	41,249	...	...	...	4,69,226	1,994	4,71,220
Profit and Loss	42,833	...	42,833	427	...	427	...	...	...	43,260	...	43,260
Fluctuations in Suspense of Balances	90,959	—7,682	83,277	2,10,194	—23,590	1,86,604	...	...	...	3,01,153	—31,272	2,69,881
Total ...	1,15,24,428	7,243	1,15,31,671	19,30,143	2,93,143	22,23,286	...	...	...	1,34,54,571	3,00,386	1,37,54,957
Deduct amount of receipts on Capital Account.	...	...	...	5,003	1,726	6,729	...	...	...	5,003	1,726	6,729
	1,15,24,428	7,243	1,15,31,671	19,25,140	2,91,417	22,16,557	...	...	...	1,34,49,568	2,98,660	1,37,48,228
Add on account of simple interest ...	85,90,310	5,18,602	91,08,912	1,81,604	93,177	2,74,781	...	...	...	87,71,914	6,11,779	93,83,693
Do. do. capitalized abatement of Land Revenue.	...	2,547	2,547	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,547	2 547
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,01,14,738	5,28,392	2,06,43,130	21,06,744	3,84,594	24,91,338	...	...	...	2,22,21,482	9,12,986	2,31,34,468
Upper Satlaj Inundation Canals.												
Works	3,46,376	...	3,46,376	31,728	...	31,728	...	...	...	3,78,104	...	3,78,104
Establishment	41,574	...	41,574	3,921	...	3,921	...	...	...	45,495	...	45,495
Tools and Plant	12,922	...	12,922	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,922	...	12,922
Fluctuations in suspense Balances ...	6,398	—209	6,189	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,398	—209	6,189
Total ...	4,07,270	—209	4,07,061	35,649	...	35,649	...	...	...	4,42,919	—209	4,42,710
Deduct amount of receipts on Capital Account.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4,07,270	—209	4,07,061	35,649	...	35,649	...	...	...	4,42,919	—209	4,42,710
Add on account of simple interest ...	2,64,016	18,321	2,82,337	4,939	1,604	6,543	...	...	...	2,68,955	19,925	2,88,880
Do. do. capitalized abatement of Land Revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,71,286	18,112	6,89,398	40,588	1,604	42,192	...	...	...	7,11,874	19,716	7,31,590
Lower Satlaj and Chinab Inundation Canals.												
Works	93,399	175	93,574	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,399	175	93,574
Establishment	10,441	20	10,461	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,441	20	10,461
Tools and Plant	625	...	625	...	...	...	...	...	...	625	...	625
Fluctuations in suspense Balances ...	733	—683	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	733	—683	50
Total ...	1,05,198	—488	1,04,710	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,05,198	—488	1,04,710
Deduct amount of receipts on Capital Account.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	1,05,197	—488	1,04,709	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,05,197	—488	1,04,709
Add on account of simple interest ...	56,988	4,710	61,698	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,988	4,710	61,698
Do. do. capitalized abatement of Land Revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,62,185	4,222	1,66,407	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,62,185	4,222	1,66,407

CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DETAIL OF MAIN HEADS OF OUTLAY—*continued.*

	Ordinary.			Extraordinary.			Contributions.			Total.		
	Previous.	1873-74.	Total.	Previous.	1873-74.	Total.	Previous.	1873-74.	Total.	Previous.	1873-74.	Total.
Indus Inundation Canals.												
Works	3,79,322	...	3,79,322	...	...	...	63,616	...	63,616	4,42,938	...	4,42,938
Establishment	55,658	...	55,658	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,658	...	55,658
Tools and Plant	670	...	670	...	...	...	...	...	...	670	...	670
Fluctuations in suspense Balances ...	1,709	197	1,906	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,709	197	1,906
Total ...	4,37,359	197	4,37,556	...	...	...	63,616	...	63,616	5,00,975	197	5,01,172
Deduct amount of receipts on Capital Account.	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,616	...	63,616	63,616	...	63,616
	4,37,359	197	4,37,556	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,37,359	197	4,37,556
Add on account of simple interest ...	2,08,083	19,681	2,27,764	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,08,083	19,681	2,27,764
Do. do. capitalized abatement of Land Revenue.	...	57	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	57
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,45,442	19,935	6,65,377	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,45,442	19,935	6,65,377
Shahpur Canals.												
Works	20,780	...	20,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,780	...	20,780
Establishment	441	...	441	...	...	...	...	...	...	441	...	441
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fluctuations in Suspense Balances ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	21,221	...	21,221	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,221	...	21,221
Deduct amount of receipts on Capital Account.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	21,221	...	21,221	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,221	...	21,221
Add on account of simple interest ...	1,958	955	2,913	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,958	955	2,913
Do. do. capitalized abatement of Land Revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	23,179	955	24,134	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,179	955	24,134
Sibbind Canal.												
Works	3,111	...	3,111	28,17,133	—3,17,706	24,99,427	14,30,538	-1,61,886	12,68,652	42,50,782	—4,79,592	37,71,190
Establishment	28,619	...	28,619	8,84,678	2,03,120	10,87,798	5,10,854	1,29,376	6,40,230	14,24,151	3,32,496	17,56,647
Tools and Plant	2,666	...	2,666	50,573	8,97,220	9,47,793	27,676	4,55,565	4,83,241	80,915	13,52,785	14,33,700
Profit and Loss	131	...	131	...	...	...	88	...	88	219	...	219
Fluctuations in Suspense Balances ...	...	...	...	1,89,856	1,04,745	2,94,601	94,937	69,711	1,64,648	2,84,793	1,74,456	4,59,249
Total ...	34,527	...	34,527	39,42,240	8,87,379	48,29,619	20,64,093	4,92,766	25,56,859	60,40,860	13,80,145	74,21,005
Deduct amount of receipts on Capital Account.	...	...	...	19,088	5,690	24,778	8,624	3,313	11,937	27,712	9,003	36,715
	34,527	...	34,527	39,23,152	8,81,689	48,04,841	20,55,469	4,89,453	25,44,922	60,13,148	13,71,142	73,84,290
Add on account of simple interest ...	19,085	1,553	20,638	2,62,658	2,05,685	4,68,343	...	...	...	2,81,743	2,07,238	4,88,981
Do. do. capitalized abatement of Land Revenue.	...	...	...	...	57,408	57,408	...	3,478	3,478	...	60,886	60,886
GRAND TOTAL ...	53,612	1,553	55,165	41,85,810	11,44,782	53,30,592	20,55,469	4,92,931	25,48,400	62,94,891	16,39,266	79,34,157
Swat River Canal.												
Works	402	...	402	357	...	357	...	...	...	759	...	759
Establishment	4,553	...	4,553	51,535	12,530	64,065	...	...	...	56,088	12,530	68,618
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	474	49	523	...	...	...	474	49	523
Fluctuations in Suspense Balances ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,955	...	4,955	52,366	12,579	64,945	...	...	...	57,321	12,579	69,900
Deduct amount of receipts on Capital Account.	...	...	...	8	54	62	...	...	...	8	54	62
	4,955	...	4,955	52,358	12,525	64,883	...	...	...	57,313	12,525	69,838
Add on account of simple interest ...	476	223	699	2,371	2,743	5,114	...	...	...	2,847	2,966	5,813
Do. do. capitalized abatement of Land Revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,431	223	5,654	54,729	15,268	69,997	...	...	...	60,160	15,491	75,651
Special Survey Derajat Canals.												
Works	3,225	3,170	6,395	1,324	— 1,324	...	...	...	...	4,549	1,846	6,395
Establishment	28,613	1,34,736	1,63,349	1,06,551	— 89,784	16,767	...	...	...	1,35,164	44,952	1,80,116
Tools and Plant	427	1,222	1,649	901	— 901	...	...	...	...	1,328	321	1,649
Fluctuations in Suspense Balances ...	...	16	16	911	— 911	...	...	...	...	911	— 895	16
Total ...	32,265	1,39,144	1,71,409	1,09,687	— 92,920	16,767	...	...	...	1,41,952	46,224	1,88,176
Deduct amount of receipts on Capital Account.	...	128	128	89	— 89	...	...	...	...	89	39	128
	32,265	1,39,016	1,71,281	1,09,598	— 92,831	16,767	...	...	...	1,41,863	46,185	1,88,048
Add on account of simple interest ...	6,342	12,241	18,583	4,573	— 4,573	...	...	...	...	10,915	7,668	18,583
Do. do. capitalized abatement of Land Revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	38,607	1,51,257	1,89,864	1,14,171	— 97,404	16,767	...	...	...	1,52,778	53,853	2,06,631

CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DETAIL OF MAIN HEADS OF OUTLAY—*concluded.*

	Ordinary.			Extraordinary.			Contributions.			Total.		
	Previous.	1873-74.	Total.	Previous.	1873-74.	Total.	Previous.	1873-74.	Total.	Previous.	1873-74.	Total.
Special Survey Lower Bari Doab Canal.												
Works	12,251	...	12,251	2,646	4,893	7,539	...	...	...	14,897	4,893	19,790
Repairs	172	...	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	...	172
Establishment	97,857	...	97,857	90,805	66,901	1,57,706	...	...	...	1,88 662	66,901	2,55,563
Tools and Plant	1,681	...	1,681	439	941	1,380	...	...	...	2,120	941	3,061
Fluctuations in Suspense Balances ...	...	...	...	1,431	— **1,235**	196	...	...	...	1,431	— **1,235**	196
Total ...	1,11,961	...	1,11,961	95,321	71,500	1,66,821	...	...	...	2,07,282	71,500	2,78,782
Deduct amount of receipts on Capital Account.	...	...	...	4	28	32	...	...	...	4	28	32
	1,11,961	...	1,11,961	95,317	71,478	1,66,789	...	...	...	2,07,278	71,472	2,78,750
Add on account of simple interest ...	15,184	5,039	20,223	4,425	6,198	10,623	...	...	...	19,609	11,237	30,846
Do. do. capitalized abatement of Land Revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,27,145	5,039	1,32,184	99,742	77,670	1,77,412	...	...	...	2,29,887	82,709	3,09,596
Madhopur Workshops.												
Works	2,31,902	21,996	2,53,898	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,31,902	21,996	2,53,898
Establishment	8,465	— **8,465**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,465	— **8,465**	...
Tools and Plant	4,88,266	— **70,388**	3,92,251	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,88,266	— **70,388**	3,92,251
	*— **25,627**									*— **25,627**		
Profit and Loss	2,32,107	**—2,32,107**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,32,107	**—2,32,107**	...
Fluctuations in Suspense Balances ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9,60,740	**—2,88,964**	6,46,149	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,60,740	**—2,88,964**	6,46,149
	— **25,627**									— **25,627**		
Deduct amount of receipts on Capital Account.	85,269	— **17,486**	67,783	...	—	...	...	...	...	85,269	— **17,486**	67,783
	8,75,471	**—2,71,478**	5,78,366	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.75,471	**—2,71,478**	5 78,366
	— **25,627**									— **25,627**		
Add on account of simple interest ...	2,41,912	— **1,70,177**	71,735	6,792	— **6,792**	...	...	...	...	2,48,704	**—1,76,969**	71,735
Do. do. capitalized abatement of Land Revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	10,91,756	**—4,41,655**	6,50,101	6,792	— **6,792**	...	...	...	...	10,98,548	**—4,48,447**	6,50,101

* *Vide* Accountant General's, Public Works Department, letter No. 69 I, dated 7th May 1874.

I. P. Westmorland, *Captain, R. E.,*
Controller, P. W. Accounts, Punjab.

WESTERN JAMNA CANAL CIRCLE.

WESTERN JAMNA CANAL.

REVENUE RETURN, 1873-74.—Form No. VII.

Statement of Areas of Crops Irrigated, and Estimated Value of Produce, during the Year 1873-74.

Names of Crops.	Karnal Division.							Hansi Division.							Delhi Division.							Whole Year.
	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Total value of produce.
Kharif, 1873.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	Rs.	Rs.
Class I—																						
Gardens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,373	235	2,608	...	...	Rs. 80 per acre.	2,08,640	2,08,640
Sugarcane	766	81	847	13 0 0	11,011	0 11 8	38,299	11,799	345	12,144	32 0 0	3,88,544	0 12 0	12,95,147	28,229	848	29,077	34 0 0	9,88,618	0 12 0	32,95,393	46,28,839
Total ...	766	81	847	...	11,011	...	38,299	11,799	345	12,144	...	3,88,544	...	12,95,147	30,602	1,083	31,685	...	9,88,618	...	35,04,033	48,37,479
Class II—																						
Cereals—Rice	9,817	56	9,873	14 0 0	1,38,250	0 16 0	3,45,625	20,947	7	20,954	23 0 0	4,81,965	0 12 0	16,06,550	12,989	2	12,991	25 0 0	3,24,775	0 25 0	5,19,640	24,71,815
Miscellaneous—Vegetables ...	25	52	77	80 0 0	6,160	0 20 0	12,320	100	111	211	80 0 0	16,880	2 0 0	8,440	384	46	430	...	...	Rs. 50 per acre.	21,450	42,210
Chillies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	220	329	80 0 0	26,320	0 24 0	43,867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,867
Singhara, Water-nuts ...	68	...	168	19 0 0	3,192	0 20 0	6,384	27	...	27	80 0 0	2,160	2 0 0	1,080	141	...	141	80 0 0	11,280	1 0 0	11,280	18,744
Melons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	17	32	80 0 0	2,560	2 0 0	1,280	23	14	37	80 0 0	2,960	1 0 0	2,960	4,240
Drugs—Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	8 0 0	24	0 8 0	120	25	3	28	10 0 0	280	0 8 0	1,400	1,520
Total ...	10,010	108	10,118	...	1,47,602	...	3,64,329	21,199	357	21,556	...	5,29,909	...	16,61,337	13,562	65	13,627	...	3,39,295	...	5,56,730	25,82,396
Class III—																						
Fibres—Cotton	511	643	1,154	6 0 0	6,924	0 2 12	1,00,713	41,404	1,439	42,843	4 0 0	1,71,372	0 3 0	22,84,960	10,403	406	10,809	3 0 0	32,430	0 3 0	4,32,400	28,18,073
Dyes—Indigo	1,272	54	1,326	0 4 0	133	Rs. 3 per seer.	15,960	10,312	94	10,406	0 5 3	1,349	0 0 8	1,07,920	426	7	433	7 0 0	3,031	Rs. 45 per md.	1,36,395	2,60,275
Oil-seeds—Toria	26	59	85	4 0 0	340	0 22 0	618	9	10	19	12 0 0	228	0 26 0	350	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	968
Fodders—Lucerne grass ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	49	143	40 0 0	5,680	2 20 0	2,272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,272
Total ...	1,809	756	2,565	...	7,397	...	1,17,291	51,819	1,592	53,411	...	1,78,629	...	23,95,502	10,829	413	11,242	...	35,461	...	5,68,795	30,81,588
Class IV—																						
Cereals—Maize	294	8	302	8 0 0	2,416	0 29 0	3,332	157	149	306	28 0 0	7,038	0 32 0	8,797	41	6	47	20 0 0	940	0 30 0	1,253	13,382
Jowar (great millet) ...	95	16	111	7 0 0	777	0 29 0	1,054	4,866	432	5,298	19 0 0	1,00,662	0 32 0	1,25,827	2,313	68	2,381	10 0 0	23,800	0 30 0	31,733	1,58,614
Mundwa	35	20	55	5 0 0	275	1 0 0	275	17	7	24	12 0 0	288	0 35 0	329	73	10	83	12 0 0	996	0 25 0	1,594	2,198
Bajra (Spiked millet) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	16	184	19 0 0	3,506	0 26 0	5,394	81	4	85	12 0 0	1,020	0 30 0	1,360	6,754
Kangni (Italian millet)..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	18 0 0	234	0 18 0	520	56	9	65	5 0 0	325	0 20 0	650	1,170
Gwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	596	31	627	12 0 0	7,524	0 38 0	7,920	67	3	70	22 0 0	1,540	0 26 0	2,369	10,289
Chena	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	19 0 0	19	0 31 0	24	9	1	10	12 0 0	120	0 20 0	240	264
Mixed grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	18 0 0	54	0 32 0	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Carried over ...	424	44	468	...	3,468	...	4,661	5,820	636	6,456	...	1,19,325	...	1,48,873	2,640	101	2,741	...	28,741	...	39,199	1,92,788
	12,585	945	13,530	...	1,66,010	...	5,19,919	84,817	2,294	87,111	...	10,97,082	...	53,51,986	54,993	1,561	56,554	...	13,63,374	...	46,29,558	1,05,01,463

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REVENUE RETURN, 1873-74,—Form No. VII.—*concluded.*

Names of Crops.	Karnal Division.							Hansi Division.							Delhi Division.							Whole Year.
	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Total value of produce.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	12,585	945	13,530	...	1,66,010	...	5,19,919	84,817	2,294	87,111	...	10,97,082	...	53,51,986	54,993	1,561	56,554	...	13,63,374	...	46,29,558	1,05,01,463
	424	44	468	...	3,468	...	4,661	5,820	636	6,456	...	1,19,325	...	1,48,878	2,940	101	2,741	...	28,741	...	39,199	1,92,738
Class IV—concluded.																						
Oil-seeds—Til	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	4	33	9 0 0	297	0 12 0	990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	990
Pulses—Mash, Oord ...	5	...	5	4 0 0	20	0 22 0	36	87	...	87	18 0 0	1,566	0 22 0	2,847	22	...	22	12 0 0	264	0 25 0	422	3,305
Mung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	18 0 0	36	0 32 0	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Mote	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	2	36	18 0 0	648	0 32 0	810	46	1	47	10 0 0	470	0 20 0	940	1,750
Lobia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	12 0 0	24	0 20 0	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Fibres—Hemp	50	...	50	5 0 0	250	0 10 0	1,000	132	12	144	12 0 0	1,728	0 8 0	8,640	20	2	22	5 0 0	110	0 10 0	440	10,080
Fodder—Country grass ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	37	60 0 0	2,220	5 0 0	444	444
Fallow lands	...	1,076	1,076	...	...	...	...	...	2,181	2,181	...	...	...	...	...	1,026	1,026	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	479	1,120	1,599	...	3,738	...	5,697	6,105	2,836	8,941	...	1,23,624	...	1,62,258	2,765	1,130	3,895	...	31,805	...	41,445	2,09,400
Total Kharif, 1873 ...	13,064	2,065	15,129	...	1,69,748	...	5,25,616	90,922	5,130	96,052	...	12,20,706	...	55,14,244	57,758	2,691	60,449	...	13,95,179	...	46,71,003	1,07,10,863
Rabbi, 1873-74.																						
Class I—																						
Sugarcane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	14	34 0 0	476	0 12 0	1,587	1,587
Gardens	127	33	160	...	...	Rs. 80 per acre.	12,880	795	187	982	...	...	Rs. 80 per acre.	78,720	39	2	41	...	...	Rs. 80 per acre.	3,360	94,960
Total ...	127	33	160	...	...	...	12,880	795	187	982	...	...	...	78,720	52	3	55	...	476	...	4,947	96,547
Class II—																						
Drugs—Tobacco	27	40	67	9 0 0	603	0 8 0	3,015	341	711	1,052	8 0 0	8,416	0 8 0	42,080	1	7	8	10 0 0	80	0 8 0	440	45,535
Poppy	5	2	7	2 0 0	14	0 8 0	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Spices—Ajwain, *Ptychotis* ...	16	...	16	4 0 0	64	0 8 0	320	118	53	171	5 0 0	855	0 9 0	3,800	84	1	85	6 0 0	510	0 8 0	2,550	6,670
Dhania, Coriander-seed....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	452	744	70 0 0	52,080	0 20 0	1,04,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,04,160
Hollown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16	70 0 0	1,120	0 13 0	3,116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,446
Chillies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	70 0 0	350	0 25 0	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	560
Saunfani-seed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5 0 0	5	0 10 0	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Vegetables—Singhara (water-nuts) ...	13	...	13	19 0 0	247	0 20 0	494	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	494
Carrots ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	91	161	80 0 0	12,880	2 0 0	6,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,410
Methi, *Trigonella* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	524	61	585	5 0 0	2,925	0 10 0	11,700	351	58	409	40 0 0	1,636	0 8 0	8,180	19,880
Melons ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	49	134	80 0 0	10,720	2 0 0	5,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,360
Onions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	116	209	80 0 0	16,720	3 0 0	5,573	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,530
Garlic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	70 0 0	350	0 20 0	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
Miscellaneous	44	26	70	80 0 0	5,600	0 20 0	11,200	60	74	134	80 0 0	10,560	2 0 0	5,280	21	42	263	...	...	Rs. 50 per acre.	13,050	29,530
Total ...	105	68	173	...	6,628	...	15,099	1,601	1,616	3,217	...	1,16,981	...	1,89,089	657	108	765	...	2,226	...	24,220	2,28,408
Class III—																						
Fodder—Oats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306	101	407	40 0 0	16,280	2 0 0	8,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,140
Lucerne grass ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	82	201	50 0 0	10,050	2 20 0	4,020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,020
Cereals—Wheat	4,525	1,950	6,475	16 0 0	1,03,600	0 19 8	2,12,513	52,786	5,085	57,871	8 0 0	4,62,976	0 22 8	8,23,068	20,008	2,001	22,009	20 0 0	4,40,120	0 22 0	8,00,218	18,35,799
Barley	1,231	256	1,487	19 0 0	28,234	0 30 0	37,645	2,942	781	3,723	9 0 0	3,507	0 32 8	41,239	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78,884
Gram	857	18	875	17 0 0	14,875	0 29 0	20,169	9,209	52	9,261	9 0 0	83,349	0 29 8	1,15,015	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,33,184
Chena	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	2	20	15 0 0	300	0 30 0	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Mixed grains—Barley and gram .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,403	49	1,452	9 0 0	13,068	0 31 0	16,865	4,744	106	4,850	20 0 0	97,000	0 27 0	1,43,704	1,60,569
Do. and Mussoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	...	112	9 0 0	1,008	0 20 0	1,344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,344
Wheat and gram..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,214	2	2,216	9 0 0	19,944	0 26 0	30,683	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,683
Oil seeds—Toria ...	2	...	2	7 0 0	14	0 22 0	25	10	4	14	12 0 0	168	0 20 0	638	12	1	13	8 0 0	104	0 15 0	277	638
Mustard ...	6	14	20	7 0 0	140	0 18 8	303	277	34	311	8 0 0	2,488	0 22 0	5,018	6	3	9	8 0 0	72	0 15 0	192	5,018
Linseed ...	29	...	29	4 0 0	116	0 12 0	387	...	...	...	...	...	...	387	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	387
Pulses—Masur ...	447	25	472	12 0 0	5,664	0 30 0	7,552	693	21	714	28 0 0	19,992	0 23 0	28,560	31	14	45	10 0 0	450	0 20 0	900	37,012
Peas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	30 0 0	390	0 20 0	780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	780
Dyes—Safflower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	1. 0 0	11	0 2 0	220	2	...	2	1 0 0	2	0 2 0	40	260
Vegetable—Methi, *Trigonella* ...	91	42	133	7 0 0	931	0 25 0	1,489	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,489
Total ...	7,188	2,305	9,493	...	1,53,574	...	2,80,083	70,113	6,213	76,326	...	6,33,531	...	10,73,193	24,803	2,125	26,928	...	5,37,748	...	9,45,331	22,98,647
Class IV—																						
Fodder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	386	77	463	60 0 0	27,660	3 0 0	9,220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,220
Country grass ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	42	60 0 0	2,460	5 0 0	492	492
Serabi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,973	7,973	...	...	...	...	...	7,261	7,261	...	...	...	...	...
Fallow lands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,085	1,085	...	...	...	...	...	341	341	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	386	9,135	9,521	...	27,660	...	9,220	42	7,602	7,644	...	2,460	...	492	9,712
Class V—																						
Fallow lands	4,811	42	4,853	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Rabbi, 1873-74 ...	12,231	2,448	14,679	...	1,60,102	...	3,08,062	72,895	17,151	90,046	...	7,78,172	...	13,50,222	25,554	9,838	35,392	...	5,42,910	...	9,74,990	26,33,274
Total Kharif, 1873 ...	13,064	2,065	15,129	...	1,69,748	...	5,25,616	90,922	5,130	96,052	...	12,20,706	...	55,14,244	57,758	2,691	60,449	...	13,95,179	...	46,71,003	1,07,10,863
GRAND TOTAL, 1873-74 ...	25,295	4,513	29,808	...	3,29,850	...	8,33,678	1,63,817	22,281	1,86,098	...	19,98,878	...	68,64,466	83,312	12,529	95,841	...	19,38,089	...	56,45,993	1,33,44,137
GRAND TOTAL, 1872-73 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,48,79,049

WESTERN JAMNA CANAL CIRCLE.

WESTERN JAMNA CANAL.

REVENUE RETURN, 1873-74.—Appendix A.

STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNT OF WATER-RATE ASSESSED IN CASH, REMISSIONS AND FREE GRANTS, AND FEES PAYABLE TO LAMBARDARS AND PATWARIS.

British Districts or Native States.	Canal Divisions and Civil Districts.	Number of villages cultivated.	Area irrigated in Acres.								Amount of Water-rate.										Remissions and Free Grants.		Net to be realized by Deputy Commrs.	Charges for Collection.			Water-advantage-rate.
			Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.		Class V.		Total.		Grand Total.						Area in acres.	Amount.		Fees payable to Lambardars.	Fees payable to Patwaris.	Total.	
			Tot.	Del.	Tot.	Del.	Tot.	Del.	Tot.	Del.	Tot.	Del.	Tot.	Del.													
	Kharif, 1873.																										
British State	Umballa District	69	493	30	2,393	18	104	2	317	81	...	...	3,307	129	3,436						2,738	8,675	2,062	...	5,654	5,654	
Ditto ...	Karnal do. ...	143	6,350	586	18,203	198	9,396	1,260	758	1,675	...	...	34,627	3,539	38,166						12	51	1,13,900	3,392	2,369	5,761	
Ditto ...	Delhi do. ...	194	21,980	786	10,509	82	4,248	178	2,208	683	...	...	34,552	1,641	40,093						4	...	1,57,961	3,159	4,702	7,861	
Ditto ...	Rohtak do. ...	102	12,640	127	4,097	6	18,887	111	2,193	934	...	...	38,926	1,177	40,103						4	...	1,57,957	3,545	3,645	7,190	
Ditto ...	Hissar do. ...	63	12	5	6,907	806	18,294	803	3,289	457	7	4	26,902	2,233	29,135						4	...	1,58,000	2,491	1,301	3,792	
Native State	Jhind do. ...	89	873	13	4,384	20	360	561	1,066	...	...	...	19,206	954	20,162						...	...	65,470	1,944	3,246	5,190	
Ditto ...	Bikaner do. ...	6	...	...	1	...	14	...	7	4	...	...	22	13	36						...	...	49,814	...	2,491	2,491	
	Total Kharif ...	646	43,167	1,509	44,771	330	54,457	2,761	9,346	5,096	...	...	1,61,744	9,686	1,71,430						2,754	8,626	6,17,486	16,376	9,287	25,663	
	Rabi, 1873-74.																										
British State	Umballa District	45	51	1	40	17	8,263	2	...	...	...	...	8,357	30	3,387						3,683	7,893	464	1,171	2,029	2,029	
Ditto ...	Karnal do. ...	144	240	46	699	216	16,723	5,071	5,696	4,188	623	4,188	55,716	7,453	58,714						2	2	58,714	1,768	1,301	3,069	
Ditto ...	Delhi do. ...	175	901	2	435	23	13,344	894	6,014	41	6,014	41	39,012	1,195	39,012						...	...	1,96,491	1,298	1,495	3,093	
Ditto ...	Rohtak do. ...	102	1,640	1	237	30	25,290	3,544	2,538	1,061	198	1,061	67,874	3,451	61,325						...	...	1,96,491	1,645	1,370	3,015	
Ditto ...	Hissar do. ...	89	1,640	136	859	1,306	18,884	607	1,337	2	172	24	60,824	9,400	60,824						...	...	1,96,491	2,330	2,330	4,660	
Native State	Jhind do. ...	96	1,640	136	859	1,306	18,884	607	1,337	2	172	24	43,868	2,695	43,868						...	...	1,96,491	2,330	2,330	4,660	
Ditto ...	Bikaner do. ...	6	...	...	...	...	46	22	...	...	...	...	145	119	264						...	...	1,96,491	...	...	...	
	Total Rabi ...	630	974	223	2,363	1,792	1,02,104	10,643	16,737	5,096	1,130	42	2,47,128	37,063	2,84,191						3,686	7,895	2,76,296	8,148	4,547	13,695	
	GRAND TOTAL	1,276	44,141	1,732	47,134	2,122	1,56,561	13,404	26,083	10,192	1,130	42	4,08,872	46,749	4,55,621						6,440	16,521	8,93,782	24,524	13,834	38,358	

WESTERN JAMNA CANAL.

DELHI AND GURGAON IRRIGATION WORKS.

REVENUE RETURN, 1873-74.—Form No. VII.

STATEMENT OF AREAS OF CROPS IRRIGATED, AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF PRODUCE, IN 1873-74.

Nature of Crop.	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Average rate in Bazár per rupee.	Total value of produce.
Kharif.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Rs.
Class II.—							
Miscellaneous—							
Water-nuts (Singhárá) ...	36·38	...	36·38	80 0 0	2,910 16 0	1 0 0	2,910
Class III.—							
Fibres—Cotton ...	2·78	...	2·78	3 0 0	8 14 0	0 3 0	112
Class IV.—							
Cereals—							
Spiked millet (Bájrá) ...	281·59	...	281·59	24 0 0	6,758 6 0	0 30 0	9,011
Large millet (Jowár) ...	244·94	...	244·94	24 0 0	5,878 22 0	0 30 0	7,838
Pulses—Mote ...	73·85	...	73·85	20 0 0	1,477 0 0	0 25 0	2,363
Arhar ...	6·53	...	6·53	10 0 0	65 13 0	0 20 0	131
Miscellaneous—							
Jowár	2·93	...	2·93	22 0 0	64 18 0	0 26 0	99
Fodder-Grass (country) ...	35·11	...	35·11	60 0 0	2,106 24 0	5 0 0	421
Total ...	644·95	...	644·95	...	16,350 3 0	...	19,863
Total Kharif ...	684·11	...	684·11	...	19,268 33 0	...	22,885
Rabi.							
Class II.—							
Miscellaneous—							
Vegetables	112·77	8·03	120·80	...	...	50/ per acre	6,040
Spices—Dhaniah ...	9·78	2·03	11·81	5 0 0	59 2 0	0 8 0	295
Ajwáin ...	2·33	...	2·33	12 0 0	27 38 0	0 10 0	112
Drugs—Tobacco ...	7·13	1·31	8·44	5 0 0	42 8 0	0 10 0	169
Total ...	132·01	11·37	143·38	...	129 8 0	...	6,616
Class III.—							
Cereals—							
Wheat	13,211·00	211·94	13,422·94	20 0 0	2,68,458 32 0	0 22 0	4,88,107
Gram	2,116·65	42·10	2,157·75	20 0 0	43,155 0 0	0 26 0	66,392
Oil-seeds—							
Sarú	4·14	...	4·14	15 0 0	62 4 0	0 10 0	248
Total ...	15,330·79	254·04	15,584·83	...	3,11,675 36 0	...	5,54,747
Class IV.—							
Oil-seeds—Tarmah ...	10·74	3·50	14·24	10 0 0	142 16 0	0 15 0	380
Pulses—Arhar ...	3·93	...	3·93	10 0 0	39 12 0	0 20 0	79
Fodder-Grass (country) ...	101·35	...	101·35	60 0 0	6,081 0 0	5 0 0	1,216
Fallow lands	1·45	...	1·45	...	...	...	...
Total ...	117·47	3·50	120·97	...	6,262 28 0	...	1,675
Total Rabi ...	15,580·27	268·91	15,849·18	...	3,18,067 32 0	...	5,63,038
GRAND TOTAL ...	16,264·38	268·91	16,533·29	...	3,37,336 25 0	...	5,85,923

UPPER BARI DOAB CIRCLE.

BARI DOAB CANAL.

REVENUE RETURN, 1873-74.—FORM No. VII.

STATEMENT OF ACRES OF CROPS IRRIGATED, AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF PRODUCE, FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

NATURE OF CROPS	1ST DIVISION BARI DOAB CANAL.		2ND DIVISION.		TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.	Produce per acre.	TOTAL ESTIMATED PRODUCE.	Average rate in Bázár per rupee.	TOTAL VALUE.
	Flow.	Lift.	Flow.	Lift.	Flow.	Lift.					
KHARIF, 1873-74.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Rs.
Class I.—											
Sugarcane	4,806	58	4,976	465	9,782	523	10,305	26 0 0	2,67,930 0 0	0 14 0	7,65,515
TOTAL ...	4,806	58	4,976	465	9,782	523	10,305	...	...	...	7,65,515
Class II.—											
Gardens	...	...	100	10	100	10	110	...	66 per acre.	...	7,260
Rice	9,868	1	22,659	354	32,527	355	32,882	23 0 0	7,26,286 0 0	0 32 0	9,07,857
TOTAL ...	9,868	1	22,759	364	32,627	365	32,992	...	...	...	9,15,117
Class III.—											
Orchards	51	...	821	58	872	58	930	...	66 per acre.	...	61,380
Fibres—Cotton	1,034	30	23,881	2,923	24,915	2,953	27,868	9 0 0	2,50,812 0 0	0 10 0	62,704
Hemp	...	...	122	14	122	14	136	3 0 0	408 0 0	0 9 0	1,613
Oil seeds—Til	...	...	234	48	234	48	282	2 0 0	484 0 0	0 13 0	1,258
Miscellaneous vegetables	...	...	956	337	956	337	1,293	...	36 per acre.	...	46,548
TOTAL ...	1,085	30	26,014	3,380	27,099	3,410	30,509	...	...	...	1,73,503
Class IV.—											
Jowár (great millet)	1,235	28	5,738	615	6,973	643	7,616	17 0 0	44,472 0 0	0 34 0	52,552
Kangni (Italian millet)	...	...	516	150	516	150	666	20 0 0	13,320 0 0	0 32 0	16,650
Maize (Indian corn)	...	...	9,451	1,871	9,451	1,871	11,322	28 0 0	3,17,016 0 0	0 32 0	3,96,270
Miscellaneous crops	...	...	6,547	138	6,547	138	6,685	15 0 0	1,00,275 0 0	0 32 0	1,25,344
Fallow lands	...	...	792	26	792	26	818	0/12/0 & 0/6/0 per acre		...	460
TOTAL ...	1,235	28	23,044	2,800	24,279	2,828	27,107	...	...	...	5,91,276
TOTAL KHARIF, 1873-74 ...	16,994	117	76,793	7,009	93,787	7,126	1,00,913	...	...	...	24,45,411

RABBI, 1873-74.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Rs.
Class I.—											
Sugarcane	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	26 0 0	26 0 0	0 14 0	75
TOTAL ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	75
Class II.—											
Gardens	65	1	104	...	169	1	170	...	66 per acre.	...	11,154
Rice	...	...	50	29	50	29	79	...	...	0 32 0	57
TOTAL ...	65	1	154	29	219	30	249	...	...	...	11,211
Class III.—											
Orchards	...	...	807	57	807	57	864	...	66 per acre.	...	57,024
Wheat	3,514	62	76,919	14,236	80,433	14,298	94,731	20 0 0	18 94,620 0 0	0 27 0	7,01,727
Barley	2,501	...	1,639	168	4,140	168	4,308	14 0 0	60,312 0 0	1 0 0	60,312
Oil seeds—Linseed	...	...	4	...	4	...	4	1 20 0	6 0 0	0 18 0	13
Saru, *Sinapis Juncea*	...	...	443	188	443	188	631	5 0 0	3,155 0 0	0 23 0	5,461
Dyes—Safflower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and spices—Poppies	...	...	568	105	568	105	673	3 0 0	2,019 0 0	0 4 0	20,190
Tobacco	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	35 0 0	140 0 0	0 10 0	560
Tukhmbalanga	...	...	2,819	255	2,819	255	3,074	15 0 0	46 110 0 0	0 30 0	1,537
Miscellaneous vegetables	...	...	539	221	539	221	760	...	36 per acre.	...	27,396
TOTAL ...	6,015	62	83,738	15,234	89,753	15,296	1,05,049	...	...	...	8,74,220
Class IV.—											
Gram	4,824	2	4,387	53	9,211	55	9,266	18 0 0	1,66,788 0 0	0 35 0	1,90,615
Massúr	...	...	380	7	380	7	387	5 0 0	1,935 0 0	0 32 0	1,419
Fodder—Singi (*Medicago*)	...	...	13,322	666	13,322	666	13,988	...	14 per acre.	...	1,95,832
Fallow lands	...	...	22	...	22	...	22	0/12/0 & 0/6/0 per acre.		...	12
Miscellaneous crops	...	...	2,180	91	2,180	91	2,271	15 0 0	34,080 0 0	0 32 0	42,663
TOTAL ...	4,824	2	20,291	817	25,115	819	25,934	...	...	...	4,30,541
TOTAL RABBI, 1873-74 ...	10,904	65	1,04,184	16,080	1,15,088	16,145	1,31,233	...	...	...	13,16,047
GRAND TOTAL BOTH CROPS ...	27,898	182	1,80,977	23,089	2,08,875	23,271	2,32,146	...	...	...	37,61,458

UPPER BARI DOAB CIRCLE.

BARI DOAB CANAL.

REVENUE RETURN, 1873-74.—Appendix B.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AREA IRRIGATED IN EACH CIVIL DISTRICT AND NATIVE STATE, COMPARED IN EACH CANAL DIVISION WITH THE AMOUNT OF WATER-RATE ASSESSED IN CASH, REMISSIONS AND FREE GRANTS, FEES PAYABLE TO LAMBARDARS AND PATWARIS, AND WATER-ADVANTAGE RATE.

Canal Districts and Native States.	Districts.	Nature of Crops and Canal Divisions.	Number of villages.	Area irrigated in acres. Class I. Flow.	Class I. Lift.	Class II. Flow.	Class II. Lift.	Class III. Flow.	Class III. Lift.	Class IV. Flow.	Class IV. Lift.	Total. Flow.	Total. Lift.	Water-rate. (Grand Total.)	Remissions and Free Grants. Area.	Remissions and Free Grants. Amount.	Net amount to be realized.	Fees on collection. Fees to Lambardars.	Fees on collection. Fees to Patwaris.	Fees on collection. Total.	Water-advantage rate.
		KHARIF, 1873-74.																			
	Gurdaspur	1st Division B. D. C.	273	4,866	58	9,866	1	1,066	30	1,235	26	16,994	117	17,111	47	236	80,234	2,409	1,603	4,012	19,509
	"	2nd ditto	55	240	13	1,546	1	6,015	12	4,324	10	10,404	56	10,460	6	...	6,237	279	174	453	2,350
		Total	328	5,106	71	11,412	2	7,100	42	5,559	36	27,398	173	27,571	53	236	86,471	2,688	1,777	4,465	21,859
	Amritsar	2nd Division B. D. C.	377	3,281	234	14,460	122	8,384	675	9,677	610	35,782	1,611	37,423	34	91	1,25,673	3,592	2,223	5,815	29,603
	Lahore	Ditto ditto	291	1,456	218	6,751	241	17,657	2,903	12,927	2,180	38,690	5,332	44,022	47	...	1,12,713	3,214	1,607	4,821	33,004
		TOTAL KHARIF	996	9,792	623	32,627	365	33,141	3,620	28,163	2,826	1,03,870	7,116	1,10,986	134	327	2,29,358	9,494	6,580	15,074	83,291
		RABBI, 1873-74.																			
	Gurdaspur	1st Division B. D. C.	244	...	...	65	1	6,015	62	4,324	2	10,404	65	10,469	40	101	21,925	657	424	1,081	9,835
	"	2nd ditto	58	...	...	8	13	1,667	133	779	25	2,454	171	2,625	...	...	5,991	151	82	233	2,196
		Total	302	...	...	73	14	7,682	195	5,103	27	12,858	236	13,094	40	101	26,916	808	506	1,314	12,031
	Amritsar	2nd Division B. D. C.	380	1	...	113	10	42,176	3,494	13,066	369	55,376	3,873	59,249	50	129	1,30,138	3,702	2,347	6,049	43,406
	Lahore	Ditto ditto	280	...	...	33	6	39,895	11,607	6,428	423	46,351	12,036	58,387	...	...	1,26,975	3,607	2,299	5,906	40,670
		TOTAL RABBI	962	1	...	219	30	89,753	15,306	25,115	819	1,15,088	16,145	1,31,233	130	230	2,83,920	7,997	5,152	13,149	96,107
		GRAND TOTAL	1,958	9,793	623	32,846	395	1,16,894	18,706	53,278	3,645	2,19,958	23,271	2,43,229	264	557	6,12,287	17,491	10,682	28,173	1,79,398
		1ST DIVISION BARI DOAB CANAL.																			
		Kharif, 1873-74	273	4,866	58	9,866	1	1,066	30	1,235	26	16,994	117	17,111	47	236	80,234	2,409	1,603	4,012	19,509
		Rabbi, 1873-74	55	240	13	1,546	1	6,015	12	4,324	10	10,404	56	10,460	6	...	6,237	279	174	453	2,350
		TOTAL	328	5,106	71	11,412	2	7,100	42	5,559	36	27,398	173	27,571	53	236	86,471	2,688	1,777	4,465	21,859
		2ND DIVISION BARI DOAB CANAL.																			
		Kharif, 1873-74	723	4,866	58	9,866	1	26,014	3,330	53,044	2,600	78,793	7,009	83,802	34	91	2,48,124	7,085	3,927	11,012	63,772
		Rabbi, 1873-74	718	...	...	65	1	83,738	15,294	30,291	817	1,04,184	16,080	1,20,264	96	139	2,62,703	7,380	4,728	12,088	86,272
		TOTAL	1,441	4,977	465	22,913	363	1,10,752	18,614	83,335	3,617	1,90,977	23,089	2,04,066	130	230	5,10,827	14,445	8,655	23,100	1,50,044
		GRAND TOTAL	1,958	9,793	523	32,846	395	1,16,982	18,706	83,304	3,647	2,08,975	23,271	2,32,146	264	557	6,12,287	17,491	10,682	28,173	1,79,388
										53,141											
										10,506											

Khariff Rs. 2,350 174 — 2,524
Rabbi Rs. 2,510 108 — 2,618
For Lahore City Rajbaha Miscellaneous water-gate 3,674

UPPER BARI DOAB CIRCLE.

LOWER SATLAJ AND CHINAB INUNDATION CANALS.

REVENUE RETURN, 1873-74.—Form No. VII.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF CROPS IRRIGATED, WITH ESTIMATED VALUE OF PRODUCE, DURING 1873-74.

Nature of Crops.	Area irrigated. Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Estimated produce.	Average rate in bazár per rupee.	Total value of produce.
	Area in acres.			M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	
KHARIF CROP.							
Class I.—							
Sugarcane	2,911	212	3,123	16 0 0	49,976 0 0	0 10 3	19,598
Class II.—							
Rice	6,242	105	6,347	10 0 0	63,176 0 0	0 32 6	79,945
Gardens	346	364	710	Rs. 200 per acre.		...	1,42,081
TOTAL ...	6,588	469	7,057	...	...	...	2,22,026
Class III.—							
Cotton	14,828	6,851	21,682	2 0 0	43,364 0 0	0 9 8	1,82,546
Hemp	2	14	16	5 0 0	80 0 0	0 10 0	320
Dyes, Drugs, and Spices { Indigo ...	25,785	1,856	27,641	0 12 0	8,292 0 0	Rs. 70 per md.	5,80,440
{ Chillies ...	2	4	6	6 0 0	36 0 0	0 5 0	288
Oil seeds—Till	4,411	1,281	5,692	6 0 0	34,152 0 0	0 11 0	1,26,950
Vegetables	14	69	83	Rs. 34 per acre.		...	2,822
TOTAL ...	45,042	10,078	55,120	...	...	...	8,93,386
Class IV.—							
Jowar	22,211	12,038	34,249	6 0 0	2,05,500 0 0	0 27 0	3,06,712
Bajra	4,256	2,696	6,952	5 0 0	34,760 0 0	0 25 0	55,789
Kangni	22	26	48	5 0 0	240 0 0	0 26 0	367
Maize	23	70	93	10 0 0	930 0 0	0 22 8	1,650
Miscellaneous	1,541	345	1,886	About Rs. 7 per acre.		...	14,011
TOTAL ...	28,053	15,175	43,228	...	...	...	3,78,529
TOTAL KHARIF ...	82,594	25,934	1,08,528	...	...	...	15,13,519
RABBI CROP.							
Class III.—							
Wheat	50,397	12,991	63,388	9 0 0	5,70,492 0 0	0 21 0	10,78,437
Barley	595	298	893	9 0 0	8,037 0 0	0 26 8	1,216
Dyes, Drugs and Spices { Tobacco ...	70	57	127	8 0 0	1,016 0 0	0 14 12	2,140
{ Poppies ...	3	3	6	6 0 0	36 0 0	0 1 4	1,142
Mustard	145	13	158	5 0 0	790 0 0	0 14 12	2,139
Turnips	11,567	3,465	15,032	Rs. 25 per acre.		...	3,75,800
Vegetables	10	24	34	„ 90 „ „		...	2,380
Carrots	6	4	10	„ 30 „ „		...	300
TOTAL ...	62,793	16,855	79,648	...	...	...	14,63,554
Class IV.—							
Gram	2,407	246	2,653	6 0 0	15,918 0 0	0 22 0	28,895
Miscellaneous	3,714	842	4,556	About Rs. 9 per acre.		...	43,273
Fallow lands	1,590	89	1,679	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	7,711	1,177	8,888	...	...	...	72,168
TOTAL RABBI ...	70,504	18,032	88,536	...	...	...	15,35,722
GRAND TOTAL, BOTH CROPS	1,53,098	43,966	1,97,064	...	...	...	30,49,241

DERAJAT CIRCLE.

INDUS INUNDATION CANALS.

REVENUE RETURN, 1873-74.—Form No. VII.

STATEMENT OF AREAS OF CROPS IRRIGATED, AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF PRODUCE, DURING THE YEAR 1873-74.

NATURE OF CROP.	AREA IRRIGATED. Flow.	AREA IRRIGATED. Lift.	TOTAL.	Produce per acre.	TOTAL PRODUCE.	Average rate per rupee.	TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCE.	REMARKS.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. A. P.	
KHARIF.								
Class I.—								
Sugarcane	16·95	.....	16·95	80 0 0	1,356 0 0	2 0 0	678 0 0	
Class II.—								
Gardens	342·82	18·25	361·07	30 0 0	10,832 4 0	0 20 0	21,664 3 2	
Cereals—Rice	8,344·98	5·57	8,350·55	12 0 0	1,00,266 24 0	0 11 0	3,64,387 10 2	
TOTAL ...	8,687·80	23·82	8,711·62	...	.....	...	3,86,051 13 4	
Class III.—								
Fibres—Cotton	25,646·89	2,198·64	27,845·53	2 0 0	55,691 2 6	0 2 4	9,90,063 4 5	
Dyes—Indigo	18,897·15	111·94	19,009·09	0 20 0	9,504 21 12	0 12 0	5,06,909 0 0	
„ Mehndi	15·16	.....	15·16	1 0 0	15 6 6	0 7 0	86 10 0	
Drugs and Spices—(Chillies)	29·07	4·67	33·74	4 0 0	134 38 6	0 4 0	1,349 9 6	
Oil seed—(*Til, Sesamum*)	1,293·13	105·84	1,398·97	5 0 0	6,994 34 0	0 9 0	31,069 3 7	
Miscellaneous—Vegetables	317·94	68·41	386·35	30 0 0	11,590 20 0	0 35 0	13,246 4 6	
TOTAL ...	46,199·34	2,489·50	48,688·84	...	.....	...	15,42,754 0 0	
Class IV—								
Cereals—Jowár (great millet)	28,455·12	6,239·07	34,694·19	10 0 0	3,46,941 36 0	0 28 0	4,95,631 4 6	
Bájrá (spiked do.)	11,958·64	1,695·09	13,653·73	10 0 0	1,36,537 12 0	0 22 0	2,48,249 10 2	
Sawánk	358·63	47·75	406·38	10 0 0	4,063 32 0	0 20 0	8,127 9 7	
China	172·92	127·19	300·11	5 0 0	1,500 22 0	0 12 0	5,001 13 4	
Pulses—Moth	147·97	3·52	151·49	6 0 0	908 37 9	0 20 0	1,817 14 0	
Mung	141·02	1·98	143·00	6 0 0	858 0 0	0 17 0	2,018 13 2	
Grass	7,859·83	145·21	8,005·04	100 0 0	8,00,504 0 0	2 20 0	3,20,201 9 7	
Waste	663·62	154·65	818·27	...	.....	...	.....	
TOTAL ...	49,757·75	8,414·46	58,172·21	...	.....	...	10,81,048 10 4	
TOTAL KHARIF ...	1,04,661·84	10,927·78	1,15,589·62	...	.....	...	30,10,532 7 8	
RABBI.								
Class III—								
Cereals—Wheat	41,088·22	1,549·67	42,637·89	16 0 0	6,82,206 9 9	0 15 0	18,19,216 10 2	
Oil-seed, Sarson (*Sinapis Campestris*)	2,444·65	0·13	2,444·78	8 0 0	19,558 9 9	0 15 0	52,155 4 10	
Dyes, Drugs and Spices—Poppies	0·64	19·11	19·75	5 0 0	98 30 0	0 1 4	316 0 0	
Tobacco	1,006·90	70·51	1,077·41	10 0 0	10,774 4 0	0 4 0	1,07,741 0 0	
Miscellaneous—Vegetables	343·01	83·54	426·55	50 0 0	21,327 20 0	1 0 0	21,327 8 0	
TOTAL ...	44,883·42	1,722·96	46,606·38	...	.....	...	20,00,756 7 0	
Class IV—								
Pulses—Gram	330·78	...	330·78	20 0 0	6,615 24 0	0 22 0	12,028 5 9	
Mutter (Peas)	493·38	...	493·38	20 0 0	9,867 24 0	0 27 0	14,618 10 8	
TOTAL ...	824·16	...	824·16	...	.....	...	26,647 0 5	
TOTAL RABBI ...	45,707·58	1,722·96	47,430·54	...	.....	...	20,27,403 7 5	
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,50,369·42	12,650·74	1,63,020·16	...	.....	...	50,37,935 15 1	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[RAILWAYS.]

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS DURING THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1874.

No. I.

GENERAL RESULTS.

Railways.	Mean Mileage open.	Train Mileage.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	858	957,623	29,48,829	19,77,273	9,71,556
South Indian	186	162,852	5,05,197	2,97,371	2,07,826
Great Indian Peninsula	1,266½	1,644,380	74,98,045	50,98,305	23,99,740
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	428¼	422,188	20,06,793	14,34,581	5,72,212
East Indian, Main Line	1,280	2,871,860	1,34,88,322	53,70,888	81,17,484
„ Jubbulpore Line	223½	218,278	8,49,369	4,80,937	3,68,432
Eastern Bengal	158½	276,653	19,37,299	9,95,119	9,42,180
Oudh and Rohilkhund	510	310,714	10,51,286	7,27,483	3,23,803
Punjab and Delhi	553¾	554,007	29,47,150	21,41,755*a*	8,05,395
Sindh	105¼	75,740			
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	28	18,380	43,654	36,512	7,142
Nulhatee (State)	27¼	16,647	38,086	30,337	7,749
Rajpootana, Delhi District (State)	90	60,287	1,51,659	1,21,889	29,770
„ Agra „ „	128	75,456	2,57,096	1,83,889	73,207
Khamgaon *b* „	...	...	...	...	...
Oomraotee *b* „	...	...	...	...	...
Holkar „	37	22,771	72,796	55,123	17,673
Wurdah Valley *c* „	18	836	3,872	10,219	—6,347
Nizam's *b* „	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	5,928	7,688,622	3,37,99,453	1,89,61,631	1,48,37,822

a.—Exclusive of rain damage repairs amounting to Rs. 80,589-13-4 for the half-year.

b.—Accounts not received.

c.—The line was open for public traffic from 21st November to 31st December 1874.

No. II.

SUMMARY OF EARNINGS.

Railways.	Coaching.	Goods.	Electric Telegraph.	Steam Boat.	Sundries.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	11,99,779	16,37,263	11,669	...	1,00,118	29,48,829
South Indian	2,83,751	2,08,065	3,155	...	10,226	5,05,197
Great Indian Peninsula	22,01,269	51,52,891	16,224	...	1,27,661	74,98,045
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	10,11,602	9,36,543	11,518	...	47,130	20,06,793
East Indian, Main Line	39,51,704	91,09,986	25,143	76,827	3,24,662	1,34,88,322
„ Jubbulpore Line	3,43,104	4,34,950	1,577	...	69,738	8,49,369
Eastern Bengal	5,10,360	11,37,242	2,838	2,23,185	63,674	19,37,299
Oudh and Rohilkhund	5,74,989	4,59,772	2,705	...	13,820	10,51,286
Punjab and Delhi	9,89,858	11,36,646	5,443	3,44,731	1,11,946	29,47,150
Sindh	61,093	2,87,628			9,805	
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	26,041	10,709	128	...	6,776	43,654
Nulhatee (State)	22,436	15,036	583	...	31	38,086
Rajpootana, Delhi District (State)	59,913	70,488	572	...	20,686	1,51,659
„ Agra „ „	89,164	1,59,107	1,804	...	7,021	2,57,096
Khamgaon *a* „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oomraotee *a* „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holkar „	24,688	44,156	357	...	3,595	72,796
Wurdah Valley „	817	2,685	...	...	370	3,872
Nizam's *a* „	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,13,50,568	2,08,03,167	83,716	6,44,743	9,17,259	3,37,99,453

a.—Accounts not received.

No. III.

DETAIL OF COACHING TRAFFIC.

Railways.	Passengers. First Class. Mileage fare.	First Class. Number.	First Class. Receipts.	Second Class. Mileage fare.	Second Class. Number.	Second Class. Receipts.	Third Class. Mileage fare.	Third Class. Number.	Third Class. Receipts.	Total. Number.	Total. Receipts.	Season Tickets. Number.	Season Tickets. Receipts.	Miscellaneous comprising parcels, luggage, &c.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Pies.		Rs.	Pies.		Rs.	Pies.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras ...	15·00	6,845	60,368	6·50	25,014	55,895	3·50	1,078,700	1,05,898	1,402,588	10,92,366	96	1,515	1,05,898	11,99,779	...	11,99,779
South Indian ...	12·00	1,265	4,040	5·00	7,430	7,293	...	167,405	11,114	778,032	2,72,612*a*	1	25	11,114	2,83,751	...	2,83,751
Great Indian Peninsula ...	18·00	14,946	1,96,225	9·0	60,525	2,66,538	...	192,595	2,82,457	1,536,709	19,13,792	47,080*g*	5,020	2,82,457	22,01,269	...	22,01,269
Bombay, Baroda and C. India ...	15·00	9,743	25,761	7·0	76,191	56,882	...	...	70,846	1,834,286	9,23,765	2,364	17,001	70,846	10,11,612	10*c*	10,11,602
East Indian, Main Line ...	18·00	21,475	2,12,843	9·0	44,933	1,66,831	4·5	1,866,595	4,23,646	2,845,575	35,08,375	4,651	19,926	4,23,646	39,51,947	243*c*	39,51,704
„ Jubbulpore Line ...	18·00	1,533	26,322	9·0	2,609	20,354	4·5	165,454	18,483	111,005	2,68,837	...	...	74,267	3,43,104	...	3,43,104
Eastern Bengal ...	12·00	15,790	20,957	6·0	27,569	18,483	4·5	165,454	53,093	745,871	4,48,917	1,296	8,350	53,093	5,10,360	...	5,10,360
Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	...	...	...	9·0	9,076*c*	26,555*c*	...	...	46,107	1,026,396	5,28,882	...	...	46,107	5,74,989	...	5,74,989
Punjab and Delhi ...	18·00	7,006	52,485	9·0	14,843	50,185	4·5	9,272	1,27,096	1,038,477	8,62,762	...	...	1,27,096	9,89,858	...	9,89,858
Sindh ...	14·40	871	5,212	7·25	1,478	3,776	...	...	8,057	53,036	53,036	...	...	8,057	61,093	...	61,093
Calcutta and South-Eastern(State) ...	28·00	...	...	9·0	1,597*c*	962*c*	...	...	665	25,376	25,376	...	...	665	26,041	...	26,041
Nulhatee (State) ...	10·51*d*	295	1,010	14·0	340	652	7·0	1,823	3,792	202,727	30,906	...	...	3,792	22,436	...	22,436
Rajpootana, Delhi District (State) ...	10·98*d*	632	1,025	5·26*d*	1,222	1,048	2·05*d*	29,710	2,826	15,227	18,644	...	63	2,826	59,913	...	59,913
„ Agra „ ...	...	473	2,018	6·43*d*	1,513	3,053	...	...	6,040	43,676	57,024	2	60	6,040	89,164	...	89,164
Khamgaon (State) *f* „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	246,929	246,929	2	...	...	...	...	...
Oomraotee *f* „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129,588	83,064	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holkar „ ...	12·00*e*	419	901	4·50*e*	1,523	1,072	...	...	2,680	54,317	20,035	56,259	22,008	2,680	24,688	...	24,688
Wurdah Valley (State) ...	18·00	60	88	9·00	101	79	4·00	262	82	1,892	464	2,315	735	82	817	...	817
Nizam's *f* „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...		81,373	6,09,255	...	275,964	6,79,598	...	1,647,098	12,18,666	10,018,467	71,45,358	12,022,902	1,00,80,195	55,492	51,960	12,18,666	1,13,50,821	253	1,13,50,568

a.—Includes Rs. 382 derived from the conveyance of Troops by Special Trains.
b.—Irrecoverable outstandings.
c.—Called "Upper Class" and "Lower Class;" but as the fares charged nearly correspond with those charged for 2nd and 4th Classes, they are exhibited under these heads.
d.—Average mileage fare.
e.—Average fare per mile on 40 miles.
f.—Accounts not received.
g.—Equivalents of season tickets.

No. IV.

DETAIL OF GOODS TRAFFIC.

Railways.	Railway Materials for Construction. Receipts.	Railway Materials for Construction. Ton-miles.	Minerals. Receipts.	Minerals. Ton-miles.	Miscellaneous. Receipts.	Miscellaneous. Ton-miles.	Total. Receipts.	Total. Ton-miles.	Deductions.	Net Total. Receipts.	Net Total. Ton-miles.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Madras ...	42,350	181,129	6,030	...	11,708	29,321,213	16,37,263	...	...	16,37,263	...
South Indian ...	163	589,109	19,239	...	905	3,365,982	2,08,065	...	...	2,08,065	...
Great Indian Peninsula ...	97,152	436,531	19,281	...	2,01,901*a*	68,553,981	51,52,891	...	...	51,52,891	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	22,208	234,396	9,767	160,498	48,156*b*	12,726,229	9,36,543	...	55*c*	9,36,543	...
East Indian, Main Line ...	3,80,693	563,499	11,764	40,174,344	21,041	151,964,919	91,11,061	...	1,075*c*	91,00,986	...
„ Jubbulpore Line ...	8,797	3,897	114	309,496	292	8,490,029	4,34,950	...	...	4,34,950	...
Eastern Bengal ...	4,729	36,100	1,053	369,794	3,162	17,508,887	11,37,242	...	...	11,37,242	...
Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	17,562	603,839	17,972	24,751	1,952	7,795,498	4,59,772	...	...	4,59,772	...
Punjab and Delhi ...	77,208	...	...	1,650,324	3,105	19,064,184	11,36,646	...	...	11,36,646	...
Sindh ...	22,553	...	...	...	918	4,474,561	2,87,628	...	...	2,87,628	...
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) ...	...	...	...	...	323	292,024	10,709	...	...	10,709	...
Nulhatee (State) ...	2	...	...	79,319	4,754	132,965	15,036	...	...	15,036	...
Rajpootana, Delhi District (State) ...	2	258,273	12,000	...	157	768,224	70,488	...	...	70,488	...
„ Agra „ ...	4	449,436	16,129	...	187	1,891,706	1,59,107	...	...	1,59,107	...
Khamgaon (State) *d* „ ...	...	...	...	...	328	1,42,650	...	...	...	...	...
Oomraotee *d* „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holkar „ ...	2,091	33,300	1,272	...	143	441,214	44,156	...	...	44,156	...
Wurdah Valley (State) ...	...	...	...	...	2	48,751	2,685	...	...	2,685	...
Nizam's *d* „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	6,75,510	3,389,569	1,14,621	42,768,526	13,33,829	326,860,337	2,94,280	...	1,130	2,08,04,297	2,08,03,167

a.—Of this amount, Rs. 1,57,416 were for charges incurred on account of haulage charges between Dadur Junction and Jubbulpore, and Rs. 1,54,417 were realized from the carriage of sheep, &c.
b.—Of this amount, Rs. 47,265 were realized from the carriage of cattle and sheep, &c. | *c*.—Irrecoverable outstandings. | *d*.—Accounts not received.

No. V.

DETAIL OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE, MILITARY STORES, AND MISCELLANEOUS TRAFFIC.

Railways.	General Merchandise. Ton-miles.	General Merchandise. Receipts.	Military Stores. Ton-miles.	Military Stores. Receipts.	Miscellaneous. Ton-miles.	Miscellaneous. Receipts.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Madras ...	...	15,77,175	...	525,172	...	16,37,263
South Indian ...	...	1,87,758	...	1,283	...	2,08,065
Great Indian Peninsula ...	...	48,34,657	...	1,012,692	...	51,52,891
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	...	8,52,087	...	276,040	...	9,36,543
East Indian, Main Line ...	...	74,54,847	...	4,971,874	...	91,00,986
„ Jubbulpore Line ...	...	4,17,072	...	105,587	...	4,34,950
Eastern Bengal ...	...	11,10,953	...	64,867	...	11,37,242
Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	...	4,21,550	...	218,660	...	4,59,772
Punjab and Delhi ...	...	10,01,110	...	882,198	...	11,36,646
Sindh ...	...	2,64,157	...	289,498	...	2,87,628
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) ...	...	10,386	...	...	...	10,709
Nulhatee (State) ...	...	10,123	...	2	...	15,036
Rajpootana, Delhi District (State) ...	...	58,299	...	14	...	70,488
„ Agra „ ...	...	1,42,650	...	...	...	1,59,107
Khamgaon (State) *d* „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oomraotee *d* „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holkar „ ...	...	40,650	...	26,640	...	44,156
Wurdah Valley (State) ...	...	2,683	...	...	...	2,685
Nizam's *d* „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	326,860,337	1,83,86,057	...	8,344,387	...	2,08,04,297

a.—Of this amount, Rs. 1,57,416 were for charges incurred on account of haulage charges between Dadur Junction and Jubbulpore, and Rs. 1,54,417 were realized from the carriage of sheep, &c.
b.—Of this amount, Rs. 47,265 were realized from the carriage of cattle and sheep, &c. | *c*.—Irrecoverable outstandings. | *d*.—Accounts not received.

No. V.
SUMMARY OF EXPENSES.

Railways.	Maintenance of Way, Works and Stations.	Locomotive Expenses.	Carriage and Wagon Expenses.	Traffic Expenses.	General Charges.	Steam Boat Service.	Special and Miscellaneous Expenses.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	6,30,366	6,64,179	1,51,398	3,03,395	1,91,037	...	36,898*	19,77,273
South Indian	61,034	1,36,733	26,405	45,094	27,263	...	812	2,97,371
Great Indian Peninsula	9,50,362 *a*	18,71,539	7,26,481	8,90,000	4,83,777	..	1,76,146 *b*	50,98,305
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	3,16,763	4,52,609	1,50,384	2,55,200	2,31,961	..	27,664	14,34,581
East Indian, Main Line	10,78,286	15,72,966	5,22,068	13,47,191	7,04,087	43,317	1,02,923	53,70,838
„ Jubbulpore Line	1,02,251	1,78,413	49,963	77,936	62,873	...	9,501	4,80,937
Eastern Bengal	1,87,682	1,88,367	85,864	2,17,451	1,30,688	1,38,443	46,624 *c*	9,95,119
Oudh and Rohilkhund	1,97,012	2,01,671	49,169	1,54,240	1,19,638	...	5,753	7,27,483
Punjab and Delhi	2,76,882	5,10,532	1,17,651	2,49,013	2,61,637	3,93,639	45,082 *d*	21,41,755
Sindh	1,02,922	1,22,744	19,608	42,045				
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	7,146	17,226	1,385	5,232	5,219	...	304	36,512
Nulhatee (State)	8,209	9,652	2,869	5,510	3,966	...	131	30,337
Rajpootana, Delhi District (State)	31,061	48,522	5,443	21,562	15,301	...	...	1,21,889
„ Agra „ „	66,792	51,459	4,125	28,807	32,706	...	...	1,83,889
Khamgaon (State) *e*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oomraotee „ *e*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holkar „	11,187	16,854	4,093	14,477	8,462	...	50	55,123
Wurdah Valley (State)	3,810	1,870	2,595	1,678	566	...	...	10,219
Nizam's (State) *e*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	40,31,765	60,45,036	19,19,501	36,58,831	22,79,181	5,75,399	4,51,918	1,89,61,631

* Exclusive of Rs. 2,695 charged to Fire Insurance Fund.

a.—The actual expenditure under this head was Rs. 13,54,779, as a sum of Rs. 3,02,606 was charged to "Permanent Way Materials Renewal Fund," and Rs. 1,01,811 to "Extraordinary Casualties to Works Fund," *vide* Statement No. VI. | *b*.—This is exclusive of Rs. 2,865 charged to Fire Insurance Fund. | *c*.—Includes a contribution to the "Flotilla Reserve Fund" | *d*.—Exclusive of Rs. 155 charged to Fire Insurance Fund. | *e*—Accounts not received.

No. VI.
DETAILS OF EXPENSES FOR MAINTENANCE OF WAY, WORKS, AND STATIONS.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Maintenance and Renewal of Permanent Way and Works.	Other Items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	1,19,302	4,99,062	12,002	6,30,366	...	6,30,366
South Indian	11,729	49,108	343	61,180	146 *a*	61,034
Great Indian Peninsula	2,45,370	10,49,236	60,173 *b*	13,54,779	4,04,417 *c*	9,50,362
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	87,117	2,18,241	11,405	3,16,763	...	3,16,763
East Indian, Main Line	2,38,817	9,23,411	40,418	12,02,646	1,24,360 *d*	10,78,286
„ Jubbulpore Line	35,598	61,811	8,580	1,05,989	3,738 *e*	1,02,251
Eastern Bengal	52,849	1,54,422	3,220	2,11,491	23,809 *f*	1,87,682
Oudh and Rohilkhund	66,369	1,23,442	7,201	1,97,012	...	1,97,012
Punjab and Delhi	88,686	1,86,910	1,286	2,76,882	...	2,76,882
Sindh	8,802	91,951	2,169	1,02,922	...	1,02,922
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	821	6,272	53	7,146	...	7,146
Nulhatee (State)	24 *g*	7,898	287	8,209	...	8,209
Rajpootana, Delhi District (State)	8,555	21,512	993	31,061	...	31,061
„ Agra „ „	6,980	59,557	245	66,792	...	66,792
Khamgaon (State) *h*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oomraotee „ *h*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holkar „	2,931	7,180	1,076	11,187	...	11,187
Wurdah Valley (State)	1,253	2,289	277	3,819	...	3,819
Nizam's (State) *h*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	9,75,214	34,62,293	1,19,728	45,88,235	5,56,470	40,31,765

a.—Value of stores returned to stock. | *b*.—Of this amount Rs. 31,175 were for charges incurred on account of repairs of ballast wagons. | *c*.—Of this amount Rs. 3,02,606 were charged to Permanent Way Renewal Fund, and Rs. 1,01,811 to Extraordinary Casualties to Works Fund. | *d*.—Of this amount Rs. 11,184 were for Gain on Stores, Rs. 122 for unpaid salaries, Rs. 1,13,038 for value of stores returned to stock, and Rs. 16 for Fire Insurance Fund. | *e*—Of this amount Rs. 3,337 were for value of stores returned to stock, Rs. 94 for unpaid salaries and Rs. 307 for Fire Insurance Fund.
f.—Of this amount Rs. 12,914 were for replacement of ballast and renewal of sleepers and Rs. 10,895 for value of stores returned to stock. | *g*.—Office expenses. | *h*.—Accounts not received.

No. VII.
DETAIL OF LOCOMOTIVE EXPENSES.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Wages of Drivers and Firemen, Fuelling, Cleaning Engines, &c.	Fuel.	Water, Oil, Tallow, and other Stores.	Maintenance and Renewal of Locomotive Engines and Machinery.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	62,794	1,00,069	2,94,900	27,420	1,78,996	...	6,64,179	...	6,64,179
South Indian	18,191	17,999	73,058	3,686	23,799	...	1,36,733	...	1,36,733
Great Indian Peninsula	1,35,773	3,98,077	8,01,506	1,12,954	4,21,921	1,308 *a*	18,71,539	...	18,71,539
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	46,294	79,752	2,26,904	22,486	75,652	1,521	4,52,609	...	4,52,609
East Indian, Main Line	1,89,623	5,84,461	2,41,367	1,07,753	4,71,017	100	15,94,321	21,355 *b*	15,72,966
„ Jubbulpore Line	16,547	50,685	66,830	9,651	34,759	...	1,78,472	59 *c*	1,78,413
Eastern Bengal	24,185	56,687	61,694	13,690	32,111	...	1,88,367	...	1,88,367
Oudh and Rohilkhund	15,129	64,811	67,299	13,374	38,653	2,405	2,01,671	...	2,01,671
Punjab and Delhi	44,061	1,28,983	1,97,495	18,262	1,12,995	14,884 *e*	5,16,680	6,148 *d*	5,10,532
Sindh	10,048	16,295	14,226	10,327	70,409	1,439	1,22,744	...	1,22,744
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	2,255	2,137	5,547	1,021	6,117	146	17,226	...	17,226
Nulhatee (State)	1,479	741	3,067	579	3,786	...	9,652	...	9,652
Rajpootana, Delhi District (State)	3,192	12,965	25,154	2,345	4,866	...	48,522	...	48,522
„ Agra „ „	4,557	15,984	21,841	4,232	4,845	...	51,459	...	51,459
Khamgaon (State) *f*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oomraotee „ *f*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holkar (State)	3,241	4,998	3,317	1,646	3,345	307	16,854	...	16,854
Wurdah Valley (State)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,570
Nizam's (State) *f*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5,77,369	15,34,644	21,04,205	3,49,429	14,83,271	22,110	60,71,028	27,562	60,45,036

a.—This amount was for charges incurred on account of conservancy of Byculla Workshop. | *b*.—Of this amount Rs. 19,039 were for credits received for work done in workshops for other Departments, Rs. 1,464 for unpaid salaries, and Rs. 852 for amounts debited to the "Fire Insurance Fund." | *c*.—Of this amount Rs. 39 were for credits received for work done in workshop for other Departments, Rs. 9 for unpaid salaries and Rs. 11 for value of stores returned to stock. | *d*.—Charged to Locomotive Renewal Fund. | *e*.—Of this amount Rs. 14,788 were charged for hire of locomotives. | *f*.—Accounts not received.

No. VIII.
DETAIL OF CARRIAGE AND WAGON EXPENSES.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Repairs and Renewals of Vehicles and Machinery.	Cleaning and Oiling.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	14,015	1,08,995	27,042	1,346	1,51,398	...	1,51,398
South Indian	4,169	19,434	2,833	...	26,436	31 *a*	26,405
Great Indian Peninsula	36,459	5,93,164	96,858	...	7,26,481	...	7,26,481
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	18,651	1,11,358	17,334	3,041	1,50,384	...	1,50,384
East Indian, Main Line	38,858	4,45,584	41,932	92	5,26,466	4,398 *b*	5,22,068
„ Jubbulpore Line	3,004	41,416	5,543	...	49,963	...	49,963
Eastern Bengal	15,870	71,575	8,505	13	95,963	10,099 *c*	85,864
Oudh and Rohilkhund	4,890	38,698	4,927	654	49,169	...	49,169
Punjab and Delhi	8,531	89,465	21,656	...	1,19,652	2,001 *d*	1,17,651
Sindh	2,061	14,045	3,502	...	19,608	...	19,608
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	...	1,193	192	...	1,385	...	1,385
Nulhatee (State)	...	2,361	508	...	2,869	...	2,869
Rajpootana, Delhi District (State)	2,431	2,314	698	...	5,443	...	5,443
„ Agra „ „	1,361	1,486	1,278	...	4,125	...	4,125
Khamgaon (State) *e*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oomraotee „ *e*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holkar (State)	...	3,312	781	...	4,093	...	4,093
Wurdah Valley (State)	...	Details not furnished.		...	...	...	2,595
Nizam's (State) *e*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,50,300	15,44,400	2,33,589	5,146	19,33,435	16,529	19,19,501

a.—Credit received for work done in workshop for other Departments. | *b*.—Of this amount Rs. 4,352 were for credits received for work done in workshops for other Departments and Rs. 46 for unpaid salaries.
c.—Charged to Fire Insurance Fund for renewal of 5 cylindrical wagons destroyed by fire in 1869. | *d*.—Charged for Fire Insurance Fund. | *e*.—Accounts not received.

No. IX.

DETAIL OF TRAFFIC EXPENSES.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Station Staff.	Train Staff.	Fuel, lighting, water and general stores.	Printing, stationery, and tickets.	Charges for delivery and collection of goods.	Payments to other lines for hire of vehicles, mileage of foreign stock, &c.	Other items, including clothing.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	55,442	1,30,088	33,301	49,223	17,310	...	8,926	9,106	3,03,396	...	3,03,395
South Indian	5,884	16,024	3,508	1,435	2,879	...	15,157	257	45,094	...	45,094
Great Indian Peninsula	93,930	3,02,178	2,27,338	74,295	30,576	67,768	64,884	29,031	8,90,000	...	8,90,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	35,851	1,24,928	16,672	16,321	11,956	36,053	9,814*a*	3,605	2,55,200	...	2,55,200
East Indian, Main Line	1,47,1076	7,18,6856	1,87,279	69,713	40,074	...	1,57,565*c*	29,071	13,49,494	2,303*d*	13,47,191
„ Jubbulpore Line	3,994	42,192*e*	15,546	3,858	2,284	...	1,308	41,738	1,10,320	32,984*f*	77,936
Eastern Bengal	24,923	1,49,533	20,537	15,362	2,554	...	32	1,800	2,17,461	...	2,17,461
Oudh and Rohilkhund	15,319	88,885	16,545	14,934	13,392	...	13,470	2,533	1,54,240	...	1,54,240
Punjab and Delhi	35,778	1,11,277	38,853	20,704	3,067	...	27,095	1,874	2,49,013	...	2,49,013
Sindh	7,334	22,463	5,160	2,650	404	...	...	66	42,045	...	42,045
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) ...	1,061	2,819	561	213	373	...	...	134	5,232	...	5,232
Nulhatee (State)	1,208	1,740	291	185	1,333	1,415	...	298	5,510	...	5,510
Rajpootana, Delhi District (State) ...	3,399	9,553	3,230	1,030	892	2,524	...	493	21,562	...	21,562
„ Agra „ „ ...	4,526	10,911	4,042	1,330	...	6,598	...	508	28,807	...	28,807
Khamgaon (State)*g* „ „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oomrawtee „*g*	...	413	1,432	528	...	...	4,794	...	14,477	...	14,477
Holkar „	...	...	...	...	...	1,137	5,310	78	1,678	...	1,678
Wurdah Valley (State)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	4,36,149	17,36,070	5,74,275	2,71,841	1,33,073	1,16,880	3,03,561	1,20,591	36,92,440	35,287	36,58,831

a.—Of this amount Rs. 6,239 were for hire on Carnac Bunder traffic. | *b.*—These items include 2,41,227-13-11 paid to Messrs. Bird & Co. for handling goods. | *c.*—Of this amount Rs. 28,072 were for hire of vehicles and Rs. 1,29,493 for mileage of foreign stock. | *d.*—Of this amount Rs. 414 were for value of stores returned to stock and Rs. 1,889 for unpaid salaries. | *e.*—This includes Rs. 5,248-5-8 paid to Messrs. Bird & Co. for handling goods. | *f.*—This includes Rs. 32,784, being the hire of vehicles charged in excess in 1873, reserved from last half-year's Revenue Account for re-adjustment. | *g.*—Accounts not received.

No. X.

DETAIL OF GENERAL CHARGES.

Railways.	Home Expenditure.	Indian Management.	Police.	Electric Telegraph.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	33,977	1,07,988	12,502	35,910	660	1,91,037	...	1,91,037
South Indian	5,118	18,229	187	3,729	...	27,263	...	27,263
Great Indian Peninsula	45,976	2,46,359	77,601	1,08,508	5,333	4,83,777	...	4,83,777
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	40,014	1,44,069	33,178	22,663	2,037	2,31,961	...	2,31,961
East Indian, Main Line	58,134	3,86,758	61,732	1,61,880	39,725	7,08,229	4,142*a*	7,04,087
„ Jubbulpore Line	4,376	27,473	7,140	22,077	1,821	62,887	14*b*	62,873
Eastern Bengal	22,512	69,009	15,603	20,887	2,677	1,30,688	...	1,30,688
Oudh and Rohilkhund	7,037	49,069	9,955	53,419	158	1,19,638	...	1,19,638
Punjab and Delhi	36,545	1,66,707	25,283	32,574	228	2,61,637	...	2,61,637
Sindh	...	4,013	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) ...	...	3,410	361	809	36	5,219	...	5,219
Nulhatee (State)	...	10,819	...	545	11	3,966	...	3,966
Rajpootana, Delhi District (State) ...	...	12,700	11,311	3,905	33	15,301	...	15,301
„ Agra „ „ ...	...	...	...	8,677	18	32,706	...	32,706
Khamgaon (State)*c* „ „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oomrawtee „*c*	...	7,382	...	545	7	8,462	...	8,462
Holkar „	...	566	...	...	...	566	...	566
Wurdah Valley (State)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	2,53,689	12,44,551	2,55,925	4,76,428	52,744	22,83,337	4,156	22,79,181

a.—Of this amount Rs. 3,832 were for value of stores returned to stock, and Rs. 310 for unpaid salaries. | *b.*—Value of stores returned to stock. | *c.*—Accounts not received.

No. XI.

STATEMENT OF ROLLING-STOCK CONSTRUCTED UP TO 31ST DEC. 1874.

Railways.	Locomotives.	Vehicles. Coaching.	Goods, including Miscellaneous.	Brake-vans.	Total.
Madras	126	463	3,035	85	3,583
South Indian	25	80	369	15	464
Great Indian Peninsula ...	345	925	6,642	426	7,993
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	85	215	2,765	61	3,041
East Indian, Main Line ...	478	721	5,627	224	6,572
„ Jubbulpore Line ...	40	86	884	46	1,016
Eastern Bengal	43	145	694	26	865
Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	62	296	873	36	1,205
Punjab and Delhi	131	386	2,161	68	2,615
Sindh	25	57	768	25	850
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	11	45	348	9	402
Nulhatee (State)	6	10	18	...	28
Rajpootana, Delhi District (State)	13	62	211	10	288
„ Agra „ „	33	49	386	17	452
Khamgaon (State)*b*	...	...	...	...	...
Oomrawtee „ *b*	...	...	...	...	...
Holkar „	5	35	67	3	105
Wurdha Valley (State)*a* ...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's (State)*b*	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,428	3,575	24,848	1,051	29,474

a.—This line is worked with the rolling-stock of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
b.—Accounts not received.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TRAFFIC REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1874-75.

No. 94, dated Simla, the 25th June 1875.

From—Lieut.-Colonel R. MURRAY, Offg. Director General of Telegraphs in India,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

I have the honour to submit Return of the number and value of State and Private Messages transmitted from each Division of this Department during the year 1874-75, showing the Collections on, and the Number of Inland and Foreign Messages separately. The Abstract in the margin exhibits in one view the percentage of increase and decrease in the number of paid Messages and Indian share of Collections under each head, as compared with those of the last year.

Class of Messages.	ACTUAL: Increase. Inland. No.	Inland. Amt. Rs.	Inland. Amt. A.	Foreign. No.	Foreign. Amt. Rs.	Foreign. Amt. A.	Net. No.	Net. Amt. Rs.	Net. Amt. A.	ACTUAL: Decrease. Inland. No.	Inland. Amt. Rs.	Inland. Amt. A.	Foreign. No.	Foreign. Amt. Rs.	Foreign. Amt. A.	Net. No.	Net. Amt. Rs.	Net. Amt. A.
State...	11,887	44,221	11	102	...	...	11,989	44,023	15	...	...	...	...	197	12	...	...	...
Private	66,279	55,625	2	13,655	33,797	13	79,934	89,422	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							Net	91,923	1,33,446	14						Net	...	...

Class of Messages.	PERCENTAGE OF: Increase. Inland. No.	Inland. Amt.	Foreign. No.	Foreign. Amt.	Net. No.	Net. Amt.	Decrease. Inland. No.	Inland. Amt.	Foreign. No.	Foreign. Amt.	Net. No.	Net. Amt.
State...	18·19	20·75	8·47	...	18·01	19·62	...	...	...	1·75	...	...
Private	11·19	5·46	15·75	6·24	11·77	5·73	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Net	13·33	7·48				Net	...	...

Abstracts of Foreign Traffic under heads of *Sent, Received* and *Transit*, and of the number of Messages sent and received by the *Indo-European, Turkish*, and *Red Sea* routes, respectively, are also appended.

Return of the Number and Value of Inland and Foreign Messages sent and of Foreign Messages "Received" and "Transit" during the year 1874-75, showing also the Increase and Decrease under each head on the figures for the previous year 1873-74.

NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES AND INDIAN SHARE OF COLLECTIONS IN 1874-75.

DIVISIONS.	Inland. State. No.	Inland. State. Value. Rs.	A.	Inland. Private. No.	Inland. Private. Value. Rs.	A.	Foreign. State. No.	Foreign. State. Value. Rs.	A.	Foreign. Private. No.	Foreign. Private. Value. Rs.	A.	Total. State. No.	Total. State. Value. Rs.	A.	Total. Private. No.	Total. Private. Value. Rs.	A.	Grand Total. No.	Grand Total. Value. Rs.	A.
Arrakan	402	1,107	0	5,680	14,364	12	...	...	...	555	3,898	9	402	1,107	0	6,235	18,263	5	6,637	19,370	5
Assam	4,736	14,085	10	11,374	17,596	8	4	27	0	85	271	15	4,740	14,112	10	11,459	17,868	7	16,199	31,981	1
Bellary	1,320	4,016	12	19,331	26,442	8	...	...	...	99	331	2	1,320	4,016	12	19,430	26,773	10	20,750	30,790	6
Bengal	20,685	75,452	10	1,45,599	2,40,247	2	491	5,689	14	13,409	83,460	8	21,126	81,142	8	1,59,008	3,23,707	10	1,80,134	4,04,850	2
Bombay	9,920	41,997	0	1,32,691	2,10,190	14	213	1,221	9	36 804	2,06,813	2	10,133	43,118	9	1,69,385	4,17,034	0	1,79,518	4,60,152	9
B. Burma	5,353	16,344	0	41,985	85,339	6	59	153	0	6,517	26,303	13	5,411	16,497	0	48,502	1,11,643	3	53,913	1,28,140	3
Ceylon	904	1,952	0	37,938	72,296	9	50	345	9	2,884	20,446	5	954	1,997	9	40,722	92,742	14	41,676	94,740	7
Dacca	924	3,275	5	10,076	20,667	14	...	...	...	119	502	2	924	3,275	5	10,195	21,370	0	11,121	24,645	5
Ganjam	1,335	3,411	12	36,670	63,250	8	...	...	...	344	1,405	9	1,336	3,411	12	37,014	64,656	1	38,349	68,067	13
Indore	2,034	5,495	2	28,733	37,811	11	...	...	...	59	345	8	2,034	5,495	2	28,792	37,957	3	30,826	43,452	5
Madras	3,613	10,018	10	52,616	87,234	13	25	198	8	19,793	1,22,908	1	3,638	10,217	2	72,409	2,10,142	14	76,047	2,20,360	0
Malabar	2,027	6,587	7	42,500	68,455	13	23	184	8	516	2,237	3	2,050	6,771	15	43,016	70,693	0	45,066	77,464	15
Nagpur	1,922	5,896	0	13,506	17,070	4	1	2	6	27	81	11	1,928	5,898	6	13,532	17,151	15	15,460	23,050	5
Oudh and Rohilkand	3,282	11,384	12	10,730	14,639	5	...	...	...	169	575	2	3,282	11,394	12	10,899	15,214	7	14,181	26,609	3
Panjab	13,625	38,710	1	41,173	56,646	4	28	283	4	482	1,684	3	13,653	38,993	5	41,655	58,310	7	55,308	97,303	12
Rajputana	1,912	6,000	10	11,881	16,506	10	...	...	...	28	89	10	1,912	6,000	10	11,909	16,596	4	13,821	22,595	14
Sindh	3,378	11,370	2	16,248	25,075	6	411	2,947	11	18,448	1,3,310	4	3,789	14,317	13	34,696	1,28,385	10	38,485	1,42,703	7
Total	77,226	2,57,314	13	6,58,522	10,73,855	3	1,305	11,063	5	1,00,338	5,74,674	11	78,531	2,68,368	2	7,58,860	16,48,509	14	8,37,391	19,16,878	0
News Free Messages																			7,364	99,606	8
Value of Free Copies of Messages to 'Government and Press'																			...	39,992	0
Grand Total																			8,44,755	20,55,476	8

NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES AND INDIAN SHARE OF COLLECTIONS IN 1873-74.

Inland. State. No.	Inland. State. Value. Rs.	A.	Inland. Private. No.	Inland. Private. Value. Rs.	A.	Foreign. State. No.	Foreign. State. Value. Rs.	A.	Foreign. Private. No.	Foreign. Private. Value. Rs.	A.	Total. State. No.	Total. State. Value. Rs.	A.	Total. Private. No.	Total. Private. Value. Rs.	A.	Grand Total. No.	Grand Total. Value. Rs.	A.
325	934	8	5,612	15,380	1	...	...	...	526	4,105	2	325	934	8	6,138	19,485	3	6,463	20,419	11
2,824	7,889	10	8,996	15,159	7	...	...	...	61	253	11	2,824	7,889	10	9,057	15,413	2	11,881	23,302	12
2,099	8,008	8	19,778	30,545	7	14	79	13	160	654	9	2,113	8,088	5	19,938	31,200	0	22,051	39,288	5
12,930	46,471	11	1,15,107	2,06,998	7	195	2,167	10	10,968	76,654	10	13,125	48,639	5	1,26,073	2,83,654	1	1,39,198	3,32,293	6
9,233	35,145	8	1,19,398	1,91,965	15	248	1,512	2	31,819	1,94,323	13	9,481	36,657	10	1,51,217	3,86,289	12	1,60,698	4,22,947	6
4,571	13,802	12	40,417	92,259	10	3	6	0	4,087	23,000	1	4,574	13,808	12	44,504	1,15,259	11	49,078	1,29,068	7
1,046	2,006	8	37,475	75,590	1	40	447	0	2,378	17,534	1	1,088	2,453	8	39,853	93,114	2	40,941	95,567	10
709	2,234	7	9,178	20,699	12	...	...	...	126	622	15	709	2,234	7	9,304	21,322	11	10,013	23,557	2
1,180	3,447	0	34,105	62,461	9	...	...	...	195	876	0	1,180	3,447	0	34,300	63,337	9	35,480	66,784	9
1,691	4,658	5	22,146	29,378	3	...	...	...	36	149	14	1,691	4,658	5	22,182	29,528	1	23,873	34,186	6
3,039	9,138	0	45,069	83,873	11	16	118	0	20,273	1,21,298	3	3,055	9,256	0	68,362	2,05,171	14	71,417	2,14,427	14
1,040	2,840	0	42,538	67,352	2	1	4	4	433	1,965	5	1,041	2,844	4	42,971	69,307	7	44,012	72,151	11
1,869	5,680	0	14,216	21,830	7	1	2	6	33	149	6	1,870	5,682	6	14,249	21,985	13	16,119	27,668	3
2,652	7,930	4	8,857	13,906	12	5	262	8	97	388	7	2,657	8,192	12	8,954	13,295	3	11,611	21,487	15
14,762	46,960	5	37,746	50,365	7	230	2,036	12	359	1,613	10	15,012	47,987	1	38,105	51,979	1	53,117	99,966	2
1,747	5,697	8	10,078	14,708	13	4	19	13	22	82	0	1,751	5,717	5	10,100	14,790	13	11,851	20,508	2
3,600	11,258	4	18,507	26,737	5	446	4,294	13	15,112	97,215	3	4,046	15,553	1	33,619	1,23,952	8	37,665	1,39,505	9
66,339	2,13,083	2	5,92,243	10,18,210	1	1,203	11,251	1	86,683	5,40,876	14	66,542	2,24,344	3	6,78,926	15,59,086	15	7,45,468	17,83,431	2
																		5,777	98,157	4
																		...	49,325	0
																		7,51,245	19,21,913	6

News Free Messages ... ...
Value of Free Copies of Messages to 'Government and Press' ... ...
Grand Total ...

Total Paid Messages.

	No.	Value. Rs.	A.
Inland ...	7,36,726	13,31,150	0
Foreign ...	1,01,848	5,85,726	0

This Return includes eighty messages from the French and Portuguese Governments of Pondicherry and Goa and their Dependencies, which paid no tax to the Indian Telegraph Department.

Total Paid Messages.

	No.	Value. Rs.	A.
Inland ...	6,57,883	12,31,303	3
Foreign ...	87,896	5,52,127	15

INCREASE.

DIVISIONS.	Inland. State. No.	Inland. State. Value. Rs.	A.	Inland. Private. No.	Inland. Private. Value. Rs.	A.	Foreign. State. No.	Foreign. State. Value. Rs.	A.	Foreign. Private. No.	Foreign. Private. Value. Rs.	A.	Total. State. No.	Total. State. Value. Rs.	A.	Total. Private. No.	Total. Private. Value. Rs.	A.	Grand Total. No.	Grand Total. Value. Rs.	A.
Arakan	77	172	8	98	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	77	172	8	97	...	...	174	172	8
Assam	1,912	6,196	0	2,378	2,137	1	4	27	0	24	18	4	1,916	6,223	0	2,402	2,455	5	4,318	8,678	5
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	7,705	28,989	15	30,492	33,247	11	296	3,222	4	2,443	6,905	14	8,001	32,203	3	32,935	40,053	9	40,936	73,256	12
Bombay	667	6,751	8	13,163	18,224	15	...	...	...	4,995	12,519	5	667	6,751	8	18,168	30,744	4	18,855	37,496	12
B. Burma	781	2,561	4	1,568	...	...	56	147	0	2,430	3,303	12	837	2,688	4	3,998	3,303	12	4,835	5,992	0
Ceylon	...	...	...	363	...	...	10	...	...	596	2,912	4	10	...	...	969	2,912	4	979	2,912	4
Dacca	215	1,040	14	900	168	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	1,040	14	900	168	2	1,115	1,209	0
Ganjam	155	...	...	2,565	783	15	...	...	...	149	529	9	155	...	...	2,714	1,318	8	2,969	1,318	8
Indore	343	836	13	6,587	8,233	8	...	...	...	23	196	10	343	836	13	6,610	8,429	2	6,953	9,265	15
Madras	574	1,490	10	4,527	3,361	2	9	80	8	...	1,809	14	583	1,561	2	4,527	4,971	0	5,110	6,532	2
Malabar	987	3,747	7	...	1,103	11	22	160	4	83	281	14	1,009	3,927	11	83	1,385	9	1,092	5,313	4
Nagpur	58	216	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	216	0	...	...	...	58	216	0
Oudh and Rohilkand	630	3,464	8	1,873	1,732	9	...	...	...	72	186	11	630	3,464	8	1,945	1,919	4	2,575	5,383	12
Panjab	...	...	...	3,427	6,280	13	...	...	...	123	50	9	...	...	...	3,550	6,331	6	3,550	6,331	6
Rajputana	165	303	2	1,803	1,796	13	...	...	...	6	7	10	165	303	2	1,809	1,804	7	1,974	2,107	9
Sindh	...	111	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,336	6,095	1	...	111	14	3,336	6,095	1	3,336	6,206	15
Total	14,289	55,842	7	69,784	77,375	4	397	3,657	0	14,209	34,516	5	14,686	59,500	7	83,943	1,11,891	9	98,629	1,71,392	0
New Increase and Decrease of the previous year 1873-74.	11,887	44,231	11	66,279	55,625	2	102	...	...	13,855	33,797	13	11,989	44,023	15	79,934	89,422	15	91,923	1,33,446	14

DECREASE.

DIVISIONS.	Inland. State. No.	Inland. State. Value. Rs.	A.	Inland. Private. No.	Inland. Private. Value. Rs.	A.	Foreign. State. No.	Foreign. State. Value. Rs.	A.	Foreign. Private. No.	Foreign. Private. Value. Rs.	A.	Total. State. No.	Total. State. Value. Rs.	A.	Total. Private. No.	Total. Private. Value. Rs.	A.	Grand Total. No.	Grand Total. Value. Rs.	A.
Arakan	...	...	...	...	1,015	5	...	...	...	...	206	9	...	...	...	...	1,221	14	...	1,221	14
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	779	3,991	12	447	4,102	15	14	79	13	61	323	7	793	4,071	9	508	4,426	6	1,301	8,497	15
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	290	9	...	...	...	35	290	9	...	...	...	35	290	
B. Burma	...	...	...	...	6,920	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,920	4	...	6,920	4
Ceylon	244	354	8	...	3,283	8	...	101	7	...	...	...	244	455	15	...	3,283	8	244	3,739	7
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	120	13	...	...	...	7	120	13	7	120	13
Ganjam	...	35	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	4	...	...	...	...	35	4
Indore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	...	...	...	...	...	480	...	...	480	...	...
Malabar	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	38	...	...
Nagpur	...	...	...	711	4,766	6	...	...	...	6	67	11	...	...	...	717	4,833	14	717	4,833	14
Oudh and Rohilkand	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	262	8	...	...	...	5	262	8	...	...	...	5	262	8
Panjab	1,157	7,240	4	...	...	...	202	1,753	8	...	...	...	1,359	8,993	12	...	...	...	1,359	8,993	12
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	19	13	...	...	...	4	19	13	...	...	...	4	19	13
Sindh	222	...	..	2,259	1,861	15	35	1,347	2	...	...	...	257	1,347	2	2,259	1,861	15	2,516	3,009	1
Total	2,402	11,621	12	3,455	21,750	2	295	3,854	12	554	718	8	2,697	15,476	8	4,009	22,468	10	6,706	37,945	2
New Increase and Decrease of the previous year 1873-74.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—This Return does not include Collections other than those belonging to the Government of India.
The value of concessions in favour of *Press* messages during the year was Rs. 72,452-4; credit has not been taken for this amount.

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the Year 1874-75.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. WEST. Via Teheran. No.	Via Teheran. Indian Value. Rs.	Via Teheran. Indian Value. A.	Via Turkey. No.	Via Turkey. Indian Value. Rs.	Via Turkey. Indian Value. A.	Persian Gulf. No.	Persian Gulf. Indian Value. Rs.	Persian Gulf. Indian Value. A.	Via Suez. No.	Via Suez. Indian Value. Rs.	Via Suez. Indian Value. A.	EAST. Via Amur. No.	Via Amur. Indian Value. Rs.	Via Amur. Indian Value. A.	Via Madras. No.	Via Madras. Indian Value. Rs.	Via Madras. Indian Value. A.	Native Burma. No.	Native Burma. Indian Value. Rs.	Native Burma. Indian Value. A.	TOTAL. No.	TOTAL. Indian Value. Rs.	TOTAL. Indian Value. A.
INDIAN.																								
Sent ...	14,802	1,00,390	3	541	2,399	11	675	4,239	10	16,492	92,859	4	54	423	10	3,242	18,170	9	2,537	4,645	4	38,342	2,23,128	3
Received ...	13,036	72,326	12	442	2,065	9	1,376	9,137	5	15,032	76,877	0	70	353	14	3,097	16,876	0	1,807	3,419	4	34,860	1,81,056	2
Total ...	27,838	1,72,716	15	983	4,465	4	2,050	13,376	15	31,524	1,69,736	10	124	777	8	6,339	35,046	9	4,344	8,064	8	73,202	4,04,184	5
TRANSIT.																								
East to West...	1,009	6,111	2	13	56	11	23	103	14	13,241	87,958	12	3	12	10	...	...	...	1	4	13	14,290	94,146	14
West to East...	2,894	17,497	14	434	2,163	3	35	159	11	10,748	67,387	9	4	16	13	...	...	...	5	35	3	14,120	87,260	6
West to West*	...	...	...	2	8	7	19	86	2	10	41	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	136	9
Total ...	3,903	23,609	0	449	2,228	5	77	348	11	23,999	1,55,388	4	7	29	7	...	...	...	6	40	0	28,441	1,81,543	11
GRAND TOTAL																						1,01,643	5,85,728	0

* Viâ Bombay and Kurrachee and *vice versâ*.

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea routes for the Year 1874-75.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European.	*Viâ* Teheran ...	13,036	14,802	27,838	43·62	45·53	44·62
	„ Turkey ...	442	541	983	1·48	1·67	1·57
	Persian Gulf *viâ* Kurrachee ...	1,376	674	2,050	4·60	2·07	3·29
Red Sea...	*Viâ* Suez ...	15,032	16,492	31,524	50·30	50·73	50·52
	Total ...	29,886	32,509	62,395	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 30th JUNE 1875.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING JUNE 1875. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Estimated full supply.	Gross Consumption. C. ft. per second. Actual average throughout.	NAVIGATION RETURNS. Principal Items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Zillas.	Acres.	RAINFALL. Average.	During month.	CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE). Name.	Area in Acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·90	3·66	3073·60	688·86	...	...	Gurdáspur...	9,398	3·28	1·90	Cotton ...	24,955	There is a large increase apparent in the irrigation as compared with the corresponding period of last year, which is mainly due to the insufficient fall of rain during the month under review.
Main Branch, Lower	4·60	3·46		944·37			Amritsar ...	20,996	...	...	Rice ...	5,548	
Lahore Branch ...	4·30	2·65		528·11	...	...	Lahore ...	29,780	2·59	0·80	Sugarcane ...	7,562	
2nd Divn.											Others ...	22,119	
Total B. D. Canal ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	...	60,174	...	...	...	60,174	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	....	...	...	...	39,724	...	...	...	39,721	
Western Jamna Canals. Kamál Division ...	4·33	4·23	2546·00	359·22	238,397 kurris, bullies, logs, &c., and 58,286 maunds of fire-wood, &c.		...	354	...	...	Cotton ...	55,955	The same remarks as given for the Bári Doáb Canal also apply to this canal with equal force.
Delhi ...	4·40	4·55		838·55			Ambála ...	11,273	3·78	0·17	Rice ...	8,748	
Hansi ...	8·80	8·60		949·00			Karnál ...	20,710	...	...	Sugarcane ...	27,105	
„ Butha Head ...	8·00	7·90		257·00			Delhi ...	29,705	...	...	Others ...	14,779	
							Rohtak ...	27,599	...	...			
							Hissár ...	16,643	...	...			
							Jhind ...	120	...	...			
							Bikáner ...	183	...	...			
							Kalsia State						
Total W. J. Canals ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	...	...	106,587	...	...	...	106,587	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	...	...	88,385	...	...	...	88,385	
Indus-tion Canals. Upper Satlaj Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	1,000	...	...	[Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.]		The rivers continued below their average height during the month of June, but have commenced rising since.
Lower Satlaj and Chinab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	19,000	1·96	0·05			
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Multán ...	77,295	...	...			
							Dera Gázi Khán ...	38,508	...	...			
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135,803	...	...	...	135,803	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187,266	...	...	...		
Delhi and Gurgaon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total Delhi and Gurgaon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Perennial Canals— Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166,761	...	...	...	166,761	
Ditto—Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128,109	...	...	...	128,109	

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrign. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of July 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras.	Ganjam	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	12 3	14 7	14 7	13 6	21 6	21 6	25 9	21 8	21 8	23 8
	Godavery	12 6	11 7	10 8	...	...	...	18 8	19 8	16 8	20 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna	14 7	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	16 2	19 6	19 6	17 9	20 3	...	23 4	...	...	...
	Nellore	12 6	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	13 9	16 0	16 0	17 0	30 5	31 4	25 4	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	14 7	14 7	12 5	...	...	...	15 3	15 1	11 5	16 6	16 6	12 4	22 9	22 9	20 5	29 0	29 0	25 4
	Bellary	15 4	15 4	14 4	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 3	14 6	14 6	14 6	22 7	22 7	30 9	22 6	22 6	28 2
	Kurnool	13 3	13 3	14 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 4	15 0	15 4	12 9	21 6	20 5	27 4	...	...	25 0
	Madras	11 0	11 0	10 3	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 6	13 7	13 7	12 8	23 8	23 8	17 8	20 5	20 5	17 9
	Chinglepnt	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	12 0	13 6	13 6	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	11 0	11 9	11 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	15 0	18 8	18 8	15 4	26 4	29 1	24 9	...	...	23 1
	South Arcot	10 5	10 9	9 7	...	...	...	14 8	15 2	13 9	15 3	15 7	14 9	...	...	20 2	19 2	22 3	22 3
	Tanjore	11 0	11 0	10 3	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	12 4	...	...	12 5	...	...	...	23 6	23 6	18 8
	Trichinopoly	11 2	11 9	10 6	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	11 9	15 6	15 6	12 3	25 2	25 2	18 2	22 9	22 9	19 0
	Madura	10 9	10 9	10 1	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	10 5	15 2	15 2	11 0	30 8	34 0	21 1	26 5	29 4	19 8
	Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	8 0	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	9 0	12 1	12 1	10 6	...	...	...	19 6	18 3	13 1
	Coimbatore	11 7	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	10 9	12 2	12 2	11 4	22 0	23 5	20 4	21 4	22 9	21 4
	Nilgiris	11 4	11 4	8 5	...	...	...	8 8	9 6	8 0	9 6	10 4	8 8	16 9	15 4	15 4	12 6	14 0	15 4
	Salem	13 3	13 3	11 8	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	12 4	16 3	15 8	14 1	30 7	31 8	23 8	29 0	27 5	23 2
	South Canara	10 3	11 2	6 0	...	...	...	10 2	9 7	10 7	13 7	13 7	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	9 4	8 6	10 8	...	...	...	13 4	12 5	11 3	14 2	13 4	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.	Bombay	11 12	12 9	...	20 6	20 6	...	7 12	7 7	9 7	11 2	11 2	15 5	20 4	20 4	21 4	17 3	16 11	18 0
	Ahmedabad	16 14	18 0	14 4	26 11	26 11	29 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	11 0	11 2	11 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	19 6	20 8	...
	Kaira	13 15	13 15	...	26 11	26 11	...	8 14	8 14	...	11 7	10 11	...	16 13	16 0	...	16 13	16 7	...
	Surat	12 13	12 13	...	13 6	13 6	...	7 2	7 2	...	9 4	9 4	...	16 6	18 8	...	14 1	14 13	...
	Broach	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...
	Tanna	11 0	11 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	7 5	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Kolaba	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	...	11 6	11 6	...	20 10	20 10	14 ...	18 0	19 0	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	15 12	16 10	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	11 4	11 4	...	28 12	28 12	...	22 14	22 0	...
	Nasik	15 12	17 5	16 14	8 1	8 1	...	5 15	5 15	6 0	11 14	11 14	13 8	28 0	28 0	28 4	21 3	22 8	24 6
	Ahmadnagar	15 15	16 11	...	...	...	...	8 13½	8 13½	9 0	9 13½	9 7½	...	33 0	33 11	...	25 3½	25 15	...
	Poona	13 13	13 13	...	10 3	10 3	...	10 7	10 7	...	11 10	11 10	...	27 3	27 3	...	20 11	20 11	...
	Sholapur	18 1	18 9	...	...	23 3	...	13 15	12 13	...	15 3	14 4	...	28 0	26 12	...	28 7	24 14	...
	Kaladgi	20 3	20 3	18 0	...	...	...	11 11	12 4	10 0	12 15	12 15	10 8	23 9	24 9	29 0	23 12	22 15	28 0
	Satara	16 0	17 6	...	...	...	...	8 14	9 8	...	10 11	11 7	...	23 15	23 15	...	21 15	21 15	...
	Belgaum	18 8	18 10	16 0	...	...	...	15 12	16 0	15 0	16 12	17 0	15 8	19 0	18 14	22 0	20 0	20 0	24 0
	Dharwar	24 3	26 0	20 12	...	...	...	12 7	12 14	12 0	20 2	19 8	16 0	24 5	25 10	24 0	24 14	26 10	22 0
	Ratnagiri	8 6	8 6	10 5	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	12 3	12 3	14 6	...	...	15 0	15 9	16 9	16 14
	Kanara (Karwar)	14 0	14 0	13 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	20 0
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	11 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	19 0	18 0	24 0
	Aden	...	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	...	...	8 0	...	...	14 14	...	...	12 7	...
	Asirgarh	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	12 0	12 0	...	27 0	27 0	...	28 0	28 0	...
	Baroda	12 1	12 0	...	18 6	18 4	...	6 14	7 1	...	9 3	10 0	...	15 12	17 10½	...	16 6	16 4	...
	Disa	19 8	19 2½	16 6½	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 8	8 15	9 4	7 8	32 0	32 0	20 6	31 8	31 14	20 10
	Nimach	...	13 4	...	...	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	...	...	15 12	...	...	15 0	...
	Nasirabad	17 2	17 3½	16 0	23 12	22 13½	19 15	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	13 10	21 4	19 0	12 5
	Rajkot	15 0	14 12	...	...	...	...	5 0	6 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	23 0	23 8	...	...	...	...
	Upper Sind Frontier	20 0	21 8	20 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	16 0	27 0	27 0	32 0	21 8	20 0	32 0
	Karachi	13 10	13 10	13 5	26 0	26 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	20 0	23 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	
	Haidarabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shikarpur	16 12	18 0	16 0	21 6	22 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 12	14 8	16 0	22 13	24 8	22 0	24 8	26 8	31 0
	Thur and Parkur	21 0	21 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	20 0	20 0	...	18 0	18 0	17 2
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																		
	Burdwan	17 0a	17 8	13 4	20 0	20 8	17 4	15 0	14 8	12 0	15 8	15 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	18 12b	18 12	12 12	24 0	24 0	21 0	15 0	15 12	10 8	16 4	16 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	21 0c	21 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	17 0	16 0	10 8	20 0	18 12	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	13 5	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	16 0d	17 0 to 18 0	12 8	25 0e to 32 0	25 0 to 37 0	16 0 to 19 0	9 0	9 0 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	13 0 to 13 8	13 0 to 13 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	15 4	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 8	13 8	10 12	16 0	15 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																		
	Calcutta	13 8	15 8	13 0	27 0	27 0	16 0	9 8	10 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	11 4	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs	14 0e to 17 4	17 0 to 20 0	10 8 to 11 10	20 0e to 32 0	26 0 to 32 0	to 20 0	to 16 0	8 0f to 8 0	8 4	14 8	13 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea	16 13½	18 5	12 5	32 0	32 0	20 0	13 5	13 5	9 8	14 8	14 8	10 11½	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	17 0g	17 0	12 4	26 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	17 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	[illegible]	20 0h	21 0	13 0 to 14 0	30 0e	40 0	17 0 to 19 0	13 0 to 18 0	15 0 to 18 0	12 0 to 10 8	9 0 to	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	23 0e	22 0	14 0

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coralee, Murkwa, Nuglee), *Panicum miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras.	Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Ganjam	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam	24 2	24 2	26 3	23 4	23 4	38 6	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	34 6	36 4	30 9	26 2	26 2	39 9	243 0	243 0	194 4	18 7	18 7	18 7	Godavery		
	Kistna	32 3	35 3	35 3	22 2	23 9	32 5	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	17 5	18 4	Kistna		
	Nellore	33 9	33 9	28 2	23 9	23 9	24 9	74 5	74 5	77 3	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	28 5	28 5	26 2	24 9	24 9	23 2	243 0	243 0	213 0	16 2	16 2	16 2	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	27 2	27 2	38 8	26 9	26 3	29 1	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 1	16 1	16 1	Bellary		
	Kurnool	20 6	20 6	23 2	21 7	22 5	24 7	199 3	202 2	186 6	14 4	14 4	14 0	Kurnool		
	Madras	22 6	22 6	23 3	19 0	19 0	20 5	93 5	93 5	73 9	18 2	18 2	18 2	Madras		
	Chinglepnt	23 3	22 6	23 3	18 7	19 1	21 8	97 2	93 3	97 2	18 6	18 6	18 6	Chinglepnt		
	North Arcot	27 4	27 4	27 4	20 7	22 6	16 7	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	15 8	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	22 3	23 0	18 3	22 0	22 4	18 8	235 7	235 7	247 9	16 6	18 4	19 3	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	27 0	27 0	15 6	21 9	21 9	19 2	194 4	194 4	194 4	15 6	15 2	13 8	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	27 5	27 5	21 6	25 4	24 6	18 5	157 9	157 9	145 8	16 2	15 4	15 4	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	27 9	31 0	20 9	24 9	26 7	16 9	131 2	132 2	123 4	17 3	17 8	18 2	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	19 2	19 2	15 1	15 6	17 2	15 6	76 8	76 8	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	23 5	23 5	22 0	27 2	25 5	19 5	121 5	121 5	124 5	12 5	12 5	14 7	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	16 6	15 8	15 8	18 3	17 4	13 3	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	Nilgiris		
	Salem	30 0	28 5	27 0	25 8	27 5	19 8	160 4	160 4	150 7	17 4	16 5	14 6	Salem		
	South Canara	21 1	21 6	21 1	16 2	16 2	13 6	72 9	85 0	60 7	14 0	14 0	16 0	South Canara		
	Malabar	18 2	21 9	18 2	21 0	21 0	16 8	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 4	14 4	17 1	Malabar		
Bombay.	Bombay	14 1	14 1	10 10	18 10	18 2	...	68 4	68 4	75 1	14 2	14 2	14 6	Bombay	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	...	...	...	17 12	17 1	...	80 0	80 0	...	16 13	16 13	...	Kaira		
	Surat	...	...	...	14 1	14 1	...	92 8	92 8	...	14 13	14 13	...	Surat		
	Broach	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Broach		
	Tanna	17 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	64 0	64 0	58 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	Tanna		
	Kolaba	24 0	24 11	...	15 8	15 8	...	130 0	...	...	18 0	18 3	...	Kolaba		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 7	13 6	...	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Nasik	32 3	32 3	31 3	19 14	19 14	17 0	128 0	128 0	107 8	12 12	12 12	14 8	Nasik		
	Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	24 4½	24 4½	...	106 10½	106 10½	...	12 1½	12 1½	...	Ahmadnagar		
	Poona	...	...	...	19 9	19 9	...	95 0	95 0	...	13 6	13 6	...	Poona		
	Sholapur	...	...	...	22 12	23 15	...	97 0	97 0	100 0	13 8	13 2	...	Sholapur		
	Kaladgi	...	...	...	18 8	19 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	...	11 4	11 7	13 0	Kaladgi		
	Satara	...	...	...	24 0	24 11	...	130 0	145 10	...	13 1	13 1	...	Satara		
	Belgaum	26 9	26 13	26 0	17 7	17 12	14 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	14 0	14 7	16 0	Belgaum		
	Dharwar	32 0	31 2	32 0	19 0	20 0	13 8	92 12	92 12	92 12	15 8	14 14	16 0	Dharwar		
	Ratnagiri	23 6	23 6	23 6	16 6	16 6	...	9 Bdls.	9 Bdls.	10 Bdls.	16 15	18 4	15 10	Ratnagiri		
	Kanara (Karwar)	22 0	22 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	36 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Panch Mahals (Godhra)		
	Aden	...	...	...	...	9 5	...	...	71 3	...	...	32 0	...	Aden		
	Asirgarh	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	Asirgarh		
	Baroda	...	...	...	16 15	16 15	...	77 8	77 0	...	15 8	15 5	...	Baroda		
	Disa	...	...	...	22 4	22 5	18 7½	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa		
	Nimach	...	...	...	..	16 8	...	...	140 0	...	...	30 0	...	Nimach		
	Nasirabad	...	...	...	22 0	21 13½	20 2	100 0	100 0	100 0	45 0	45 0	40 0	Nasirabad		
	Rajkot	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	...	40 0	40 0	...	64 0	64 0	...	Rajkot		
	Upper Sind Frontier	16 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	Upper Sind Frontier		
	Karachi	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	118 0	108 0	135 0	60 0	59 0	60 0	Karachi		
	Haidarabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Haidarabad		
	Shikarpur	27 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	320 0	240 0	240 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	Shikarpur		
	Thur and Parkur	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Thur and Parkur		
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*														Bengal.	
	Burdwan	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 8	200 0	200 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Burdwan		
	Bancoorah	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	13 12	460 0	480 0	440 0	8 8	8 8	7 14	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	13 0	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	...	...	...	17 12	16 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	...	...	...	20 0 to 23 0	20 0 to 23 0	14 0 to 14 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Hooghly		
	Howrah	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Howrah		
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	17 8	19 0	13 5	105 0	105 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	...	...	...	26 5	26 5	15 8	100 0	100 0	110 0	8 14	8 10½	8 10½	Nuddea		
	Jessore	...	...	...	23 0	28 0	14 0	160 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
	[illegible]	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Moorshedabad		

a In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 21 seers, barley 30 to 32 seers, best rice 12 to 16-8 seers, common rice 14-8 to 16-12 seers, and gram 23 to 25 seers, per rupee.
b In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 17-8 to 21 seers, barley 19 to 30 seers, best rice 12-8 to 17 seers, common rice 16-8 to 18 seers, maize 19 to 30 seers, and gram 15 to 19 seers, per rupee.
c In the interior prices rang follow:—Wheat 21 to 25-8 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice 13 to 21 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, and gram 21 to 24 seers, per rupee.
d In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 23 seers, best rice 8-8 to 13-8 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, and gram 16 to 23-8 seers, per rupee.
e In the interior only.
f In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 8-12 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, and gram 20 to 23-12 seers, per rupee.
g In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 25 seers, best rice 14 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, and gram 11 to 26 seers, per rupee.
h In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 26 seers, common rice 17 to 20-8 seers, and gram 24 to 31 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of July 1875—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
	Central Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Dinagepore ...	18 8	17 0	11 0	17 8	16 0	11 0	17 0	19 0	11 0	22 0	24 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	25 0	25 0	14 0	47 0	45 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	1 12	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	14 0
	Rajshahye ...	19 11	20 10 to 24 6	12 12 to 13 8	37 8	41 4	18 0	16 0	17 4 to 18 0	8 4	18 12	18 12	2 12 to 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	30 0*i*	29 15	12 0	...	...	...	9 6½	9 6½	8 0	22 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	15 0	15 0	10 8	9 0	10 0	...	9 8	9 12	6 12	22 0	24 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	20 0	22 8	14 4	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	8 0	18 12	19 8	2 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	6 0	4 0	8 0	7 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	13 0	11 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	13 7*j*	13 7	8 0	...	...	...	13 3	13 7	8 0	20 0	24 0	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	17 0	16 0	11 0	30 0	32 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	18 0*k*	18 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	13 0	18 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing ...	14 0*m*	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	13 0*n*	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8*o*	13 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	13 5*m*	13 5	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	22 0	21 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	11 0	15 3	15 3	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	9 5	9 5	8 8	...	...	...	15 3	16 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	26 0	25 0	16 12	34 0	34 0	19 12	11 0	10 8	12 0	23 8	23 0	14 0	25 8	25 0	19 12	...	...	...
	Gya ...	25 8*p*	26 8	11 8	37 0	37 8	16 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	22 8	22 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	19 8*q* to 20 8	20 8	14 0	29 8	29 0	18 0	14 0 to 15 0	14 8	12 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	27 0	28 0	18 0	23 0*r*	23 0	17 8
	Mozufferpore ...	20 0*r*	22 8	17 0	27 0	35 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	20 8	22 0	15 8	31 0	30 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	7 4	21 0	21 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	23 0*s*	24 0	12 0	34 0	34 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 8	17 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	17 8	22 8	16 8	36 7	36 7	23 1	13 6	14 7	8 4	17 8	17 8	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	17 0*t*	18 15	15 2	37 14	41 10	18 15	17 11	20 3	11 6	21 7	21 7	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	28 0	30 0	13 0	38 0	40 0	...	18 0	20 0	10 8	20 0	22 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	18 0*u*	18 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	...	16 0	16 0	9 0	19 0	18 0	11 8	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	12 0
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	15 12	17 1	14 7	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	18 6	21 0	21 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	14 7	14 7	11 13	...	...	...	15 12	18 6	17 1	21 0	23 10	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	14 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	22 8	22 0	11 0	27 0	30 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	9 0	20 0	21 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	20 0	19 8	11 0	28 0	27 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	18 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	17 0	17 0	11 0	16 to 30*e*	16 to 30	24 to 30	13 0	13 0	9 0	19 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0*e*	16 0	40 0
	Sylhet ...	11 0	12 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	9 0	10 0	9 8	12 4	14 14	12 6	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...	11 2	10 10	8 14	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 4	14 8	15 4	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá ...	26 0	26 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp ...	20 0	16 0	9 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	11 8	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	8 0	7 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dehra Dún ...	21 0	21 0	18 8	33 0	33 0	27 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	16 0	16 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	16 0
	Saháranpur ...	21 9	23 3	21 9	30 5	32 5	31 4	9 11	9 11	8 10	14 0	16 3	11 4	23 11	23 11	15 1	21 9	21 9	17 4
	Muzaffarnagar ...	22 9	23 10	22 4	35 3	37 6	34 2	6 1	6 1	6 1	14 5	13 3	11 0	28 10	24 3	22 0	17 10	17 10	17 10
	Meerut ...	21 3½	22 2½	20 13½	29 15	31 6	27 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	15 0	15 0	12 8	24 0	22 14	21 0	25 0	25 0	18 0
	Bulandshahr ...	23 0	23 8	21 8	29 0	31 0	29 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	16 0
	Aligarh ...	22 8	23 0	20 0	29 8	29 8	24 8	7 0	7 0	6 8	16 0	16 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	19 8	19 0	18 0	16 8
	Kumaun ...	12 12	12 12	12 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

k In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 17 seers, gram 12 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, best rice 8 to 12 seers, per rupee.
l In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 30 to 32 seers, gram 8 to 16 seers, common rice 12 to 20 seers, best rice 8 to 12 seers, per rupee.
m In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, paddy 30 to 37-8 seers, and gram 12 to 20 seers per rupee.
n In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, best rice 10 to 17 seers, common rice 17-12 to 21 seers, and gram 9 to 33 seers, per rupee.
o In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 19 to 21 seers, and common rice 21 to 23 seers, per rupee.
p In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 13 to 23 seers, and common rice 23 to 24 seers, per rupee.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Lesser Millets, Rajá, &c. (Kavarn, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee) *Panicum, Miliaceum,* &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Rajá, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Rajá, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
	Central Districts—contd.													*Central Districts*—contd.		
	Dinagepore ...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	13 4	200 0	180 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Dinagepore ...		
	Maldah ...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	Maldah ...		
	Rajshahye ...	...	...	...	26 4	27 3	15 0 to 16 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	Rajshahye ...		
	Rungpore ...	...	...	...	12 2	12 1	15 0	107 0	107 0	133 0	7 8	7 8	7 6	Rungpore ...		
	Bograh ...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 8	7 8	6 12	Bograh ...		
	Pubna ...	...	...	...	24 0	26 4	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Pubna ...		
	Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling ...		
	Jalpáiguri ...	8 0	8 0	8 12	13 3	13 3	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 1	6 0	6 1	Jalpáiguri ...		
	Eastern Districts.													*Eastern Districts.*		
	Dacca ...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 14	8 14	8 0	Dacca ...		
	Furreedpore ...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Furreedpore ...		
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	13 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge ...		
	Mymensing ...	...	...	...	14 8	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Mymensing ...		
	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	12 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 8	7 4	Chittagong ...		
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	11 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 4	7 8	6 0	Noakhally ...		
	Tipperah ...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Tipperah ...		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	6 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
	Hill Tipperah ...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	8 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 2	Hill Tipperah ...		
	Behar.													*Behar.*		
	Patna ...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	19 12	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Patna ...		
	Gya ...	35 0*e*	35 0	15 0	26 8	26 8	13 4	160 0	160 0	180 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Gya ...		
	Shahabad ...	...	...	...	29 0	30 0	19 0	160 0*g*	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	Shahabad ...		
	Mozufferpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Mozufferpore ...		
	Sarun ...	27 0	30 0	17 8	21 0	25 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	Sarun ...		
	Chumparun ...	26 0	26 0	19 0	29 0	28 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Chumparun ...		
	Monghyr ...	36 0	36 0	...	27 0	28 0	15 0	...	...	...	7 4	7 0	6 4	Monghyr ...		
	Bhaugulpore ...	...	...	...	27 3	29 4	19 9	126 0	147 0	147 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bhaugulpore ...		
	Purneah ...	28 0*f* to 30 0	28 0 to 35 0	13 8 to 15 0	25 4 to 25 0	28 2 to 20 0	17 0 to 13 0	151 8 to 160 0	151 8 to 160 0	151 8 to 160 0	8 3 to 7 0	8 3 to 7 0	7 9 to 6 8	Purneah ...		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
	Orissa.													*Orissa.*		
	Cuttack ...	30 0*e*	30 0	...	15 12	15 12	25 1	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 7	12 0	9 0	Cuttack ...		
	Pooree ...	36 12	39 6	17 1	14 7	15 12	22 5	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Pooree ...		
	Balasore ...	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	Balasore ...		
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.													*Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.*		
	Hazáribágh ...	33 0	36 0	19 8	22 0	24 0	12 8	240 0	240 0	200 0	7 8	7 4	6 8	Hazáribágh ...		
	Lohardugga ...	40 0	40 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	14 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	5 8	Lohardugga ...		
	Singbhoom ...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	Singbhoom ...		
	Maunbhoom ...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	11 8	260 0	260 0	260 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Maunbhoom ...		
	Sylhet ...	...	...	...	14 0	13 4	13 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 12	8 8	7 12	Sylhet ...	ASSAM.	
	Cachar ...	...	...	...	12 4	11 6	11 2	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	Cachar ...		
	Goálpárá ...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	105 0	110 0	128 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá ...		
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	Gáro Hills ...		
	Kámrúp ...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	Kámrúp ...		
	Darrang ...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	5 8	6 8	5 8	Darrang ...		
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 0	5 4	Nowgong ...		
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	8 0	6 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	Sibságar ...		
	Lakhimpur ...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	Lakhimpur ...		
	Khásí and Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Khásí and Jaintiá Hills ...		
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	120 0	120 0	100 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nága Hills ...		
	Dehra Dún ...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. PROVINCES.	
	Saháranpur ...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	Saháranpur ...		
	Muzaffarnagar ...	...	...	...	26 15	29 2	26 15	129 0	129 0	129 0	8 5	8 5	7 14	Muzaffarnagar ...		
	Meerut ...	...	...	...	26 6	29 11	27 8	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Meerut ...		
	Bulandshahr ...	...	...	...	25 10	27 2½	25 7	110 0	110 0	105 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Bulandshahr ...		
	Aligarh ...	...	...	...	27 8	28 8	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	9 8	Aligarh ...		
	Kumaun ...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	25 8	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	9 8	Kumaun ...		
		...	...	...	14 8	14 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0			

e In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 23-8 to 29-8 seers, barley 30 to 42-8 seers, best rice 18-12 seers, common rice 20 to 27 seers, and gram 26-8 to 36 seers, per rupee.
f In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 26-8 seers, barley 28 to 32 seers, best rice 9 to 12 seers, common rice 19 to 20 seers, great millet 22 seers, maize, 37 seers, and gram 29 to 31 seers, per rupee.
g In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 24 seers, barley 16 to 33 seers, best rice 8-8 to 17 seers, common rice 15 to 21 seers, lesser millet 20-4 to 32 seers, maize 35 to 30 seers, and gram 20 to 27 seers, per rupee.
r In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 22 to 25 seers, barley 30 to 36 seers, best rice 11 to 13 seers, common rice 15 to 22 seers, lesser millet 15 to 30 seers, maize 28 to 35 seers, and gram 21 to 30 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-Grains throughout India for the 2nd half of July 1875 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
N. W. Provinces —*contd.*	Garhwál	22 8	21 4	20 0	21 4	22 8	22 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	13 8	13 0	12 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Bijnor	20 4	21 6	19 11	29 4	31 15	28 2	11 4	11 9	9 9	14 10	14 10	10 11	21 6	22 8	11 4	21 6	23 10	15 12
	Moradabad	20 0	19 6	18 2	31 14	31 14	25 15	8 12	8 12	8 2	15 15	16 14	11 9	22 8	22 8	15 0	25 0	25 0	15 0
	Budaun	22 10½	23 1½	16 15	30 0	30 9½	22 11½	9 9½	9 9	9 9½	16 12¼	16 12½	12 9¼	12 0	12 0	16 12¼	15 14½	15 9¼	16 12¼
	Bareilly	20 0	20 0	17 8	31 4	33 12	23 12	6 9	6 4	6 14	16 4	16 4	20 10	17 8	15 0	18 12	17 8	17 8	16 4
	Sháhjahánpur	24 4	24 4	19 2	35 8	35 12	25 8	7 9	7 8	8 0	18 10	18 12	13 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Tarái Pergunnahs	22 8	23 12	19 4	42 8	42 8	27 8	10 0	10 0	8 12	17 8	18 12	12 8	18 12	12 8	...	20 0	20 0	...
	Muttra	21 0	21 8	18 0	25 0	26 0	26 8	7 0	7 0	7 8	14 8	14 8	11 0	24 0	21 0	23 0	26 0	20 0	17 0
	Agra	19 6½	19 13½	17 1¼	24 15	25 15	23 10½	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	23 3	22 6	17 9	23 5	23 5	14 7¼
	Farukhabad	19 8	21 0	16 3	24 12	27 8	20 0	7 0	7 3	7 3	14 12	15 2	11 11	... ...	... ...	20 10	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Mainpuri	22 0	22 0	18 0	27 0	27 8	21 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Etáwah	19 8	18 8	17 8	23 0	23 0	21 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	22 0	22 0	19 8	22 0	22 0	17 0
	Etah	23 8	23 4	19 8	30 0	31 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Jalaun	20 8	20 8	18 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	16 8	22 0	22 0	16 0
	Jhánsi	18 0	18 3	17 4	25 6	26 4	22 2	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	12 4	23 3	23 8	15 0	20 8	20 10	15 0
	Lalitpur	19 6	19 8	21 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	25 4	24 0	20 0	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Cawnpore	22 8	22 8	17 4	29 8	29 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	12 0	14 8	... ...	... ...	21 8	... ...	... ...
	Fatehpur	21 8	21 4	16 8	26 0	26 0	19 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	20 8	20 8	15 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Bánda	21 0	20 12	16 4	23 0	22 8	18 4	8 14	8 14	11 6	17 8	17 4	12 4	22 8	22 8	... ...	21 8	21 8	... ...
	Allahabad	18 12	18 8	14 8	26 0	25 8	18 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	16 4	16 8	12 0	27 8	30 0	17 8	25 8	25 0	17 8
	Hamírpur	19 8	20 0	15 4	24 12	23 0	18 0	10 0	9 8	7 0	14 0	14 12	10 4	21 8	21 4	18 0	20 4	22 8	15 12
	Jaunpur	24 0	25 6	17 4	34 9	34 9	23 4	7 12	7 12	10 9	19 12	19 12	12 0	25 6	25 6	...	21 3	21 8	12 11
	Gorakhpur	28 14	28 14	14 7	42 0	42 0	17 8	15 12	16 10	9 5	21 14	21 14	11 6	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Basti	28 12	28 12	14 6	40 0	40 0	18 12	12 8	11 4	7 8	18 12	18 12	9 6	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Azamgarh	25 1	26 9	15 2	33 15	34 11	20 10	11 13	11 13	8 14	18 7	18 7	10 5	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Mirzapur	20 0	20 0	15 0	27 0	26 0	19 0	9 0	8 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	30 0	26 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	18 0
	Benares	21 0	21 0	15 4	28 5	28 5	18 11	8 6	8 6	7 6	14 11	14 11	9 7	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Ghazipur	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Panjab.	Delhi	20 8	20 0	20 0	27 0	27 8	27 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	11 0	11 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	25 8	24 0	25 0	19 0
	Gurgáon	20 0	20 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	29 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	12 0	12 0	8 6	22 0	22 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	21 0
	Karnál	20 8	23 0	22 8	31 0	36 0	33 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Hissár	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	27 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	25 0
	Rohtak	19 8	20 0	19 8	24 0	26 4	26 3	... ...	... ...	... ...	11 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	23 0	21 12	21 8	21 8	20 4
	Sirsa	21 0	21 0	20 8	31 0	30 0	30 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	15 0	15 0	11 0	25 0	26 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	25 0
	Umballa	22 0	24 0	23 0	32 0	34 0	30 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	12 8	12 8	11 0	29 0	26 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	16 0
	Ludhiána	25 0	25 0	23 8	37 0	38 0	32 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	11 8	11 8	10 0	33 0	31 0	23 0	22 0	25 0	22 0
	Simlá	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Jullundur	25 0	25 0	25 4	40 0	48 0	36 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	12 0	10 0	10 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	16 0
	Hushiárpúr	26 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	16 0	16 0	12 0
	Kángra	19 0	20 0	21 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Amritsar	25 0	24 8	25 4	35 8	35 4	35 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	13 8	13 8	11 8	37 0	37 0	31 8	27 4	27 4	20 8
	Siálkot	22 4	23 0	21 4	32 0	32 6	34 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	12 0	12 0	11 8	30 0	25 0	22 0	27 0	27 0	21 0
	Gurdáspúr	28 0	28 0	29 0	34 0	36 0	40 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	14 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Lahore	23 8	23 0	30 0	34 0	36 0	38 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	13 0	13 0	11 8	31 0	27 0	23 0	20 0	26 0	20 0
	Ferozepore	23 0	25 0	24 8	35 0	38 0	37 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	13 0	13 0	11 0	31 0	32 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	27 0
	Gujránwála	22 12	23 12	21 8	38 0	35 0	40 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	14 0	13 0	12 0	26 0	29 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0
	Ráwalpindi	28 0	28 0	25 0	31 0	32 0	33 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	22 0	19 0	36 0	34 0	29 0
	Jhelum	30 8	30 8	25 0	38 8	38 0	37 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	13 0	13 0	8 0	30 0	32 0	17 8	37 8	39 0	17 0
	Gujrát	27 0	27 0	24 8	38 0	44 0	38 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	14 0	12 0	10 0	32 0	34 0	18 0	35 0	32 0	18 0
	Shahpúr	28 8	29 8	25 8	40 0	42 0	40 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	9 0	10 0	9 0	34 0	34 0	24 0	37 0	37 0	21 0
	Mooltan	19 0	19 8	18 0	26 0	26 0	27 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	27 0	21 0	27 0	27 0	12 8
	Jhang	23 0	24 0	23 8	28 0	30 0	33 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	30 0	32 0	26 0
	Montgomery	22 0	22 0	21 0	29 0	29 0	28 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	12 0	12 0	10 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Muzaffargarh	22 0	22 0	20 0	28 0	30 0	28 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	12 0	14 0	14 0	26 0	22 0	20 0	27 0	20 0	22 0
	Dera Ismail Khán	31 4	35 0	25 0	50 0	52 8	40 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	6 4	6 4	7 8	52 8	55 0	37 8	50 0	50 0	37 8
	Dera Ghazi Khán	22 8	22 8	21 4	35 10	36 4	30 10	... ...	... ...	... ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	31 14	31 14	36 0	36 8	22 8
	Bannú	40 15	53 12	43 2	65 10	75 0	66 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	8 12	9 0	7 8	60 0	60 0	33 15	52 8	62 8	31 9
	Pesháwar	25 6	24 11	23 6	38 6	37 1	41 10	... ...	... ...	... ...	13 0	13 10	13 0	28 9	31 3	25 6	36 6	36 6	27 5
	Kohát	31 4	33 2	29 5	51 0	53 9	53 9	... ...	... ...	... ...	17 14	17 14	15 15	40 13	40 13	31 14	43 6	45 14	35 11
	Hasára	25 0	24 8	17 0	37 0	37 0	36 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	28 0*	26 0*	21 0*	32 0	24 0	19 12
Oudh.	Lucknow	23 0	24 0	17 12	29 0	30 0	22 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	17 8	17 8	14 0	29 0	33 0	20 8	22 8	22 8	17 8
	Unáo	22 0	24 8	17 0	26 0	28 0	20 0	8 0	11 0	8 0	... ...	17 8	14 0	... ...	16 0	... ...	... ...	16 0	... ...
	Bára Banki	24 0	24 0	18 0	34 0	34 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	17 8	18 0	12 0	28 0	26 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	14 0
	Sítápur	28 0	28 0	20 8	38 12	38 0	27 0	8 8	9 0	7 12	18 0	17 0	14 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	16 0
	Hardui	22 8	24 14	17 6	31 0	32 13	23 7	9 0	6 9	6 9	14 10	15 0	11 4	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Kheri	31 8	32 4	20 0	36 0	45 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	22 8	15 8	... ...	... ...	22 0	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Fyzabad	24 11	25 9	15 15	30 8	33 13	19 12	13 0	13 1	8 12	18 1	18 11	12 6	... ...	... ...	... ...	18 0	17 0	15 0
	Bharaich	32 0	34 0	15 8	42 0	50 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	11 8	36 0	36 0	17 0	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Gonda	28 2	31 6	16 0	40 0	41 0	21 12	19 12	20 0	11 9	19 14	20 6	12 4	32 6	33 0	17 12	17 4	17 4	13 4
	Rái Bareli	28 0	25 8	18 0	31 4	30 0	23 0	21 4	21 0	13 0	22 8	22 8	15 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Sultánpur	26 8	24 0	16 10	34 0	34 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	22 0	22 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	14 0
	Pratábgarh	26 8	26 0	17 1	36 5	36 2	21 0	18 4	22 5	10 8	23 0	23 2	13 12	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verugú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	200 0	160 0	5 15	6 4	6 0	Garhwál ...	N. W. Provinces —*contd.*	
...	...	...	24 12	25 14	23 1	135 0	135 0	112 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	Bijnor ...		
...	...	...	25 15	25 15	22 12	100 0	112 8	112 8	10 0	10 0	9 6	Moradabad ...		
...	...	...	27 9½	27 14½	20 6	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 0	9 0	8 6½	Budaun ...		
...	...	...	26 4	26 4	20 15	125 0	125 0	125 0	9 6	9 6	8 7	Bareilly ...		
...	...	...	27 4	30 12	20 8	160 0	155 0	160 0	8 8	8 12	8 8	Sháhjahánpur ...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	21 4	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	24 12	26 8	28 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	Muttra ...		
...	...	...	23 9½	23 13	24 3½	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 12	8 8	Agra ...		
...	...	...	25 8	26 2	18 14	145 0	158 2	158 2	8 12	8 12	8 8	Farukhabad ...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 8	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mainpuri ...		
...	...	...	21 0	21 8	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etáwah ...		
...	...	...	26 0	27 0	24 8	120 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 0	9 8	Etah ...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	Jalaun ...		
...	...	...	20 3	20 0	19 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	Jhánsi ...		
...	...	...	24 2	24 4	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Lalitpur ...		
...	...	...	27 0	26 0	19 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Cawnpore ...		
...	...	...	26 12	26 8	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Fatehpur ...		
...	...	...	27 0	26 0	21 8	170 0	171 4	163 0	11 4	11 4	10 8	Bánda ...		
...	...	...	26 4	26 0	19 0	100 0	120 0	110 0	8 8	8 0	7 12	Allahabad ...		
...	...	...	23 8	23 0	18 12	140 0	140 0	120 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	Hamírpur ...		
...	...	...	33 3	31 12	21 3	197 12	197 12	197 12	7 12	8 1	7 14	Jaunpur ...		
...	...	...	34 2	34 2	14 7	160 0	150 0	150 0	6 12	6 12	6 12	Gorakhpur ...		
...	...	...	31 4	31 4	15 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	6 14	6 9	6 9	Basti ...		
...	...	...	26 9	26 9	17 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	Azamgarh ...		
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	20 0	90 0	80 0	120 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	Mirzapur ...		
...	...	...	24 2	24 2	18 6	120 0	120 0	100 0	6 13	6 4	6 5	Benares ...		
...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Ghazipur ...		
...	...	...	23 8	25 0	27 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 4	8 4	7 12	Delhi ...	Panjab.	*References.*
...	...	...	24 0	21 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Gurgáon ...		*a.* Nearly stationary.
...	...	...	28 0	31 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 2	Karnál *a* ...		*b.* Barley rising.
...	...	...	24 0	26 0	27 0	90 0	100 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár ...		*c.* Jowár falling.
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	27 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	9 0	8 8	Rohtak ...		*d.* Firewood falling.
...	...	...	30 0	30 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	42 0	Sirsa ...		*e.* Wheat, barley, bájra and gram rising.
...	...	...	30 0	34 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Umballa *a* ...		*f.* Bájra falling.
...	...	...	31 0	32 0	31 8	90 0	90 0	95 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Ludhiána ...		
...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	No re	turn re	ceived	Simlá ...		
...	...	...	30 0	31 0	33 8	120 0	120 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Jullundur *b* ...		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	34 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Hushiárpúr ...		
...	...	...	21 0	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra ...		
...	...	...	28 4	28 4	33 8	100 0	105 0	110 0	9 12	10 0	9 12	Amritsar ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	35 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	10 0	9 12	Siálkot *a* ...		
...	...	...	30 0	32 0	38 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	Gurdáspur ...		
...	...	...	27 0	28 0	36 0	120 0	110 0	105 0	9 12	10 0	9 8	Lahore *a* ...		
...	...	...	32 0	31 0	34 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	9 8	Ferozepore ...		
...	...	...	29 0	28 0	40 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	Gujránwála ...		
...	...	...	33 0	34 0	37 0	110 0	120 0	130 0	10 0	9 12	10 0	Ráwalpindi *c* ...		
...	...	...	30 0	32 0	36 0	110 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum *d* ...		
...	...	...	27 0	29 0	35 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Gujrát *a* ...		
...	...	...	39 0	41 0	36 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Shahpúr ...		
...	...	...	26 0	27 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Mooltan ...		
...	...	...	27 4	28 0	28 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 4	10 8	Jhang ...		
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	26 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	Montgomery ...		
...	...	...	24 0	28 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh ...		
...	...	...	42 8	42 8	35 0	100 0	100 0	112 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dera Ismail Khán *a* ...		
...	...	...	29 6	31 14	25 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	31 4	31 4	30 0	Dera Ghazi Khán *a* ...		
...	...	...	55 0	56 4	44 8	80 0	80 0*	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú *e* ...		
...	...	...	31 14	33 2	30 14	110 0	110 0	110 0	59 13	59 13	58 8	Pesháwar ...		
...	...	...	38 4	40 13	37 0	153 0	153 0	153 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát ...		
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	17 0	140 0	160 0	130 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazára *f* ...		
30 0	34 0	25 0	27 0	27 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	*Description of Lesser Millets.*
... ...	... ...	... ...	26 8	28 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Unáo ...		Peas, country.
34 0*	34 0†	21 0	29 8	29 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	Bára Banki ...		
...	...	24 0	33 0	33 0	22 0	180 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	7 12	Sítápur ...		*Sawán, Madua. †Sawán, Kodon.
...	...	...	29 0	30 0	19 0	192 0	192 0	192 0	8 0	8 0	7 1	Hardui ...		
55 0	...	27 8	32 0	35 0	22 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	Kheri ...		
... ...	... ...	... ...	28 3	30 7	18 4	140 0	140 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	7 10	Fyzabad ...		
42 0‡	42 0‡	16 0§	37 0	38 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bharaich ...		‡ Kodon. § Madua.
34 6	40 4	18 10	36 4	37 5	17 3	170 0	170 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Gonda ...		Kodon, Lahra and Madua.
... ...	... ...	... ...	33 0	33 0	23 8	200 0	200 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Rái Bareli ...		
... ...	... ...	... ...	33 0	33 8	20 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 2	Sultánpur ...		Sawán.
40 0	40 0	21 0	33 0	33 8	20 8	213 0	213 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	5 14	Pratábgarh ...		Birra.
37 2	36 1	18 2	35 6	33 14										

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of July 1875—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Pennisetum Spicatum.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Pennisetum Spicatum.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Pennisetum Spicatum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	19 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 12	15 4	34 0	35 0	29 3	...	...	...
	Bhandara	24 0	23 12	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Chanda	23 6	23 6	23 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	15 8	17 1	31 0	33 0	31 3	...	...	...
	Wardha	25 0	27 0	22 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...
	Balaghat	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	24 0	27 0	19 8	20 0	23 0	17 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	28 0	32 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	12 0
	Saugor	21 0	21 0	21 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 0	12 8	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh	23 12	24 8	24 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	11 8	20 0	18 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	34 0	36 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	31 0	31 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	25 0	...	...	...
	Betul	27 0	27 0	23 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	24 0	...	...	...
	Chindwara	30 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	19 8	19 8	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur	24 8	24 8	19 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	14 8	14 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar	16 0	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	10 12	...	28 2	28 2	...	...	...	...
	Raipur	18 0	46 0	42 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	33 0	38 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	21 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	35 0	28 0	31 8	46 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	10 0	40 0	49 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	38 0	40 0	44 0	48 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery	19 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	...	...	...
Haidarabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	No return received																	
	Bolarum																		
	Chudderghat																		
	Oomraotee	20 0	20 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	44 0	44 0	34 0	26 0	26 0	22 0
	Akola	22 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	44 0	42 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	28 0
	Ellichpur	22 0	22 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	26 0
	Buldana	19 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	36 0	40 0	33 0	35 0	38 0	32 0
	Woon	24 0	24 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	67 0	56 0	50 0	11 0	11 0	10 0
	Bassim	23 5	23 5	22 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	13 5	13 0	17 5	51 0	51 0	53 0	37 0	37 0	22 5
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore — Wholesale	12 7	12 2	11 5	13 5	12 7	11 7	11 5	11 5	10 5	15 0	15 2	12 7	26 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...
	Bangalore — Retail	12 2	11 7	11 0	13 0	12 2	11 2	11 2	11 0	10 0	14 5	14 7	12 2	25 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Kolar — Wholesale	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	9 9	17 7	17 7	15 3	20 3	20 3	15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar — Retail	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 6	17 4	17 4	15 0	20 0	20 0	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Túmkúr — Wholesale	13 5	12 5	12 5	13 5	12 5	12 5	16 0	16 0	12 5	19 0	19 0	14 5	23 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Túmkúr — Retail	13 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...
	Mysore — Wholesale	11 0	12 7	11 4	...	...	...	11 2	11 7	11 2	11 6	12 5	12 3	...	31 4	...	23 1	...	...
	Mysore — Retail	10 6	12 5	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 5	11 0	11 4	12 3	12 1	...	30 4	...	22 0	...	...
	Hassan — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan — Retail	12 5	12 0	12 0	13 5	12 5	13 7	13 7	13 7	12 5	15 7	14 7	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga — Retail	12 5	12 0	9 0	13 5	14 0	10 0	11 5	11 0	13 0	16 7	16 0	16 0	25 2	28 0	33 0	...	...	...
	Kadur — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadur — Retail	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog — Wholesale	19 3	19 0	12 0	17 3	17 5	14 5	...	...	12 5	...	...	...	10 6	...	37 8	...	...	31 0
	Chitaldroog — Retail	18 0	18 0	10 6	16 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	40 0	40 0	30 0
	Coorg — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg — Retail	8 7	8 5	7 4	8 6	8 8	8 4	10 1	10 1	9 6	14 1	14 1	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur	16 8	16 8	...	23 0	23 0	...	7 0	6 11	...	9 8	9 8	...	22 0	21 8	...	21 0	20 0	...
	Kishengurh	17 0	16 0	...	23 0	22 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	8 12	9 8	...	20 0	21 0	...	18 0	20 0	...
	Alwar	20 0	20 8	20 8	27 8	28 0	27 1	6 8	6 10	7 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	29 8	28 8	22 0	26 8	28 0	15 0
	Bharatpur (City)	20 0	20 8	18 0	27 0	26 8	26 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	8 12	7 8	25 0	25 0	18 8	23 0	26 0	13 0
	Kerowli (City)	18 2	17 13	16 14	24 6	23 12	21 9	11 1	11 1	8 12	12 8	12 8	10 0	25 0	25 0	16 4	21 14	21 14	16 4
	Ajmir	16 0	15 14	15 3	22 14	22 11	20 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	8 1	8 4	7 12	19 8	20 2	13 8	19 0	18 0	11 0
	Deolie Cantonment	No return received																	
	Erinpura	19 0	17 12	16 8	33 0	30 0	22 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	7 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	29 0	29 0	18 0
	Sirohi	20 0	18 0	18 0	36 0	35 0	22 0	5 8	6 8	5 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	37 0	32 0	21 0
	Aboo	15 14	15 8	14 13	21 6	21 0	19 13	5 13	5 13	5 10	8 4	8 4	7 8	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	17 14
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	28 0	27 0	26 0	40 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar	15 10	15 10	15 0	21 1	21 0	21 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 12	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	25 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar	15 15	15 0	...	25 0	22 8	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 8	7 3	...	21 14	20 10	...	20 5	21 4	...
	Bikaneer	No return received																	
	Bundi	19 0	19 0	15 8	27 0	27 0	20 4	5 0	7 8	9 0	8 8	8 8	9 12	23 4	24 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Kota	17 12	17 12	17 8	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	22 8	22 8	21 12	...	...	...
	Tonk	17 4	18 1	16 12	27 0	27 0	21 12	6 0	6 0	5 0	9 0	8 0	7 0	26 0	28 0	19 0	...	...	...
	Jhallawar	15 0	15 0	16 8	25 0	25 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	18 0	18 8	20 0	...	...	...
	Shahpoora	17 0	17 1	15 11	22 12	22 8	18 1	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	10 0	18 8	20 0	17 12	18 0	18 0	14 8
Central India.	Indore	14 8	14 8	13 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	19 0	20 0	24 0	19 0	20 0	22 0
	Gwalior	14 1	14 6	12 9	18 4	19 3	15 9	6 14	6 14	6 0	8 15	8 15	7 1	16 7	16 11	14 1	16 7	15 9	12 7
	Goona	17 8	17 0	19 8	20 0	20 0	...	10 4	10 4	7 0	12 0	12 0	7 4	20 0	20 0	8 22	20 0	20 0	16 8
	Rutlam	15 0	14 14	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 2	8 4	12 12	12 13	7 12	8 20	20 0	21 12	18 8	19 1	18 8
	Baghelkhund (Sutna)	26 8	27 0	17 8	32 8	32 8	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	22 8	22 0	15 0	...	...	18 8	20 0	20 0	16 8

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	23 8	24 0	22 9	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 0	9 8	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	24 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	9 8	Bhandara ...		
...	...	...	26 3	26 3	27 6	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 0	7 8	7 5	Chanda ...		
...	...	...	22 0	21 0	18 0	120 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Wardha ...		
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Balaghat ...		
22 8	29 0	30 0	35 0	35 8	22 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Jubbulpore ...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 4	7 0	6 12	Saugor ...		
...	...	...	32 8	32 8	29 0	280 0	240 0	360 0	7 0	7 8	6 12	Damoh ...		
...	...	...	34 0	34 0	32 0	240 0	260 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Seoni ...		
32 0	27 0	19 0	45 0	45 0	30 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	Mandla ...		
23 0	23 0	20 0	26 0	27 0	23 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Betul ...		
21 0	21 0	23 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chindwara ...		
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hoshangabad ...		
32 8	36 0	28 0	35 0	35 0	22 0	160 0	200 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	Narsinghpur ...		
...	...	...	21 12	21 12	...	160 0	160 0	...	11 4	11 4	...	Nimar ...		
...	...	...	44 0	42 0	36 0	88 0	100 0	...	7 4	7 0	7 8	Raipur ...		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	200 0	7 0	10 0	6 8	Sambalpur ...		
90 0	90 0	100 0	35 0	40 0	46 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 0	Bilaspur ...		
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	24 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Upper Godavery ...		
									No return received			Secunderabad ...	Haidarabad Assigned Districts.	
												Bolarum ...		
												Chudderghat ...		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Oomraotee ...		
8 8	9 8	12 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	106 12	106 12	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Akola ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Ellichpur ...		
...	...	...	22 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	Buldana ...		
...	...	...	26 0	27 0	20 0	300 0	275 0	267 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Woon ...		
21 0	22 0	18 5	27 0	28 0	22 5	90 0	90 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	8 5	Bassim ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 5	18 0	18 2	Bangalore — Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
38 2	38 0	34 7	20 7	20 2	16 2	...	...	...	13 0	12 5	13 0	Bangalore — Retail ...		
32 2	32 0	33 7	20 2	20 0	16 0	72 0	72 0	72 0	14 6	14 6	14 6	Kolar ... — Wholesale		
41 2	41 2	37 6	26 3	26 3	19 7	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	14 3	Kolar ... — Retail ...		
40 7	40 7	37 1	25 7	25 7	19 4	172 4	172 4	172 4	14 3	14 3	14 3	Túmkúr ... — Wholesale		
56 5	56 5	58 0	23 0	24 0	21 0	180 0	180 0	182 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Túmkúr ... — Retail ...		
54 5	54 5	56 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Mysore ... — Wholesale		
26 2	30 4	28 7	22 0	23 1	19 8	72 0	72 0	72 0	8 5	8 5	9 4	Mysore ... — Retail ...		
25 6	29 3	28 3	21 4	22 0	19 3	65 0	65 0	65 0	8 3	8 3	9 2	Hassan ... — Wholesale		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan ... — Retail ...		
31 5	31 5	35 5	23 0	24 2	16 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 5	9 5	9 5	Shimoga... — Wholesale		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga... — Retail ...		
29 2	28 0	46 0	18 7	17 0	16 0	360 0	360 0	400 0	8 7	9 0	10 0	Kadur ... — Wholesale		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur ... — Retail ...		
28 0	28 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Chital-droog. — Wholesale		
45 0	45 5	56 0	23 3	23 5	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Chital-droog. — Retail ...		
44 0	44 0	50 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Coorg ... — Wholesale		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg ... — Retail ...		
22 7	22 2	32 8	17 4	17 3	14 6	91 6	73 2	110 0	8 5	8 7	9 4			
...	...	...	20 0	19 4	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	41 0	40 0	...	Kishengurh ...		
...	...	...	25 8	26 0	27 8	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	24 0	Alwar ...		
26 8	27 0	19 0	26 0	26 8	27 8	100 0	100 0	...	25 8	23 8	20 0	Bhurtpur (City) ...		
20 4	21 4	16 0	23 2	23 12	21 9	160 0	160 0	200 0	30 0	30 0	27 8	Kerowli (City) ...		
...	...	...	19 13	19 5	19 8	85 0	85 0	110 0	35 0	35 0	37 8	Ajmir ...		
									No return received			Deolie Cantonment ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura ...		
...	...	...	25 0	21 8	15 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	60 0	60 0	50 0	Sirohi ...		
...	...	...	23 0	22 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	Aboo ...		
...	...	...	16 9	16 0	14 15	1 0 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	6 Pie*	6 Pie*	9 Pie*	20 5	20 5	27 5	Meywar ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 5	16 8	165 0	165 0	165 0	11 4	11 4	11 0	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	50 0	...	...	Marwar ...		
...	...	...	14 6	14 6	...	70 0	70 0	50 0	No return received			Bikaneer ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	30 0	28 0	Bundi ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	Kota ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	120 0	36 0	35 0	31 0	Tonk ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	165 0	168 0	110 0	27 0	26 8	...	Jhallawar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	...	38 0	38 0	34 0	Shahpoora ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0						
...	...	...	19 0	20 0	15 0	87 0	96 0	96 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	Indore ...	Central India.	
...	...	...	16 9	17 0	15 13	100 6	100 6	91 4	10 1	10 9	12 2	Gwalior ...		
...	...	...	21 0	20 8	24 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	Goona ...		
...	...	...	22 8	23 10	19 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 9	11 4	Rutlam ...		
...	...	...	32 0	31 12	20 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...		

* Per man's load.

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

P

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON THE MILITARY OPERATIONS CARRIED ON IN THE NAGA HILLS, BY THE FORCE UNDER THE COMMAND OF COLONEL J. N. NUTTALL, C. B.

No. 42, dated Samaguting, the 30th April, 1875.

From—CAPTAIN JOHN BUTLER, Political Agent, Nága Hills,
To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

In compliance with the instructions contained in your letter No. 1063, dated the 6th instant, I have now the honour to submit the following full report on the military operations carried on in the Nága Hills with a view to the punishment of the tribes who were concerned in the terrible massacre * of Lieutenant Holcombe and his party at Ninú, on the 2nd February last, by the force under the command of Colonel J. N. Nuttall, C. B.

* A massacre at which in the incredibly brief space of a few minutes eighty men were most treacherously murdered, and fifty-one others wounded, out of a total of 197 all told.

2. You are already aware that I had just conducted the Western Nága Hills exploration expedition up from Samaguting, through Wokha, Núnkam, Lákhuti, and Assiringia to Déká Haimong, when I first received news of the sad disaster that had occurred to the Eastern expedition. On the 17th February, I received your letter, No. 12 T., of the 14th idem, intimating that the Chief Commissioner had been pleased to appoint me political officer, under the orders of the military officer in command of the field force which was about to enter the Eastern Nága Hills, with a view to punish the tribes concerned in the massacre, and directing me to proceed at once with my party to Búrúárcháli (near Jáipúr), there to assume charge of political affairs from Major W. C. S. Clarke, Deputy Commissioner of Lakhimpur.

3. On receipt of these instructions, I at once marched, *vid* the Nága villages of Náogáon and Kánching, to Názirah, in the Sibságar district. Thence I marched up the Dhúdoráli, through Towrok and Sápákoti to Búrúárcháli, which I reached on the 24th February, and at once assumed charge as political officer. The road between Sápákoti and Búrúárcháli was in a terribly bad state, consequently we felt the marches a good deal.

4. At Búrúárcháli I found Major Tulloch, with a detachment of the 44th Regiment, and learnt that measures had already been set on foot for the prompt collection of supplies. Huts were already built for the force expected.

5. Having received no letters since the date I left Názirah, and being anxious to ascertain the strength and nature of the force that was coming up, so as to have some idea of the work before me, and of the scale on which arrangements should be made, I determined to visit Dibrugarh. I was also anxious to learn who was to be the commander, in order that I might place myself under his orders and receive his instructions at once. Accordingly, on the 25th I went into Jáipúr. The following day I rode straight into Dibrugarh where I found the Chief Commissioner had already arrived. Here I learnt that Colonel Nuttall had been appointed to the command of the force. Having been furnished with a copy of the letter of instructions for the political conduct of the expedition (quoted in the margin), and having seen the Chief Commissioner and received his orders in person, I went over to Colonel Nuttall, and thoroughly discussed with him the nature of the work before us, and the whole question of our future operations.

No. 19 T. of 24th February 1875, from the Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, to Colonel Nuttall, C. B.

6. I may here briefly explain that the duty we had to perform was, *to punish, as might be best possible, all the villages which joined in the treacherous massacre at Ninú, and to recover as many as possible of the arms and heads taken by the enemy.* The first and most difficult task, therefore, before us, was to ascertain exactly which were the villages implicated, for it must be remembered that the only information we possessed upon this point up to date was that contained in Captain Badgley's letters quoted in the margin. I considered that I should best obtain this information by quietly

No. A. of 7th February 1875.
No. 8 B. of 10th " "
No. 6 B. of 22rd " "

preceding the force by two days' march, that is to say, as far as Bor Mútan, where I felt sure I should be better able to glean more trustworthy intelligence than if I were to stay in the plains with the troops. Besides this, anxious as I was that no guilty village should get off, I was more anxious still that no innocent village should suffer. I saw that the only way to ensure this was to proceed on ahead with a sufficient escort, and ascertain all I could about the villages implicated, assuring the rest that they had nothing whatever to fear at our hands. As Colonel Nuttall fully concurred with me in the view I had taken, on the 27th I returned to Jáipúr. On the 28th, passing through Búrúárcháli, and having seen that all my arrangements there were complete, I moved camp to Halwa, a small village at the foot of the hills, about two miles west of Búrúárcháli.

7. Whilst at Jáipúr I received several deputations from the villages of Námsáng (or Lásá), Bordúár (or Lánú), and Dádam, and from them I elicited the fact that Ninú and several villages in its neighbourhood were all in the habit of visiting the plains through the Bordúár pass, but that they also had a road of their own. I may mention here, that long subsequently, on the occasion of my receiving a deputation from Voká, a village some eight or ten miles' march further in, and beyond Ninú, and within two miles, as the crow flies, of the Pátkái watershed (a village which I afterwards visited, and which has been entered on the map herewith attached), I was amused at one of the deputation being recognized by Shadhon, the Lakhimpur Agency Sheristadar, as a man who had been in the Dibrugarh court-house with reference to some case, a matter which the man at once acknowledged. I have deemed it right to record this here, as I believe that it has been said that "the offending tribes are inner Nágas, who have no communication with the plains," and because I am aware that it has long been generally believed, that no Nágas except those living along the border line of low hills ever visit the plains or know anything about us; whereas, I believe it will be found that the Nágas along the whole frontier, living within four or five days' journey from the plains, are in the habit of visiting us, and know, or rather fancy they know, a good deal about us. In illustration of this view, I may remark that the far distant "Nunkam Abor Peak" of the old north-east frontier maps turned out (on our visiting it this year) to be a fine large village, one of the leading villages of the Háttigoriá tribe, many of whom spoke Assamese, and told us that they regularly visited Assam *viá* Titabor. Whilst on this subject, I would invite attention to the concluding portion of a very old letter, No. 259 of 7th November, 1843, from the Political Agent of Upper Assam to the Agent to the Governor General, North-East Frontier, where the "*Nágas on the Patkai*" are mentioned as having been active in furnishing "information, guides, and porters" in the expedition against the Singphús. The Tiráp river therein alluded to rises due east of Nisá, and within some six or eight miles of it. Thus it would seem to appear that our intercourse with, and knowledge of, these tribes was much more constant, intimate, and cordial in those days than it has ever been since.

To return to my subject, these Bordúáriás and Námsángiás also informed me that the Ninú men were more or less allied to the Bánferá and Mútan lot. After much cross-examination, I managed to gather that they had heard that the villages concerned in the massacre were Ninú, Nisá, Káimoi, Lonkái, Kámhúá, Senúá and Niáonú, besides Khánú and Khásá, which they were not quite sure about. I then ordered the chiefs of Námsáng and Bordúár to furnish me with twenty good men, each party under a responsible chief, to accompany me for the purpose of acting as interpreters, scouts, guides, coolies, and in fact to do any and every kind of work that I might want at their hands. This order, although demurring to it a little at first, they finally carried out most cheerfully, the Námsáng Vángam himself accompanying me in person. The chief reason I had for taking these men on with me, was that I was confident they were all well acquainted with the country, and could give me every information about it if they liked. I knew they both cordially hated one another, Lánú and Lásá having been at constant feud for something like twenty years. I proposed to check the one's statements against the other, and be thus able, by also examining third parties, to ascertain the truth as nearly as possible. This is exactly what occurred.

8. On the 1st March I entered the hills, and, passing through the village of Khúlan-Mútan,* moved into Bor-Mútan.† There, after thorough search, scrambling down precipitous khuds, I finally determined upon pitching camp on a spot a little to the west of and just outside the village, where the slopes were gentle, where there was abundance of room to house any number of men, and abundance of good water. The Bor-Mútanias turned out most willingly and helped to build our huts, and, indeed, gave us every assistance that lay in their power during the whole time of our stay among them. The Khúlan-Mútanias did the same. I must not forget to mention here that both these two villages, together with Horú-Mútan, Bor-Bánsáng, and several other neighbouring villages, including (after some little delay) Bánferá, all sent in their quota of coolies, who were employed in pushing up stores from the plains to our camps at Bor-Mútan and Bor-Bánsáng.

* 2,150 feet above the sea-level.
† 2,650 " " "

9. On the evening of the 2nd March, Colonel Nuttall and Major Heathcote joined me. The latter left us again the following morning to supervise the arrangements for the final advance of the troops. For the greater part of that day I was occupied in receiving deputations from several of the neighbouring villages, which included a long palaver with the men of Bor-Bánsáng, who at first had sent in a message to the effect that the chief was too ill to come. However, a second message, telling them that in that case they must send in the second chief, or Vánsá, had the desired effect, and the Vánsá, with a number of others, came in. Although very suspicious and uncommunicative at first, after much beating about the bush, they gave me a lot of information, which almost exactly corroborated the story I had previously heard. As I saw they were in a great state of fright, fearing that they too might suffer punishment in some way or another, I reassured them, by telling them that, unless they had had any hand in the massacre, they need be under no apprehension whatever, and that, to show them that we looked upon them as friends, I would visit their village the next day in person.

10. Early on the morning of the 4th, taking an escort of forty of my police with me, and accompanied by Lieutenant Woodthorpe, I went over to Bor-Bánsáng* and was there met, about half a mile from the village, by the Vángam (or chief), Vánsá (or second chief), and a number of their followers, who conducted us to the chief's own house. There we sat down and chatted together for several hours. At first the chief declared that he had seen nothing, he had heard nothing, and knew nothing about the massacre. But, on my reminding him that he had received a visit from the Ninú chief only a short time after the occurrence (of which fact I had become cognizant through the Bor-Mútan chief), and that it was therefore absurd for him to pretend that he had heard nothing about it, he at once confessed that this was quite true, that about ten days after the massacre he had received a visit from Kiváng, the Vángam of Ninú, who had told him that the chiefs of some ten villages had combined together to oppose the further progress of the survey party, but that some had not been in time to be present at the massacre. That he had heard that the persons actually present were from Ninú, Nisa, the two villages of Ḳamhúá, Káimoi and Lonkái, and that five men, three of whose names he then gave me as Nokdon, Chúnle, and Mikbong (the other two he said he could not remember), of Senúá, who had accompanied Lieutenant Holcombe, had returned with five guns and ten heads,—which latter statement was afterwards ascertained to be incorrect. He added that Niáonú had also joined in the pursuit of some of the survivors whom they had cut up on the banks of the Dilli. The Vángam also went on to tell me that he could not say for certain what the Senúá men intended doing, but that he had heard that their chief, and the people generally, were originally much opposed to the part taken in the massacre by the five men above alluded to, but that since they had been fortifying their village. The Ninú chief had informed him that if the "Assam Rajah" came out to fight, he had got all his men ready, and would meet the Sahebs at Senúá. After this, I went out to search for a suitable place for our camp, and, whilst looking for it, about half a mile from the village, on the

* 3,800 feet above the sea-level.

road towards Senúá, I suddenly came upon a party of some fifty or more Nágas fully armed. We were about three hundred yards apart when we first, apparently simultaneously, caught sight of each other. I at once through my Dobashias called out to know who they were, and what they wanted. After some hesitation, apparently passed in consultation, they replied that they were Senúá men, "come out to meet the Saheb as friends." To this I replied as nearly as possible in the following words:—"Is this the way you come out to meet me, fully armed, with dao, shield, and spear? Some of your men have killed some of mine. You are at peace with Bor-Bánsáng, and yet you come fully armed, and say you have come as friends. If this is true, and you really have come as friends, let two or three of your chiefs come on unarmed, and I will hear what you have got to say." When this occurred I had only got my own orderlies, three Dobashias, and some half a dozen Bánsáng men with me, having left the rest of my escort behind in the village, where Lieutenant Woodthorpe was still busy sketching in the country. To this invitation, they replied that they would come in and talk to me; but, instead of doing so, they sat down in large groups. One man ran back and called out something to others, who were coming up all along the road in parties of two, three, and four together. Although I repeatedly invited them to come on and speak to me, not a single man could be induced to come forward. After waiting for half-an-hour, which I passed by taking some luncheon under a tree, and having been joined by Lieutenant Woodthorpe, I retired to the village. After another long talk with the Vángam, in which I instructed him to erect huts for us, we returned to camp. There, on the following day, I laid the whole information I had gathered up to date before Colonel Nuttall, who fully concurred with me in thinking that the evidence, as far as it went, tended to show that Senúá, as a whole village, had not joined the enemy, but that the five men who accompanied the survey party had been probably won over by the (to a Nága) irresistible prospect of heads and loot, and had then gone in with the rest; that the Senúá men, having received them back, together with their plunder, were probably now afraid we should hold them all in the same category, and were consequently hesitating which they should do,—surrender at discretion and throw themselves on our mercy, or fight it out to the utmost. Colonel Nuttall then decided that, if this surmise proved correct, and if it was satisfactorily shown that Senúá as a whole village really had not taken any part in the massacre, and did not oppose our advance, the unconditional surrender of the five men, together with the restitution of the guns, &c., which they had brought back, would amply satisfy the ends of justice. Thus, with Senúá untouched, it would be all the easier to organize a simultaneous attack upon some of the other more important villages, including Ninú, the actual scene of the massacre, which we considered of all others to be the village where, if possible, punishment should fall heaviest.

11. From the 5th to the 12th of February, all hands were hard at work pushing up supplies, improving the camps, stockading the store-depôts, opening out the several roads, and building bridges over the Tevai, Tising, and Dilli rivers. This was very hard work, as we had to work against time, and the incessant rain rendered the hill-paths so extremely slippery that it was almost impossible at times to keep one's footing, even empty-handed, and much more so with a heavy load. I cannot refrain from saying here that I think very great credit as due to Captain Wauchope and his transport corps for the manner in which they persevered in, and performed their laborious task. I must, however, add that I do not consider the Punjábi plainsmen, as a rule, make the best coolies for hill work.

12. Colonel Sheriff, with the 42nd, having arrived at Bor-Mútan on the 6th, Colonel Cory, with the 44th, on the 10th, and the last detachment, with the remainder of the transport crops, on the 11th, the following arrangements were made by the Officer Commanding to keep open communications in rear, namely:—

No. 1.—At Júipár, were posted one Native officer, twenty-seven sepoys, and twelve police.
No. 2.—At Bárúárchúli, Major Tulloch, 44th Regiment, with Mr. J. B. Goad, District Superintendent of Police, and one Native officer, thirty sepoys, and six police.
No. 3.—At Halwa, two Native non-commissioned officers and eight sepoys.
No. 4.—At Khúlan-Mútan, two Native non-commissioned officers and ten sepoys;
No. 5.—At Bor-Múan, Mr. H. M. Hinde, Extra Assistant Commissioner, and Dr. McKay, with one Native officer and thirty sepoys.

On the evening of the 12th, Colonel Nuttall issued the order, copy of which I have attached (*vide* Appendix A.) This was most carefully explained to every man accompanying the force. I am extremely glad to be here able to record that throughout this short campaign, notwithstanding that we had come to avenge the treachery of the foul plot by which so many of our soldiers and followers had lost both friends and relations, and notwithstanding that our force was composed of very various races, I never saw or heard of any act of barbarity or cruelty towards the enemy. Had there been such acts they would assuredly have come to light—and this, too, although numbers of poor helpless women and children were captured from time to time, found hiding in their mountain fastnesses, where they vainly imagined that the inaccessible approaches up precipitous cliffs and dense jungle, had secured them a temporary, but safe, retreat from all pursuit. These unfortunates were, without exception, invariably brought into camp, fed and kindly treated, and, after being questioned about the movements of their people, &c., were told that we did not make war against women and children. They were then given their liberty to their intense joy, and often still more intense astonishment; for of course you are aware that the Nága himself spares neither age nor sex,—with him all is fair, and he neither gives nor expects quarter.

13. On the morning of the 13th February, the Nága field force, consisting of the numbers given in the margin, marched out of Bor-Mután, and moved camp to Bor-Bánsáng, where we found huts already erected for us on the spot I had previously chosen. Our reception here was most cordial in every way, but I failed to elicit any further intelligence of the movements of the enemy, including Senúá. It was therefore left quite an open question whether we should be opposed on the morrow or not. Early on the morning of the 14th, having left behind one Native officer and thirty sepoys at Bor-Bánsáng, we started for Senúá. About half a mile from the village, and a few hundred yards from the first or lowest stockade, we were met by a party of Senúá men, who called out to us, saying they had come to inquire whether we meant peace or war. To this we replied that such questions could only be discussed with the chief himself. On their promising that the chief would come down to meet us, we halted, and, after waiting impatiently for about an hour, Sombang, the Vángam, accompanied by two others, came in. I taxed him with having sent five men from his village with Lieutenant Holcombe's party, who had joined in the massacre, and had brought back some guns and heads, &c. To this he at once replied that it was quite true that he had sent five men, whose names he then gave me as Mokdon, Chúnle, Mikbong, Jánphúá, and Jánchoi, three of which tallied exactly with the names I had previously got. He added that these men had afterwards joined in the massacre, in spite of his orders telling them to be careful that no harm happened to the Saheb, and that they had brought back four guns with them, but no heads. He most emphatically denied that either he or his village had had any hand in the matter, and added that, far from that, he considered that they had saved the lives of a party escorting a dâk which had arrived the very morning of the attack, and which was going on to Ninú, had they not prevented it from doing so. On hearing this, and after consultation with Colonel Nuttall, who thought with me that we had no fresh grounds for reversing the decision which he had previously come to with regard to Senúá, and which I have already explained above in the latter portion of paragraph 10, but, on the contrary, reason for adhering to it, I explained our conditions, namely, the prompt and unconditional surrender of every man, at present believed to be only five, who was present at the massacre, and the immediate restitution of the guns. With these conditions the chief promised full compliance. We then detained him, and sent off his two companions to carry out the orders they had received. They left us, saying they would bring back the five men and four guns as soon as possible.

Corps.	British officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Buglers.	Sepoys.
42nd Regiment (N. I.) ...	3	4	27	2	139
43rd " " ...	...	...	...	...	6
44th " " ...	4	4	20	2	194
Nága Hills Police... ...	...	1	3	2	50
TOTAL ...	7	9	50	6	389

Another whole hour and ten minutes passed, during which time much animated conversation passed between the chief and his people in the village, whom we could see assembled in great force, fully armed, occupying every point of vantage. These men for a long time kept on repeating that they were just going to bring in the men, until at last one of them called out that the men had gone to their fields, and hence the delay. As the chief himself had only a short time before told me that they were in the village, this decided the question. It was already late, and it would have been impolitic to delay our advance any longer, so the Officer Commanding, having detached Colonel Sheriff, with the 42nd, to march round the western flank, and thus take the village in rear, advanced himself with the rest of the force from the north. We were considerably delayed in cutting our way through the two strong stockades, with thickly-panjied ditches, which had evidently only very lately been erected right across the road leading up the northern spur. We met, however, with no other opposition, for the Senúá men fell back as we advanced. Having made good our entrance into the village* we again halted, and reiterated our conditions with exactly the same result, namely, replies that they would surrender the men and guns as soon as possible,—but the excuse now was that the men had gone out fishing, and hence the delay; so we advanced again, and finally took up our position in the very centre of the village, on a fine, broad rocky plateau, commanding the approaches, which were almost perpendicular on three sides, a position so strong, that it might easily have been held for a considerable time by a handful of determined men against almost any odds. Here we were met by Colonel Sheriff and his party, who had been allowed to pass round almost unnoticed, if not unperceived, so that, had there been any opposition, the enemy would probably have suffered severely. The force having been billetted off into the several houses abandoned by their owners, and the Vángam himself having been safely lodged in honourable confinement in his own residence, I sent out messages to the Senúá people, telling them that we had no wish to confound the innocent with the guilty, but that we were quite determined that the guilty should not get off, that we should therefore hold the Senúá people and their chief responsible that those men of Senúá who had taken part in the massacre were promptly made over to us, unconditionally, to be treated in such manner as we might decide upon hereafter.

* 4,250 feet above the sea-level.

14. The following morning I took down briefly the Vángam's statement (Appendix B). Shortly afterwards some of the Senúá men sent in three guns (two long Enfields and one short carbine). Immediately after that, again, who should come in with the Vángam's food but Janphúá, one of the very men we wanted, who was recognized and secured at once. I immediately took down his statement too (Appendix No. 1), from which I first learnt that there were six men of Senúá all present at the massacre, a fact which was never afterwards disputed. A few hours after this, with the assistance of our Nága allies, we managed to secure Nokdon and Mikbong, two more of the men implicated. Their statements were also taken down at once (Appendices Nos. 2 and 3); after which Nokdon, who, you will remember, was the man alluded to by Captain Badgley as having been seen carrying off Lieutenant Holcombe's double-barrelled gun, voluntarily pointed out and produced the said gun carefully hidden away under a bundle of straw, close to the chief's house. From these several statements, which all told almost exactly the same story, which, as regards all the main facts, was in almost every respect the one story we had heard all along, reported to us from such very different and opposite sources, I felt quite convinced that there was now not the slightest reason to doubt that the villages really implicated in the massacre were Ninú, Nísá, Káimoi, Loukái, the two villages of Kámhúá and Niáonú. My view of this matter was more than ever confirmed afterwards,—both by the fact of the loot taken at the massacre being found at every one of these villages, and by the statements subsequently taken down. To the task of punishing these villages we now set ourselves. The Senúá chief, promising to bring in the other three men if allowed his full liberty, was then released, after having been duly warned of the serious consequences that would result from any breach of faith.

15. On the morning of the 16th February, leaving Lieutenant Abbott, with some eighty fighting men, to hold Senúá, Colonel Nuttall, with the rest

of the force, marched out, with the intention of attacking Ninú, but, on arriving at the Dilli, or Tisa, below Senúá he found the river had risen so high, owing to the constant rain we had had ever since entering the hills, that it was quite impossible to cross it. Seeing some bamboo rafts on the other side, head-constable Korom Sing, of the Nága Hills Police, at once volunteered to swim across and try to fetch them back. He very nearly succeeded in doing this, but the current was eventually too strong for him, and he only just managed to save himself by abandoning the raft. The attempt had so very nearly been a success, that we thought he might have succeeded if he had only had a few others to assist him. On other volunteers being called for, three more constables and a havildar and sepoy of the 44th joined him, and they all* swam across again. It was of no avail, for, notwithstanding the plucky pertinacity with which they one and all worked through several long hours (with only two daos and a hatchet between them, and expecting every moment to be attacked), it was at last seen that it was quite hopeless to think we could ever work rafts across, even with picked men stript to their waists, much less with armed parties, so long as the current continued as strong as it was then. Indeed, we began to notice with much apprehension that the river was rising rapidly, and that it had already risen nearly two feet during the time we had been endeavouring to cross it; Colonel Nuttall then at once determined to recall the party, and retire to Senúá. The six men then got on to a raft, and a most exciting scene ensued on their passage back. The raft was swept with incredible speed down the stream, and, seeing their only chance for life was to swim for it, about midway they all jumped into the roaring torrent, and struck out for shore, where a long line of officers and men were ready to receive them. Although carried some distance down, they all landed safely, with the exception of one unfortunate sepoy, who seemed to have either been struck on the side by a rock, or to have lost his head, for he suddenly turned round, and, in a few seconds, having been carried several hundred yards down, he disappeared, apparently worn out by his terrible struggles.

* I deem it right here to record the names of all these men, as deserving special praise for their gallant conduct on this occasion:—

Nága Hills Police.
Head-constable Korom Sing.
Constable Dhon Sing.
" Khonthui Ram.
" Sikidao.

44th Regiment.
Havildar Hemachand.
Sepoy Choull (drowned).

16. On the 17th, a large working party of sepoys and police, under the able and active superintendence of Lieutenant Woodthorpe (of the Royal Engineers) was occupied all day in endeavouring to throw a trestle-bridge across the river. By evening they managed to reach about half way. As the river had been falling again, on the following morning the whole force marched down once more and bivouacked at the bridge for the night. Working parties were put on again at once next morning, and by dint of working incessantly all day, by evening we were delighted to have the bridge completed. The Nágas from the opposite side fired into us, but without effect on two separate occasions. Their fire was immediately replied to and silenced by the line of skirmishers which had been thrown out to cover our advance on the bridge. When men could cross over, a picket was placed on the right bank to defend any attack that might be made on the bridge. As it was considered possible that an attempt might be made to cut the bridge away, under cover of the darkness and roar of the river, the picket remained posted there for the night. As we were not quite sure how far we might have to cut our way through the jungle, in order to reach the path leading to Ninú, I got together some twenty of our Nága allies and with much difficulty, for they were terribly afraid of being cut up, I succeeded in getting them to accompany me to search for it. After cutting through the jungle for about a quarter of a mile, we struck into the first path leading up the north-western spur to Ninú. Thence about half a mile more brought us to the second path, after exploring which sufficiently to ascertain the nature of the country before us, I returned to camp a little after sunset, and laid what information I had collected before the Officer Commanding. That night Colonel Nuttall was pleased to discuss with me and decide the question of our operations for the morrow. The plan was briefly as follows: that the baggage should be placed under a separate guard, which should act, so far independently as to follow the main or left column, conforming and regulating their movements according to circumstances in front. The rest of the force was divided into two columns, the one under the command of Colonel Sheriff,

with the 42nd, to advance by the path on the right; the other, under Colonel Nuttall himself, with Colonel Cory and the 44th and the Nága Hills Police to advance by the path on the left. Each column was to time its movements so as to attack the enemy simultaneously from two sides, and then, if all was well and time permitted, to push on at once and attack and take Nisa the same day.

17. In this order, on the morning of the 19th, the two columns started together, *en route* for Ninú;* Major Heathcote, Lieutenant Woodthorpe, and I accompanying Colonel Nuttall, with the main, or left, column. Whilst advancing up the hill we noticed large numbers of armed Nágas on our left, issuing out of Lonkái, some of whom came down the Lonkái spur as if with the intention of attacking us in the rear. We pretended to take no notice of them, and steadily marched to the front. When we had arrived within about half a mile of the village, we saw smoke and flames bursting out of the houses below and nearest to us. We then thought the enemy were about to beat a hasty retreat; but, on our hastening on, we saw that the houses, which by that time had been nearly burnt down to the ground, belonged only to a small detached portion of the village, and were quite outside the very strong defences they had erected all round the main portion. It then seemed to us that the houses had been burnt to prevent our taking advantage of the cover they would otherwise have afforded. We had no sooner crossed the sites of these smouldering houses, and got within one hundred yards of the stockade, when the enemy called out to us to "come on," and followed up this invitation by opening fire upon us. Shortly after this, whilst advancing up to the assault as quickly as we possibly could through the mass of bristling panjees with which the whole ground was strewed, we heard a regular volley from the other side, which told us that the 42nd had also arrived. This steady advance, notwithstanding the heavy fire which they poured into us, which, however, did no injury, seemed to strike terror into the Nágas, who were now seen flying in every direction, setting light to their houses as they went, apparently in order to check pursuit. Thus, long before half our men were through the stockade, the whole village was in flames. I very shortly afterwards found myself, with Major Heathcote, Lieutenant Woodthorpe, and about sixty men (of the 44th and police) passing over the site of the fearful tragedy of the 2nd February last, where the headless bodies, now almost skeletons, of our unfortunate people were still lying about in every direction, vividly recalling to mind the terrible scene that had been enacted there. Without delay, we followed up the fugitives towards, and right through, Nisa,† where they again played us the same game as they had done at Ninú. Thus we were enabled that day thoroughly to carry out the previously arranged programme to a most complete and successful issue. That night the force encamped, divided as follows, namely, at Nisa, Colonels Nuttall and Cory, Major Heathcote, Lieutenants Woodthorpe and McGregor, Mr. McCay, and myself, with the 44th Regiment and Nága Hills Police; at Ninú, Colonel Sheriff, Captain Wauchope, Lieutenants Ridgeway and Egan, Doctors White and Wilson, and Mr. Chennell, with the 42nd Regiment.

* 3,350 feet above the sea-level.

† 4,250 feet above the sea-level.

The 19th, I must here mention, was one of the first really fine days we had experienced, and the heat in the afternoon was very trying indeed. This intense heat was dispelled, about 10 o'clock that night, by a succession of very severe thunder-storms, which covered the hill-tops for several inches in depth with a coating of large hail-stones, which had all the appearance of a heavy fall of snow.

18. On the 20th Colonel Sheriff, with a party of some sixty men from the Ninú column, attacked and destroyed Lonkái. The Nisa column was split up into detachments of from twenty to forty men under European officers, who scoured the country in every direction for a circuit of several miles, discovering and destroying several hundred huts, containing much grain and other (to the Nágas) valuable property. This had been very carefully stored away, under the belief that, hidden far away, amid dense jungle, and generally in places only to be approched by the most difficult and precipitous paths, it was perfectly safe. I have since learnt that this, to them unprecedented, system

of following them up and attacking them in their mountain fastnesses, terrified them much more than anything else. That we could attack, take and destroy their villages, they appear to have thought possible, though they had taken care to guard against that, by removing all their property out of them; but that we, and specially the Saheb portion, whom they had been accustomed generally to see on the top of a horse or outside an elephant in the plains, should be able to follow them on their own almost inaccessible hill-sides, they looked upon us almost miraculous. It is worthy of note that, after the expedition was over, the Nágas everywhere openly confesssed that they had never seen such a thing before, indeed, it was repeated to me that they declared with astonishment—"What kind of Sahebs are these? They beat the Nágas in their own hills; they fear nothing, and nothing seems to stop them; no jungle is so thick but what they go through it; no precipice so steep but what they get over it." And I think it would be very difficult indeed to find words conveying higher praise of the conduct of the officers and men engaged in this expedition than these few brief but expressive sentences.

19. At Ninú we found the whole of the seventy-one heads which had been taken at the massacre, carefully arranged in a long basket placed under a large clump of very old trees in the centre of the village, where such trophies are usually exhibited. This number of heads corresponds very nearly with the total number of men known to have been murdered, *viz.*, seventy-nine, and the slight discrepancy is easily accounted for when we remember that a small party is reported to have been cut up by the Niáonú men on the banks of the Dilli, whose heads of course would not have been found here. One head was afterwards recovered at Kámuhuá. These heads, and all the bones and other remains of the massacre, were now most carefully collected and burnt, and the ashes buried, so that no trace whatever of the sad event was left behind.

20. On the 21st, Lieutenant Ridgeway, with a party of 46 men detached from the Ninú column, marched upon and destroyed Káimoi, a comparatively small village, which was undefended. The same day I accompanied Colonel Nuttall, with a party of 120 men detached from the Nisa column, which attacked and destroyed in rapid succession both the villages of Kámhúá.* These villages, although strongly defended with double stockades, evidently only lately erected, offered but a feeble resistance. The enemy, who were out in considerable numbers, giving way as we advanced, fled precipitately on the first volley. This was a severe day's work for the troops, for Kámhúá was at least seven miles distant from Nisa, with a deep valley between, and the stream we had to cross was only fordable with great difficulty. I think we were all very glad to get back into camp again a little after sunset.

* 3,900 and 4,600 feet each respectively above the sea-level.

21. The two following days (22nd and 23rd) scouting parties were out again in all directions, discovering and destroying fresh huts and more grain, which had been passed over on the previous occasions. A good deal of miscellaneous property, in the shape of waterproof-sheets, caps, boots, a telescope, bayonet-scabbards, sepoys' accoutrements, &c., taken by the enemy was recovered and brought into camp.

22. On the 24th, Colonel Cory, with a detachment of the 44th, was instructed to revisit Kámhúá, and pass the night there, whilst Lieutenant Ridgeway and a party of the 42nd was in like manner deputed to revisit Lonkái with a view to show the Nágas in what opposite directions we could strike simultaneously, and also with the hope that they might possibly be able to recover some of the guns. The same day, accompanied by Lieutenant Woodthorpe, I visited the friendly village of Voka† (already referred to in paragraph 7), where we were most cordially received, and presented with a large elephant's tusk, measuring sixty-one inches in length and sixteen inches in circumference. This I returned to them, explaining that I had not come to see them for the purpose of receiving presents, and recommending them to take the tusk to Jáipúr, where they would probably get at least Rs. 150 for it. This they did not like, at first thinking I had refused it because I did not wish to be on friendly terms with them; but on my consenting at last to accept a spear instead, which I explained would answer all the purpose of proving how

† 5,000 feet above sea-level.

friendly my feelings really were towards them, they were, childlike, quite delighted again, and were most profuse in their offers to assist me in any way they could. On our way back we saw the broad high Tablung Hill standing out in strong relief against the clear sky at an angle of 253·deg., or nearly W.-S.-W. This day's work enabled the officer in charge of the survey to map in the whole country up to the summit of the Patkai, and finally complete an area of about 300 square miles on the scale of two miles to one inch, a most creditable result, considering the time, weather, and circumstances under which it was executed. A special and very interesting report on these operations, together with illustrated notes on the people and country by Lieutenant Woodthorpe, I have now the honour to attach hereto (*vide* Appendix X). These valuable notes, you will observe, have so fully and graphically described both the people and the country visited by us, that I have refrained from touching upon those subjects myself.

23. On the 25th Colonel Corry rejoined us, bringing back a prisoner named Chaokat (of Kámhúá), who had been recognized by sepoy Bhawan Singh of the 44th, as one of the Nágas whom he had noticed cutting down two of our men at the massacre. I afterwards took down his statement (Appendix No. 4), which, as regards all the major points, corroborated the evidence we had previously got.

24. On the 26th Colonel Nuttall and staff, with the whole of the Nisa column, including the survey officers and myself, rejoined the rest of the force at Ninú, where we received several deputations from Dádam, Khetri, and other villages in the neighbourhood, two and three days' journey off. These all came in to assure us of their friendly feelings. We then again endeavoured to open communications with the enemy by sending messages through these men, demanding the restitution of the guns. I must explain here that we never had an opportunity of speaking to a Ninú or Nisa man face to face throughout the expedition, although, after punishment had been inflicted, we repeatedly sent word, through the women who were released, telling them that the bearers of any flag of truce, which the Nága generally represent by a green bough, bringing in guns would always be respected and allowed to depart again in peace. Although subsequently women were sent in to speak with us, in no instance could we ever get a man to do so. The fact was I suppose, that they had learnt that we really did spare women, and that therefore *they* would be quite safe,—but that we should ever spare a man under any circumstances, after the fearful and wanton provocation they had given us, was a thing utterly beyond their belief. On the 27th we at last received word that the enemy were quite ready to give up the guns, but that their people had been so scattered in every direction, that they did not know where half of them had gone. Hence there would be some delay in collecting all the guns, but that they would bring them in as fast as they could. True to their promise, the following morning two guns (one B. L. Snider and one M. L. Enfield) were brought in, and the same evening three more (two B. L. Sniders and one M. L. gun), together with some waterproof-sheets and great-coats. Although the men bringing them were invited to come right into camp with them, a promise being made that they might depart again at once untouched, for I was naturally very anxious now to see and talk to some of them, not one of them, as I said before, could be induced to do so. The way they used to give them up was by placing them under a big tree about half a mile off, and then shouting to us to come and take them,—immediately our men went forward to do so, they used to disappear into the jungle. One of these parties having informed us (from a distance) that two of the guns were at Voka, two at Kámhúá, and one at Khanú, it was determined these villages should be again visited. Three parties started off early the following morning, and returned to camp in the evening, each reporting that the several villages (Voka, Kámhúá, and Khanú) had most emphatically denied having received any of the guns, which they declared most positively had been all kept by the Ninú and Nisa men, the truth of which of course it was impossible to be certain about. That same evening Captain Badgley's double-barrelled rifle, with some more great-coats and blankets, was surrendered to us. As the 30th passed without any other guns being given up, and we learnt through the Dádam and Khetri men that a great

number of the Ninú people were reported to have fled beyond Láju and were actually preparing to cross the Pátkái to seek refuge among the tribes towards Húkong, it was considered inexpedient to wait any longer on the mere chance of getting back some more of the guns, especially as it was evident that the recovery of the guns was only a question of time, and as we had still got to settle accounts with Niáonú. So it was determined we should now march back to Senúá. The following day (the 31st) the whole force was once more assembled at that village. The chief was again warned that, believing in the innocence of himself and his village generally, we had every reason and wish to avoid doing him or his men any injury whatever, but that if he failed to surrender those among his people who were guilty, we should be then forced to consider what means we could employ in order to compel him to do so, and it would be unadvisable for him to try our patience too far;—in reply to all of which he reiterated his former promises, that he would assuredly give them up as soon as he could catch them.

25. On the morning of 1st April, Colonel Nuttall, with a force of 120 fighting-men, all told, marched upon Niáonú* attacked, and burnt it to the ground. The defences were comparatively weak, and the resistance feeble, for, although numbers of Nágas were seen, both on entering the village and afterwards in the jungles, they never made a stand anywhere. Thus our work was satisfactorily over at last, and glad we all were to come to an end of it. The task of punishing savages, ignorant and barbarous, bloodthirsty and treacherous, who never, or seldom dare to meet their foe in the open, as man to man, is not a congenial one. I think we all felt it was like giving a dose of medicine to a sick child or cutting off the injured limb of a friend, a dire duty that must be done, and done thoroughly to be of any good,—and thoroughly it was done.

* 4,300 feet above the sea-level.

26. On the 2nd April, Lieutenant Woodthorpe, with an adequate escort, very peaceably visited Niáosá (the village beyond Niáonu), as much with a view to do some survey work there, as to thoroughly assure and prove to the Nágas that we had no quarrel whatever with any villages save those who had taken part in the massacre. The same day, Inspector Mema Ram, of the Nága Hills Police, with twenty constables and a support of a Subadar and twenty sepoys of the 42nd regiment, was deputed to revisit Ninú, in order to see whether any more guns had been brought back. We were glad to see them return the same evening, bringing in no less than seven more guns, which had been surrendered to them with the promise that the rest would all be given up as soon as they could be collected. As Colonel Nuttall had now carried out his instructions to the very letter, and had stayed in the hills fully as long as it was contemplated he should; considering, too, that the surrender of the rest of the guns was simply a question of time, and a matter which might just as easily be arranged for from the plains, he determined that we should commence our march homewards on the morrow. I had ascertained from both father and uncle of the Senúá chief that the three men whose surrender we had demanded were only hiding in the jungle in the neighbourhood of the village, and that two of them had actually slept in their own houses the previous night. Accordingly it was determined to take the chief, as well as Kali, the son of Ponghi, one of the men wanted to act as the chief's servant, on with us, to be kept as hostages until the three men implicated were duly given up. On the morning of the 3rd April, having first of all burnt to the ground the houses of the six men implicated, which were all pointed out to us by the chief himself, taking great care at the same time to do no harm to the rest of the village, the whole forced marched back to Bor-Bansang, where we were again most hospitably welcomed by the chief and his followers.

27. On the 4th we returned to Bor-Mutan. The following evening I received a report that the Senúá men had at last captured Chúnle, their Vánsá, (or second chief), one of the three remaining men whose surrender we had demanded, and that they had brought him down to the Tising, but were unable to cross, as the bridge over it, which we had noticed only the day before as being very shaky, had been carried away in the night. I immediately ordered the Bor-Mutan chief to send a party of his men out early next morning to repair the bridge and bring in the prisoner. To ensure this being done as

quickly as possible, the next morning (the 6th) I sent a head-constable and five constables down to the river. They returned in the evening, escorting Chúnle, who was carried in on a litter by his own people, utterly unable to stand, from two very severe panji wounds, the one through the right leg about mid-way between knee and ankle, the other under the left knee-cap and out through the thigh, which it appears he had received by falling into one of his own pit-falls whilst trying to escape. This man's statement I took down at once (Appendix No. 5). The same day the 44th left us, *en route* for Búrúárcháli, which they intended reaching in two days. On the 7th the remainder of the force marched out of Bor-Mútan, the 42nd to encamp that night at Khúlan-Mútan, whilst I and the survey party went straight on into Hulwa. On the 8th April the whole of the Nága field force was one more assembled at Búrúárcháli, the base of our operations. This place we found in such a terrible state of mud and slush, that we were all glad to get out of it as fast as possible. The fact is, there had been so much rain everywhere during the past month, that even the large rivers were all full to overflowing, and the Dihing had water in it from bank to bank, a most unusual occurrence at this season of the year. By the 12th April, everyone was back again at Dibrugarh. Thus ended our brief but decisive campaign,—a campaign which I am sure will not only be remembered for ages to come by the tribes who suffered by it, but one the fame of which will be handed along the whole line of Nága frontier to be a warning to all.

28. To sum up results, I may briefly say that we first of all clearly ascertained and thoroughly satisfied ourselves that seven villages had really undoubtedly taken an active part in the massacre we had come to avenge. That important question being decided, every one of those seven villages was attacked in turn, burnt to the ground, and all their household property destroyed. I must explain that the Nága's house is a solid structure, only erected with much time and labour, a fact that can easily be understood when I give the actual dimensions of one of them, which was measured with a tape, and found to be 200 feet in length and 42 feet in breadth; nor is the furniture by any means valueless or easily replaced,—for, to say nothing of the huge pounders hewed out of solid trees, with which each house is invariably furnished, there are the seats, large planks for sleeping on, and numerous wooden platters to eat off, &c., all cut and carved out of solid wood. One has only to try to purchase some of these articles to find out how much they are valued. Besides all this, the savages lost several hundred head of cattle, mostly magnificent mithon, whose value is well known, pigs, goats, fowls, and a very large quantity of rice and other grain. Some of them must have been killed and wounded. On this subject I have purposely heretofore refrained from making any statement,—as in all jungle warfare, where the enemy are in the habit of carrying off their killed and wounded, it is one of the most difficult things to estimate. From first to last I do not believe there were less than fifty killed, nor do I think there could have been very many more, besides possibly as many wounded. I base this estimate not only upon what I saw myself, but also upon Nága report. Then, from a total of seventy-nine heads missing, we have recovered seventy-two, the other seven having (so Nága report says) been thrown into the Dilli by the Niáonú men. Out of the thirty guns lost, we have got back nineteen, and the enemy have promised to return the remaining eleven as soon as they can collect them. These facts may be all left to speak for themselves. From the narrative of the daily events of the campaign, related in the sequence in which they occurred which I have endeavoured to make brief, but clear, I trust it will be now seen how thoroughly and completely orders have been carried out, in no spirit of "contemptuous devastation," but rather with a forbearing hand. The punishment of the guilty has been summary and severe, without being cruel, while the innocent have been met in a kindly spirit of friendship and conciliation. The resulting political effect I honestly believe it would be difficult to exaggerate.

29. It is not within my province to speak of the conduct of the troops and police employed in this expedition, and yet I feel I cannot well bring this report to a close without expressing my admiration of the courage and activity, good discipline, and persevering endurance that was shown by all ranks on every oppor-

tunity that presented itself. I think we may well congratulate ourselves on possessing such a force in a province where, as I have heard it aptly put, we are 'all frontier," and exposed to the attacks of hardy mountaineers, who used, and still continue in many parts, to be the terror of the plains they hem in.

30. I must beg leave to express my obligations to Majors Clarke and Lance, the Deputy-Commissioners of Lakhimpur and Sibsagar, for the assistance they so kindly rendered me throughout, as well as to Messrs. Goad and Hinde, for the manner in which they performed their allotted task of pushing up provisions to the front, and keeping open communications in rear. I must not omit to mention the very valuable services rendered by the two Native officers, Sheristadar Shadhon and Inspector Mema Ram, whose names I beg leave to bring forward most prominently for the favourable notice of the Chief Commissioner. I consider them, each in his own line, to be two of the very best Native officers I have ever come across,—intelligent, brave, truthful and thoroughly trustworthy. They worked in a manner which elicited universal praise, and I shall be very glad, indeed to see their services duly recognized. Finally, I would take this opportunity of publicly thanking the several private gentlemen of the Dibrugarh and Sibsagar districts, who all so kindly rendered me such hearty assistance, both with carriage and supplies on the line of march, when I was hastening up to join the force.

31. In addition to the several annexures already alluded to, I beg to attach a map of the country traversed by the force, as well as copies of the statements made by Captain Badgley, his chaprassee, Adle Sing, Sepoy Bhowan Singh, and Tolong, a Banfera Nága (Appendices C., D., E., and F.,), as well as a copy of my letter No. 38T., dated the 14th ultimo, to the Deputy-Commissioner of Lakhimpur (Appendix G.), regarding the disposal of the prisoners and hostages, pending the receipt of further orders from the Chief Commissioner.

32. On a perusal of the statements marked Nos. 2 and 5, it will be observed that the two prisoners, Nokdon and Chunle, both state that the Bordúárias instigated the massacre. I have heard it said, both at Dibrugarh and in the hills, that the Bordúárias were much incensed at the orders passed regarding their exclusion from any and all claim to any portion of the amount of compensation paid for the Hukanjari and Namsang tea-gardens,—which of course savage-like they would make a personal matter with the officer (Lieutenant Holcombe) through whom the ordere were received. Hence I think it is possible that the Bordúárias may have sent such a message as that mentioned by Nokdon. Still there was no actual proof of the matter, and of course the Bordúárias denied it *in toto*. From the statemcnts marked B and Nos. 1 and 2, it will be seen that Khanu is stated to have been engaged in the massacre. Neither in this case, nor yet in that of the Bordúárias, did Colonel Nuttall consider there were sufficient grounds to justify any action.

33. As for *the real reason for the massacre*, the question, in my opinion, is very simply answered in one word,—" Opportunity." Had no opportunity been given, no massacre would have occurred, notwithstanding any number of messages or any number of plots. For as I have repeatedly said before, as an open and declared foe, the Nága *as a rule*, has such a dread of firearms, that he is simply contemptible before any force thus armed, whatever he may be when fighting against his brother Nága. The very story of Captain Badgley's able retreat, with a mere handful of men, who must have been more or less demoralized by what they had undergone, hampered with wounded, and laden with ammunition, most clearly proves this to be the case. It is curious to note that the "sulky" demeanour, followed afterwards by more peaceful overtures of the Ninú men, noticed by Captain Badgley (and referred to in his first report is, if you remember, very similar to the demeanour and conduct of the Wokha men towards me (as reported in my letter dated the 7th January last); and I feel quite convinced now, that had I allowed those men of Wokha to come into camp then, with their arms in their hands, as they wanted to, we too should in all probability have met as sad a fate as those who fell at Ninú. Then again, if it be asked,—Why should they seek for an opportunity? I would reply,—Long use has made it second nature to the Nága to seek for human heads, which he simply looks upon as the noblest trophies of the chase, with which either to decorate his ancestral halls or to adorn the walls of his assembly

rooms (Deka changs or Merangs), according to the custom of the tribe to which he belongs. In like manner as the civilized man thinks it only fair and right to kill or capture the wild beasts of the field by any and every strategem, so, the savage considers that he may circumvent and capture or kill not only the wild beast, but his fellow man as well, by any and every kind of means that lie in his power. What we term "foul treachery" he looks upon as "skilful strategy." Notwithstanding what we occasionally hear about the "truthful savage" and his "good faith," my own experience has been that, with few exceptions, savages in their natural state do not know the meaning of these terms as we understand them. I must do them the justice to say that they can easily be taught their significance, and learn thoroughly to appreciate and admire the virtues which they even then find it difficult to practise. I must beg that it may be clearly understood here that I am not stating these facts with any view to the utter condemnation of the savage,—far from it, for I have often known and proved him to possess many most noble and endearing qualities. I consider the highland savage of Assam, with all his faults, to be a more manly, loveable being than many of his lowland neighbours.

34. I have now only to add that I trust the surrender of the two remaining men of Senúá, together with the eleven guns still unaccounted for, and believed to be in the hands of the Ninú and Nisa men, will be duly insisted upon. I would go further than this, and most strongly recommend that the actual site of the village of Ninú be declared waste for ever, as was done with such good results once before in the case of Razephemah, a village close to Samágúting,—a beacon to all evil-doers, and a lasting memento of the just blow that was so promptly struck by the great Maharani to avenge her murdered subjects.

APPENDIX A.

Extract from Nága Field Force Orders issued by COLONEL J. M. NUTTALL, C. B., *Commanding, dated Camp Bormutan, the 12th March* 1875.

No. 51.—*Discipline.*—As the Nága Field Force is about to enter the enemy's country, the Officer Commanding thinks it advisable that every man employed in the force, whether soldier or camp-follower, should be informed that he will not permit any departure from the rules of civilized warfare, in punishing the enemy to whom they are opposed, and he hereby calls on every officer in the force, both European and Native, to assist him in sternly repressing any barbarities towards the enemy which would tend to disgrace our arms, and place us on a footing with the savages we are about to punish.

Any ill-treatment of the women and children of the enemy will be sternly punished, and the Officer Commanding trusts, that in protecting them, he will be assisted by every soldier with the force, who must be well aware that a force under the command of British officers can never, even under the greatest provocation, disgrace themselves by warring against those who owing to age or sex, cannot defend themselves. Any mutilation of the dead by those attached in any way to the force must be also rigorously repressed.

The above Field Force Order will be translated into the vernacular, and read, at an evening parade appointed for the purpose, to every soldier in the camp, and the same made known to all camp-followers attached to the force.

APPENDIX B.

Shombang the Vangam (or Chief) of Senua duly warned and questioned, states—

Kamhua, Nibang (or Ninu), Nisa, Noksa, Lonkai, and Khanu were the seven villages engaged in the massacre. I learnt this from Nokdon and the other four men who went with the Saheb, and took part in the massacre. The names of the five Senua men who were engaged in the affair at Ninu are Nokdon, Chunle, Mikbong, Janphua, and Janchoi. I heard a long time ago, before the Saheb went to Ninu, that the Ninu men had sworn to cut up his party, and I warned the Saheb of this; but he insisted upon going on, and ordered me to furnish guides, and I furnished them, and the Saheb (Holcombe) was pleased with me and gave me Rs. 3. I told Nokdon and the other four men to be careful to see that no harm came to the Saheb; but their desire to possess the guns and other loot overcame them, and they joined the Ninu men, and I hear that Nokdon himself killed two men, and he it was who carried off the double gun. Chunle brought back the small short gun; Mikbong and Janchoi brought back the two long guns; and Janphua brought back a thing like this (pointing to a small looking-glass suspended round his neck) which I hear belonged to the Saheb. No heads were brought back into my village, and I heard that the Nibang (or Ninu) men would not allow them to take any. When the attack occurred at Ninu a party of men with a dâk for the

Sahebs wanted to go on, but I warned them that a row had taken place, and told them that they had better stay in my village or return to their old camp until we knew what had happened, and they stayed until the following morning, when the other Saheb* returned, and they then went off with him.

* Captain Badgley.

Read and explained, and admitted correct,

JOHN BUTLER, *Political Agent.*

The 15th March, 1875.

This man also afterwards informed me that he, too, had heard that Niaonu had cut up some of our men near their fields above the Dilli.—J. B.

APPENDIX C.

CAPTAIN W. F. BADGLEY, *Deputy Superintendent, Topographical Survey of India, in charge No. 6 Party, on oath, states—*

I can recognize Nokdon, who came with us from Senua to Ninu, and I remember seeing him in the camp about two minutes before the attack commenced, on the 2nd February last. He came down with the Ninu men to talk with Holcombe. I can also recognize Chuule, the second chief of Senua, who I believe accompanied the Ninu men with presents on the night we marched in. Nokdon was standing close to and just before Holcombe's tent, which was not two paces from my own at the time I allude to having seen him in the camp. I saw Holcombe struck down. It occurred thus: Our two small tents were close together. There was a fire to the left front of mine. I was dressing and looking through the front of my tent, the doors of which had been thrown back. A sentry was in front and between our two tents. Holcombe took the rifle out of the sentry's hands and handed it to a Naga close by, who was between Holcombe and myself. The Naga took the rifle on his shoulder and began to dance about, flashing his dao. Holcombe then turned towards the sentry, and another Naga then stept across the front of the tent and struck him down with one blow across the side of the head. I cannot recognize this man, for I did not see his face, but I could recognize the other man who took the rifle, because I saw his face when he happened to look into my tent. Besides Chunle and Nokdon, I can recognize others as Senua men only, but cannot say positively whether they were present at Ninu or not. (Having been now shown the several prisoners in the jail, namely, (1) Nokdon, (2) Janphua, (3) Mikbong, (4) Chaokat, and (5) Chunle, Captain Badgley is here asked if he can identify any of them and states)—Yes; I can recognize Chunle and Nakdon, there they are (pointing to them). Those two Nagas (pointing to Janphua and Mikbong) I can recognize as being men of Senua, but don't know their names. That man (pointing to Mikbong) I remember having seen the first day I got to Senua; and the fifth man (pointing to Chaokat), I don't remember having seen him before. (Captain Badgley is now taken to the ward where Shombang, the Vangam of Senua, and Kali, the son of Ponghi are kept as hostages, and is asked to say whether he can recognize either of them, and states)—Yes; I recognize that man (pointing to Shombang) as the individual who introduced himself to us as the chief of Senua. The other man I don't know.

(Sd.) W. F. BADGLEY, *Captain,*
Survey of India.

JOHN BUTLER,
Political Agent.

The 13th April, 1875.

APPENDIX D.

Adle Sing, on solemn affirmation, states—

My name is Adle Sing. I am a chaprasi in Captain Badgley's service, and accompanied him this season (1874-75) into the Naga Hills with Holcombe Saheb.

On the 1st February I accompanied the Saheb from Senua to Ninu which we reached between 3 and 4 p. m. From Senua four men started ahead of us, saying they were going to fish, and we never saw them again. With us came four other Senua men, one of whom spoke Assamese fluently, and one man of Banfera, who also spoke Assamese. Of the four Senua men, two returned from the Dilli, the river that flows between Senua and Ninu; the other two, one being the man who spoke Assamese, and whom I can recognize anywhere, together with the Banfera man, came on to Ninu. After this I accompanied Badgley Saheb to a ridge some way off, where he put up his board, and we did not return to camp until the evening. About 6 or 7 p. m. some ten or twelve Ninu men, together with the two Senua men and the Banfera man, came into camp with some goats, which they presented to Holcombe Saheb and then returned to the village. I did not hear what they said to the Saheb, nor do I know anything about the conversation which passed then, as I was looking after my own work in Badgley Saheb's tent. On the following morning (2nd February 1875) the two Senua men, together with a great number of other Nagas, came into camp, some with fowls, some vegetables, and all with their daos, some with their daos in their hands, others with their daos stuck into their waist-belts. It was very early in the morning, when they came in, about 6 a.m., I should think. The Banfera man did not accompany them. I don't know what became of him then, nor did I see him again until I saw him the other day at Buruarchali.

When the Nagas came into camp they immediately began to divide into groups, some selling things to the coolies, some speaking to the Saheb (Holcombe), and some simply sat

down in front of us, who were busy cooking, and rested their chins on their hands and dao-handles. Shortly after this I heard a gong strike, and a little while after that again a great simultaneous shout was raised (the Naga war-cry—J. B.), and I saw the Nagas striking right and left. Two men who were eating with me were cut down on the spot, and as I ran off I was met by a man who made a cut at my head, which I dodged, and the cut just grazed the top of my head, taking off a bit of skin (shows the wound, which is exactly what he describes it—J. B.). I then ran back across the little stream near which I had been cooking, and was again met by another Naga, whom I also dodged, but he managed to give me a click over the back, and I again got off with only a slight touch (again shows the wound, just between the shoulders). After this I ran for the huts occupied by the sepoys, and there picked up an empty rifle, which I pointed at my pursuers, who immediately turned and fled, and I then picked up some ammunition and began firing. In the meanwhile, others had got hold of their guns and had also commenced to fire, and the Nagas then retired; and I then went to search for the Sahebs, and first of all came on Holcombe Saheb lying dead; I next met Badgley Saheb, who then wanted to go on and attack the village, but he could not get the havildar to follow him, and we then got together all the wounded, ammunition, and rifles we could lay hand on, and began to retire, the Nagas following us the whole way. On nearing Senua we were surrounded on every side. I can't say what villages the Nagas belonged to, but there were large numbers of them on all sides, and the Senua men then sent out some men to meet us, who invited us to enter their village, but we feared treachery and wouldn't go in. And then two Bormutan men, who stated that they had been there to sell cloths, came out of the village and offered to show us the road round the village, and we then followed that route, and were pursued again by large numbers of Nagas right up to the open fields near the survey mark on this side of Senua. We left Ninu about 9 or 10 A. M. on the 2nd February, and, by going all that day and all that night, we reached Senua early in the morning of the 3rd and, having halted for a short time and eaten something, we again pushed on and reached Borbansang at about 6 P. M. that evening (3rd); we slept one night at Borbansang, and then marched the following morning (4th) to Bormutan, where we arrived about 4 P. M We then got some food, and marched on again all night until about half past 4 in the morning (5th), when we halted and slept for about an hour or two in the jungle, and then marched on again and reached Buruarchali about 1 P. M.

Read over, and acknowledged to be correct,

JOHN BUTLER, *Political Agent.*

The 12th March 1875.

APPENDIX E.

Bhagan Sing, Sepoy, No. 1 Company, 44th Regiment, A. L. I., son of Khelaram, on solemn affirmation, states—

I accompanied the detachment of my regiment which was sent to revisit the two villages* on the hill which we had attacked and burnt two days before, and I there recognized the man whom we made a prisoner and brought back with us as a man who had attempted to kill me on the 2nd February last, when the great massacre (larrai) took place. (He is now taken to the jail and confronted with the five prisoners, and asked to point out again what man it is he refers to, and at once points to (4) Chaokat, and states)—That is the man. I can swear he is one of the men who came up to sell fowls, &c., and then began to cut us down. This man's face (Chaokat's) I can remember quite well. He came up with a fowl in his hand, pretending he wanted to sell it, when I was washing up my plates; and then, when the row commenced from the direction of the Saheb's tents, I saw this man cut down sepoys Dola Ram and Singbeer Kharja, who were both kneeling over making up their bedding into a bundle, and when I tried to bolt off to seize my rifle, I was met by another man who gave me a cut over the head and one on the back, but neither blows penetrated to the skin, and I got off unwounded; and I never saw this man again until the day I accompanied Colonel Cory to the village, where I recognized him at once among a crowd of some twelve or thirteen who had come in to talk with the Saheb (Colonel Cory).

* Kamhua.

Read over and admitted correct,

JOHN BUTLER, *Political Agent.*

The 13th April 1875.

APPENDIX F.

Tolong, of Banfera, warned and cautioned, states—

On hearing that Sahebs had come up from Assam, I left my own village and went to meet Holcombe Saheb at Joboka, together with "Alai," of my village. Having learnt from the Saheb that he would visit Banfera in abont five days, I returned home, and we then prepared huts, &c., for the Saheb's reception; but when the Saheb came, he would not stop at the houses we had prepared, but, after having had a talk with our Vangam (or chief) Tingpao, he went on and encamped on the banks of the Tivai. From the Tivai the Saheb crossed the Tising, and, passing through Bansang, he encamped below the survey mark near Senua, in the huts which you saw still standing yesterday when we came up together with the sepoys.

I accompanied the Saheb by his orders, and assisted in procuring russud for him. The next morning the Senua chief, Shombang, sent off Chunle and another man very early in the morning to Ninu to give the news that the Saheb was coming. He also sent off Nokdon, who speaks Assamese, Mekbong, and Zanphua (or Janphua) with the Saheb, and we then all went off to Senua, where we again met Chunle and the other man. The Saheb then passed the village and encamped close to it on the other side. None of the Ninu men came to speak with the Saheb, and he then ordered me and the five Senua men to go back into the village and tell the Ninu men to bring in some russud. I then became rather afraid, for I had never entered Ninu before, and did not wish to go; but Nokdon assured me that it was all right, and so we all went off together and collected two goats, four fowls, and about ten seers of rice, which we then took back to the Saheb, accompanied by about twenty or thirty Ninu men. I did not accompany the men back, because the Ninu men told me to stay in the Marang. I did not mean to say that I was one of the men who accompanied the twenty or thirty Ninu men. The Senua men accompanied them, and Nakdon told me I could go with the rest of the russud in the morning. But I never saw the Senua men again from the time that they went off that evening to present the goats, fowls and rice. That night I heard a lot of talking going on, and men passing to and fro, but I could not make out what was up, and when I wanted to leave the Marang the Ninu men prevented me from going out. I passed the night in a great fright and the next morning, leaving my spear and dao behind in the Morang, I pretended I wanted to satisfy a call of nature, and was allowed to leave the house. I then saw a great crowd of Nagas, assembled at the gate leading towards the camp, and so made for the opposite gate and got outside the village unperceived, and immediately I had got well out of the village I heard loud cries and shouting, and I then ran away straight over to the Dilli River, and came into Senua and inquired what had become of the five Senua men. I met a great number of Senua men fully armed just outside their village who had turned out on hearing the firing, and these men went on towards Ninu, saying that the five Senua men who had gone with me had not returned. At Senua the chief sent ten men with me to show me the road back to my village, and I reached Banfera the same night. This is all I know about the affair. At the time I was at Ninu I did not know that there were any other Nagas there but the Nagas of Ninu itself, but since then I have been told by the men of Niaonu that the massacre was committed by men from Kamhua, who have got two heads and one hand (of the Saheb), and one gun; Longphong, who is said to have only got a box; Nisa is said to have got nine guns and some heads, how many I don't know; and Kaimoi and Lonkai are also reported to have had a hand in the massacre. Niaonu and Niaosa have both told me that they had had no hand in the affair, and I don't think they had, but I don't know for certain. You know the Nagas tell lies sometimes. But I believe Niaonu is at war with Ninu, and in that case they could not have joined them.

Read and explained, and admitted correct,

JOHN BUTLER, *Political Agent.*

The 15*th March* 1875.

APPENDIX G.

No. 38T., dated Camp, Dibrugarh, the 14th April 1875.

From—CAPTAIN JOHN BUTLER, Political Agent, Naga Hills,

To—MAJOR W. C. S. CLARKE, Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur.

I have the honour to make over to you Shombang, the Vangam or Chief of Senua, and Kali, the son of Ponghi, of Senua, for safe custody. These two men (Shombang and Kali) are simply to be kept as hostages until the Senua men surrender up two men, named respectively, Janchoi and Ponghi, of that village, who are believed to have been implicated in the massacre of Ninu, and whose unconditional surrender has been demanded and promised; and as soon as these latter have been given up to us, Shombang and Kali should at once be released, and allowed to return to their village. And I must here beg you will kindly do me the favour to issue such instructions as will ensure these two men receiving as kind treatment as it is possible to show them, consonant with their condition as hostages; for I may explain to you that I do not believe that either of them were in any way implicated with the sad affair that led to our late expedition; and it has only been through stern necessity that I have been compelled to bring these men in here at all,—and I sincerely and heartily wish them a speedy release.

2. With regard to the other five prisoners (namely (1) Nokdon, (2) Janphua, (3) Mikbong, (4) Chaokat, and (5) Chunle, previously made over to you, I have the honour to inform you that I firmly believe every one of them took an active part in the terrible massacre above alluded to, and I must therefore request you will do me the favour to see that they are all kept in the most careful custody, pending the receipt of further instructions from Government as to their final disposal, treating them in the meantime as men over whose heads a most serious charge of murder is now hanging; and I especially mention this to you, so that you may be on your guard against their attempting to escape, which I am sure they will do if they see the very slightest opportunity,—indeed, two of them have already made the attempt once, and were only secured again by the pluck and activity of the men in charge.

APPENDIX No. 1.

Janphua, of Senua, duly warned and questioned, states—

Chunle, Janchoi, Nokdon, Mikbong, Ponghi, and I were at Senua, and present at the massacre. I only took away some cloths, which were taken away from me again by the Nibang (or Ninu) men. Yes; I also took away a looking-glass (sanching). Nokdon killed two men, and carried off a double gun, but I did not kill any one. Mikbong also killed two men and brought back a gun, Chunle did not kill any one, but he also brought back a gun. (On being asked again whether he was sure that Chunle had no other part in the affair, he replied)—Chunle also killed some men; Ponghi also got a gun, but it was taken away from him by the men of Nibang. We did not bring away any heads with us, because the Nibang men would not allow us to do so. We only got the four guns. Nokdon persuaded us all to join, but I am innocent of killing any one. The plot was all arranged long before the Saheb went there. Ninu, Nisa, Kaimoi, Lonkai, Kamho, Khanu, and Pongsong, were all engaged in the massacre, and Niaonu cut up a number of fugitives who fled in that direction. They were cut up on the banks of the Tessa (or Dilli). Tolong, of Banfera, accompanied us to Nibang,—but in the morning, when he learnt what was up, he fled.

Read over and explained, and admitted to be correct,

The 15*th March* 1875. JOHN BUTLER, *Political Agent.*

He now adds—I hear that Tolong has been given a buffalo to get the Niaonu men off. Niaonu is at war with Ninu, and that's why they did not join the plot, but they cut up the fugitives who escaped.—J. B.

APPENDIX No. 2.

Nokdon, of Senua, duly warned and questioned, states—

Chunle, Mikbong, Janphua, Janchoi, Ponghi, and I were all present at the massacre of the Saheb and his men, but I never killed any one. None of us killed any one except Chunle, who cut down a sepoy, and Vanting, the Vansa (or second chief) of Nibang, cut down the Saheb himself. The villages engaged in the massacre were Ninu, Kaimoi, Nisa, Kamhua, Lonkai, and Khanu, and after that Niaonu cut up some of the fugitives down on the banks of the river. But the real reason for the plot was a message sent by the Borduarias to Kaimoi, who sent a packet of salt across, and said that unless they cut up the Saheb they were never to eat salt together again, and that they, the Borduarias, would smash up their village. None of us brought back either any guns or heads, but the Nibang Vangam (or chief) presented the Vangam of my village with four guns, including one double gun. I was the man who used to wear the monkey-skin hat.

Read and explained, and admitted correct,

JOHN BUTLER, *Political Agent.*

The 15*th March* 1875.

This man speaks Assamese very fluently indeed, and afterwards informed me that he was formerly a Joboka man, and that he had visited Tezpur, Gauhati, and Goalpara.—J.B.

APPENDIX No. 3.

Mikbong, alias *Khutpho, of Senua, duly warned and questioned, states—*

I had nothing to do with the cutting up of the Saheb and his men at Nibang. I don't know why I am to be killed. I have done nothing. It is true, I was present at the massacre, but I did not join. Vanting (the Vansa, or second chief), of Nibang, and Janphua, of Senua, cut the Saheb down, and Janphua cut down the sepoy close to him, and Nokdon cut down three men. We brought back four guns. I took one, Nokdon took a double gun, Chunle took one, and Janchoi took the fourth. Ponghi only brought back some rupees, and Janphua brought back clothes. None of us brought back any heads, because the Nibang chief would not give us any, saying that the men having been killed at his village, they belonged of right to him. Ninu, Lonkai, Kaimoi, Ninoksa (or Nisa) Kamho, and Niaonu, combined together and killed the Saheb and his men. It is true that Ninu and Niaonu were at war. But Niaonu did not go to Ninu, they killed the men they came across, near the bed of the Tessa (or Dilli). Why do you punish me, Nokdon is the man to punish.

Read over and explained, and admitted to be correct,

JOHN BUTLER, *Political Agent.*

The 15*th March* 1875.

APPENDIX No. 4.

Chaokat, of Kamhua (arrested by Colonel Corry on the 25*th, having been recognized by Bhewan Sing, sepoy of the* 44*th Regiment, as one of the men who took an active part in the massacre at Ninu on the* 2*nd February* 1875*), duly cautioned and questioned, states—*

I was not present at the time the "men of Assam" were killed by the Ninu men. Tangpa and Nivang, of Kamhua, were present, and joined in the affair. No guns were given to us; the Ninu and Nisa men kept all the guns. Kamhua got a hand. There were seven men of

Kamhua present, I think,—their names are Tangpa, Nivang, Pongpha, Lemchung, Lemtun, Vaopha, and Iton. Neither Khanu nor Voka had anything to do with the massacre, nor had Kamhua. The seven men of Kamhua went out to meet the Saheb as friends, but before they got to Ninu the affair had commenced. I don't know whether they joined, but they only brought back a gun. Niaonu is at war with Ninu, and they therefore did not come to join them, but afterwards, when some of the "men of Assam" fled and turned up near their fields, they cut them up. Lonkai and Kaimoi both joined with Ninu in the massacre. I do not think the Senua chief or the villagers generally had anything to do with the massacre, but I believe it was the work of Chunle and Nokdon. I think there were five Senua men engaged in the massacre,—their names are Nokdon, Mikbong, Janchoi, Chunle, and Janphua. Vanting, the Vansa (or second chief) of Nibang (or Ninu), was the man who cut down the Saheb. The Senua men got five guns, and all the rest were taken by the Ninu and Nisa men.

Read over and explained, and admitted correct.

JOHN BUTLER, *Political Agent.*

The 30th March 1875.

APPENDIX No. 5

Chunle, the Vansa (or second chief) of Senua, duly warned and questioned, states—

The day the Assam Saheb (Holcombe) went to Ninu, I and Janchoi went on ahead to warn the Ninu men not to injure the Saheb; and Nokdon, Janphua, and Mikbong, accompanied the Saheb to show the road, and Ponghi went to do some barter. We had warned the Saheb that mischief was intended by the Ninu men, and the Vangam of Senua, our chief, had ordered us to see that no harm happened to the Saheb. That night there was a meeting in Ninu, and they declared then that they had determined to cut up the Saheb, happen what might. The Ninu chief said that the Borduarias had advised them to cut up the Assam people, and they would do so, and the next morning they cut them up, but I did not join nor did the Senua men. The only men of Senua who were present at the massacre were Nokdon, Janphua, and Mikbong, but I don't know whether they killed any one there. Vanting, the Vansa (second chief) of Ninu, cut down the Saheb. Nokdon brought back a double gun, and Mikbong a single gun,—the other two guns were afterwards presented to us by the Ninu chief, in order that we might give them news of the approach of any force that might be sent up from Assam afterwards. The villages engaged in the massacre were the two villages of Kamhua (called Kamhua Noknu and Kamhua Noksa), Ninu, Nisa, Kaimoi, and Lonkai, and I heard from the Kamhua men that the Niaonu men cut up some of the Saheb's men near the Tessa (Dilli), and had carried off their heads. But, why ask me? the Lanu (Borduaria) men can tell you everything. They it was who put the Ninu men up to doing what they did. The Borduarias sent Vanpho, the Vansa of Chasa (or Horu Bansang), with a message to the effect that the Sahebs were coming up to avenge the massacre, and gave news of all your preparations: and the Ninu men when entering the plains always go through the Lanu (or Borduaria) village. Senua used to be at war with Lanu, but we are at peace now, and have been so for six years. I have nothing more I can tell you.

Read over and admitted correct,

JOHN BUTLER, *Political Agent.*

The 6th April 1875.

APPENDIX X.

Dated Shillong, the 29th April 1875.

From—LIEUTENANT R. G. WOODTHORPE, R. E., Assistant Superintendent, Topographical Survey,
To—CAPTAIN J. BUTLER, Political Agent, Naga Hills.

I have the honor to forward a few notes on the tribes visited by the late expedition to the Naga Hills. The area of the country passed through being necessarily limited, and our opportunities of observing the natives of the villages which our troops were sent to punish being few, I can only describe with any minuteness the men of the Mutan, Bor-Bansang and Senua villages, premising, however, that the men of Ninu and Nisa judging from what we were able to note, do not seem to differ materially from them, and that they are all probably members of the same tribe. We were accompanied by a small detachment of Borduarias and Namsangias, of whose personal appearance and decorations I am therefore able to say something, though I had no opportunity of seeing their villages or country, except from afar.

Men. 2. The men are of average height and nearly all well-made and well-developed, and, as is the case among most hill tribes, their complexion comprises very shade of brown. They would be good-looking as a rule very often, but for the tattooing on their faces, which in some makes it appear perfectly black, where the tattooing has been heavily done; in others the tattooing is blue, and then the bare portion of the face, especially in those of fair complexion, appears pink by contrast. The tattooing in the face, called in Naga language "ak," as shown in fig. 1, consists of four continuous lines carried across the forehead, round and underneath the eyes up to the nose, back over the cheeks, and round the corners of the mouth to the chin; rows of

Fig. 1.

spots follow the outside lines, and two fine lines mark out the nose in a large diamond space. The Mutans and Senua men do not tattoo very much on the body, but their thighs are tattooed in several places, with lines and spots, or diamond and egg-shaped patterns; the upper portion of the tattoo being continued round to the back as in fig 2, which represents one of the Namsangias These men and the Borduarias do not tattoo the face at all, but their shoulders, wrists, bodies and thighs are very much covered, as shown in figs 2 and 3; the latter is a Borduaria in war-dress. The men of Voka, Khanu, &c., in addition to the tattooing of the Senua men frequently cover their chest with fine lines, either horizontal or zig-zagged; all the men dress their hair apparently in the same fashion, *i. e.*, shaving that just above the ears, and taking the remainder back off the forehead and face, and tying it in a knot behind, through which are passed curved strips of horn carrying waves of red and white or black hair. Some men have a small moustache, but very few show anything like a beard.

Fig. 2.

Man's dress. 3. The dress and decorations of all the men we saw were essentially the same; the only differences perceptible being in the style of ornamentation,—differences due to the various tastes of individuals, rather than to any attempt at distinction, clan or village. The helmet is conical in shape, and made of plaited cane, either plain or having patterns of coloured straw worked over it. A large plume of black or red hair passes over the helmet from front to rear, and long horns, carrying toucan feathers or tufts of hair, spring from the sides; some helmets are covered with leopard or bear-skin and have a wreath of red or black hair round the base. Another head-dress is shown in fig. 2; it is a circular band of coloured cane and straw, ornamented with bits of a large shell and a fringe of hog's hair, which lies on the forehead. Their ear-ornaments are generally strings of beads pendant from a piece of shell, and terminating in long tufts of hair, which fall over the chest. They have a very pretty one made of alternate tufts of red, white, and black hair, radiating from a centre of yellow straw work which is fixed in the lobe of the ear. The necklaces are beads some of which, of a yellow opaque colour, are highly valued by the Nagas. From the shoulders to the elbows the men encase their arms in many rings of red and yellow cane, very large at the shoulder, gradually decreasing to the elbow; these give an appearance of great breadth to their shoulders, an effect which is further heightened by the bands of black or yellow cane which are drawn very tightly round the waist, and this effect is still further increased by the lines drawn by the Borduarias from their breasts to their navels. One man had as many as nineteen turns round his waist, giving a total length of cane of over forty feet. It is amusing to see them winding this cane round them, and it is a matter of time to get it all properly twisted on. Large belts, very broad at the back, fastening in front, and made of plates of polished brass or of colored cane and cowries, are also worn. A broad piece of blue cloth hangs from the waist, ornamented with red fringes and rows of white seeds; a portion of the cloth is taken up between the thighs and secured at the back as an extra piece of decency by those who visit the plains most frequently. On the wrists are worn deep bracelets of cowries, and below the knee strings of the same are also tightly tied. These Nagas are very skilful in devising little adornments from palm leaves, making coronets, wristbands, anklets of them. These have a most picturesque appearance. A curious custom prevails at Voka, and I fancy also in the neighbouring villages,—it is this, that till a young man is married he goes perfectly naked, and he at once adopts a waist-cloth when he takes a wife to himself. Every Naga carries about with him a small basket or bag for his food and pan, &c. In wet weather he has a cloak made of grass on a small string foundation. The large cloths worn in the cold weather are generally of Assamese silk; but at Khanu I saw a cloth of black and orange stripes, identical with those we saw last year in Thetchumi, on the Lanier.

Women. 4. The women are short in stature generally, and their figures are remarkable rather for strength than beauty, to which very few have any pretensions. They tattoo a good deal on the shoulders, body, and legs, but not on the face. The shoulders are tattooed with diamond patterns, three horizontal lines are taken across the body, above the breast, between which eight lines go down to the waist, narrowing gradually to a point; the navel is the centre of a Maltese cross, each arm about five inches long, consists of three lines with a pointed finial. The leg tattoo is done with an admirable sense of fitness, that on the thighs consisting of close vertical lines, and on the calves of horizontal lines, a small break occurring in each on the shin-bone; this has the effect of increasing the apparent rotundity of the legs between the knees. The women wear their hair braided and tied in a knot at the back, or else gathered up, and tied into a small bamboo tube covered with parti-colored cloth or beads, the lower end decorated with a red fringe or a long tuft of hair.

Fig. 5.

Women's dress. 5. The dress of the women consists principally of a very small petticoat, two feet two inches long and six inches deep, ornamented occasionally with bells, beads, and shells; this only comes a little more than half way round the body, leaving the right thigh bare,—it is attached at the ends and middle to a string passing round the waist. Sometimes a small cloth is worn round the shoulders. Many strings of beads fall low down over the breasts. Small fillets of coloured straw adorn their brows, and several massive white metal rings are worn above the elbow. Their ear-ornaments are principally small strings of beads passed through various holes in the ear.

6. The arms of this tribe are the dao, spear, and cross-bow. The first is a most formidable weapon, the blade is generally trinagular, about eight inches long, straight at the back, and four inches wide at the top, narrowing gradually, with a slightly convex edge towards the handle, which is two feet long, ornamented with tufts of coloured hair; sometimes, instead of being straight all the way up, the back of the blade swelling out towards the top in a semi-circular projection,—both forms are shown in fig. 6. The spears are not by any means such handsome or formidable weapons as those used further west, and this is due, I fancy, to the fact that with the eastern tribes the dao, and not the spear, is the principal weapon of offence The spear heads are small, and resemble very similarly in shape and ornamental workings those found at Thetchumi and Primi; the shaft, though short and slender, is strongly made of bamboo, and decorated with red and black hair in various fashions. The cross-bow is exactly similar to that described by me last year in Captain Butler's report, as being used by the Lhota, Melomi, and Primi Nagas. The shield is small, about four feet long by two feet wide, and made of buffalo hide, decorated along the upper edge with a fringe of red hair, and on the face with two or four tassels of grass. Every man carries with him on the war-path a large supply of panjies, which he plants in the road to cover his retreat. These are carried in a horn suspended at the back, or in a small basket, to which is attached a long tail of bear-skin; sometimes this panjie-holder is the skin of a bear's foot, with the claws remaining, the skin sewn up to form a large bag, a little figure of a sitting man, dressed and painted after life being affixed to the upper part. Some men wear a kind of defensive armour in the way of a leathern corset, which overlaps on the chest, and is kept up by means of straps which pass over the shoulders. The Wokha men also wear a leather corset, but without shoulder-straps.

Arms.

7. We found among these men a large number of gongs, which they probably get in directly from Burmah. I have shown one in fig. 6, which is a very common form everywhere on this frontier. They cast little bells themselves very well in little clay moulds, the material being apparently a kind of gun-metal, and occasionally brass. I have also shown in fig. 6 a woman's walking-staff, a long, thin iron rod foliated at its upper end.

8. The country we passed through was fine and open, except for the first march from Buruarchali, in the plains, to Khulan-Mutan—the path lying through dense forest and following the course of sluggish streams with muddy bottoms. But on reaching Bor-Mutan, the first extensive view of the country beyond is obtained. It is well watered by several large tributaries of the Delli or Disang river, as it is called in the plains, and Tisa, as it is called by the Nagas themselves, meaning the "large stream,"—"Ti" being the prefix of all river names, and "Sa" an affix signifying large. It was the largest stream we had to cross, and to the strength and velocity of its current when angry we owe the loss of a good sepoy. I append a panorama of the hills and villages, as seen from a point above Ninu looking north, which will give some idea of the general character of the country. Water was abundant along our route, especially beyond Ninu, where the undulating, park-like character of the slopes, backed up by tall, dark wooded cliffs, suggested itself as an admirable site for a station. Metna grazed about the grassy slopes in large numbers, and herds of hill buffaloes were seen at several villages; deer were seen here and there, and about Nisa partridges flew up from the grass on either side of the path at every turn. Tree-ferns, sago, and toko pat palms are seen near most of the villages and in the deep ravines,—the latter are carefully preserved, as they are most valuable for thatching purposes.

9. The villages are not always well placed for defence against rifles, being commanded from some neighbouring height; but others such as Bor-Bansang, Senua Niao, &c., are exceedingly well placed, occupying the highest points of the ridges on which they stand, and commanding all the approaches to them. The defences consist of double stockades made of interlaced bamboo and cane, and panjied ditches. The houses are generally scattered up and down without any attempt at order, and are half hidden among the trees which are not, as elsewhere, cut down to clear a village site, such only being felled as interfere with the houses; these are built on the unlevelled ground, the floor being carried out to the rear on bamboo piles, the back verandah being frequently a great height above the ground. The house is divided into an entrance hall, as it were, where the owner's weapons hang, also skulls of animals taken in the chase, and beyond, into several small apartments terminating with a large open verandah. Trays are suspended over the fire-places (of which there is generally one in each apartment), on which flesh fish, vegetables, and wood are dried. The walls of the houses are of bamboo matting, the roof being thatched with palm leaves or grass; the principal uprights project through the ridge some two or three feet, this portion being thatched also is to keep the rain from running down the post into the house,—this thatching is ingeniously worked into figures of men or animals very often. The reason given of this projection of the posts is that, as the part below the ground decays, it can be cut off, and the post lowered, without damage to the house. The Vangam's, *i. e.*, headman's, house is always very large, and built on the most level site in the village. It is generally about 200 feet long by 40 or 50 broad, and contains two large halls, one at either end, the intervening space being divided up into several apartments and store-rooms arranged on either side of a central passage. Each of the women's apartments has its own door of exit and verandah. On one side of the entrance hall stands the drum,—a large tree hollowed out and carved roughly at either end; it is played upon

Villages.

with clubs shaped like large dumbells. A large number of men perform at once on the drum, and, though each seems to hammer away entirely on his own account, the effect is harmonious and pleasing. They have several tunes, as it were, each being ended by a shout from the leader, responded to by the rest, when a fresh one at once commences. Opposite the drum is the rice-pounder, of great length, giving occupation to nine operators. The other hall is kept as an audience hall, where the chief receives his friends. It has a raised and matted floor, the rest of the building having as a floor the bare ground. This hall opens into a verandah. Every house is furnished with a few small stools on four short legs, and or two large beds, which, with their legs and a slight attempt at a bolster, are each cut out of one log. Tables made of cane-work, shaped like an inverted wine glass, and about two-and-a-half feet high, are used, on which to placed their food at meal-times.* In each village are one or two morangs, or bachelors' houses, in which a drum is kept, and also the collection of heads taken in battle; these are placed in rows of about twenty-five each in a large sloping tray placed in the verandah, just within the shelter of the roof. At Bor-Mutan there were 210 bleached skulls arranged in this way.

* The principal posts in the Vangam's house and the Morangs are generally rudely carved with representations of men and animals.

These villages are remarkable for their sanitary arrangements, small raised houses, in which calls of nature are obeyed, being built in various parts of the village and fenced round. Look-outs are built at all the gateways, and in front of the morangs, and here watches are always kept. These are also erected in the fields. At Kamhua I saw some watch-houses in the fields surrounded by a double stockade, enclosing a passage all round, and over the outer gateway a small platform was erected. Between Senua and Niao, by the roadside was a small table raised about eight feet from the ground, approached on either side by a broad wooden ramp. We were told that here peace is concluded between these two villages after a war. The chiefs, walking up each from his own side, meet face to face on opposite sides of the table, and, exchanging "chungas" of wine, drink to each other, and thus declare that peace is made. On the road to Niao also, was a curious mud figure of a man in bas-relief presenting a gong in the direction of Senua; this was supposed to show that the Niao men were willing to come to terms, if possible, with their enemies. Another mode of evincing a desire to turn away the wrath of an approaching enemy, and induce him to open negotiations, is to tie up in his path a couple of goats, sometimes also a gong, with the symbolical palm-leaf planted in the ground hard by.

10. The mode of disposing of the dead is the same in all these villagss in its main point, *viz.*, wrapping up the corpses in cloths and mats, and placing them on platforms under small roofs. The shape of these roofs differs in different villages slightly, but all are decorated with various coloured cloths and streamers, and have at each end a tall figure of wood, dressed, painted, and tattooed after the manner of the men of the village, and carrying imitation spears, daos, and shields,—gourds, baskets, &c., are suspended about the tomb. At Khanu the tombs were enclosed in such sheds with doors. Each shed contained several tombs of adults and children, being in fact regular family vaults. These tombs are all arranged on either side of the principal entrance to the villages. Cairns of stones are also erected, where the heads of the departed villagers, decorated with shells, beads, and bells, are collected, and earthern "gharras," filled with the smaller bones, are ranged among them. Each head is decorated in a slightly different way from the others, in order that they may be recognised by their surviving relatives.

Tombs.

11. The geographical results of the expedition, considering the nature and extent of the operations, were as successful as could be wished, and an area of 300 square miles of previously unmapped country obtained, on the scale of two miles to an inch. Topographically, a connection was made with Captain Samuell's work of last year, but unfortunately a trigonometrical connection was impossible, as Captain Badgley had been unable to carry his triangulation far enough from the west to enable us to continue it on to that of last year. This is to be regretted, but under the circumstances could not be avoided.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 30th JUNE 1875.

CANAL DIVISIONS.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING JUNE 1875. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge in Feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total Area of Irrigation during Current Fasl.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Zila.	Acres.	RAINFALL. Total from 1st April to 30th June 1875.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	REMARKS.
GANGES CANAL. Northern	10·00	9·20	740	850	19,089	Saharanpur	21,378	1·2	6·3	Ganges Canal.—Mean volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct... 5,500 Cub. ft. per sec.
Meerut	8·30	7·43	963	688	37,020	Muzaffarnagar	41,758	·6	4·1	
Anupshahr	6·80	...	700	672	19,641	Meerut	59,796	1·1	4·7	Volumes discharged:— per sec.
Bulandshahr	7·35	6·80	972	797	39,902	Bulandshahr	40,974	·6	3·5	Cawnpore Division Tail ... 229
Aligarh	5·50	4·98	994	656	51,803	Aligarh	34,120	·8	2·8	Escape ... 172
Etawah	4·80	2·3	771	798	49,236	Muttra	1,002	·7	4·2	Etawah Tail ... 3
Cawnpore	6·20	0·61	958	735	43,523	Agra	6,465	·3	4·0	Escape ... 404
Total Ganges Canal	...	...	6,104	5,096	280,214	Etah	6,003	·4	3·1	Balance expended ... 5,096
EASTERN JUMNA CANAL. Eastern Jumna Canal	5·20	4·39	1,250	1,299	45,239	Mainpuri	19,974	1·4	4·1	Excepting a few local showers, the rains are reported to have held off. Demands for water steady throughout the month, chiefly for sugarcane in the northern, and indigo in the terminal divisions.
Dun Canals	...	...	...	24	2,731	Fatehgarh	10,049	2·0	5·0	
Rohilkhand Canals	...	...	...	149	3,914	Etawah	26,707	·7	3·6	Eastern Jumna Canal.—Dry weather throughout the month, and a great demand for water.
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	295	Cawnpore	38,493	·7	4·1	
1st Division, Agra Canal	...	...	...	...	875	Delhra Dun	2,731	14·2	12·5	Dun Canals.—No remarks.
2nd do. do.	...	...	...	...	1,264	Bijnor	784	3·4	6·0	Agra Canals.—No remarks. Indigo, cotton, and grain are the three principal crops irrigated.
GRAND TOTAL...	...	...	...	6,568	314,532	Tarai	494	6·4	10·3	
						TOTAL ...	314,532	...	...	Rohtelkhand Canals.—No remarks.
						Bareilly	2,636	3·6	8·2	Bundelkhand Canals.—No remarks.
						Jhansi	151	2·7	5·1	Traffic.—Grain traffic has been somewhat impeded owing to an anticipated early closure of the canal, while rafting was brisk up to the 15th of the month, and compares very favourably with that of the corresponding period of last year.
						Hamirpur	144	2·5	4·7	
						Gurgaon	873	...	...	
						Total for the same period last year	307,663	...	...	
						Increase ...	6,869	...	...	

NAVIGATION RETURNS, GANGES CANAL. Principal Items of Traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Nature of Traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.
	...	...	325	...	Grains :— Wheat ...	...	...	3,593	...
	...	...	...	...	Gram ...	...	...	4,150	...
	1,095	...	34	...	Rice ...	1,875	...	19,799	...
	...	...	...	...	Paddy or Dhan ...	6,403	...	1,958	...
	...	...	...	...	Bejhar or mixed Grain ...	1,590	...	35,425	...
	...	...	20	...	Dal ...	3,075	...	24,878	...
	2,160	...	...	...	Juar ...	...	2,000	...	404,0
	...	...	...	...	Bajra ...	...	813	...	37,6
	...	...	...	...	Maize (or Indian Corn) ...	1,965	29	12,063	
	...	...	...	...		...	2	...	
	3,255	...	379	...	TOTAL ...	18,763	2,844	101,345	441,7
	...	...	...	...	Cotton ...	...	...	3,593	...
	...	...	...	...	Oil-seeds ...	...	...	4,150	...
	1,875	...	19,799	...	Salts ...	...	...	19,799	...
	6,403	...	1,958	...	Metals ...	...	...	1,958	...
	1,590	...	35,425	...	Building Materials ...	...	...	35,425	...
	3,075	...	24,878	...	Firewood ...	...	...	24,878	...
	...	2,000	...	404,0	Bamboos ...	...	2,000	...	404,0
	...	813	...	37,6	Timber ...	...	813	...	37,6
	1,965	29	12,063		Miscellaneous ...	1,965	29	12,063	
	...	2	...		Live-stock ...	...	2	...	
	18,763	2,844	101,345	441,7	GRAND TOTAL	18,763	2,844	101,345	441,7
	...	...	...	...	Total during corresponding period of last year.	30,575	4,941	204,819	159,0
	...	...	...	...	Increase ...	...	...	...	283,7
	11,812	2,107	103,474	...	Decrease ...	11,812	2,107	103,474	...

ALLAHABAD,
The 6th August 1875.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH).

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the Month of May 1875.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West. Via Teheran. No.	Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Indian Value.	East. Via Amur. No.	Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	1,079	6,681 1	43	211 1	73	394 13	1,617	9,291 4	...	...	306	1,620 10	255	483 6	3,373	18,682 3
Received ...	958	4,764 7	50	230 6	117	865 4	1,353	6,891 5	...	...	307	1,644 8	208	421 12	2,993	14,817 10
TOTAL ...	2,037	11,445 8	93	441 7	190	1,260 1	2,970	16,182 9	...	...	613	3,265 2	463	905 2	6,366	33,499 13
TRANSIT.																
East to West	161	1,283 2	...	...	1	4 3	1,009	6,402 14	...	...	...	...	*a*4	119 13	1,175	7,810 0
West to East	278	1,954 1	20	87 2	1	4 3	776	5,064 4	...	...	...	...	*b*1	4 12	1,076	7,114 6
West to West	...	...	...	...	*c*3	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9 8
TOTAL ...	439	3,237 3	20	87 2	5	17 14	1,785	11,467 2	...	...	...	...	5	124 9	2,254	14,933 14
														GRAND TOTAL...	8,620	48,433 11

a From N. Burma to Europe *vid* Turkey. *b* From Europe *vid* Suez to N. Burma. *c* From Aden to Bu[illegible].

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea routes for the Month of May 1875.

ROUTE.	Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European { *Vid* Teheran	958	1,079	2,037	38·66	38·37	38·51
Indo-European { „ Turkey	50	43	93	2·02	1·53	1·76
Indo-European { Persian Gulf *vid* Kurrachee	117	73	190	4·72	2·60	3·59
Red Sea ... *Vid* Suez	1,353	1,617	2,970	54·60	57·50	56·14
TOTAL ...	2,478	2,812	5,290	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE POLITICAL AGENT AND CONSUL-GENERAL AT ZANZIBAR FOR THE YEARS 1873 AND 1874.

PART I.—ADMINISTRATIVE.

Extent of jurisdiction.—The political and civil jurisdiction of the Political Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, which is co-terminate with the dominions of His Highness the Sultan, extends from Warshaikh (latitude 2° 19′ north, longitude 45° 53′ east) to Cape Delgado (latitude 10° 41′ south, longitude 40° 32′ east), and includes the islands of Pemba, Zanzibar, and Mafia. This stretch of coast comprises to the north of Zanzibar Island the Somali towns of Makdishau or Magadoxo (latitude 2° 1′ north, longitude 45° 24′ east), Marka (latitude 1° 42′ north, longitude 44° 45′ east), Brava (latitude 1° 6′ north, longitude 44° 3′ east), and Kismayu (latitude 0° 36′ south, longitude 42° 22′ east); the large island on which the Wagunya (Arab. Bajûnû, plur. Bajûu) Settlements of Paté, Pazé, and Siyu or Siwi, are situated, and the large Arabo-Swahili towns of Lamu (Amu), (latitude 2° 15′ south, longitude 40° 56′ east), Melindi (latitude 3° 12′ south), and Mombasa (latitude 4° 4′ south, longitude 39° 43′ east). To the south of Zanzibar the only town of any importance is Kilwa Kivinja (latitude 9° south, longitude 39° east approx.), although small villages, each the centre of a lucrative trade in gum-copal and cereal productions, are very numerous. The whole line of coast is indented with creeks and estuaries, many of which are the embouchures of rivers of considerable length, but with the possible exception of the Jub, none of them appear to be navigable beyond a short distance from the mouth, or to be of much service in developing the capabilities of inner Africa.

Population.—Of the varied races who inhabit this vast extent of littoral, the most important, both in point of wealth and influence, is that which, under the designations of Banian and Hindi, has its origin in the East Indies. Nearly the whole of the export coast trade is monopolized by persons of Indian birth or parentage, who in the town of Zanzibar act not only as independent merchants or shop-keepers, but as agents or factors to the various European houses settled in the place. The whole of these Indian residents, with a few exceptions, have a claim to British protection and are amenable to British jurisdiction.

In addition to the Indian and British-born inhabitants of Zanzibar, the Goanese are generally understood to be under British protection, in the absence of an officer accredited by the Crown of Portugal.

It has been impossible to ascertain the exact number of Indians residing in the Mrima, or coast of Zanzibar, but it is believed that the details given in Appendix A. (Statistics of Population), which have been collected by Messrs. Elton and Holmwood, are approximately accurate. Unless the machinery of a census were employed, it would not be possible, generally, to do more than give the number of houses settled on the coast.

In the town of Zanzibar the total population of the Indian community is as follows:—

		Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
1. Hindu	...	314	0	0	314
2. Khoja	...	850	650	725	2,225
3. Bohra	...	109	78	131	318
4. Memon	...	15	10	16	41
Total	...	1,288	738	872	2,898

The greater number of Hindus or Banians residing on the mainland are merely agents for the houses having their head-quarters at Zanzibar. They are about 500 in number, taking an average of two to a house where the population is not known. The Banians, who chiefly belong to the Wania and Bhattia sects, merely reside in the Zanzibar territories for a few years, and never bring their wives with them.

It is difficult to form more than a rough estimate of the number of Khojas settled on the coast, as in some ports it has only been possible to obtain the number of houses. It is believed that very few Khoja women reside in the Mrima, and that it is the usual custom for Indian Mahomedans to form connections with women of native or servile origin. Taking the offspring of these *liaisons* as legitimate, it is probable that the total number of the Khoja community may amount to 500 souls.

Calculating in the same way, the numbers of Bhoras and Memons settled on the coast may be taken at 225 and 75 respectively. Nearly all the numbers of these two communities reside in the towns and villages to the north-ward of Zanzibar.

The whole number of British Indian subjects may therefore be reckoned approximately as follows:—

		In Zanzibar.	In Mrima.	Total.
Hindus	...	314	500	814
Khojas	...	2,225	500	2,725
Bohras	...	318	225	543
Memons	...	41	75	116
Total	...	2,898	1,300	4,198

The following is the number of the Goanese settled in Zanzibar and in the Mrima:—

		In Zanzibar.	In Mrima.	Total.
Shop-keepers	...	14	7	21
Clerks	...	10	0	10
Tailors	...	12	0	12
Servants	...	14	0	14
Washermen	...	2	0	2
Total	...	52	7	59

The number of British-born subjects resident at Zanzibar is as follows:—

		Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
Official	...	4	3	2	9
Non-official	...	12	3	0	15
Total	...	16	6	2	24

Jurisdiction.—The jurisdiction possessed by the Consul-General in civil and criminal matters over this large body of British subjects is regulated by Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 9th of August 1866. Under the terms of this order the Consul-General possesses unlimited powers in all suits of a civil nature, subject to an appeal to the High Court of Bombay, where the sum or matter at issue exceeds $200 in money value, and provided that all suits of a value exceeding $500 be heard with assessors. In criminal matters the Consul-General has power to award a fine of $200, or imprisonment not exceeding one month; or should he deem the offence to be inadequately met by the infliction of these penalties, he may with the assistance of assessors award a fine of $1,000, or imprisonment up to twelve months. The Assistant Political Agents having been appointed British Vice-Consuls at Zanzibar have similar powers under the Order in Council.

Under the provisions of the Act of the Indian Legislature, No. XI. of 1872 (the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act), the Governor-General in Council has conferred upon the Political Agent at Zanzibar (Notification No. 1275 of 13th June 1873) the jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace and Magistrate of the 1st Class, and by a further Notification No. 770, dated 1st April 1874, the jurisdiction in cases coming under the slavery section of the Indian Penal Code of a Deputy Commissioner under Section 36 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Political Agent is therefore empowered in certain cases to inflict seven years' rigorous imprisonment subject to no appeal except to the Governor-General in Council.

The following Table exhibits the number of suits filed in the Consular Court during the years 1872, 1873, and 1874:—

Year.	Number.	Value of Suit.	Fees paid.	Remarks.
		$ C.	Rs. a. p.	
1872	45	32,171 25	673 0 0	Four suits for which no money value is claimed.
1873	68	38,909 87½	1,254 13 0	Three suits for which no money value is claimed.
1874	221	73,591 90	1,901 9 7	Four suits for which no money value is claimed.

I am unable to account for the great increase of litigation which is apparent during the past year The Court is now held in an easily accessible building, and every facility is given to suitors; but this is scarcely sufficient to afford an explanation. It may be mentioned, however, that as no Limitation Act is in force at Zanzibar, several claims of many years' standing have lately been brought before the Court; while the present transitional state of affairs here has also induced many people to seek a final settlement with their creditors, which in many cases can only be done through the intervention of the Consular authorities. Whenever practicable, recourse has been had to arbitration.

The number of criminal cases disposed of in the Consular Court during 1873 and 1874 are shown below:—

Year.	Number.	Offences against the Slavery Laws.		Offences against property.		Offences against the person.		Petty offences.		Fees and fines levied.
		Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	
										Rs. a. p.
1873	18	8	4	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2,026 5 6
1874	52	15	2	2	.....	6	2	25	.....	3,131 6 8

In such a community as the Indian Colony at Zanzibar, consisting principally of traders and shop-keepers, offences of serious nature are very rare. The greatest difficulty has been to induce them to attend to ordinary sanitary rules and to keep the narrow lanes in which they reside free from the accumulation of animal and vegetable refuse. Several of the householders, who have shown gross neglect in this matter, have been fined, but continual vigilance is still required.

The most serious cases were those of Indians tried for offences connected with slave holding or dealing. One of these, that of Lalljee Dayal, was committed by Dr. Kirk to the High Court of Bombay, but was dismissed by Mr. Justice Gibbs on the ground of want of jurisdiction, the accused not being a British subject. The matter is now under the consideration of Government, but there is no doubt that the 4th Article of the Treaty of 1873 has had the effect of placing all natives of India residing in Zanzibar on an equal footing with British subjects in all matters connected with the Slavery Laws.

Political.—The political position of the State of Zanzibar and of its Sovereign has been so fully described in the published correspondence respecting Sir Bartle Frere's Mission to the East Coast of Africa that it would be superfluous, without entering into unimportant details, to attempt to add anything to the able paper furnished by the special Envoy on the subject. I shall therefore confine myself to mentioning one or two of the principal incidents which have occurred since the commencement of 1873.

The chief event during the two years under review is the signing of the Treaty for the suppression of the sea-borne slave-trade, which was negotiated by Sir Bartle Frere and concluded after the departure of the Envoy by Dr. Kirk; I shall advert to the effects of this Treaty a little further on.

One incident which should not be left unrecorded is the death of the Munyi Mku, or Sultan of the Wahadimu or original inhabitants of Zanzibar. This lad, who is mentioned by Sir Bartle Frere in his report, was the last of his race, and the tax upon the Wahadimu being no longer continued, they may be looked on as assimilated in every respect, except language, with the other inhabitants of Zanzibar. Sultan Ahmed, the Munyi Mku, died in March 1873 from small-pox.

The year 1873 was darkened by an event of an almost unprecedented nature on the East Coast of Africa.

On the 15th September Lieutenant M. McCausland, of Her Majesty's Ship *Daphne*, was murdered at Kionga, a small village to the northward of Lamoo, by a party of Wagunya. The village was destroyed, and the murderer subsequently arrested and imprisoned in the Fort of Zanzibar, where he died before the orders of Her Majesty's Government as to his disposal could be received. The motive of the crime is supposed to have been connected with our slave-trade policy.

Two other murders of Europeans also took place in 1874. On the 28th January Mr. Benjamin Hartley, a young student belonging to the Universities Mission, was killed at Morongo, a small village near Tanga, where he fell in with a slave caravan, and having injudiciously interfered with the Arabs in charge, he was shot down, and after being barbarously hacked about was left for dead. He was found and removed to Zanzibar, but died from the effects of his wounds on the 15th February following. Every effort was made to discover the murderers, but without success.

On the 10th April Mr. Arthur Heale, the Agent of a German House at Brava, was attacked and speared by two Bush Somalis while returning from a visit to a garden he possessed outside the town, and died a few days afterwards. The Somalis made their escape, but it is believed that they are known, and they may ultimately be captured. No blame appears to be attributable to the authorities or people at Brava.

Nothing further of public interest has occurred during the period under review.

Public revenue.—The revenue of His Highness the Sultan, Syyid Burgash bin Said bin Sultan, is almost entirely derived from the customs duties, which are farmed by the Bombay Firm of Jairam Sewjee. The sum annually paid by this House is $3,00,000, but it is understood that the total purchase money amounted to $5,40,000, the balance of $2,40,000 being employed in paying off the large debt due by the Ruler of Zanzibar to the Customs Farmer. The farm will expire in August 1876, and it is believed that the debt will be liquidated about the same time. In order to expedite this end, His Highness has lately begun to levy some vexatious and restrictive duties upon coast produce, a matter which will form the subject of a separate report.

The Sultan's private estates bring him in an income of $25,000 per annum. He has lately turned his attention to sugar-planting; but as it is very doubtful whether the climate of Zanzibar is suited to the cultivation of the cane, it is not probable that much success will attend his efforts in that direction.

The loss of revenue consequent upon the abolition of the sea-borne slave trade is estimated by Dr. Kirk at nearly £9,000 per annum.

Slave-trade.—Since the conclusion of the Treaty of the 5th June 1873 no large captures have been made by our cruizers of any vessels clearing from ports in the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar. In September 1873 a large dhow, containing 217 slaves, was seized by the Arab Governor of Lamoo, but with this exception all the large seizures have been made in the vicinity of Madagascar, and it has been clearly shown that a considerable trade still exists between that island and the small ports in the vicinity of Mozambique. The appointment of a Consul to the latter place will undoubtedly do much to check this traffic.

I annex (Appendix B.) detailed statement of the cases heard and determined in this Vice-Admiralty Court during the past two years, of which the following is a summary:—

Year.	Cases brought into Court.	Decree of condemnation.	Decree of restitution.	Number of slaves liberated.
1873	29	25	4	165
1874	14	13	1	674

So far as the conveyance of slaves by sea is concerned, I am glad to be able to report that to the best of my knowledge the Sultan of Zanzibar has steadily adhered to his engagements, and has, whenever called upon, cheerfully assisted the Political Agent in carrying out the policy of England; but within the same period the slave-trade has been resuscitated in a comparatively new form, and from the

latest intelligence received, there is little doubt that the land traffic, if not speedily checked, will soon grow into a regularly organized system, and eventually prove more lucrative than the maritime trade.

By Article IV. of the Treaty of 1873 natives of Indian States under British protection were precluded from any longer possessing slaves, and with the view of freeing any person who might still be held in bondage by British Indian subjects, Dr. Kirk and Captain Elton respectively undertook missions to the northern and southern portions of the Sultan's dominions, which occupied several months at the end of 1873 and beginning of 1874.

The following Table exhibits the results of these missions:—

Name of Consular Officer.	Owners.	Number of slaves.	Remarks.
Dr. Kirk	145	478	201 elected to remain with masters.
Captain Elton	313	1,409	927 elected to remain with masters.
Total ...	458	1,887	

As all deeds of mortgage in which slaves are held in part security have been declared to be invalid, there is much reason to hope that the stigma of slave-holding has at last been cleared away from the reputation of the subjects of the British Crown residing on the East Coast of Africa, and that the capital which has for years past been employed in promoting this abominable traffic may be now diverted to the higher purpose of developing the legitimate trade of these regions.

East African surveys.—As auxiliary to our efforts for the suppression of the trade, the operations of the vessels employed in the survey of the east coast must not be left unnoticed. Her Majesty's Ship *Shearwater* arrived at Zanzibar in July 1873, and before her departure for the Cape in February 1874 had completed the survey of Zanzibar Island and the opposite coast between Pangani and Dar-es-Salam, and had roughly sketched the coast to the southward as far as Kilwa. On the whole, the old charts of Captain Owen were found not so much to need corrections as additions. Her Majesty's Ship *Nassau* arrived in April 1874, and commencing at Kiswere has made a careful survey of the coasts as far as Cape Delgado, including Lindi and Mikindani harbours and the mouths of the Mungulho River. It is impossible to speak too highly of the labours by which Commanders Wharton and Gray, and the indefatigable staff of officers under their respective commands, have added to our previously limited knowledge of the geography and hydrography of this interesting but little known region.

The Consulate of Great Britain was raised to the rank of a Consulate-General on the 18th July 1873, and two officers were appointed as Assistants to the Political Agent in March 1873, and subsequently nominated as Vice-Consuls. I subjoin a list of the *personnel* of the various Consulates as they stood on the 31st December 1874.

Great Britain and Ireland.

John Kirk, M.D., Political Agent and Consul General (on leave).
Captain W. F. Prideaux (Acting).
Captain Frederic Elton, 1st Assistant Agent and Vice-Consul.
Frederic Holmwood, 2nd Assistant Political Agent and Vice-Consul.

France.

Emile de Gaspary, Gérant du Consulat.

Germany.

Robert Veers, Acting Consul.

United States of America.

Frederick M. Cheney, Acting Consul.

The following table gives the statistics of the foreign populations in Zanzibar on the same date:—

	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
French	15	5	0	20
German	15	2	0	17
American	5	0	0	5
Total ...	35	7	0	42

PART II.—Commercial.

Section A.

Trade of Zanzibar.

It will be convenient to divide this portion of my report into two sections; the first comprising a few remarks on the present condition of the trade and navigation of the port of Zanzibar, and the second a very complete and able *résumé* of the commercial state of the principal ports on the mainland of Africa to the northward of Zanzibar which has been drawn up by Mr. F. Holmwood, Second Assistant Political Agent and Vice-Consul, and is the result of the experience gained by that officer during his recent mission to the coast.

It has been frequently pointed out by my predecessors that no great reliance can be placed on the returns furnished to this Agency by the Custom House authorities or by private firms, it

being the interest of the former to exclude competitors from entering the field when the quinquennial sale of the farm takes place, and of the latter to prevent the establishment of rival houses in the place.

It is also impossible to procure trustworthy statistics of the export trade of that port, as no returns are kept except at time of entry when the 5 per cent. *ad valorem* duty is levied. A tolerable idea can, however, be formed of the amount of exported produce from the statements which accompany this report (Appendix C., Statistics of Trade) and which exhibit the totals of the various articles imported into Zanzibar from the mainland. By far the great majority of these articles are exported to Europe, India, and America, and it is on them that the trade of Zanzibar chiefly depends.

The following table exhibits in pounds sterling the total value of the import trade at Zanzibar for the years 1867-68 (the latest period exported on), 1872-73, and 1873-74. The commercial accounts of the place are made up to the 22nd day of August, the date of the Nowroz. Imports at Zanzibar Custom House exclusive of coast produce :—

Year.	Value imported.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.	£.
1867-68	433,693	.....	.....
1872-73	340,505	.....	93,188
1873-74	395,252	54,747	.....

It will be apparent from the above that the trade of Zanzibar cannot be considered as in a very satisfactory condition just at present. This is, I think, chiefly attributable to the existing transitional state of affairs. The action taken by Her Majesty's Government with regard to the slave-trade has unsettled the minds of the mercantile community, who scarcely know whether to consider the present arrangements as final or not, and it will probably be some time before confidence is restored. A marked improvement is however perceptible in the returns for last year.

The following table exhibits the total value of the import trade from Great Britain, British India, and Kutch for the years 1867-68, 1872-73, and 1873-74 :—

Year.	Value imported.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.	£.
1867-68	153,305	...	...
1872-73	138,515	...	14,790
1873-74	169,758	31,243	...

The ratio of British interests in Zanzibar as compared with the whole of the foreign trade is thus extremely favourable.

The following are the principal articles in which an increase is observable in the returns for 1872-73 as compared with them for 1867-68 :—Fish, salt; fruits, dried; grain and cereals; ivory; salt; and timber.

A decrease is perceptible in the following articles :—Arms, beads, cotton cloth, cordage, metals, perfumery and drugs, soap, sugar, wines and spirits, and wire (copper and iron).

In 1873-74, as compared with the previous year, the following articles show an increase :—Arms, beads, cotton cloth, crockery, gunpowder, metals, oil and oil seeds, perfumery and drugs, soap, sugar, timber, wax, and wire. A decrease is exhibited in the following items :—Gold lace, grain and cereals, ivory, wines and spirits.

It is impossible, without possessing a more intimate acquaintance with the local conditions which affect the trade of Zanzibar than any one after only a year's residence can pretend to, to account satisfactorily for these fluctuations. I may however allude to the significant fact that the items of arms, beads, and wire, which show a marked decrease in the returns for 1872-73, more than recovered their position in 1873-74. It is no secret that while the negotiations for the Treaty of 1873 were in progress, all orders for these articles (which are chiefly used in connection with the slave-trade, the "arms" being miserable muskets worth a few shillings each) were cancelled, whilst their renewal in the following year affords a melancholy proof of the vitality of the land traffic, to which public attention is now directed.

The value of imports from the coast to Zanzibar during the years 1867-68, 1872-73, and 1873-74 is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Value of imports.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.	£.
1867-68	321,642	.....	.....
1872-73	366,223	44,581	.....
1873-74	255,937	.....	110,286

The following articles of coast produce show an increase in 1872-73 as compared with 1867-68 :—cloves, cocoanuts, copal, and molasses. A decrease is observable in the following articles :—cassava-root, cowries, copra and coir, ghee, ivory (slight), and orchilla.

In 1873-74 the following fluctuations occur :—Increase—copra and coir, ghee, hides, and sesamum. Decrease—cloves, copal, cereals, ivory and timber.

It is not easy to account for the decrease in the import of cloves during the last year. According to the Custom House returns, the amount imported into Zanzibar from Pemba in 1872-73 was valued at $500,000, and in 1873-74 at $ 200,000, but I am assured by one of the principal merchants of Zanzibar that these figures are not correct, and that the following statement approaches nearer to accuracy :—

Year.	Amount imported. Frasilahs.	Price per Frasilah. $.	Total value. $.
1872-73 ...	80,000	6	480,000
1873-74 ...	50,000	8	400,000

According to the same authority, the crop for 1874-75 is expected to reach 80,000 frasilahs of 35lbs. per frasilah, which at the present price of $9 per frasilah will realize a total value of $720,000.

The falling off in ivory is due partly to the war with Mirambo in Unyanyembe, and partly to the prohibitory duties which have lately been imposed by the Sultan, and which have a tendency to divert the trade to Mozambique and the Somali country.

Orchilla weed, formerly one of the staple products of the coast, is now a drug in the market. Large quantities exported in former years are still lying unsold in the warehouses of Marseilles, and the Californian weed, though not equal to the finer descriptions of Orchilla produced on the east coast, is so much cheaper that it has driven the latter entirely from the field.

The foreign trade at Zanzibar, as distinct from the British, is carried on by two German, one French, and three American houses. I have been favoured by the German Consul with the following details of the trade which has passed through the hands of the two Hamburg houses of O'Swald and Co. and Hansing and Co. during the years 1872 and 1873. The returns for 1874 have not yet come to hand :—

Imports.

Articles.	1872. $	1873. $
Grey and colored cotton goods	165,000	240,000
Sundry manufactured goods	192,000	185,000
Glassware and beads	63,500	84,000
Arms and ammunition	76,000	61,500
Sundry hardware	8,000	5,000
Iron	11,500	6,000
Sundry small ware	33,000	15,500
Sundry merchandise	15,000	37,000
Total ...	563,000	634,000

Exports.

Articles.	1872. $.	1873. $.
Gum animi (copal)	53,000	52,000
Cloves	10,000	17,500
Orchilla weed	81,000	27,000
Timber	2,000	2,000
Hides	122,000	73,000
Cocoanut oil and copra	8,000	2,000
Sugar	21,000	5,500
Sesamum	32,500	56,000
Ivory	19,000	106,000
Sundries	11,500	36,000
Total ...	360,000	377,000

The American houses represented at Zanzibar are Messrs. John Bertram & Co., Messrs. Arnold, Hines & Co., and Mr. John Ropes. During the two years, 1873 and 1874, the value of the inward and outward cargoes (excluding treasure) was as follows :—

	By sailing vessels. $.	By mail steamers. $.	Total. $.
Inward cargoes	619,605	.....	619,605
Outward cargoes	946,516	300,350	1,246,866

The above return does not include $ 600,000 worth of American gold which was imported into Zanzibar by the mail steamers.

The French trade of Zanzibar is in the hands of the Marseilles Firm of Roux de Fraissinet & Co. I have not been able to obtain any details of the transaction of this house.

The establishment of the new lines of mail steamers has effected a revolution in the carrying trade of Zanzibar. The port is now connected with Aden, and thence with Bombay and England, by the monthly mail service of the British India Steam Navigation Company; with the Comoro Island and Madagascar, by the steamers of the same Company serving under contract with the French Government, and with Natal and the Cape by the mail service of the Union Company. It is scarcely too much to say that, with the exception of a few small sailing vessels employed in the coasting trade, the whole of the commerce of Zanzibar is now conveyed in English bottoms.

The following table exhibits the number and tonnage of square-rigged vessels and merchant schooners that have entered the port of Zanzibar during the years 1873 and 1874 :—

Nationality.	1873. Number.	1873. Tonnage.	1874. Number.	1874. Tonnage.	Total. Number.	Total. Tonnage.
English steamers	22	22,639	40	30,874	62	53,513
„ sailing vessels ...	10	3,865	4	1,810	14	5,675
American sailing vessels ...	8	4,964	11	4,449	19	9,413
German steamers	6	7,800	3	3,950	9	11,750
„ sailing vessels ...	8	3,630	9	4,056	17	7,686
French sailing vessels ...	5	1,739	8	2,044	13	3,783
Norwegian sailing vessels ...	1	1,400	2	850	3	2,250
Portuguese sailing vessels ...	3	700	2	500	5	1,200
Dutch sailing vessels ...	...	...	2	1,300	2	1,300
Danish sailing vessels ...	...	...	1	300	1	300

There are no returns of the number of dhows or native vessels entering Zanzibar under English colours, but the number of provisional passes of British registry given to vessels under British or British Indian ownership amounted to 216 in 1873 and to 206 in 1874.

The following statement of the number of dhows bearing French colours, which have entered Zanzibar during the years 1872, 1873, and 1874, may be of interest :—

Year.	Number.	Tonnage.
1872	67	3,406
1873	93	4,906
1874	100	4,868

On carefully reviewing the present commercial position of Zanzibar, it is impossible not to feel that at present it offers by no means an eligible field for the employment of English capital.

The disastrous effects of the hurricane of April 1872 have not yet passed away, and the transitional state of things, to which allusion has been made above, will not, it is to be feared, be remedied until some measures have been taken to place the question of the inland duties upon a sounder basis, and to ensure a sufficient revenue to the State without having recourse to an injudicious interference with the natural course of trade. The whole mercantile community is unanimous in declaring that trade was never so dull as at the present time, and this depression will continue to be felt until some radical change is effected in the conditions under which the commerce of the east coast is carried. Ivory, the staple product of the coast, is, from various reasons, almost excluded from the Zanzibar market; the unsettled state of the Somali ports, which are the chief emporia of the trade in hides, is causing the German houses seriously to take into consideration the advisability of continuing their local agencies; and the only article for which there appears to be a high demand and corresponding profits owes its favourable position in the market to the fact that the hurricane spared the clove plantations of the island of Pemba, and that no competition is to be feared from any other part of the Sultan's dominions. The cultivation of sugar, regarding which such high anticipations were formed some years ago, has only met with very moderate success, owing to the uncertainty of the seasons at Zanzibar. In addition to this, the present state of the currency must be considered; the circulating medium consisting of American gold and Indian rupees, both considerably overvalued, has driven English gold out of the market, and the course of exchange must necessarily be unfavourable to English traders.

At the time the American gold dollar was legalized as the monetary unit, it was anticipated that English sovereigns would be imported in sufficient numbers to counterpoise the impetus given to the introduction of the American coin. This however did not prove to be the case, and the English sovereign has consequently been demonetized. It is now so rare in Zanzibar that, although its value in relation to the gold dollar is 4 dols. 86c., it cannot be purchased under 4 dols. 98c. and remittances on England can only be effected therefore at a heavy loss. The fictitious value of the American gold dollar being now fixed by usage, no fresh importations of English sovereigns would suffice to solve the difficulty, as they would inevitably be undervalued.

Section B.

Agricultural and Commercial Report on the Northern Dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

THE statistics given in the following sketch of commerce and agriculture on the East Coast of Africa, north of Zanzibar, for the commercial year ending 22nd August 1874, cannot be considered strictly accurate, no satisfactory means existing for checking the figures, they are therefore inserted incidentally rather than in a tabular form. Those relating to commerce may be taken as placing trade in a less prosperous light than it actually was.

As far as possible each district is considered separately, though from the general nature of the report this plan cannot be fully carried out.

Mombasa and Takaungu.—Mombasa is a town of about 12,000 inhabitants, mostly Swahilis. The British subjects consist of the Indian community numbering 96 houses, namely, 52 Bohras, 30 Memons and Scindis, and 14 Hindus, and the members of the two Mission Stations at Ribe and Rabai numbering 11 Europeans, including children.

The town is situated entirely on the island of Mombasa, or Mvita as it is called by the natives, a small island about three miles long by one-half broad, lying in a deep bight well sheltered at all seasons of the year. The creeks which separate it from the mainland are deep and accessible to the largest vessels, forming north and south harbours capable of accommodating a fleet of men-of-war and affording the—on this coast—unusual advantage of safe landing during the whole year.

The creeks branch out above the island, and give great facilities for bringing down produce from the Wanyika country for about twelve miles inland.

The town is built along the banks of the north harbour, which alone is now in use, though that to the south is more commodious.

The exports consist of millet (*holcus*), Indian-corn, ivory, copal, and sesamum (oil seed). Rice and a few other cereals, also manioc (cassava) and sugar-cane are grown for home consumption chiefly. Wax and India-rubber might be exported in large quantities, but the natives are everywhere wanting in that enterprise which would lead Europeans at once to prepare these valuable products from the raw material. In the districts around Mombasa I observed cotton of two varieties growing wild, yet quite free from blight or insects.

The whole of the copal and Indian-corn comes from the Wanyika countries, though there are said to be very extensive deposits of the former in the Teita range of hills which trend north and south, averaging ninety miles from the coast. The millet is grown by slave labor in the surrounding plantations, and the ivory comes from Ukamba, Teita, Chaga, and the Masai country.

There is a considerable amount of slave-dealing carried on here, numbers of the people acting as agents for proprietors in the Takaungu districts, also as overseers, guides, &c., in connection with the new land route.

The customs duties for the year just ended are given as follows :—

	$
720 frasilahs ivory, @ $3	2,160
Copal, hippo. teeth, rhino. horns, and miscellaneous produce	1,336
Goods imported direct from Bombay and Kuch (5 per cent.)...	104
Total ...	3,600

The total for the year 1872-73 amounted to $5,115, and there is thus a decrease of $1,515 in the duties for 1873-74, yet the state of trade is declared to be unaltered, except that the millet harvest having far exceeded the average, a much larger export of that grain is taking place. The cause of this decrease in duty is that the mail steamers have taken the import trade out of the hands of the native dhows, so that nearly the whole of the cotton and manufactured goods now come through Zanzibar instead of to Mombassa direct. The 5 per cent. duty is therefore paid at Zanzibar instead of at Mombassa as formerly.

The late Customs Master, Khimji, has been dismissed from his appointment and replaced by Lalji Ananji, a young Wania of very ordinary stamp, who was unable to give me the slightest information. Khimji procured the above statistics, and at the same time informed me that at least a third should be added to any statement of customs receipts procured from Custom House Books at the coast towns. Notwithstanding his dismissal, this Banian seems to be still the leading man among the Indian community here.

The principal exports of Mombasa are millet and Indian-corn, which paid no duty up to the date of this report. The former is grown by slave labour in the plantations, and the latter brought down entirely by the Wanyika, who cultivate it largely.

Takaungu, however, is quite taking the place of Mombasa as a grain port. It is situated about thirty miles to the north. Sheikh Rashid al Mazrui, the Governor, and many of his relatives, being large landed proprietors and cultivators, and being thus identified with the interests of the country, which moreover has been ruled by the house of Mazrui for centuries, may have much to do with this prosperity, but the soil from all accounts of the country above Takaungu, which has lately been brought so largely under cultivation, is unequalled, and the surrounding tribes being peaceable, everything is in favor of this district.

The port of Takaungu is its one disadvantage, it being a tidal creek with a dangerous bar. Several dhows have been wrecked here lately, and Kilife, three miles to the north, will be the future port of this district, as long as the grain trade is confined to native vessels. This place is a broad creek, well sheltered, and without any bar, in fact almost a bay or cove. Dhows of the largest size can enter and lie there during the whole year; a hard and broad road has also been completed between it and Takaungu.

I had no opportunity of visiting Takaungu district this year, and cannot therefore speak with certainty as to the extent of its cultivation; but if the information I received is to be relied on, this place is rapidly rising to importance, and is likely to become one of the future granaries of East Africa.

Malindi and Mambrui.—Malindi is a town of about 5,000 inhabitants, situated 62 miles north of Mombasa. It possesses a fine harbour, but is exposed to rollers during the north-east monsoon.

Mambrui, a town of 500 or 600 inhabitants, is situated in the same bay but outside the harbour, and the only landing is over a semi-circular bar of coral which breaks the rollers to a certain extent, but must be passed at high-water at the risk of shipping a heavy sea which not unfrequently swamps dhows venturing to this place. It is 12 miles from Malindi by land, and the river Sabaki enters the bay half way between the two places. It is under a separate Governor, who however was merely placed there to endeavour to open up the caravan routes through the Galla country. In this he has met with but partial success, and as all business now done there passes through the hands of merchants whose head-quarters are at Malindi, it is hardly possible to look upon these two places as separate districts, they are therefore taken together in this report.

The Indian community comprises 30 Bohra, 5 Memon, 2 Khoja, and 12 Hindu houses.

Here the bulk of the trade is in millet (*holcus*) and sesamum (oil seed), as many as thirty large dhows leave during September and October laden with the former, principally for Makulla, and in February, March, and April from fifteen to twenty are loaded with the latter. The millet harvest is over early in September, the sesamum gets ripe early in November, and is finished gathering towards the end of the year.

The plantations extend for about twelve miles inland, and nothing but the fear of the Galla and Wasania tribes that surround them prevents cultivation from extending as far as at Takaungu. The town pays $ 450 per annum to these tribes to purchase peace, and it is understood that the apprehension and return of runaway slaves is included in the bargain.

The soil is extremely fertile without being either heavy or damp. Bush land after being roughly reclaimed by burning produces heavy crops for five consecutive years without any kind of dressing, the sowing however is carefully performed and weeds are kept under. Insects are not troublesome, but enormous flocks of small birds are the pests of the farmer here, and were the only things greatly complained of when conversing with proprietors of land.

The sesamum seed, which is all of the black variety, grows as cleanly as the grain, and one may walk for miles through fields closely and regularly planted without being able to notice a spot of blight or a patch destroyed by insects.

This year the millet harvest has been exceptionally prosperous, and the sesamum crop bids fair to be equally so, both in quality and quantity. The market price of the former has rapidly sunk from $2-75 per gisleh of 320lbs. to $2-25, and the price of the latter is expected to average $ 4 or $4-25 per gisleh of 250lbs. These rates are lower than have obtained for years past.

The millet is shipped off at once for Makulla and Zanzibar, but the sesamum is mostly stored till the beginning of the south-west monsoon—about 4½ months—when it is shipped to Arabia, but part is sent to Zanzibar during the north-east monsoon.

There is a small export of Indian-corn. The duties on grain up to date of this report were—

				$ C.
Millet (*holcus*)	...	...	...	0 12½ per gisleh.
Sesamum (oil seed)	...	...	...	0 25 „
Indian-corn	...	...	...	5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

I had much difficulty in obtaining the statistics of the customs duties of this district. Premji Oderji, the Customs Master, evidently thinking it against his interests to answer my enquiries, but I obtained the following through Ali Dina, a Khoja, who is quite the leading man in the Indian community.

The duties for the year 1872-73 amounted to $4,000, and for this year, 1873-74, to $3,500.

The decrease, $500, is attributed to the same cause as that at Mombasa. The increase consequent on the prosperity of the harvests does not appear, as it will be credited to the revenue for 1874-75.

Ozy and Tana Rivers.—The district of Kipini, comprising the mouths of these rivers, lies about 25 miles south of Lamo, and is cultivated by proprietors residing generally at that place. There are five British subjects, two Bhoras, and three Hindus in the district, but they are all connected with houses in Lamo, and most of the produce grown or arriving there is exported through that town.

This district is taken separately, because the two rivers, Ozy and Tana, which flow through it and enter Formosa Bay within twenty miles of each other, undoubtedly form one of the natural highways to inner Africa, which have never been explored, but which there is reason to believe will eventually become of the first importance. Having spent a considerable time in questioning natives from various parts of these rivers, and traders and slaves who have traded on them, and finding their testimony agreed in a way most unusual among these people, I give the substance of it at some length.

Kipini and Kao are two small towns near the mouth of the Ozy, from which caravans usually start on this route, but occasionally one is organised at Msmbrui, to which reference has already been made, proceeding *vid* Gulcha and Garawa, two villages in the Galla country, which here reaches nearly to Ras Ngomeni.

The goods taken to purchase ivory are white and blue cottons, beads, red (maskat) dye, thick copper wire, iron hoes, brass rings, and copper chains. $6 to $10 worth of these goods is reckoned as the price of one frasilah (35lbs.) of ivory. The greater part of the route is by water, the canoes used are capable of accommodating fifty men, and four of these is the average number to each caravan.

The usual time for starting is in December or January when the river Tana is at its height and the country flooded, except in a few places where the banks on both sides are high ground. The route soon leaves the Ozy and enters the Tana by a deep but narrow channel, which is said to be an artificial canal. The passage of this canal occupies three hours, and the town of Chara is situated at its junction with the Tana. The next stage is to Simikaro, 4½ hours, and here the Pokomo country is entered, and the river is commonly known as the Mto Pokomo. The Wapokomo are an extraordinary people living in a country which the smallest freshet turns into a vast lake, and which during the annual rise of the river in December, January, and February is always under water. Their huts are erected on wooden stages to keep them out of the water, and from the nature of the country they can only cultivate in small patches, and the consequence is that they are constantly in want. They suffer very little from fever, and two natives from Lamo assured me that for years they had traded on this route, having huts and wives on each important stage; they rarely slept in the boats, yet they were remarkably free from illness. The great drawback they experienced was the plague of mosquitos, which they described as never absent; so numerous are these pests that the largest fires were useless in preventing their attacks, and where a native complains of these insects, they must be indeed venomous.

The Wapokomo are a mild and inoffensive race, and endure the many disadvantages of their country for the sake of the safety it affords them, the Gallas whose territory extends to the right bank of their river, having no canoes, and the Somalis, whose predatory excursions reach the country immediately north of theirs, which is also partly occupied by a Galla tribe, never caring to disturb these swampy villages. There are sixteen other stages in the country Pokomo after leaving Simikaro. The distances always calculated by time are as follows:—

Chadoro	...	...	...	2½ hours.
Kalindi	...	...	...	8 „

There is a large district taking the name of Kalindi, thinly populated, but rich in ivory. Large herds of elephants come down close to the villages during the floods.

Ngao	...	...	...	2½ hours.

Here the river spreads into a lake which is called 'Mchagababu, but the descriptions I got of this water were very vague.

Andamba	...	3 hours	†	Mwina	...	2 days
Betere ...	...	2½ „	*	Ndera	...	12 hours
Miatini ..	...	5 „	†	Gwanu	...	12 „
Yuunda	...	4 „	†	Kinakomba	...	9 „
Buu ...	...	9 „	†	Ndura	...	8 „
* Ngatana	...	8 „	†	Zubakhi	...	1½ days.
Malalulu	...	...	...	2½ days.		

Malalulu is on the borders of the Masanya country, and caravans are refused permission to pass through it; even during the latter stages mentioned the people are more independent, and "garama" or black-mail has to be paid to the Chiefs.

At Malalulu the traders meet the Wasanya and Wakwavi. The former come from Malakote, 12 days' march, and Korokoro, 15 days' march further inland. The latter place is said to be near a large mountain, probably Kenia, where the river possibly has its sources. At any rate it is difficult to

* These two places supply ivory in considerable quantities.
† These places supply some ivory.

account for the flooding of the Tana, except on the supposition that it is caused by the melting of the snows on some lofty range of mountains which would take place during the hottest season, in this latitude about January to March, as the rainy season here on the coast does not commence till the end of April, and travellers report that further inland it comes on in June.

I was informed that although very savage, these tribes would be quite willing to admit strangers amongst them for the purpose of trade, but they insisted on also having the right to bring their produce safely to the coast. It appears that some years ago one of their trading parties which endeavoured to come down the river to Kipini had been seized and one of their number murdered, and that the messenger they sent to obtain redress was told by the Arabs that the Sultan's orders were to refuse permission to all the upper tribes to pass to the coast on any pretext.

The Banians at Lamo were however very enthusiastic as to the advantages to be obtained for their trade by the opening up of these countries.

Much of the ivory of the Ujanda and north Unyamwezi country is said to find its way by this route, this I think doubtful, but it is certain that were the road open it would compete successfully for the ivory from the shores of the Nyanza Lakes which at present goes through Egypt by the immensely long route of the Nile.

Moreover the distance is so short that the cultivation, for export, of coffee, there growing in perfection, and other produce never likely to pay for its carriage *vid* the Nile, may eventually become profitable should communication by this line be established. If the difficult problem of the civilization of the wild tribes of inner Africa be surmountable, it will be by opening up facilities for commerce such as this that it will be solved, for in the absence of such inducements the, to them, distasteful work of cultivation will never progress beyond the servile labours of their women which for ages has sufficed to supply their wants.

Lamo.—Lamo is a town of about six thousand inhabitants, and is situated 2½ miles from the entrance of the harbour which has a somewhat dangerous bar during the south-west monsoon. The harbour shelves off towards the north into a broad but shallow lagoon which meets a creek having its mouth a few miles to the southward forming the island on which Lamo is situated. These creeks branch off in several directions, but the principal arm, called Lamo channel, runs northwesterly for about six miles into Manda Bay forming the islands of Katao and Manda, which are merely separated by a deep ditch entered by an extensive lagoon opposite Shela, the Somali suburb of the town. I believe good anchorage for large vessels will be found at the entrance of this lagoon. At high tide vessels drawing about 12 feet can safely enter the harbour except there is a heavy sea on. Dhows of the largest size enter at all times, and when leaving for the north go by way of the creek to Manda Bay, but there is reason for believing that this channel is gradually filling up, while at the same time the main entrance is said to be getting enlarged.

My impression is that when properly surveyed, Lamo will be found a fine harbour for steamers, and that the bar may be rendered deep enough for those of considerable draught through the medium of very simple artificial appliances.

There are here 51 houses of British subjects, namely, 14 Bohras, 1 Khoja, and 36 Hindus.

The principal exports are ivory, hides, millet, orchilla, sesamum, rafters, and cattle.

Most of this produce finds its way to Zanzibar through the hands of the Indians, and the sources from which it is derived are so varied that business progresses steadily throughout the year, instead of being confined to a few months followed by a long season of almost enforced idleness, as is the case at most of the ports on the coast.

The ivory comes by the Pokomo route above described, the hide and cattle trade is of course confined to the Mussulman community, who deal almost entirely with the Bush Somalis. These savages have a regular suburb of their own at Shela which is a source of considerable anxiety to the Governor. The millet and sesamum is grown in the neighbouring plantations on the mainland, the soil of the island being too sandy for anything but cocoanut and a few fruit trees, but many of these, which were flourishing last year, I found to have been laid waste by the Somalis who are gradually closing on the coast towns, and will, I fear, shortly commence a guerilla warfare which must seriously interfere with trade. Were these Bush tribes to give up their constant petty internal strife and unite against the Arab Government, nothing but European intervention could save the various towns north of the Ozy river from pillage and rapine, and the British subjects at Lamo are strongly alive to this fact, and none doubt that eventually it must happen unless the hands of the Governors are strengthened by the Sultan in a much more practical manner than there seems any probability of.

Orchilla weed is procured from the numerous narrow damp creeks which branch out from the main channel above described, many of them run from ten to fifteen miles inland.

The Indians and even European merchants at Zanzibar contract with the owners of 'Mtepes, who send crews to gather cargoes of this lichen, receiving an advance on signing of contract, but this trade is rapidly falling off in consequence of the low prices at present obtaining for the dye in Europe.

Zanzibar rafters are generally in demand, and are usually contracted for in a similar manner. 'Mtepes are the only vessels suitable for carrying such a cargo.

Abundance of bees wax and doubtless other products might be brought down from the interior, but its present state is entirely unfavorable to commercial enterprise.

The towns of Siwy, Paza, &c., are nominally within the jurisdiction of the Governor of Lamo, but he is instructed in no way to interfere, except in the collection of their customs duties which are supposed to pass through the head office and are included in the following return. In other respects these towns must be considered as belonging to a separate district.

Customs duties of Lamo and District.

				$
Total for the year 1872-73	...	...	...	13,861
Ditto ditto 1873-74	...	...	...	15,362
Increase for the latter year	...	...	...	1,501

The duties on most articles of export, up to date of this report, were calculated at the rate of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The collection from the native and Arab proprietors is here made entirely in kind, a Customs boat with two Banian clerks being constantly employed in visiting the plantations and bringing in the dues.

Patte, Siwy, Paza, and District.—Manda Bay at the north end of Lamo channel is nearly landlocked, but has a good entrance and a stretch of deep water close to Manda Island, which forms a safe anchorage for the largest vessels.

The north shore of this Bay is formed by the southern coast of a large island which contains the towns of Patte, Siwy (or Siu) Paza (or Rasini), Zingatini, and Tundua. The former is interesting only in an archæological point of view, still containing the ruins within well preserved walls of a town of about one hundred thousand inhabitants, but at present having only a population of about one hundred souls.

Siwy, about six miles north, is a town of ten thousand inhabitants, situated about one and a half miles up a strong creek navigable to large dhows only at high water. It is compactly built in a fork of the creek, and its situation is extremely low, yet the place is clean and healthy. The city was originally built in the form of an oblong square within four walls having nine fortified gates. the walls still exist, and some of the gates, and, unlike most of such remains on this coast, bear no trace of European or Persian design, though undoubtedly of some antiquity.

There are six British subjects here, namely, 1 Bohra and 5 Hindus, who all do a thriving trade.

The inhabitants call themselves Pumao, but are nearly allied to the Bajunia tribe, yet they cherish a deep enmity against the neighbouring town of Paza, the head-quarters of that tribe, and were it not for the constant watchfulness and firm government of Sa'id bin Hilal, the Arab Governor, who occupies the strong fort separated by a narrow creek but commanding the town, they would long ago have rebelled and the old strife have been renewed which, until they were conquered by the late Sultan Sayyid Majid, made the island a perpetual battle-field.

Owing to a few years' peace the place is rapidly increasing in commercial importance, and if the Somalis can be kept off from the mainland plantations opposite, this progression is likely to continue.

It is in an agricultural point of view that I propose to consider this island and its plantations on the mainland, particularly that portion included in the district of Siwy.

The soil of the island is extremely light and friable, though not generally sandy, it has everywhere a substratum of porous limestone rock probably of coralline formation. Though not suitable for cereals, it seems all that could be desired for tropical fruits and vegetables, and though skilful cultivation has only been carried on for a few years, the effects have surprised the natives. The great drawback at first was want of water, but a good supply is now readily obtained by sinking wells about twelve feet into the rock. They have begun to import camels, by whose means the regular system of irrigation similar to that employed at Maskat is already commenced; oxen are not found strong enough here for this work.

The products now successfully cultivated are tobacco, tambun, cocoanuts, bananas, and dates, besides water-melons and nearly every kind of tropical fruit.

Tobacco is largely exported to the towns on the coast, and is of a fine quality and flavour. It is likely to become a staple export. Tambun (pân), a leaf much used (in conjunction with betel-nut) by all natives and Indians, grows more readily than in any part of the Sultan's dominions; there are large gardens of it, and during the north-east monsoon it is even sent as far as Zanzibar, where it is found difficult to rear.

Cocoanuts grow in profusion, and are principally used to brew the native beer (tembo) which from Lamo to Tula is generally used as a beverage even by strict Moslems.

Bananas are largely grown, and form almost as general an article of diet as millet, in fact supplying the place of manioc (cassava), which is but little cultivated here.

But the luxuriant growth of the date palm is the most notable feature connected with agriculture in this district. The date has been tried throughout the Zanzibar dominions and has rarely been found to fruit; I believe Dar-es-Salam has proved an exception, but even here the fruit does not ripen properly. At Siwy, however, this palm seems to prosper as completely as in the Persian Gulf. I inspected more than a hundred trees averaging from three to six years old, and though utterly neglected and choked with weeds, all those of five and six years' growth were completely laden with fruit, and many of the mere bushes of three years were in full bearing. The trees were of two kinds, red and white, "kush." I carefully examined them and cut several spikes of fruit and found all without the slightest trace either of insect or mildew, whereas all date trees I have before examined either at Zanzibar or on the coast have been infected with both. The Governor informed me that last year they had nearly as good a show of fruit which ripened thoroughly, early in the north-east monsoon. He has now sent to Maskat for a large quantity of young trees of the best sorts.

This freedom from insects, above referred to, appears to apply to the whole of this district and that of Patte, for during a stay of some days I did not observe an insect of any kind upon the trees or vegetables either under cultivation or growing wild, and the natives assured me they were equally free from them during the wet season.

In concluding a description of Siwy it may be mentioned that more aged persons and very young children were seen here than I ever before observed in a foreign town.

Large herds of cattle and flocks of sheep are reared in this district; the latter are very fine specimens of the Somali breed, and are largely exported, as is also Sumli, or ghee, which is preferred by the Hindus on the coast, who use it with all their food, to that from any other district.

The towns of Tundua and Zingatini on the eastern and north-eastern sides of the island are small, and the inhabitants devote themselves almost entirely to the breeding of cattle, sheep, and goats.

Paza, called generally by the natives Rasini, is a town of about five thousand inhabitants; it is the residence of the Bajunia Chief, Mzee Saif. Though only 5½ miles north of Siwy, one seems to be visiting an entirely different country. Doubtless this is principally owing to the large proportion of black alluvial soil on the banks of the creek up which it is situated, and which is nearly dry at low tide, but the habits of the people, who are dirty and lazy, seriously affect the town, which presents a strong contrast to the cleanliness of Siwy; it is most unhealthy, and both it and the country round are constantly enveloped in a damp mist; mosquitos, ants and other insects swarm everywhere, and cultivation seems to be confined to the necessaries of life.

There are three Hindu British subjects here.

On the mainland opposite the towns of Siwy and Paza large plantations stretch for some miles inland belonging to the respective towns. Here large quantities of millet and sesamum are grown,

but most of the slaves employed in the cultivation go over at daylight and return to the towns at sunset, the country being unhealthy, and lions numerous and unusually troublesome. The channel here is about 3 miles wide. During my visit a fresh trouble occurred, which I fear will ruin these mainland settlements, the Bush Somalis having come down and killed or carried off many slaves and cattle in the most distant of them, at the same time committing other wanton destruction of property.

The Bajunia country proper however is up to the present time free from Somali attacks. It may be said to extend from Taka, nearly opposite Paza creek to the Shamba river, just south of Tula. Here the country becomes more hilly and healthy, and many proprietors resident at Paza have large tracts of country under cultivation. The Chief and his brothers cultivate nearly the whole of the country from Kwyhoo to Kionga, but they are beginning to feel the want of more labour owing to our action with regard to the slave-trade.

Kionga and Shakani are the two other ports in the Bajunia country; their principal trade is in cowries which are dried all along this coast.

Tula can hardly now be included in the Bajunia country, being under a local Chief who is directly responsible to the Governor of Kismayu. He receives, however, no protection from that quarter and every now and then predatory bands of Somalis come across the mainland at low water and lift the cattle of the inhabitants who themselves escape to the bush. The cattle here are extremely fine, and like the Somalis the people live principally on milk.

There are a few large dhow owners here who do a good trade up the creeks, and two Indian houses are represented by Swahili Agents, one of which is thinking of withdrawing, doubtless in consequence of the small demand for manufactured goods since the cessation of the slave-trade which was here carried on to a large extent, but this feature is temporary only, and honest trade will soon be found to replace the illegal traffic. There is a large trade in cowries here.

The mainland opposite which bears evidence of having once been under cultivation, has quite relapsed into forest; within three miles of the shore I observed gazelle, the blue-crested guinea-fowl, in large numbers, also three varieties of antelope, hares, immense baboons, giraffes, and the prints of lions, a plain proof that the country has long been deserted by mankind.

Kismayu.—This town is simply a Somali colony, but is likely rapidly to increase if under a sensible and energetic Governor. The present man is all that could be desired, being extremely firm and, when necessary, severe with these unmitigated savages who are mostly of the Kurblalla tribe, and yet encouraging them to trade and allowing them to settle though only well under the guns of the fort.

The principal trade is in hides, and the customs are collected either at Lamo or Zanzibar, to which most of the cargoes are consigned.

There are two British subjects, Bohras, here and a Hindu house represented by an Arab.

Kismayu is not an easy port to enter, and the landing is very unsafe and inconvenient.

From the river Jub, ten miles north of Kismayu, to Brava the country is entirely in the hands of the Somalis, and dhows give this coast a wide berth, as death or captivity would almost certainly be the lot of any crew stranded thereon. It cannot therefore be looked upon at present as part of the Zanzibar dominions, though the Governor of Kismayu is already talking of annexing the principal mouth of the abovementioned river.

Brava.—This town is situated 130 miles north of Kismayu and in common with all the ports on the Banadir is a most difficult place at which to load or discharge cargo. It is however most conveniently situated as a market for the produce of the south Somali country, and were the Government stronger and the country more safe the export of hides alone would make it a considerable commercial centre.

There are several caravan routes from the interior to this town all suitable during a great part of the distance for camel transport, and one to Bandera on the Jub, 12 days' march, appears once to have been a regular highway to this capital of south Somali land, and would undoubtedly be re-opened were the adjoining tribes once tranquillized. There are three British subjects, two Bohras and one Khoja, residing during the shipping seasons, namely, from March till June and September till November, the exact dates depending on the breaks in the monsoons when alone vessels can lie here.

I was unable to get at the customs statistics here owing to the Customs Master having been driven out of the town by the Somalis who will not tolerate the presence of a Hindu. He had left a Sheheri Arab clerk, who however had no accounts in his possession. The Customs Master was living under the protection of the Governor of Merka, where I was unable to proceed. Cotton grows freely here, it is of good quality and long staple, and is largely woven into a fine cloth by the natives.

Merka.—This town, which is 58 miles north of Brava, is rapidly increasing in importance and, it is said, will shortly become quite a colony of British Indians who have long wished to bring their wives and families to the healthy ports of the Banadir, but have been deterred by fear of the Somalis. Now that the Sultan has provided Merka with a strong force for its protection, they are flocking to it in considerable numbers, and even the Hindus are talking of obtaining a dispensation from their Rajas to permit of their bringing their families to this place.

Mogdisho.—This town has only been conquered by the Sultan's troops a few months. The Governor of Merka skilfully availed himself of the quarrels of two rival factions in capturing this place, and a fort will doubtless be at once erected here.

Washeikh.—I believe His Highness the Sultan lays claim to this town, whose Sultan and people however in no way recognize him, neither has he any representative in the district. This place is beginning to attract caravans from the interior owing to the circumstances detailed in the accompanying report respecting the new scale of customs duties in the Zanzibar dominions.

My object in this first report has been to give a general sketch of commerce and agriculture on this coast hitherto so little visited. I have however carefully prepared the way for obtaining in future years reliable statistics, having spared no pains in impressing upon Customs Masters and other influential British subjects the responsibility incurred in giving other than accurate information to British Consular Officers visiting their districts, and it has generally appeared to me that this advice has been received as appropriate.

(Sd.) FREDC. HOLMWOOD,
Her Majesty's Asstt. Poltl. Agent, Zanzibar.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of Sea Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first four months of the official year 1875-76 and of the previous four years.

FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL, MAY, JUNE AND JULY.

		1871-72.			1872-73.			1873-74.			1874-75.			1875-76.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Bengal ...	Gross ...	25,14,750	7,39,729	32,54,479	26,10,686	7,05,676	33,16,362	24,67,088	5,36,469	30,03,557	28,80,320	4,70,620	33,50,940	31,24,995	6,02,617	37,27,612
	Nett ...	...	...	32,23,338	...	...	32,70,183	...	...	29,74,608	...	...	33,07,505	31,12,589	5,90,113	37,02,702
Bombay ...	Gross ...	14,33,488	1,31,866	15,65,354	17,08,914	1,19,318	18,28,232	14,79,250	1,21,671	16,00,921	15,79,904	1,28,884	17,08,788	18,36,891	2,81,279	21,18,170
	Nett ...	...	...	14,04,786	...	...	15,81,110	...	...	14,71,384	...	...	15,59,839	18,32,311	2,74,730	21,07,041
Sindh ...	Gross ...	72,926	41,498	1,14,424	67,828	80,409	1,48,237	62,918	36,700	99,618	60,287	39,559	99,846	79,673	81,858	1,61,531
	Nett ...	...	...	1,14,115	...	...	1,47,710	...	...	98,803	...	...	98,465	75,146	80,308	1,55,454
Madras ...	Gross ...	5,06,012	4,38,520	9,43,532	5,55,409	3,51,494	9,06,903	5,81,633	4,45,125	10,26,758	6,00,161	4,01,495	10,01,656	6,37,977	4,24,504	10,62,481
	Nett ...	...	...	9,31,900	...	...	8,94,414	...	...	10,14,960	...	...	9,89,688	6,32,537	4,23,255	10,55,792
B. Burma	Gross ...	1,81,796	7,75,692	9,57,488	2,78,946	14,84,949	17,63,895	2,81,817	12,80,841	15,62,658	3,90,453	9,33,782	13,24,235	2,71,747	16,27,368	18,99,115
	Nett ...	...	...	9,53,608	...	...	17,35,879	...	...	15,15,687	...	...	12,39,799	2,69,644	15,55,225	18,24,869
TOTAL ...	Gross...	47,07,972	21,27,305	68,35,277	52,21,783	27,41,846	79,63,629	48,72,706	24,20,806	72,93,512	55,11,125	19,74,340	74,85,465	59,51,263	30,17,626	89,68,909
	Nett ...	...	...	66,27,747	...	...	76,29,296	...	...	70,75,442	...	...	71,95,296	59,22,227	29,23,631	88,45,858

N. B.—1. The nett collections for five years prior to 1875-76 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, as in the Returns furnished by Local Governments Refunds and Drawbacks on Imports and Exports are not distinguished.

2. The figures for British Burmah for 1875-76 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for the months of April, May and June only.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

TRADE REPORTS FOR THE PERSIAN GULF AND MUSCAT FOR THE YEAR 1874-75.

No. 624—163, dated Bushire, the 18th June 1875.

From—LIEUT.-COLONEL E. C. Ross, H. B. M.'s Political Resident, Persian Gulf,

To—The Secy. to the Govt. of India, DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE, Simla.

I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, Trade Reports for the Persian Gulf and Muscat for the year 1874-75.

Memo. showing number of Returns accompanying the Trade Report of the Residency, Persian Gulf.

1. Statement showing Imports into and Exports from Calcutta, from and to Persian Gulf, during the year 1873-74.
2. Return showing the Import and Export Trade between Bombay and Persian Gulf for the year 1873-74.
3. Statement showing Imports into and Exports from Kurrachee, from and to Persian Gulf, in 1873-74.
4. Statement showing the declared value of the total Import and Export Trade between Calcutta and the Persian Gulf from 1869-70 to 1873-74.
5. Statement showing the declared value of the total Import and Export Trade between Bombay and Persian Gulf from 1869-70 to 1873-74.
6. Statement showing the declared value of the total Import and Export Trade between Kurrachee and Persian Gulf from 1869-70 to 1873-74.
7. Table showing the average tonnage of vessels entering and leaving the port of Bushire during twelve months in 1874.
8. Abstract table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other Articles of Trade imported into Bushire in 1874.
9. Abstract table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other Articles of Trade exported from Bushire in 1874.
10. Contrasted statement showing the value and description of goods imported into Bushire during the years 1873 and 1874.
11. Contrasted statement showing the value and description of goods exported from Bushire during the years 1873 and 1874.
12. Table showing average tonnage of vessels entering and leaving the Port of Bahrain during twelve months in 1874.
13. Abstract table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other Articles of Trade imported into Bahrain during the year 1874.
14. Abstract table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other Articles of Trade exported from Bahrain during the year 1874.
15. Contrasted statement showing the value and description of goods imported into Bahrain during the years 1873 and 1874.
16. Contrasted statement showing the value and description of goods exported from Bahrain during the years 1873 and 1874.
17. Table showing average tonnage of vessels entering and leaving Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during twelve months in 1874.
18. Abstract table showing the total estimated value of the principal Articles of Trade imported into the Arab Coast in the Persian Gulf known as the Pirate Coast extending from Ras-el-Khaymah to Aboo Dhebbee during the year 1874.
19. Abstract table showing the total estimated value of the principal Articles of Trade exported from the Arab Coast in the Persian Gulf known as the Pirate Coast extending from Ras-el-Khaymah to Aboo Dhebbee during the year 1874.
20. Table showing average tonnage of vessels entering and leaving the Port of Bunder Abbass during twelve months in 1874.
21. Abstract table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other Articles of Trade imported into Bunder Abbass during the year 1874.
22. Abstract table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other Articles of Trade exported from Bunder Abbass during the year 1874.
23. Memorandum on the Opium Trade of Persia with three accompaniments marked A, B and C.

Report on Trade of the Persian Gulf for 1875.

The Report on Trade for the year 1873 being intended as the first of a series was prefaced by some general remarks on the subject, which, so far as the circumstances are unaltered, need no repetition.

During the year 1874, a weekly line of mail steamers commenced running between India and the Persian Gulf and Busrah, and although the direct line of steamers between London and Busrah was temporarily discontinued, this service is about to be re-established on an improved system by the British India Steam Navigation Company.

The statistical information collected for the year 1874 will be found in a set of tabular statements of similar form to those submitted with the last annual report with the addition of the contrasted statements exhibiting the increase and decrease of imports and exports at the ports of Bushire and Bahrain as compared with those of the previous year.

The memorandum on the subject of the opium trade of Persia drawn up by Mr. G. Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident, which accompanies the report, will be seen to contain interesting information on that subject.

There has been a very marked falling off in trade as regards the Persian Coast, during the year under report. At the port of Bushire the decrease is shown in both imports and exports and amounts to an aggregate of over eighteen lakhs of rupees. This decrease would have been still greater, but for the removal of the prohibition on the export of grain, and increased exportation of opium.

The Persian market is supposed to be still overstocked, and a further depression of trade may be expected.

The harvests in the south have been but scanty, and though the return probably covers the outlay, it will scarcely do more.

The same impediments to trade as were alluded to in the previous report still exist in Southern Persia, except perhaps it may be allowed that the efforts of His Royal Highness the Governor General of Fars, have rendered the caravan roads in his province more secure than they were.

The hopes that had been formed of reforms and innovations tending to develope the resources and improve the communication seem, as regards the south of Persia, far from realization.

The remarks which were previously advanced regarding the difficulties which beset the British merchants in Southern Persia, and the requirements to facilitate commerce, might be repeated at the present time with increased emphasis.

In 1872-73.		
Decrease from 1869-70	... Rs.	61,70,051
In 1873-74.		
Decrease	... ... Rs.	9,87,878

The tables 1 to 6 which have been obligingly supplied by the Collectors of Customs of Calcutta, Bombay and Kurrachee, show the continued diminution of the value of the trade between India and the Persian Gulf.

Statement showing the Exports from Calcutta to Persian Gulf during the year 1873-74.

Articles.	Value.
	Rs.
EXPORTS.	
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.	
Apparel	2,104
Cotton, Manufactures of	5,428
Grain and Pulse	11,68,504
Hides and Skins	2,250
Indigo	7,44,200
Silk, Raw	51,131
Do., Manufactures of	41,324
Sugar and other Saccharine matter	53,280
Tobacco	5,673
All other articles which are not included in any of the above classes	10,813
TOTAL ...	20,74,607
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.	
All other articles, &c.	5,086
GRAND TOTAL ...	20,79,693

T. B. LANE,
Offg. Collector of Customs.

Statement showing Imports into Calcutta from Persian Gulf during the year 1873-74.

Articles.	Value.
	Rs.
IMPORTS.	
Drugs and Medicines	4,879
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	5,969
Fruits and Vegetables	1,18,374
Jute, and Manufactures of	4,442
Paints, Colours and Painters' Materials	3,938
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	7,182
Salt	1,94,842
Shells	10,490
Stationery other than Paper	6,145
All other articles which are not included in any of the above classes	8,344
TOTAL ...	3,64,605

CALCUTTA;
CUSTOM HOUSE,
The 19th February 1875.

J. H. GRANT,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Return showing the Import and Export Trade between Bombay and the Persian Gulf for the year 1873-74.

Year.	Imports.			Exports.			Remarks.
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	
1873-74 ...	46,96,403	29,17,008	76,13,411	83,07,970	10,71,755	93,79,725	

BOMBAY;
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
The 20th February 1875.

Statement showing Exports from Kurrachee to Persian Gulf during the year 1873-74.

Articles.	Value. Rs.
EXPORTS.	
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.	
Apparel	615
Cotton, Manufactures of	4,899
Drugs and Medicines	3,545
Grain and Pulse	90,251
Hides and Skins	2,655
Indigo	2,80,432
Jute, Manufactures of	5,147
Oils	59,140
Seeds, Oil	4,529
Spices	70
Tea	561
All other articles	7,614
	4,59,458
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.	Rs.
Cotton, Manufactures of	29,116
Liquors	5,147
Metals, Wrought	132
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	1,775
Sugar and other Saccharine matter	18
All other articles	3,317
	39,505
TOTAL	4,98,963
Treasure	1,25,775
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,24,738

W. T. COLE,
Collector of Customs.

Statement showing Imports into Kurrachee from Persian Gulf during the year 1873-74.

Articles.	Value. Rs.
IMPORTS.	
Animals, living	1,640
Apparel	679
Cotton, Raw	19,614
Do. Piece Goods	90
Drugs and Medicines—	
Brimstone	1,575
Other sorts	3,478
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	6,173
Fruits and Vegetables—	
Other sorts	3,58,796
Grain and Pulse	11,307
Hides and Skins	10,956
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	1,724
Seeds	7,507
Shells	1,467
Silk, and Manufactures of—	
Raw	3,345
Piece Goods	4,400
Spices	925
Timber and Wood, and Manufactures of ...	529
Wool, Raw	14,575
Do., Manufactures of	631
All other articles	6,234
TOTAL	4,55,645
Treasure	33,901
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,89,546

KURRACHEE;
Custom House,
The 1st August 1874.

Statement showing the declared Value of the Total Import and Export Trade between Calcutta and the Persian Gulf from 1869-70 to 1873-74.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1869-70 ...	7,31,345	23,85,061	
1870-71 ...	26,010	28,55,372	
1871-72 ...	2,70,395	29,44,328	
1872-73 ...	4,19,942	27,69,317	
1873-74 ...	3,64,605	20,79,693	

Statement showing the declared Value of the Total Import and Export Trade between Bombay and the Persian Gulf from 1869-70 to 1873-74.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1869-70 ...	1,16,31,735	1,08,41,455	These figures are inclusive of treasure.
1870-71 ...	99,29,739	99,98,975	
1871-72 ...	75,51,740	91,50,229	
1872-73 ...	76,40,841	95,98,802	
1873-74 ...	76,13,411	93,79,725	

Statement showing the declared Value of the Total Import and Export Trade between Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf from 1869-70 to 1873-74.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1869-70 ...	15,21,194	5,98,857	These figures are inclusive of treasure.
1870-71 ...	11,36,600	8,36,037	
1871-72 ...	6,18,356	11,01,132	
1872-73 ...	6,03,115	5,07,579	
1873-74 ...	4,89,546	6,24,738	

Table showing average tonnage of vessels entering and leaving the Port of Bushire during twelve months in 1874.

CLASS A.—EUROPEAN.
„ B.—NATIVE CRAFT.

Class.	Where trading or description.	Average numbers.	Average tonnage each vessel.	Total average tonnage.
A.—EUROPEAN.	England	4	600	2,400
	Java	5	350	1,750
	Mauritius	1	400	400
	Mail Steamers	36	1,000	36,000
	Other Merchant Steamers	15	1,170	17,550
	Pilgrim Steamers	2	500	1,000
	TOTAL ...	63	...	59,100
B.—NATIVE CRAFT.	India	19	120	2,280
	Zanzibar	5	120	600
	Arab Coast, Persian Gulf and Bahrain	38	30	1,140
	Persian Coast and Mekran	85	35	2,975
	Muskat and Dependencies	6	75	450
	Kowelt, Busreh and Kateef	57	50	2,850
	TOTAL ...	210	...	10,295
	GRAND TOTAL ...	273	...	69,395

N. B.—The above details have been collected at Bushire and compiled by Mr. George Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident, Persian Gulf.

Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other Articles of Trade imported into Bushire during the year 1874.

Articles.	From England.	From other European or American Countries.	From India.	From Java.	From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muskat and Dependencies.	From Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	From Persian Coast and Mekran.	From Koweit, Busreh and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living—											
Donkeys	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	1,500
Arms, Ammunition, &c.—											
Caps, Percussion	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
Flints	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Flint locks	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Guns	...	3,000	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000
Gun barrels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	600
Pistols	...	2,000	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
Powder	...	...	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280
Candles	...	1,000	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
Canvas, Country	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	5,000
Cattle—											
Cows	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	200	...	1,000
Chunam and Lime	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	22,000	...	...	23,500
Clocks and Watches	...	4,000	...	11,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000
Coal	...	56,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,000
Cocoanuts	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
Coffee	...	...	...	9,000	...	...	...	3,900	4,800	...	17,700
Coir and Coir Rope	...	...	...	2,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,560
Confectionery—											
Preserves	...	...	...	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600
Cotton Goods—											
Piece Goods of all kinds	...	4,35,000	...	10,50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,85,000
Masulipatam Piece Goods	...	...	...	40,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,000
Thread and Twist	...	20,400	...	42,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,400
Dates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500	21,000	...	25,500
Dates, Dry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	...	1,600
Date-jûice	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	1,600	...	1,800
Drugs and Medicines—											
Aloes	...	...	...	2,700	...	...	600	...	...	...	3,300
Alum	...	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
Arsenic	...	...	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
Camphor	...	...	...	2,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,600
Cassiafistula	...	...	...	750	3,000	2,800	...	...	...	...	6,550
Cod-liver Oil	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Quinine	...	...	...	2,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,250
Sal-Ammoniac	...	...	...	14,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,000
Salep	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	1,500
Choob Cheenee (Sarsaparilla)	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
Senna leaves	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	...	...	...	...	1,600
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—											
Gallnuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	5,000
Henna Leaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	600
Red Ochre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	30
Sundrac	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
Earthen-ware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	200	...	1,700
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Alook (Wild Almonds)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280	...	...	280
Figs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100
Tamarind	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Walnuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	60
Fuel—											
Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,500	...	...	38,500
Charcoal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	...	...	1,300
Furniture	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
Glass—											
Bangles	...	...	...	4,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500
Looking (Mirrors)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	...	240
Panes	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Ware	...	...	...	800	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	2,300
Gold-embroidered Cloth	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
Gold Lace	...	...	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	750
Grain and Pulse—											
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	2,400	...	3,800
Beans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	1,500
Dal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	600
Peas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	1,500
Rice	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	2,000	1,000	...	13,000
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000	9,000	...	24,000
Hides and Skins	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	4,000	500	800	...	6,500
Indigo	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	4,000	1,500	3,300	...	9,600
Bengal	...	...	...	2,44,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,44,800
Madras	...	...	...	24,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,000
Jamporee	...	...	...	84,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,000
Khyrporee	...	...	...	40,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,000
Jute, Manufactures of—											
Gunny Bags	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	7,500	...	1,500	...	15,000
Leather, Manufactures of—											
Shoes, Boots, &c.	...	800	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	1,800
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	4,000
Lemon-juice	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	120	...	...	200
Liquors	...	18,500	...	7,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,300
Lucifers	...	800	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000

Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other Articles of Trade imported into Bushire during the year 1874—*continued.*

Articles.	From England.	From other European or American Countries.	From India.	From Java.	From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muskat and Dependencies.	From Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	From Persian Coast and Mekran.	From Koweit, Busreh and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mats—											
China	...	...	600	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	750
Country	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	300	...	800
Bags	...	...	1,800	...	...	2,500	...	...	600	...	4,900
Reed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	6,000
Metals—											
Brass, &c.	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Copper	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	600	500	...	1,500
Iron	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
Lead	...	...	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200
Quicksilver	...	...	6,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,500
Spelter or Zinc	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
Steel	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
Tin, pig	...	...	63,200	51,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,14,900
Tin plates	...	...	3,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,200
Mill-stones	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	600
Oil—											
Cocoanut	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
Jingelly	...	...	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400
Naphtha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	...	...	480
Rape-seed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	300
Turpentine	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Pearls	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	10,000
Perfumery—											
Amber and Musk	...	...	300	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	700
Otto of Rose	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	800
Rose-water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	400
Porcelain and Chinaware	...	...	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000
Provisions and Oilman's Stores—											
Fish, dry	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	1,000	1,500	...	...	5,500
Ghee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,000	1,500	...	33,500
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	500	...	...	1,000
Saltpetre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	400
Seeds—											
Anchoochak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	800
Cummin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,150	...	...	3,150
Silk, Manufactures of	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Spices—											
Capsicum	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Cardamoms	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Cinnamon	...	...	10,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,200
Ginger, dry	...	...	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000
Pepper	...	...	28,000	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	...	35,000
Turmeric	...	...	6,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,750
Stationery	...	...	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000
Sugar Candy	...	...	4,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,800
Sugar, Crushed	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Sugar, Loaf	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Sugar, Soft—											
Batavia	...	...	...	5,89,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,89,000
Bengal	...	...	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000
Mauritius and Siam	...	...									
Tallow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	1,500
Tea	...	...	36,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,000
Tobacco—											
Country	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,600	...	...	7,600
Tobacco, Manufactures of—											
Cheroots and Cigars	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
Snuff	...	...	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450
Timber and Wood—											
Planks of all kinds	...	...	2,500	...	200	300	...	...	...	...	3,000
Rafters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500	...	4,500
Wax (Bees')	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	3,000
Wool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000	...	...	8,000
Woollen Goods—											
Broadcloth	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	5,000
Shawls, Cashmere	...	...	16,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,000
All other kinds not included in above	...	3,500	78,500	...	...	...	800	1,300	2,700	...	86,800
Total	...	5,55,500	19,72,310	6,43,850	6,900	17,380	39,200	1,54,520	78,540	4,500	34,72,700
Specie	...	...	50,000	...	...	...	15,000	28,000	32,000	...	1,25,000
Grand Total	...	5,55,500	20,22,310	6,43,850	6,900	17,380	54,200	1,82,520	1,10,540	4,500	35,97,700

N. B.—The above details have been obtained from reliable sources and parties well informed of the actual import and export trade of Bushire and compiled by Mr. George Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident, Persian Gulf.

Abstract Table showing the Total Estimated Value of the principal and other Articles of Trade exported from Bushire during the year 1874.

ARTICLES.	To England.	To other European or American Countries.	To India.	To Java.	To Aden, Red Sea, &c.	To Muskat and Dependencies.	To Arab Coast of Persian Gulf & Bahrain.	To Persian Coast and Mekran.	To Koweit, Busreh and Baghdad.	To Zanzibar.	To China.	Total value in Rupees.
Animals, living—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Horses	...	...	92,000	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92,000
Arms, Ammunition, &c.												
Caps, Percussion	...	...	...	...	...	..	270	230	...	...	...	500
Flint locks	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	150	...	...	...	250
Guns	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	...	...	...	...	1,400
Pistols	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	500
Powder	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	300
Swords	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Candles	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
Cattle—												
Goats, Sheep, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	400	100	...	...	800
Chunam and Lime	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	6,000
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000	...	...	15,000
Coir and Coir Rope	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,800	280	4,800	...	...	7,880
Cotton Goods—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	750	...	...	1,250
Piece Goods of all kinds	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,000	37,000	16,000	...	...	71,000
Thread and Twist	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	8,500	...	...	14,500
Cotton, Raw	...	...	64,000	...	...	...	10,000	1,250	7,500	...	...	82,750
Dates	...	...	20,000	14,000	..	...	4,000	9,000	..	...	...	47,000
Date-juice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	400
Drugs and Medicines—												
Aloes	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	300	400	...	...	900
Alum	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	150	...	...	300
Assafœtida	...	...	10,500	...	...	...	...	...	350	...	...	10,850
Camphor	...	...	...	...	...	...	260	...	260	...	...	520
Cassiafistula	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	440	...	...	600
Quinine	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	80	...	...	...	120
Sal-Ammoniac	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	...	200
Salep	...	...	800	..	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	825
Senna leaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	300	...	...	460
Dyeing & Colouring Materials—												
Gallnuts	...	...	9,000	11,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,250
Madder-roots	...	...	22,500	...	...	...	720	...	2,400	...	...	25,620
Safflower	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
Fruits and Vegetables—												
Almonds	...	...	36,000	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	36,500
Alook (wild Almond)	...	...	...	...	...	200	400	150	300	...	...	1,050
Figs	...	...	230	...	...	...	100	...	80	...	...	410
Khismis	...	...	4,500	2,500	..	...	300	...	900	300	...	8,500
Raisins	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	600	220	850	220	...	4,890
Tamarind	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	...	800	...	...	1,120
Grain and Pulse—												
Barley	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
Grain	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	300	...	...	...	660
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,100	1,000	...	...	...	6,100
Wheat	...	...	35,700	19,500	97,500	32,500	6,500	13,000	...	...	1,800	...	2,06,500
Gum, Persia	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Hides and Skins	...	...	...	17,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,600
Lemons, dry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	1,200
Liquors—												
Ale, Spirits, Wines, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	...	1,100
Metals—												
Lead	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	360	220	...	...	730
Steel	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	250	400	...	...	900
Tin, pig	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	9,000	...	...	9,600
Opium	...	...	4,66,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,86,400	14,52,800
Perfumery—												
Rose-water	...	...	...	32,000	12,000	400	1,000	200	...	300	...	...	45,900
Provisions & Oilman's Stores—												
Ghee	...	...	...	1,500	12,500	...	...	4,200	1,050	...	...	...	19,250
Saltpetre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	90	...	...	240
Seeds—												
Anchoochak	...	...	...	210	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	...	410
Anis	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800
Black	...	...	...	...	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400
Cummin	...	...	...	7,800	7,900	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	21,700
Quince	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
Silk, Raw	...	...	...	1,25,000	...	...	...	160	...	240	...	...	1,25,400
Spices—												
Capsicum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	30	...	...	70
Cardamoms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	400
Cinnamon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	920	...	...	920
Ginger, dry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	450	2,100	...	...	3,450
Pepper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	700	1,100	...	...	5,300
Turmeric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,080	720	3,100	...	...	4,900
Sugar, Loaf	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	...	...	1,600
Sugar, soft—												
Batavia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	850	45,000	...	...	46,450
Tallow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	2,000	1,000	...	...	4,800
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	450	600	...	...	1,750
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	15,000	...	1,250	...	12,150	...	...	28,400
Wax (Bees')	...	...	...	...	4,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,800
Wool	...	...	...	22,500	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,500
Woollen Goods—												
Carpets and Rugs	...	...	...	...	...	93,800	...	1,700	...	900	...	...	96,400
All other kinds not included in above	...	...	...	28,600	...	450	...	1,850	...	1,200	...	...	32,100
TOTAL	...	4,66,400	35,700	5,35,240	1,65,650	1,48,150	13,700	90,695	58,790	1,42,730	2,320	9,86,400	26,45,775
Specie	...	...	...	1,48,000	...	...	...	1,13,000	1,85,000	...	...	...	4,46,000
GRAND TOTAL	...	4,66,400	35,700	6,83,240	1,65,650	1,48,150	13,700	2,03,695	2,43,790	1,42,730	2,320	9,86,400	30,91,775

N. B.—The above details have been obtained from reliable sources and parties well informed of the actual import and export trade of Bushire and have been compiled by Mr. George Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident, Persian Gulf.

Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods imported into Bushire during the years 1873 and 1874.

CLASS.	FOR THE YEARS 1873.	FOR THE YEARS 1874.	Increase in 1874.	Decrease in 1874.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living	1,000	1,500	500	...
Arms, Ammunition, &c.	16,110	19,120	3,010	...
Candles	7,500	6,000	...	1,500
Canvas, Country	2,700	5,000	2,300	...
Cattle	800	1,000	200	...
Chunam and Lime	22,300	23,500	1,200	...
Clocks and Watches	12,000	15,000	3,000	...
Coal	22,000	56,000	34,000	...
Cocoanuts	1,600	1,500	...	100
Coffee	24,500	17,700	...	6,800
Coir and Coir Rope	3,200	2,560	...	640
Confectionery	1,200	1,600	400	...
Cotton Goods	18,87,500	15,87,400	...	3,00,100
Dates	24,000	25,500	1,500	...
Dates, dry	1,400	1,600	200	...
Date-juice	1,600	1,800	200	...
Drugs and Medicines	36,930	34,360	...	2,570
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	7,870	6,230	...	1,640
Earthenware	2,000	1,700	...	300
Fruits and Vegetables	13,550	2,440	...	11,110
Fuel	27,300	39,800	12,500	...
Furniture	1,300	2,500	1,200	...
Glass	12,610	10,040	...	2,570
Gold-embroidered Cloth	9,000	6,000	...	3,000
Gold Lace	300	750	450	...
Grain and Pulse	50,760	44,400	...	6,360
Hides and Skins	20,000	6,500	...	13,500
Indigo	4,20,750	4,02,400	...	18,350
Jute, Manufactures of	11,750	15,000	3,250	...
Leather, Manufactures of	2,000	1,800	...	200
Lemons, dry	6,000	4,000	...	2,000
Lemon-juice	300	200	...	100
Liquors	33,700	26,300	...	7,400
Lucifers	2,000	2,000	...	...
Mats	10,600	12,450	1,850	...
Metals	1,49,440	1,44,900	...	4,540
Mill-stones	480	600	120	...
Oil	8,300	7,300	...	1,000
Opium	4,000	...	...	4,000
Pearls	16,000	10,000	...	6,000
Perfumery	10,700	1,900	...	8,800
Porcelain and Chinaware	8,000	7,000	...	1,000
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	55,100	39,000	...	16,100
Salt	1,250	1,000	...	250
Saltpetre	300	400	100	...
Seeds	4,700	3,950	...	750
Silk, Manufactures of	4,000	3,000	...	1,000
Spices	83,640	66,150	...	17,490
Stationery	15,000	12,000	...	3,000
Sugar Candy	2,400	4,800	2,400	...
Sugar, Crushed	5,000	1,000	...	4,000
Sugar, Loaf	8,000	10,000	2,000	...
Sugar, Soft	6,29,000	6,01,000	...	28,000
Tallow	500	1,500	1,000	...
Tea	48,000	36,000	...	12,000
Tobacco	12,000	7,600	...	4,400
Tobacco, Manufactures of	1,300	1,650	350	...
Timber and Wood	9,900	7,500	...	2,400
Wax (Bees')	2,400	3,000	600	...
Wool	10,000	8,000	...	2,000
Woollen Goods	52,000	21,000	...	31,000
All other kinds not included in above	1,45,980	86,800	...	59,180
TOTAL	39,85,520	34,72,700	72,330	5,85,150
Specie	6,17,405	1,25,000	...	4,92,405
GRAND TOTAL	46,02,925	35,97,700	72,330	10,77,555

Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods exported from Bushire during the years 1873 and 1874.

Class.	For the years 1873.	1874.	Increase in 1874.	Decrease in 1874.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living	1,35,000	92,000	...	43,000
Arms, Ammunition, &c.	18,205	8,950	...	9,255
Candles	700	800	100	...
Cattle	7,000	6,000	...	1,000
Chunam and Lime	11,200	15,000	3,800	...
Clocks and Watches	3,000	...	...	3,000
Cocoanuts	750	...	...	750
Coffee	12,200	7,880	...	4,320
Coir and Coir Rope	1,600	1,250	...	350
Cotton Goods	1,08,800	85,500	...	23,300
Cotton, Raw	1,85,600	82,750	...	1,02,850
Dates	56,000	47,000	...	9,000
Dates, Dry	280	...	...	280
Date-juice	600	400	...	200
Drugs and Medicines	23,312	14,775	...	8,537
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	44,100	49,870	5,770	...
Fruits and Vegetables	93,309	52,470	...	40,839
Gold Thread	6,800	...	...	6,800
Grain and Pulse	13,200	2,18,260	2,05,060	...
Gum, Persia	2,100	3,000	900	...
Hides and Skins	51,280	17,600	...	33,680
Indigo	52,800	...	...	52,800
Lemons, Dry	3,000	1,200	...	1,800
Liquors	3,736	1,100	...	2,636
Metals	42,560	11,230	...	31,330
Opium	12,57,520	14,52,800	1,95,280	...
Pearls	46,500	...	...	46,500
Perfumery	67,210	45,900	...	21,310
Porcelain and Chinaware	288	...	...	288
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	33,120	19,250	...	13,870
Saltpetre	180	240	60	...
Seeds	33,768	31,310	...	2,458
Silk, Raw	1 73,880	1,25,400	...	48,480
Spices	15,635	15,040	...	595
Sugar, Crushed	1,280	...	...	1,280
Sugar, Loaf	3,000	1,600	...	1,400
Sugar, Soft	97,250	46,450	...	50,800
Tallow	3,000	4,800	1,800	...
Tea	4,800	1,750	...	3,050
Tobacco	56,000	28,400	...	27,600
Timber and Wood	3,600	...	...	3,600
Wax (Bees')	3,960	4,800	840	...
Wool	28,000	22,500	...	5,500
Woollen Goods	1,24,000	96,400	...	27,600
All other kinds not included in above	37,210	32,100	...	5,110
Total	28,67,333	26,45,775	4,13,610	6,35,168
Specie	10,53,396	4,46,000	...	6,07,396
Grand Total	39,20,729	30,91,775	4,13,610	12,42,564

Table showing average tonnage of vessels entering and leaving the Port of Bahrain during twelve Months in 1874.

CLASS A—EUROPEAN,
" B—NATIVE CRAFT.

Class.	Where trading or Description.	Average numbers.	Average tonnage each vessel.	Total average tonnage.
A.—European.	Mail Steamers	15	640	9,600
	Total	15	...	9,600
B.—Native Craft.	India	34	122	4,148
	Zanzibar	8	91	728
	Arab Coast, Persian Gulf	95	11	1,045
	Persian Coast and Mekran	70	32	2,240
	Muskat and Dependencies	15	22	330
	Busreh and Koweit	460	13	5,980
	Aden and Red Sea	15	92	1,380
	Total	697	...	15,851
	Grand Total	712	...	25,451

N. B.—The above details have been collected by the Agent at Bahrain by local enquiry and have been compiled by Mr. George Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident, Persian Gulf.

Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other Articles of Trade imported into Bahrain during the year 1874.

Articles.	From England.	From other European or American Countries.	From India.	From Java.	From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muskat and Dependencies.	From Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	From Persian Coast and Mekran.	From Koweit, Busreh, and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, Living—											
Donkeys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,500	...	22,500
Horses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	10,000
Apparel	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
Arms, Ammunition, &c.—											
Caps, Percussion	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Flint Locks	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
Powder	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	750	...	...	1,150
Shot	...	...	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450
Swords	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Cattle—											
Cows	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,700	550	...	6,250
Goats, Sheep, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,000	...	...	65,000
Chunam and Lime	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	6,000
Clocks and Watches	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Cocoanuts	...	...	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	385	775
Coffee	...	...	99,000	...	...	12,000	...	...	...	...	1,11,000
Coir and Coir Rope	...	...	10,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,750
Cotton Goods—											
Piece Goods of all kinds	...	...	3,55,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,55,000
Thread and Twist	...	...	31,500	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	36,500
Cotton, Raw	...	...	...	...	...	3,600	...	32,400	...	...	36,000
Dates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,22,500	...	1,22,500
Date-juice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000	...	15,000
Drugs and Medicines—											
Aloes	...	...	...	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	250
Alum	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
Assafœtida	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100
Arsenic	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Camphor	...	...	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	525
Cassiafistula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100
Quinine	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Sal-Ammoniac	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
Sulphur	...	...	250	...	...	...	...	375	...	...	625
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—											
Gallnuts	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Henna Leaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,125	...	...	1,125
Madder-roots	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	2,500
Red Ochre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100
Sundrac	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	50
Safflower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	6,000
Other kinds	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Almonds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	6,000
Alook (Wild Almond)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	3,000
Figs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	400
Khismis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	...	...	550
Pistachio Nuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	300
Raisins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	2,500
Tamarind	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
Fuel—											
Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,000	...	...	40,000
Charcoal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	1,250	...	5,250
Glass—											
Bangles	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
Looking (Mirrors)	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Ware	...	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175
Gold Thread	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,250	1,250	...	2,500
Gold-embroidered Cloth	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Grain and Pulse—											
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	525	...	...	525
Beans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,550	...	1,550
Dal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	50
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
Peas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	4,000
Rice	...	...	3,60,000	...	...	1,80,000	...	...	95,000	...	6,35,000
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,75,000	...	...	1,75,000
Gum, Persia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100
Hides and Skins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,500	41,000	...	53,500
Indigo—											
Khyrpooree	...	...	11,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,000
Leather, Manufactures of—											
Shoes, Boots, &c.	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	225	500	...	1,025
Lemons, Dry	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	...	...	...	...	1,600
Lemon-juice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	500
Lucifers	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
Mats—											
Country	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	850	...	850
Bags	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500	...	...	4,500

Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other Articles of Trade imported into Bahrain during the year 1874 —*continued.*

Articles.	From England.	From other European or American Countries.	From India.	From Java.	From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muskat and Dependencies.	From Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	From Persian Coast and Mekran.	From Koweit, Busreh, and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Metals—											
Copper	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	6,000
Iron	...	...	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000
Lead	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
Quicksilver	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Steel	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
Tin, Pig	...	...	3,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,750
Oil—											
Fish	...	...	...	...	25,000	...	12,500	12,500	...	...	50,000
Cocoanut	...	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
Jingelly	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
Linseed	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Naphtha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100
Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650	...	...	650
Perfumery—											
Amber and Musk	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Otto of Roses	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
Rose-water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500
Porcelain and China-ware	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	3,500	...	5,000
Provisions and Oilman's Stores—											
Flour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	...	...	1,400
Fish, Dry	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	11,000	...	16,000	...	37,000
Ghee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,000	1,50,000	...	2,00,000
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	1,200
Saltpetre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
Seeds—											
Anchoochak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	200	...	400
Anis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	500
Cummin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100
Coriander	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100
Poppy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
Quince	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	60
Sesame	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	200
Silk, Manufactures of	...	...	33,000	...	...	5,000	...	...	7,500	...	45,500
Silk, Raw	...	...	3,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	3,000	...	7,000
Spices—											
Capsicum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	200	...	400
Cardamoms	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Cinnamon	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Cloves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	2,000
Ginger, Dry	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Nutmegs	...	...	35	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	75
Pepper	...	...	5,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,500
Turmeric	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Stationery	...	...	2,035	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	3,035
Sugarcandy	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
Sugar, Loaf	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	...	...	750
Sugar, Soft—											
Bengal	...	...	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000
Mauritius and Siam	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
Tallow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,000	80,000	...	1,20,000
Tea	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	50,000	...	45,000	5,000	...	1,00,000
Timber and Wood—											
Planks of all kinds	...	...	11,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,000
Rafters	...	...	16,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	26,000
Wax (Bees')	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	200
Wool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	...	20,000
Woollen Goods—											
Broadcloth	...	...	1,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,750
Carpets and Rugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	1,200
Shawls of Kerman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	...	...	350
Abba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	30,000	...	40,000
All other kinds not included in above	...	...	4,650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,650
Total	...	...	10,18,245	...	32,290	2,63,200	23,500	5,46,060	6,31,615	12,385	25,27,295
Specie	...	...	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	15,000	5,02,000	...	6,17,000
Grand Total	...	...	11,18,245	...	32,290	2,63,200	23,500	5,61,060	11,33,615	12,385	31,44,295

N. B.—The above details have been collected by the Agent at Bahrain by local enquiry, and have been compiled by Mr. George Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident, Persian Gulf.

Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other Articles of Trade exported from Bahrain during the year 1874.

Articles.	To England.	To other European or American Countries.	To India.	To Java.	To Aden, Red Sea, &c.	To Muskat and Dependencie.	To Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	To Persian Coast and Mekran.	To Koweit, Busreh, and Baghdad.	To Zanzibar.	Total Value in Rupees.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, Living—											
Donkeys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	6,000
Horses	...	...	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400
Arms, Ammunition, &c.—											
Powder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	...	750
Canvas, Country	...	...	2,800	...	13,900	2,400	2,400	2,400	10,200	900	35,000
Cattle—											
Cows	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	...	...	1,600
Chunam and Lime	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	2,000
Cocoanuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	200	...	400
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,500	...	42,500
Cotton, Raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	10,000
Cotton Goods of all kinds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,000	1,44,500	...	2,44,500
Dates	...	...	12,000	...	4,000	16,000	20,000	...	...	20,000	72,000
Dates, Dry	...	...	15,500	...	...	48,500	...	...	...	...	64,000
Drugs and Medicines—											
Sal-Ammoniac	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	240	...	400
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—											
Henna Leaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	600
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Tamarind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	700
Other kinds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000
Grain and Pulse—											
Dal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	...	1,800
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,22,000	...	1,22,000
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,500	...	66,500
Hides and Skins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,000	...	...	40,000
Indigo—											
Khyrpooree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,250	250	...	1,500
Jute, Manufactures of—											
Gunny Bags	...	...	7,000	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	10,000
Lemons, Dry, Citrons, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	450	2,300	875	2,125	...	5,750
Lucifers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000
Mats—											
Bags	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,450	1,550	...	3,000
Metals—											
Copper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	3,000	...	4,000
Iron	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	3,000
Lead	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	250	...	800
Steel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	400	...	500
Tin, Pig	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,500	...	2,500
Oil—											
Jingelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	2,500	...	3,000
Pearl Shells	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
Perfumery—											
Amber and Musk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	800
Otto of Roses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	2,000
Porcelain and China-ware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	2,000
Provisions and Oilman's Stores—											
Fish, Dry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,500	...	15,500
Other kinds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	6,000
Saltpetre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	500
Silk, Manufactures of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,800	11,200	...	14,000
Silk, Raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,250	...	3,250
Spices—											
Capsicum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	3,000
Cardamoms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,250	...	1,250
Roses, Dry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,750	...	1,750
Turmeric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	750	...	1,000
Stationery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000
Sugarcandy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	1,000	...	1,500
Sugar, Soft—											
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	5,500	...	7,500
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,500	...	17,500
Woollen Goods—											
Carpets and Rugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	900
All other kinds not included in above	...	...	6,500	...	500	3,500	3,500	4,000	4,000	500	22,500
Total	...	...	47,700	...	18,400	73,850	28,200	1,73,335	4,89,765	21,400	8,52,650
Pearls	...	...	20,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,000	...	21,00,000
Grand Total	...	...	20,47,700	...	18,400	73,850	28,200	1,73,335	5,89,765	21,400	29,52,650

N. B.—The above details have been collected by the Agent at Bahrain by local enquiry, and have been compiled by Mr. George Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident, Persian Gulf.

Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods imported into Bahrain during the years 1873 and 1874.

Class.	For the Years 1873.	For the Years 1874.	Increase in 1874.	Decrease in 1874.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, Living ...	12,400	32,500	20,100	...
Apparel	1,000	1,100	100	...
Arms, Ammunition, &c.	2,075	3,100	1,025	...
Cattle	76,000	71,250	...	4,750
Chunam and Lime	6,000	6,000	...	...
Clocks and Watches	1,500	1,000	...	500
Cocoanuts	800	775	...	25
Coffee	1,32,500	1,11,000	...	21,500
Coir and Coir Rope	12,500	10,750	...	1,750
Cotton, Manufactures of	4,30,400	3,91,500	...	38,900
Cotton, Raw	43,500	36,000	...	7,500
Dates	1,25,000	1,22,500	...	2,500
Date-juice	10,000	15,000	5,000	...
Drugs and Medicines	3,585	3,960	375	...
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	4,050	10,275	6,225	...
Fruits and Vegetables	15,025	14,250	...	775
Fuel	45,250	45,250	...	...
Glass	3,000	3,075	75	...
Gold-embroidered Cloth	2,500	3,000	500	...
Gold Thread	2,400	2,500	100	...
Grain and Pulse ...	9,32,960	8,17,125	...	1,15,835
Gum, Persia	100	100	...	...
Hides and Skins	43,500	53,500	10,000	...
Indigo	10,000	11,000	1,000	...
Leather, Manufactures of	1,000	1,025	25	...
Lemons, Dry, and Lemon-juice	2,500	2,100	...	400
Liquors	500	...	...	500
Lucifers	2,500	2,500	...	...
Mats	5,300	5,350	50	...
Metals	20,950	19,050	...	1,900
Oil	57,700	57,225	...	475
Opium	650	650	...	...
Perfumery	12,400	10,500	...	1,900
Porcelain and China-ware	5,000	5,000	...	...
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	2,48,900	2,38,400	...	10,500
Salt	1,200	1,200	...	...
Saltpetre	1,000	1,000	...	...
Seeds	810	1,375	565	...
Silk, Manufactures of	45,500	45,500	...	...
Silk, Raw	800	7,000	6,200	...
Spices	14,300	13,375	...	925
Stationery	3,100	3,035	...	65
Sugarcandy	1,500	1,500	...	...
Sugar, Loaf	1,870	750	...	1,120
Sugar, Soft	18,300	19,000	700	...
Tallow	1,20,000	1,20,000	...	...
Tea	200	100	...	100
Tobacco	1,00,000	1,00,000	...	...
Timber and Wood	42,500	37,000	...	5,500
Wax (Bees')	200	200	...	...
Wool	2,000	20,000	18,000	...
Woollen Goods	47,900	43,300	...	4,600
All other kinds not included in above	650	4,650	4,000	...
Total	26,75,275	25,27,295	74,040	2,22,020
Specie	6,12,000	6,17,000	5,000	...
Grand Total	32,87,275	31,44,295	79,040	2,22,020

Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods exported from Bahrain during the years 1873 and 1874.

Class.	For the Years 1873.	For the Years 1874.	Increase in 1874.	Decrease in 1874.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, Living	...	7,400	7,400	...
Arms, Ammunition, &c.	750	750	...	...
Canvas, Country	33,000	35,000	2,000	...
Cattle	...	1,600	1,600	...
Chunam and Lime	2,000	2,000	...	...
Cocoanuts	400	400	...	...
Coffee	44,000	42,500	...	1,500
Cotton, Raw	11,000	10,000	...	1,000
Cotton Goods of all kinds	2,86,000	2,44,500	...	41,500
Dates	80,000	72,000	...	8,000
Dates, Dry	60,000	64,000	4,000	...
Drugs and Medicines	400	400	...	...
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	625	600	...	25
Fruits and Vegetables	5,750	1,700	...	4,050
Grain and Pulse	3,21,750	1,90,300	...	1,31,450
Hides and Skins	38,000	40,000	2,000	...
Indigo	1,250	1,500	250	...
Jute, Manufactures of	10,000	10,000	...	...
Lemons, Dry, and Citrons	1,250	5,750	4,500	...
Lucifers	1,000	1,000	...	...
Mats	3,000	3,000	...	...
Metals	10,800	10,800	...	...
Oil	3,000	3,000	...	...
Pearl Shells	15,000	2,500	...	12,500
Perfumery	2,800	2,800	...	...
Porcelain and China-ware	2,000	2,000	...	...
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	21,500	21,500	...	...
Saltpetre	500	500	...	...
Silk, Manufactures of	13,000	14,000	1,000	...
Silk, Raw	3,250	3,250	...	...
Spices	7,000	7,000	...	...
Stationery	1,000	1,000	...	...
Sugarcandy	1,000	1,500	500	...
Sugar, Soft	6,000	7,500	1,500	...
Tobacco	18,000	17,500	...	500
Woollen Goods	1,000	900	...	100
All other kinds not included in above	...	22,500	22,500	...
Total	10,06,025	8,52,650	47,250	2,00,625
Pearls	21,00,000	21,00,000	...	...
Grand Total	31,06,025	29,52,650	47,250	2,00,625

Table showing average tonnage of Vessels entering and leaving Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during twelve months in 1874.

CLASS A—EUROPEAN.
„ B—NATIVE CRAFT.

Class.	Where trading or description.	Average numbers.	Average tonnage of each vessel.	Total average tonnage.
A. European.	None	...	...	...
B. Native Craft.	India	24	60	1,440
	Red Sea	15	45	675
	Muskat and Dependencies	150	12	1,800
	Persian Coast and Mekran	270	9	2,430
	Busreh, Koweit, and Kateef	350	29	9,800
	Arab Coast, Persian Gulf, and Bahrain	26	24	624
	Total	835	...	16,769

N. B.—The above details have been supplied by the Agent at Shargah, and compiled by Mr. George Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident, Persian Gulf.

Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal Articles of Trade imported into the Arab Coast in the Persian Gulf, known as the Pirate Coast, extending from Ras-el-Khaymah to Aboo Dhebbee, during the year 1874.

Articles.	From England.	From other European or American Countries.	From India.	From Java.	From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muskat and Dependencies.	From Bahrain, &c.	From Persian Coast and Mekran.	From Koweit, Kateef, Busreh and Bagdad.	From Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arms, Ammunition, &c.	...	...	115	...	...	...	...	13,600	...	...	13,715
Canvas, Country	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,500	...	...	8,500
Cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,400	...	...	17,400
Chunam and Lime	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,250	...	...	3,250
Coffee	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	27,000	...	...	33,000
Coir and Coir-rope	...	...	6,225	...	...	...	...	4,100	...	...	10,325
Cotton, Raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,200	...	...	9,200
Thread and Twist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,980	...	...	6,980
Piece Goods of all kinds	...	...	...	...	...	2,070	...	3,00,000	19,930	...	3,22,000
Dates	...	...	...	...	...	2,600	72,200	30,875	2,76,000	...	3,90,675
Date-juice	...	...	...	...	...	325	1,760	...	8,660	...	10,745
Drugs and Medicines	...	...	280	...	...	60	...	4,195	...	...	4,535
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	...	...	1,300
Earthenware	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,365	1,875	...	...	3,240
Fruits and Vegetables	...	...	1,670	...	...	...	...	21,255	...	...	22,925
Fuel, Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95,000	...	...	95,000
Glass and Glass-ware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	875	...	...	875
Gold Thread	...	...	75	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Grain and Pulse	...	...	89,200	...	...	...	...	6,45,800	7,280	...	7,42,280
Hides and Skins	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	760	...	...	920
Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	...	...	20,000
Jute, Manufactures of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,125	...	...	1,125
Leather, and Manufactures of	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	6,000	1,000	...	7,160
Lemons (dry) and Citrons	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,000	900	...	...	9,900
Mats, Country	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,800	8,850	475	...	38,125
Metals	...	...	41,000	...	...	240	...	38,360	...	...	79,600
Oil, seed	...	...	5,400	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	8,400
Oil, fish	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	500
Perfumery	...	...	...	...	...	6,850	...	1,800	3,000	...	11,650
Porcelain and Chinaware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	2,000
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	23,250	...	...	23,500
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,800	...	...	22,800
Saltpetre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
Seeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,250	...	...	1,250
Silk, Raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,475	...	...	1,475
Silk, Manufactures of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,32,000	...	...	1,32,000
Spices	...	...	15,000	...	...	900	...	6,900	...	...	22,800
Stationery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	1,200
Sugar Candy	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	300
Sugar, Bengal	...	...	9,000	...	...	600	...	4,800	...	...	14,400
Tallow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	5,000
Tobacco, Country	...	...	...	...	...	32,625	...	...	...	...	32,625
Timber and Wood	...	...	12,620	...	...	...	...	7,980	...	...	20,600
Wool, Raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,250	...	14,250
Wool, Manufactures of	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,500	3,200	53,100	...	81,800
All other kinds not included in above.	...	...	5,800	...	...	3,200	...	14,960	2,140	...	26,100
Grand Total	...	...	1,92,535	...	500	49,790	1,38,875	15,08,965	3,85,835	...	22,76,500

N. B.—The above details have been furnished by Hajee Abdur Rahman, British Government Agent at Shargah, and compiled by Mr. George Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident, Persian Gulf.

Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal Articles of Trade exported from the Arab Coast in the Persian Gulf, known as the Pirate Coast, extending from Ras-el-Khaymah to Aboo Dhebbee, during the year 1874.

Articles.	To England.	To other European or American countries.	To India.	To Java.	To Aden and Red Sea.	To Muskat and Dependencies.	To Bahrain, &c.	To Persian Coast and Mekran.	To Koweit, Kateef, Busreh and Baghdad.	To Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living—											
Camels and Donkeys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,500	...	...	8,500
Cattle—											
Goats and Sheep	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	700	2,200
Date stones	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,500	...	...	12,500
Fruits and Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,800	...	...	3,800
Fuel, Charcoal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	3,800	...	7,300
Jute, Manufactures of—											
Gunny bags	...	...	11,200	...	...	...	...	5,600	...	...	16,800
Oil, fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000	9,000	12,000	...	36,000
Provisions and Oilman's Stores—											
Cheese, ghee and salt fish	...	...	8,000	...	...	4,500	10,000	14,500	14,000	...	51,000
Shark-fins	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	1,000	...	...	3,000
Shells (Mother o'Pearl)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	5,000
Wool, Manufactures of	...	...	4,000	...	3,000	1,000	...	4,400	2,000	3,000	17,400
All other kinds not included in above.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	300	1,000
Total	...	...	23,200	...	3,000	7,500	25,000	70,000	31,800	4,000	1,64,500
Pearls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,00,000	...	...	12,00,000
Grand Total	...	...	23,200	...	3,000	7,500	25,000	12,70,000	31,800	4,000	13,64,500

N. B.—The above details have been furnished by Hajee Abdur Rahman, British Government Agent at Shargah, and compiled by Mr. George Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident, Persian Gulf.

Table showing average tonnage of Vessels entering and leaving the Port of Bunder Abbass during twelve months in 1874.

CLASS A—EUROPEAN.
„ B—NATIVE CRAFT.

Class.	Where trading and description.	Average Numbers.	Average tonnage each vessel.	Total average tonnage.
A.—European	Square rigged—Europe	2	200	400
	Steamers—Mail	37	935 1/37	34,611
	Ditto Merchants	12	1,250	15,000
	Ditto Pilgrim	2	1,250	2,500
		53	990 4/53	52,511
B.—Native Craft.	India	100	100	10,000
	Red Sea	14	150	2,100
	Arab Coast, Persian Gulf and Bahrain	200	15	3,000
	Persian Coast and Mekran	100	15	1,500
	Muskat and Dependencies	50	15	750
	Busreh, Koweit and Kateef	20	30	600
	Total	484	37 40/484	17,950
	Grand Total	537	...	70,461

N. B.—The avove details have been supplied by a British Merchant at Bunder Abbass and compiled by Mr. George Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident, Persian Gulf.

Abstract Table showing the Total Estimated Value of the Principal and other Articles of Trade imported into Bunder Abbass during the year 1874.

Articles.	From England.	From other European or American Countries.	From India.	From Java.	From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muskat and Dependencies.	From Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	From Persian Coast and Mekran.	From Koweit, Busreh and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, Living—											
Donkeys	...	...	...	...	...	24,000	...	...	...	...	24,000
Arms, Ammunition, &c.—											
Caps, Percussion	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Flints	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
Flint locks	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
Guns	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
Candles	800	...	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400
Coffee	...	...	2,808	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,808
Confectionery—											
Preserves	...	...	1,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,750
Cotton Goods—											
Piece Goods of all kinds	39,170	...	8,73,880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,13,050
Thread and Twist	6,800	...	94,520	...	...	...	1,800	...	...	...	1,03,120
Fuel—											
Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	5,000
Grain and Pulse—											
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	4,000
Rice	...	...	16,000	...	...	...	24,000	...	...	...	40,000
Hides and Skins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	3,000
Indigo	...	...	6,528	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,528
Liquors—											
Ale, Spirits, Wines, &c.	1,000	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
Metals—											
Tin, pig	...	...	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400
Perfumery—											
Rose-water	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100
Sugar, Soft—											
Batavia	...	...	...	4,50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,50,000
Bengal	...	...	6,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,240
Tea	...	...	34,200	43,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	77,200
Timber and Wood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	814	814
All other kinds not included in above	...	...	20,000	...	7,000	...	...	14,000	...	2,000	43,000
Total	52,110	...	10,60,426	4,93,000	7,000	24,000	25,900	19,000	7,000	2,814	16,91,250
Specie	...	...	24,000	...	9,000	...	...	12,000	1,500	...	46,500
Grand Total	52,110	...	10,84,426	4,93,000	16,000	24,000	25,900	31,000	8,500	2,814	17,37,750

N. B.—The above details have been supplied by a British Merchant at Bunder Abbass, and compiled by Mr. George Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident, Persian Gulf.

Abstract Table showing the Total Estimated Value of the Principal and other Articles of Trade exported from Bunder Abbass during the year 1874.

Articles.	To England.	To other European or American Countries.	To India.	To Java.	To Aden, Red Sea, &c.	To Muskat and Dependencies.	To Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	To Persian Coast and Mekran.	To Koweit, Busreh, and Baghdad.	To Zanzibar.	To China.	Total value in Rupees.
Animals, Living—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Horses	...	...	7,190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,190
Cotton, Raw	10,305	...	1,38,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,48,455
Dates	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000	...	...	...	...	30,000
Dates, dry	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—												
Henna Leaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,000	...	...	18,000
Madder-roots ...	...	...	9,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,600
Other kinds ...	...	...	1,305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,305
Fruits and Vegetables—												
Almonds	...	...	1,22,928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,22,928
Figs	...	...	1,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,260
Khismis ...	...	...	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000
Pistachio Nuts ...	...	...	44,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,480
Raisins	...	...	1,75,488	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,75,488
Walnuts	...	...	8,832	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,832
Grain and Pulse—												
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200	...	...	2,200
Wheat	5,154	...	...	...	20,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	26,154
Gum, Persia ...	2,320	...	3,88,710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,91,030
Hides and Skins ...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Lemon-juice	...	...	...	...	...	...	420	...	...	...	...	420
Mats—												
Country	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100
Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,34,400	1,34,400
Provisions & Oilman's Stores—												
Ghee	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	...	...	...	...	750
Silk, Raw	...	...	27,000	...	...	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	47,000
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	6,585	...	...	...	2,400	...	...	8,985
Wool	...	...	2,22,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,22,000
Woollen Goods—												
Carpets and Rugs ...	...	...	7,800	...	32,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,800
Total ...	17,779	...	11,73,743	...	58,585	21,000	31,170	...	22,700	...	1,34,400	14,59,377
Specie	...	...	2,94,044	...	...	...	8,425	...	4,000	...	...	3,06,469
Grand Total ...	17,779	...	14,67,787	...	58,585	21,000	39,595	...	26,700	...	1,34,400	17,65,846

N. B.—The above details have been supplied by a British Merchant at Bunder Abbass, and compiled by Mr. George Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident, Persian Gulf.

Extract from the Administration Report of the Muskat Political Agency for 1874-75.

TRADE.

The annexed returns show the approximate value of imports and exports during the year. A marked increase is observable over those of the preceding year. Though Muskat is by far the principal commercial depôt of Oman, the ports of Soor and Sohar import goods from India and the Gulf independently, and as the enforcement of customs duties is practically in abeyance at those places, they are gradually drawing away a good deal of the trade from Muskat.

The chief production of the country and one of the staple foods of the people are dates, and great losses are suffered this year in consequence of a great portion of the crop being destroyed by heavy and unseasonable rains. This would have caused great distress had it not been for the unusual cheapness of grain in Persia and Busreh which was imported in large quantities.

Rice was also largely imported during the year.

The customs have been farmed for $ 120,000 which is probably much under the actual receipts.

The exchange has averaged during the year from Rs. 208 to 220.

A.

Table showing average tonnage of vessels entering and leaving the port of Muskat during twelve months, 1874-75.

CLASS A—EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN.
" B—NATIVE CRAFT.

Class.	Where trading or description.	Average Number.	Average Tonnage of each vessel.	Total average Tonnage.
A—European and American.	Coal Vessels	1	1,300	1,300
	America	4	750	3,000
	Calcutta	18	800	14,400
	Mauritius	5	400	2,000
	Singapore	1	350	350
	Persian Gulf Ports	5	300	1,500
	Mail Steamers	81	1,000	81,000
	Other Steamers	12	1,000	12,000
	Cape of Good Hope	1	200	200
	Total ...	128	6,100	1,15,750
B—Native Craft.	India	400	100	40,000
	Persian Gulf	100	100	10,000
	Zanzibar	40	150	6,000
	Yemen	60	100	6,000
	Mekran	50	100	5,000
	Total ...	650	550	67,000
A & B.	Grand Total ...	778	6,650	1,82,750

S. B. MILES, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
H. B. M.'s Political Agent and Consul, Muskat.

B.

EXPORTS.

Estimate for the year 1874-75.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	To	Remarks.
Dates, Pressed ... ... Bags	94,000	221,000	India, Yemen and America.	
" Dry ... ... "	43,000	220,000	India.	
Fish Sounds ... ... "	50	1,500	Ditto.	
Cotton ... ... Bales	800	20,000	Ditto.	
Shark Fins ... ... Bags	2,000	15,000	Ditto.	
Red Ochre (Mugur) ... ... "	6,000	2,000	Ditto.	
Salt ... ... Loads	7,000	14,000	Ditto.	
Fish ... ... No.	50,000	7,000	Mauritius and India.	
Dried Limes ... ... Bags	800	8,000	Busreh.	
Other Fruits	...	20,000	India.	
Mother O'Pearl ... ... Bales	1,000	30,000	Ditto.	
Pearls	...	30,000	Ditto.	
Sugar ... ... Bags	600	5,000	Yemen.	
Henna ... ... "	400	1,700	Busreh.	
Cotton Fabrics ... ... Boxes	160	80,000	Zanzibar.	
Date Juice ... ... Dubbas	500	1,400	India.	
Black Dates... ... Pots	10,000	1,400	Ditto.	
Almonds ... ... Bales	125	1,200	Ditto.	
Zeebeeb ... ... "	800	6,500	Ditto.	
Plums ... ... Boxes	40	300	Ditto.	
Madder ... ... Bags	150	1,300	Ditto.	
Assafœtida ... ... "	30	700	Ditto.	
Walnuts ... ... "	100	800	Ditto.	
Garlic ... ... "	150	600	Zanzibar.	
Wheat ... ... Kandies	6,000	13,000	Mauritius.	
Wood ... ... Korees	800	3,000	India and Busreh.	
Planks ... ... "	400	5,000	Busreh.	
Cotton ... ... Bags	1,500	3,000	India.	
Ghee ... ... Dubbas	300	4,000	Mauritius.	
Sulphur ... ... Bales	1,000	3,000	India.	
Cowries ... ... Bags	2,000	5,500	Ditto.	
Rose Water ... ... Caraboys	2,000	2,500	Ditto.	
Hulwa	...	15,000	Ditto.	
Goat's Hair ... ... Bales	500	4,000	Busreh.	
Arabian Canvas ... ... Tans	700	4,000	Yemen.	
Total Value ...		751,400		

S. B. MILES, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
H. B. M.'s Pol. Agent and Consul, Muskat.

C.

IMPORTS.

Estimate for the year 1874-75.

From	Articles.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	Remarks.
India.	Rice (Bengal) ... ... Bags	77,835	340,850	
	" (Malabar) ... ... Mooras	30,650	55,500	
	Sugar ... ... Bags	5,000	50,000	
	Silk Goods ... ... Bales	97	20,000	
	Gooraccoo ... ... Casks	100	400	
	Musk ... ... Tins	29	1,500	
	Aloes Wood ... ... Boxes	11	2,500	
	Cotton Stuffs ... ... Bales	1,600	203,000	
	" Cloth (Blue) ... ... "	253	25,000	
	Thread ... ... "	631	50,000	
	Broadcloth ... ... Tans	136	2,000	
	Copper ... ... Boxes	8	1,000	
	Damaged Cotton ... ... Bales	800	1,000	

C—*continued.*

IMPORTS—*continued.*

Estimate for the year 1874-75—*continued.*

	Articles.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	Remarks.
India—*continued.*	Wax Candles ... ... Boxes	50	250	
	Surrungee ... ... Bales	80	800	
	Indigo ... ... Casks	10	2,000	
	Purwas ... ... „	...	...	
	Sweet Oil ... ... Cans	6,538	50,000	
	Coffee ... ... Bags	1,324	37,000	
	Pepper ... ... „	472	6,300	
	Gunny ... ... „	...	...	
	Turmeric ... ... „	342	4,000	
	Spice ... ... Bales	83	2,900	
	Sugar Candy ... ... Casks	242	1,700	
	Rope ... ...Kandies	101	2,000	
	Iron-ware	...	3,000	
	Frankincense ... ... Bags	100	1,900	
	Tin and Lead ... ... Pieces	406	4,300	
	Cinnamon ... ... Boxes	226	2,000	
	Saffron ... ... „	20	3,000	
	Gold thread	...	2,000	
	Wood	...	4,000	
	Turkey Red ... ... Bales	19	5,000	
	Semsem Oil ... ... „	...	...	
	Alum ... ... Casks	40	300	
	Red Rice and Wheat ... ...Kandies	31	500	
	Monkey Nuts ... ... Bags	308	1,200	
	Dyes ... ... „	60	800	
	Bajree ... ...Kandies	27	350	
	Tea ... ... „	...	...	
	Sandal wood chips ... ... Bags	53	500	
	Canvas ... ... „	...	...	
	Wines, Spirits and Malt Liquor	...	7,500	
	Oil Seeds ... ... Bags	114	300	
	Dry Cocoanuts ... ... Bales	150	700	
	Steel ... ... Casks	48	250	
	Dry Ginger ... ... Bales	12	75	
	Betel Nuts ... ... „	21	300	
	Brass ... ... „	...	...	
	Camphor ... ... Boxes	7	250	
	Nutmegs ... ... Bags	3	100	
	Colored Handkerchiefs ... ... Boxes	4	400	
	Chintzes ... ... „	75	12,000	
	Jagree ... ... Pots	180	400	
	Clay ... ... Bags	170	500	
	Myrabolams ... ... Bales	71	200	
	Tar ... ... Casks	184	750	
	Hemp ... ... Bales	1,570	6,000	
	Kerosine Oil ... ... Boxes	50	150	
	Lucifer Matches ... ... „	23	300	
	Dubbas (empty) ... ... No.	509	500	
	Paper ... ... Boxes	4	200	
	Fresh Cocoanuts ... ... No.	3,000	60	
	Dal ... ... Bags	10	60	
	Tamarind ... ... „	186	350	
	Shawls and Loongees	...	600	
	Nuts	...	100	
	Seeds	...	600	
	Delft	...	5,000	
	Miscellaneous Articles, such as cutlery, preserved provisions, Oilman's Stores, &c.	...	10,000	
	Total ...	...	936,195	
Persian Gulf, Bussreh and Mekran Coast.	Dates, Pressed ... ... Bales	17,000	25,000	
	Dates, Dry ... ... „	3,750	21,500	
	Silk ... ... „	104	35,000	
	Zebeeb ... ... „	892	7,200	
	Raisins ... ... „	...	...	
	Saltpetre ... ... „	292	1,500	
	Saffron ... ... „	...	...	
	Jowaree ... ...Kan lies	2,362	22,000	
	Jeera ... ... Bags	763	4,000	
	Opium ... ... Boxes	10	3,000	
	Cotton ... ... Bales	3,800	23,000	
	Walnuts ... ... „	120	1,000	
	Pistachio Nuts ... ... „	21	500	
	Almonds ... ... „	146	1,500	

C—*continued.*

IMPORTS—*continued.*

Estimate for the year 1874-75—*continued.*

From	Articles.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	Remarks.
Persian Gulf, Bussreh and Mekran Coast—*contd.*	Vetches ... ... Kandies	118	2,500	
	Barley ... ... „	660	4,500	
	Wheat ... ... „	4,931	90,000	
	Moong ... ... „	324	4,000	
	Rice ... ... „	319	4,500	
	Madder	...	...	
	Assafoetida ... ... Bags	151	2,100	
	Myrtle leaves ... ... „	1,050	2,100	
	Millet seeds ... ... „	12	300	
	Carpet rugs ... ... Bales	14	1,000	
	Mat bags ... ... No.	1,50,000	10,000	
	Salt ... ... Loads	8,000	1,700	
	Red Ochre (Mugur) ... ... „	1,200	2,400	
	Pearls	...	4,000	
	Mother O'Pearl	...	30,000	
	Sulphur ... ... Bales	1,400	3,700	
	Dry roses ... ... „	390	3,000	
	Gall nuts ... ... Bag	1	20	
	Ghee ... ... Dubbas	1,700	40,500	
	Silk ... ... Bales	37	7,000	
	Rose-water ... ... Karboys	3,000	3,500	
	Reed pens ... ... Bales	38	1,400	
	Pomegranates ... ... „	...	...	
	Figs ... ... Bags	39	300	
	French Beans ... ... Kandies	10	250	
	Skins ... ... Korees	30	750	
	Goat's Hair ... ... Bags	500	4,000	
	Yellow wood ... ... „	172	1,500	
	Suet ... ... „	20	200	
	Gunpowder ... ... „	100	800	
	Canvas ... ... Tans	116	500	
	Plums ... ... Boxes	43	300	
	Budr Bud ... ... Bales	4,000	20,000	
	Miscellaneous articles, such as Matting, Raw Cotton, Chemicals, &c.	...	8,000	
	Total ...	...	451,320	
South Arabia and Africa.	Coffee	...	...	
	Gum ... ... Bags	96	900	
	Frankincense ... ... „	147	1,000	
	Cloves ... ... „	7	300	
	Chintz ... ... „	...	...	
	Cowries ... ... „	2,000	5,500	
	Cocoanuts ... ... No.	1,00,000	1,700	
	Wood ... ... Kandies	1,000	4,000	
	Jowaree ... ... „	30	800	
	Attar of roses	...	5,000	
	Matchlocks	...	...	
	Monkey nuts ... ... Bags	100	300	
	Loaf Sugar ... ... Boxes	2	50	
	Antimony ... ... „	...	...	
	Paper ... ... „	4	200	
	Dragon's blood ... ... Pots	24	750	
	Wild Cypress Seeds ... ... Bags	361	15,000	
	Arabian Gum (Mukl) ... ... „	32	200	
	Saffron ... ... „	...	...	
	Shunna ... ... „	553	2,500	
	Suet ... ... „	20	200	
	Aloes ... ...Mussucks	441	3,000	
	Ambergris ... ... Boxes	10	1,200	
	Civet ... ... Horns	8	200	
	Fish Oil	...	4,000	
	Miscellaneous	...	2,000	
	Total ...	...	48,800	
Mauritius and Batavia.	Sugar ... ... Bags	500	6,000	
	Total ...	...	6,000	

C —*continued.*

IMPORTS —*continued.*

Estimate for the year 1874-75 —*continued.*

From	Articles.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	Remarks.
Singapore.	Coffee ... ... Bags	50	1,260	
	Frankincense ... ... Boxes	31	7,500	
	Pepper ... ... Bags	50	700	
	Sugar Candy ... ... Casks	200	600	
	Sugar ... ... Bags	300	2,000	
	Rice ... ... "	100	4,000	
	Lead ... ... Pieces	20	400	
	Planks ... ... Korees	540	7,000	
	Incense ... ... Boxes	46	800	
	Total ...	...	24,200	
	TOTAL IMPORTS.			
From India			936,195	
Persian Gulf and Mekran			451,320	
South Coast and Africa			48,800	
Mauritius and Batavia			6,000	
Singapore			24,200	
	Grand Total ...		1,466,515	

S. B. MILES, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
H. B. M.'s Political Agent and Consul, Muskat.

D.

Contrasted Statement showing the number of vessels entering and leaving the Port of Muskat.

Estimate for 1874-75.

A.—EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN.
B.—NATIVE CRAFT.

Class.	For the Official years		Increase in 1874-75.	Decrease in 1874-75.
	1873-74.	1874-75.		
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
A.				
Coal Vessels	1	1	...	...
America	4	4	...	...
Calcutta	14	18	4	...
Mauritius	3	5	2	...
Singapore	2	1	...	1
Persian Gulf Ports	...	5	5	...
Mail Steamers	50	81	31	...
Other Steamers	2	12	10	...
Cape of Good Hope	...	1	1	...
Total ...	76	128	53	1
B.				
India...	450	400	...	50
Persian Gulf	103	100	...	3
Zanzibar	50	40	...	10
Yemen	40	60	20	...
Mekran	40	50	10	...
Total ...	683	650	30	63
A. & B. Grand Total ...	759	778	83	64

S. B. MILES, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
H. B. M.'s Political Agent and Consul, Muskat.

E.

Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods exported from Muskat.

Estimate for the year 1875.

Class.	For the Official Years		Increase in 1874-75.	Decrease in 1874-75.
	1873-74.	1874-75.		
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Dates, pressed	255,000	221,000	...	34,000
Dates, dry	200,000	220,000	20,000	...
Fish sounds	1,500	1,500	...	...
Cotton	32,000	20,000	...	12,000
Shark Fins	7,000	15,000	8,000	...
Red ochre	200	2,000	1,800	...
Salt	9,000	14,000	5,000	...
Fish	4,000	7,000	3,000	...
Dried Limes	3,500	8,000	4,500	...
Other fruits	30,000	20,000	...	10,000
Mother O'Pearl	20,000	30,000	10,000	...
Sugar	5,000	5,000	...	...
Henna	1,500	1,700	200	...
Cotton fabrics	43,000	80,000	37,000	...
Date-juice	550	1,400	850	...
Black Dates	1,000	1,400	400	...
Almonds	2,000	1,200	...	800
Zeebeeb	1,700	6,500	4,800	...
Plums	200	300	100	...
Madder	900	1,300	400	...
Assafœtida	250	700	450	...
Walunts	125	800	675	...
Garlic	600	600	...	...
Wheat	13,000	13,000	...	...
Wood	1,000	3,000	2,000	...
Planks	500	5,000	2,500	...
Cotton-seeds	3,500	3,000	...	500
Ghee...	1,500	4,000	2,500	...
Sulphur	350	3,000	2,650	...
Cowries	3,500	5,500	2,000	...
Rose-water	600	2,500	1,900	...
Hulwa	15,000	15,000	...	...
Goat's Hair	...	4,000	4,000	...
Arabian Canvas	...	4,000	4,000	...
Total ...	677,975	751,400	130,725	57,300

F.

Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of Goods imported into Muskat.

Estimate for the Year 1874-75.

From	Class.	For the Official Years		Increase in 1874-75.	Decrease in 1874-75.
		1873-74.	1874-75.		
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
India.	Rice (Bengal)	...	340,850	...	39,950
	Rice (Malabar)	436,300	55,500		
	Sugar	28,000	50,000	22,000	...
	Silk Goods	31,000	20,000	...	11,000
	Gooraccoo	500	400	...	100
	Musk	400	1,500	1,100	...
	Aloes wood	6,500	2,500	...	4,000
	Cotton Stuffs	220,000	203,000	...	17,000
	Cotton Cloth (Blue)	43,000	25,000	...	18,000
	Thread	60,000	50,000	...	10,000

F —*continued.*

Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of Goods imported into Muskat —*continued.*

Estimate for the Year 1874-75 —*continued.*

From	Class.	For the Official Years 1873-74.	For the Official Years 1874-75.	Increase in 1874-75.	Decrease in 1874-75.
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
India.	Broadcloth	4,000	2,000	...	2,000
	Copper	2,000	1,000	...	1,000
	Damaged Cotton	1,500	1,000	...	500
	Wax Candles	400	250	...	150
	Surrungee	1,000	800	...	200
	Indigo	2,500	2,000	...	500
	Purwas	15,000	...	...	15,000
	Sweet-oil	30,000	50,000	20,000	...
	Coffee	37,000	37,000	...	...
	Pepper	5,000	6,300	1,300	...
	Gunny	6,000	...	...	6,000
	Turmeric	1,600	4,000	2,400	...
	Spice	8,300	2,900	...	5,400
	Sugar-candy	700	1,700	1,000	...
	Rope	900	2,000	1,100	...
	Iron-ware	2,300	3,000	700	...
	Frankincense	2,500	1,900	...	600
	Tin and Lead	3,200	4,300	1,100	...
	Cinnamon	1,200	2,000	800	...
	Saffron	5,000	3,000	...	2,000
	Gold Thread	3,000	2,000	...	1,000
	Wood	2,300	4,000	700	...
	Turkey Red	7,200	5,000	...	2,200
	Semsem Oil	7,500	...	...	7,500
	Alum	400	300	...	100
	Red Rice and Wheat...	6,500	500	...	6,000
	Monkey Nuts	2,000	1,200	...	800
	Dyes	400	800	400	...
	Bajree	180	350	170	...
	Tea	1,200	...	...	1,200
	Sandal Wood Chips	1,000	500	...	500
	Canvas	200	...	...	200
	Wines, Spirits and Malt Liquor... ...	1,000	7,500	6,500	...
	Jowaree	1,100	...	...	1,100
	Oil Seeds	800	300	...	500
	Dry Cocoanuts	350	700	350	...
	Steel	400	250	150	...
	Dry Ginger	500	75	...	425
	Betel-nuts	400	300	...	100
	Brass	200	...	...	200
	Camphor	250	250	...	...
	Nutmegs	250	100	...	150
	Coloured Handkerchiefs	200	400	200	...
	Chintzes	10,500	12,000	1,500	...
	Jagree	2,000	400	...	1,600
	Clay	300	500	200	...
	Myrabolams	...	200	200	...
	Tar	...	750	750	...
	Hemp	...	6,000	6,000	...
	Kerosine Oil	...	150	150	...
	Lucifer Matches	...	300	300	...
	Dubbas (Empty)	...	500	500	...
	Paper	...	200	200	...
	Fresh Cocoanuts	...	60	60	...
	Dal	...	60	60	...
	Tamarind	...	350	350	...
	Shawls and Loongees	...	600	600	...
	Nuts	...	100	100	...
	Seeds	...	600	600	...
	Delft-ware	...	5,000	5,000	...
	Miscellaneous Articles such as Cutlery, Preserved Provisions, Oilman's Stores, &c. ...	...	10,000	10,000	...
	Total ...	1,005,930	936,195	86,540	156,975

F —*continued.*

Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of Goods imported into Muskat —*continued.*

Estimate for the Year 1874-75 —*continued.*

From	Class.	For the Official Years 1873-74.	For the Official Years 1874-75.	Increase in 1874-75.	Decrease in 1874-75.
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Persian Gulf, Bushehr and Mekran Coast.	Dates	52,000	25,000	...	27,000
	Dates, Dry	25,000	21,500	...	3,500
	Silk	21,000	35,000	1,400	...
	Zebeeb	3,000	7,200	4,200	...
	Raisins	200	...	...	200
	Saltpetre	2,000	1,500	...	500
	Saffron	...	...	...	...
	Jowaree	6,000	22,000	16,000	...
	Jeera	5,000	4,000	...	1,000
	Opium	4,000	3,000	...	1,000
	Cotton	25,000	23,000	...	2,000
	Walnuts	4,000	1,000	...	3,000
	Pistachio Nuts	135	500	365	...
	Almonds	4,000	1,500	...	2,500
	Vetches	1,600	2,500	900	...
	Barley	2,000	4,500	2,500	...
	Wheat	29,000	90,000	61,000	...
	Moong	5,000	4,000	...	1,000
	Rice	5,500	4,500	...	1,000
	Madder	22,000	...	...	22,000
	Assafœtida	1,000	2,100	1,100	...
	Myrtle Leaves	2,500	2,100	...	400
	Millet Seeds	1,200	300	...	900
	Carpet Rugs	1,600	1,000	...	600
	Mat Bags	11,000	10,000	...	1,000
	Salt	10,000	17,000	7,000	...
	Red Ochre (Mugur)	1,000	2,400	1,400	...
	Pearls	20,000	40,000	20,000	...
	Mother o'Pearl	15,000	30,000	15,000	...
	Sulphur	500	3,700	3,200	...
	Dry Roses	1,600	3,000	1,400	...
	Gallnuts...	2,000	20	...	1,980
	Ghee	43,000	40,500	...	2,500
	Silk	9,000	7,000	...	2,000
	Rose-water	800	3,500	2,700	...
	Reed-pens	1,500	1,400	...	100
	Pomegranates	250	...	...	250
	Figs	1,300	300	...	1,000
	French Beans	200	250	50	...
	Skins	200	750	550	...
	Goat's Hair	1,000	4,000	3,000	...
	Yellow Wood	200	1,500	1,300	...
	Gunpowder	500	800	300	...
	Suet	...	200	200	...
	Canvas	...	500	500	...
	Plums	...	300	300	...
	Budr Bud	...	20,000	20,000	...
	Miscellaneous Articles such as Matting, Raw Cotton, Chemicals, &c.	...	8,000	8,000	...
	Total ...	341,785	451,320	184,965	75,430
South Arabia and Africa.	Coffee	...	...	...	...
	Gum	500	900	400	...
	Frankincense	300	1,000	700	...
	Cloves	800	300	...	500
	Chintz	...	...	...	...
	Cowries	2,800	5,500	2,700	...
	Cocoanuts	2,700	1,700	...	1,000
	Wood	3,000	4,000	1,000	...
	Jowaree	600	800	200	...
	Attar of Roses	2,000	5,000	3,000	...
	Matchlocks	7,000	...	...	7,000
	Monkey Nuts	1,600	300	...	1,300
	Loaf Sugar	450	50	...	400
	Antimony	200	...	...	200
	Paper	1,000	200	...	800
	Dragon's Blood	2,000	750	...	1,250
	Wild Cypress Seeds	9,000	15,000	6,000	...

F —*continued.*

Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of Goods imported into Muskat —*concluded.*

Estimate for the Year 1874-75 —*concluded.*

From	Class.	For the Official Years 1873-74.	1874-75.	Increase in 1874-75.	Decrease in 1874-75.
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
South Arabia and Africa —*contd.*	Arabian Gum (Mukl)	600	200	...	400
	Saffron	300	...	..	300
	Shunna	700	2,500	1,800	...
	Suet	250	200	...	50
	Aloes	3,000	3,000	...	...
	Ambergris	...	1,200	1,200	...
	Civit	...	200	200	...
	Fish Oil...	...	4,000	4,000	...
	Miscellaneous	...	2,000	2,000	...
	Total ...	38,800	48,800	23,200	12,800
Mauritius and Batavia.	Sugar	25,000	6,000	...	19,000
	Total ...	25,000	6,000	...	19,000
Singapore.	Coffee	...	1,200	1,200	...
	Frankincense	600	7,500	6,900	...
	Pepper	...	700	700	...
	Sugar Candy	...	600	600	...
	Sugar	...	2,000	2,000	...
	Rice	...	4,000	4,000	...
	Lead	...	400	400	...
	Planks	...	7,000	7,000	...
	Incense	...	800	800	...
	Total ...	600	24,200	23,600	...

TOTAL IMPORTS.

From India	936 195	...
„ Persian Gulf and Mekran	451,920	...
„ South Coast and Africa	48,800	...
„ Mauritius and Batavia	6,000	...
„ Singapore	24,200	...
Grand Total ...	1,466.515	...

S. B. MILES, *Lieut.-Col.*,
H. B. M.'s Political Agent and Consul, Muskat.

Memorandum on the cultivation and exportation of Opium in Persia.

Opium is cultivated principally in Yezd and Ispahan, and partly in the districts of Khorasan, Kerman, Fars and Shushter.

The opium grown in Yezd is considered to be better than that in Ispahan and elsewhere, owing to the climate and soil of that place being better adapted for the growth of the drug. But the district of Yezd, notwithstanding the existence of a large cultivable area, is not capable of any considerable extension of the cultivation of opium, owing to the insufficiency of the means, both natural and artificial of irrigation.

Ispahan, however, differs from Yezd in this latter respect, as it abounds in streams and rivers, and is capable of greater extension of the cultivation of the drug. But the cultivation of cotton and cereals takes up a large part of those resources and tends in no small degree to reduce the culture of opium.

A few years ago, the profits of the opium trade having attracted the attention of the Persians, almost all available or suitable ground in Yezd, Ispahan, and elsewhere was utilised for the cultivation of opium to the exclusion of all cereals and other produce.

It was then supposed by some that the opium cultivation would be indefinitely extended in Persia. But circumstances eventually showed that such could not be the case.

The attempt of the natives to enrich themselves by cultivation and growth of a profitable article of trade and their neglect to provide for the necessaries of life, combined with drought and other circumstances, resulted in the famine of 1871-72.

The costly experience then gained has made the Persians more careful and provident, and they are now using a limited space for the cultivation of opium.

The largest produce they had in Persia, a few years ago, did not exceed 2,600 cases, it has since been reduced to some 2,000 cases, as shown in the accompanying Table marked A.

The quantity exported during last year, *viz.*, between 1st January and 31st December 1874, was 2,002 cases, as per annexed Table marked B.

Of this 583 cases were the produce of the crop of 1873-74 and 1,419 that of 1874-75.

The probable export for the year 1874-75 is estimated at 2,030 cases, as per appendix marked C.

The crop comes to hand in May and June, and the great part of the opium finds its way at the shipping ports between September and January.

The shipping ports are Bushire and Bunder Abbass. The whole produce of Ispahan and Fars is brought to Bushire. The produce of Khorasan and Kerman is taken to the Yezd market; and this together with that of Yezd itself, are sent partly to Bushire partly to Bunder Abbass.

The opium has hitherto been carried by English steamers running monthly between England and the Persian Gulf. The portion which is intended for China is trans-shipped at Suez on board the P. & O. Co.'s steamers. This route is selected in view to avoid the duty levied at British Indian ports.

The exportation of opium from Persia during the year 1874 was as follows:—

Vide Table B.	To Hong-Kong cases 1339, and Singapore 80 ...	1,419
	To London	583
	Total Cases ...	2,002

The Persian opium, it is said, is not much liked in China, owing to its having a peculiar flavour caused by the mixture of a large quantity of oil during process of preparation, and owing also to its being sometimes found adulterated.

It however finds a somewhat better market in London, inasmuch as it contains, on an average, a large quantity of morphia.

The greater part of the Persian opium taken to London is thence sent to the Continent and to America.

Prior to the opening of steam communication on the Persian Gulf some opium used to be sent from Persia by land to Constantinople, whence it found its way to the Continent. But that route has since been altogether given up.

About 100 cases of opium (in cakes) are brought annually to Persia from Herat. This is taken to the Yezd market. From Yezd also a quantity of opium prepared in the shape of small sticks or cylinders is sent for consumption in Herat.

A small quantity of stick opium is consumed in Persia itself.

No opium whatever is known to be imported into Persia from other places.

The 25th January 1875.

GEO. LUCAS,
Uncovtd. Asst. Resdt., Persian Gulf.

A.

Estimate of the quantity of opium cultivated annually in Persia between the years 1868-69 and 1874-75.

Province or District wherein cultivated.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71. *	1871-72. *	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	Remarks.
	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	
Khorasan ...	100	100	80	50	80	100	100	* Decline consequent on drought and famine.
Kerman ...	100	150	50	30	50	100	100	
Yezd ...	500	850	350	250	450	650	650	
Ispahan ..	700	1,300	650	450	700	1,000	1,000	
Neereez in Fars ...	80	100	50	50	50	100	100	
Shiraz and Kazran in Fars ...	70	100	40	30	60	100	100	
Shushter ...	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Total ...	1,560	2,610	1,230	870	1,400	2,060	2,060	

GEO. LUCAS,
Uncovtd. Asst. Resdt., Persian Gulf.

B.

Statement showing the manner in which Opium was exported from Persia during the year 1874.

Date of Export.	Port of Export.	By what vessels.	To what Ports.			Total of export from each port.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
			Hong-Kong.	Singapore.	London.	Bushire.	Bunder Abbass.		
1874.			Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases	Cases.	
Jan. to March ...	Bushire ...	S. S. "Mesopotamia"	224	62	39	325	...	510	Of the crop of 1873-74.
April to June ...	Bushire ...	S. S. "Gunga," "Lorne" and "Red Gauntlet"	154	...	31	185			
Ditto ...	Bunder Abbass...	S. S. "Gunga" ...	73	...	...	...	73	73	
July to Sep. ...	Bushire ...	S. S. "Timsah" ...	128	3	124	255	...	1,306	Of the crop of 1874-75.
Oct. to Dec. ...	Bushire ...	S. S. "Mesopotamia" and "Agean" ...	647	15	389	1,051			
Ditto ...	Bunder Abbass...	S. S. "Agean" ...	113	...	...	...	113	113	
		Total ...	1,339	80	583	1,816	186	2,002	

Geo. LUCAS,
Uncovtd. Asst. Resdt., Persian Gulf.

C.

Statement showing the probable export of Opium from Persia during the year 1874-75.

Date of Export.	Port of Export.	By what vessels.	To what Ports.			Total of export from each port.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
			Hong-Kong and Penang.	Singapore.	London.	Bushire.	Bunder Abbass.		
			Cases	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	
Sep. to Dec. 1874	Bushire ...	S. S. "Timsah" "Mesopotamia" and "Agean" ...	775	18	513	1,306	...	1,419	
Dec. 1874 ...	Bunder Abbass...	S. S. "Agean" ...	113	...	...	...	113		
Jan. 1875 ...	Bushire ...	S. S. "Rokeby" ...	99	...	47	146	...	146	
Jan. 1875 ...	Total exports up to date ...		987	18	560	1,452	113	1,565	
Ready for shipment at Bushire			...	...	...	73	...	335	
Ready for shipment at Bunder Abbass			...	...	...	...	262		
Probable export up to end of season at Bushire ...			...	...	...	100	...	130	
Ditto ditto at Bunder Abbass...			...	...	...	...	30		
		Total ...				1,625	405	2,030	

Geo. LUCAS,
Uncovtd. Asst. Resdt., Persian Gulf.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

FROM 1st APRIL TO 31st JULY 1875.

Year.	Bengal.		Inland Customs.		Madras.		Bombay.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1871-72 ...	94,170	834,695	51,712	368,847	74,452	405,964	39,626	195,876	259,960	1,805,382
1872-73 ...	99,405	881,089	67,329	483,877	69,424	378,617	51,180	252,994	287,338	1,996,577
1873-74 ...	91,463	810,697	63,716	451,002	72,785	396,767	53,731	265,544	281,695	1,924,030
1874-75 ...	96,890	848,362	60,554	409,113	69,054	377,817	47,899	236,774	274,397	1,872,066
1875-76 ...	96,156	824,760	67,680	463,720	75,792	422,068	56,796	280,751	296,424	1,991,299
Average ...	95,617	839,920	62,198	435,316	72,301	396,246	49,846	246,388	279,962	1,917,870

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

KHURREEF SEASON 1875, COMMENCING ON THE 1st JUNE 1875.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of July 1875.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals.		Rice Irrigation.					Sugarcane and other Perennial Crop Irrigation.			Rainfall.		Remarks.
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased on or before the 1st June 1875.	Area leased subsequent to the 1st June 1875 and up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 6, 7, & 8).	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 10 & 11).	(grand total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 9 & 12).	(grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Daily during month.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kendraparah High Level, Section I.	1,200	...	3,110	2,070	1,633	6,822	112	112	112	6,934	8,389	21·23	...	22·81	(a). The details of column 13 are—
		Toldanidah	675	...	2,533	2,465	306	5,294	29	29	29	5,323	7,191				At the rate of Re. 1 ... ...
		Matchgong	650	...	304	...	12	316	72	72	72	388	1,980				Ditto of Rs. 1-8 ... ...
		Total of the month ...	...	...	6,095	4,535	1,951	12,432	213	213	213	12,645	17,560				Ditto of Rs. 3 ... ...
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...	...	...	15,662	2,808	1,179	19,649	176	...	176	19,825	...	...	...		Total ...
South-Western	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	670·96	15,206	22,940	4,834	42,980	...	...	...	42,980	47,901	12·51	23·63	26·21	(b). The area leased up to the end of the month is acres 51,034, i. e.—
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah ...	300	69·80	...	5,930	2,124	8,054	...	...	...	8,054	7,940	9·52	16·53	19·86	At the rate of Rs. 1-8 ... ...
		Total of the month ...	...	...	15,206	28,870	6,958	51,034	...	...	...	51,034	55,841	...	...	...	Ditto of Rs. 2-4 ... ...
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...	...	...	22,646	20,586	12,609	55,841	...	...	...	55,841	...	...	...	...	Total ...
		Grand Total of the month ...	...	...	21,301	33,395	8,934	63,630	280	...	280	63,680	75,666	...	...	...	
		Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...	...	...	38,308	23,394	13,788	75,490	176	...	176	75,666	...	...	...	...	

G. A. SEARLE, *Lieut.-Colonel, S. C.,*
Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

Fort William,
The 25th August 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of August 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras.	Ganjam	14 7	14 7	10 3	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 8	22 8	21 2	24 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	41 0	35 2	41 0	23 3	20 0	...	388 8	388 8	323 7	13 8	13 8	13 8	Ganjam	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 4	14 7	14 7	15 8	21 6	21 6	21 6	19 8	21 8	23 8	26 3	24 2	26 3	24 6	23 4	37 4	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	12 6	12 6	10 8	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	16 8	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 6	34 6	30 9	27 3	26 2	39 9	243 0	243 0	194 4	18 7	18 7	18 7	Godavery		
	Kistna	12 5	14 7	13 2	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	16 2	19 6	19 6	17 9	20 3	20 3	23 4	...	...	...	32 3	32 3	35 3	21 8	22 2	32 5	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	17 5	18 4	Kistna		
	Nellore	12 6	12 6	13 0	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	15 8	16 0	16 0	17 0	29 3	30 5	24 5	...	...	...	31 8	33 9	28 2	23 1	23 9	24 4	74 5	74 5	77 3	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	10 3	14 7	12 5	...	...	...	15 3	15 3	12 4	16 6	16 6	13 3	22 9	22 9	20 5	29 0	29 0	26 1	28 2	27 2	36 9	26 9	26 9	27 4	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 1	16 1	15 5	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	14 4	15 4	14 4	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 3	14 6	14 6	14 0	21 6	22 7	31 9	22 6	22 6	26 3	20 6	20 6	23 2	22 5	21 7	26 2	202 2	199 3	161 8	14 4	14 4	14 0	Bellary		
	Kurnool	13 3	13 3	14 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 1	15 0	15 0	12 9	21 2	21 6	30 1	...	...	25 0	22 6	22 6	28 6	19 0	19 0	20 9	93 5	93 5	70 5	18 2	18 2	18 2	Kurnool		
	Madras	11 0	11 0	10 3	...	...	...	12 9	13 0	11 6	13 5	13 7	12 8	23 8	23 8	17 8	20 5	20 5	17 9	22 6	22 6	23 3	23 3	18 7	21 8	97 2	97 2	102 1	18 6	18 6	18 6	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	12 0	14 3	13 6	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	21 1	28 2	27 4	27 4	28 6	20 7	16 7	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	15 4	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	11 9	11 0	11 9	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	14 4	18 2	18 8	15 0	27 3	26 4	23 7	...	...	21 4	23 4	22 3	28 4	22 0	22 0	19 2	235 7	235 7	247 9	18 4	16 6	19 8	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	10 5	10 5	9 7	...	...	...	15 2	14 8	13 5	15 7	15 3	14 0	...	...	20 2	22 3	19 2	23 6	27 0	27 4	28 6	21 9	22 1	18 4	194 4	194 4	194 4	15 6	15 6	16 6	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	11 0	11 0	10 3	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 6	23 6	20 0	26 2	27 5	21 0	23 1	25 4	18 5	157 9	157 9	145 8	15 4	16 2	14 6	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	10 6	11 2	10 6	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	11 9	15 6	15 6	12 3	22 4	25 2	19 6	22 9	22 9	19 0	31 0	27 9	29 1	23 1	24 9	16 9	132 2	131 2	123 4	17 8	17 3	17 8	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	10 9	10 9	10 1	...	...	...	13 9	14 3	10 1	15 2	15 2	10 6	30 8	30 8	20 2	27 9	26 5	19 1	20 5	19 2	15 1	15 6	15 6	14 0	76 8	76 8	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	8 0	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	9 0	12 1	12 1	10 6	...	...	...	18 3	19 6	13 1	28 5	23 5	22 0	26 3	27 2	19 5	121 5	121 5	121 5	12 5	12 5	14 7	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	11 7	11 7	10 9	...	...	...	12 1	11 3	10 9	13 0	12 2	11 4	22 0	22 0	20 4	22 9	21 4	21 4	15 8	16 6	15 8	18 3	18 3	13 3	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	11 4	11 4	8 5	...	...	...	9 6	8 8	8 0	10 4	9 6	8 8	15 4	16 9	15 4	15 4	12 6	16 8	31 5	30 5	30 7	27 2	26 2	19 8	160 4	160 4	150 7	16 5	17 4	14 6	Nilgiris		
	Salem	13 3	13 3	11 8	...	...	...	14 5	14 8	13 2	16 3	16 3	14 1	31 8	30 7	23 8	29 0	29 0	23 2	21 1	21 1	22 0	14 1	14 1	14 1	72 9	72 9	72 9	14 0	14 0	16 0	Salem		
	South Canara	11 2	10 3	5 2	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 1	14 7	13 7	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 2	18 2	20 4	21 0	21 0	16 8	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 4	14 4	16 2	South Canara		
	Malabar	9 4	9 4	10 8	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	10 5	14 2	14 2	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...													Malabar		
Bombay.	Bombay	11 9	11 12	...	20 6	20 6	...	7 12	7 12	...	11 2	11 2	...	20 4	20 4	...	17 3	17 3	18 6	14 1	14 1	10 10	18 10	18 10	...	68 4	68 4	...	14 2	14 2	14 6	Bombay	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad	16 6	16 14	...	26 11	26 11	30 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	17 18	16 0	19 0	19 0	19 6	...	...	...	...	21 12	22 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	13 15	13 15	...	26 11	26 11	32 0	8 14	8 14	...	11 7	11 7	...	16 13	16 13	...	16 13	16 13	...	...	...	...	17 5	17 12	...	80 0	80 0	...	16 13	16 13	...	Kaira		
	Surat	12 5	12 13	...	13 6	13 6	...	7 11	7 2	...	8 11	9 4	...	16 6	16 6	...	14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...	14 18	14 1	...	92 8	92 8	...	14 13	14 13	...	Surat		
	Broach	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Broach		
	Tanna	11 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	7 8	7 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	11 6	64 0	58 0	64 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	Tanna		
	Kolaba	11 5	11 5	11 6	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	7 10	11 6	11 6	11 6	19 0	20 10	...	...	18 0	...	...	24 0	...	15 3	15 8	13 1	130 0	130 0	140 0	15 3	18 0	13 1	Kolaba		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	15 12	15 12	20 0	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	11 4	11 4	...	28 12	28 12	...	22 11	22 14	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 15	13 7	...	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Nasik	15 12	15 12	17 9	8 1	8 1	...	5 15	5 15	6 0	11 14	11 14	12 11	22 6	28 0	28 4	21 3	21 3	...	32 3	32 3	32 8	19 14	19 14	17 11½	128 0	128 0	107 8	12 12	12 12	14 8	Nasik		
	Ahmadnagar	15 15	15 15	24 0	...	...	...	8 13½	8 13½	9 11	9 13½	9 13½	10 0½	33 0	33 0	45 0½	25 15½	25 3½	33 0½	...	...	...	24 15½	24 4½	22 1	106 10½	106 10½	100 0	12 1½	12 1½	...	Ahmadnagar		
	Poona	13 13	13 13	...	10 3	10 3	...	10 7	10 7	...	11 10	...	...	27 3	27 3	...	20 11	20 11	...	...	...	...	19 9	19 9	...	76 0	95 0	...	13 6	13 6	...	Poona		
	Sholapur	18 4	18 1	19 13	...	...	...	13 5	13 15	12 15	15 8	15 3	14 11	27 10	28 0	42 0	29 6	28 7	35 0	...	...	...	23 12	22 12	19 4	100 0	97 0	100 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	Sholapur		
	Kaladgi	20 3	20 3	20 0	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	10 8	12 15	12 15	11 0	23 9	23 9	30 0	23 12	23 12	29 0	...	...	...	19 8	18 8	13 0	140 0	140 0	66 3	11 7	11 4	13 8	Kaladgi		
	Satara	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	10 11	10 11	...	23 15	23 15	...	20 11	21 15	...	...	...	...	23 6	24 0	...	130 0	130 0	...	13 1	13 1	...	Satara		
	Belgaum	18 6	18 8	16 0	...	...	...	15 6	15 12	15 0	16 6	16 12	15 8	19 0	19 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	27 0	26 9	26 0	16 17	17 7	14 8	145 0	150 0	150 0	14 12	14 0	16 0	Belgaum		
	Dharwar	23 5	24 3	21 0	...	...	...	12 12	12 7	12 0	19 8	20 2	16 0	24 0	24 5	24 3	23 8	24 14	28 3	28 9	32 0	32 0	18 13	19 0	13 8	92 12	92 12	92 12	16 0	15 8	16 0	Dharwar		
	Ratnagiri	8 6	8 6	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	12 15	12 3	...	...	...	15 0	15 9	15 9	16 14	23 6	23 6	23 6	16 6	16 6	13 0	9 Bdls.	9 Bdls.	10 Bdls.	16 15	16 15	13 9	Ratnagiri		
	Kanara (Karwar)	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	13 0	16 0	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	13 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	24 0	...	36 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Panch Mahals (Godhra)		
	Aden	...	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	...	...	14 14	...	12 7	...	...	...	...	9 5	...	...	71 3	...	...	32 0	...	Aden		
	Asirgarh	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	12 0	12 0	...	26 0	27 0	...	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	Asirgarh		
	Baroda	12 3	12 1	...	18 5	18 6	...	7 5	6 14	...	9 3½	9 3	...	19 3	15 12	...	16 0½	16 6	...	...	...	...	16 5	16 15	...	77 8	77 8	...	15 8	15 8	...	Baroda		
	Disa	19 6	19 8	17 4	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	8 15	7 12	31 6	32 0	22 8	29 9	31 8	22 12	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	140 0	140 0	...	30 0	30 0	...	Nimach		
	Nimach	13 12	13 12	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	15 12	15 12	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	22 12	22 4	19 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa		
	Nasirabad	17 8½	17 2	16 10½	24 0	23 12	20 14½	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	16 9½	21 9½	21 4	14 0	...	...	...	22 14½	22 0	20 14½	100 0	100 0	100 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	Nasirabad		
	Rajkot	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	22 4	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	...	40 0	40 0	...	64 0	64 0	...	Rajkot		
	Upper Sind Frontier	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Sind Frontier		
	Karachi	14 5	13 10	13 5	26 0	26 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	106 0	118 0	126 0	58 0	60 0	60 0	Karachi		
	Haidarabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Haidarabad		
	Shikarpur	16 12	16 12	16 0	21 6	21 6	21 8	8 14	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 12	14 8	22 14	22 13	20 0	24 8	24 8	25 8	27 0	27 0	27 0	23 8	20 0	18 0	400 0	320 0	240 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	Shikarpur		
	Thur and Parkur	21 0	21 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	20 0	20 0	...	18 0	18 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Thur and Parkur		
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																															*Western Districts.*		
	Burdwan	17 0[a]	17 0	12 12	18 0	20 0	15 8	14 12	15 0	10 12	16 0	15 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	15 8	180 0	200 0	100 0	9 4	9 0	9 0	Burdwan	Bengal.	
	Bancoorah	18 12[b]	18 12	13 0	23 8	24 0	20 0	14 8	15 0	10 0	16 0	16 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	13 12	460 0	460 0	440 0	8 8	8 8	7 14	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	21 0[c]	21 0	12 0	22 0	20 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	10 8	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	21 0	13 0	200 0	220 0	240 0	8 6	8 0	8 4	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	14 & 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	15 0[d]	16 0	12 8	20 0[e] to 33 0	25 0 to 32 0	16 0 to 19 0	9 0	9 0	9 0 to 10 0	9 8 to 15 0	14 8 to 13 8	13 0 to 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0 to 23 0	20 0 to 23 0	14 0 to 14 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Hooghly		
	Howrah	15 8	15 4	13 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 8	10 8	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 0	8 12	Howrah		
	Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta	14 12	13 0	13 0	29 0	27 0	16 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	18 0	13 0	12 0	22 0	20 0	12 8	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	15 8	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	14 0[e] to 18 10	14 0 to 17 4	10 8 to 11 10	23 4[e] to 32 0	20 0 to 32 0	16 0 to 20 0	8 0[f] to 13 5	8 0 to 13 5	8 4 to 9 8	13 4 to 14 8	14 8 to 14 8	11 0 to 10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 8	13 5	100 0	105 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	16 13½	16 13½	12 5	32 0	32 0	20 0	13 5	13 5	9 8	14 8	14 8	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 8	13 5	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 10½	Nuddea		
	Jessore	17 12[g]	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	10 10	17 0	17 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 5	26 5	16 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 2	Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	18 0[h]	20 0	14 0	40 0[e]	40 0	17 0 to 20 0	11 0	...	9 8	13 0	16 0	11 8	...	...	...	32 0[e]	32 0	14 0	22 12	23 0	14 8	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	(8 0 to 8 8	Moorshedabad		
																				30 0	30 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8						

[a] In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 21 seers, barley 32 to 38-12 seers, best rice 12 to 16-12 seers, common rice 14 to 20 seers, and gram 22 to 29-4 seers, per rupee.
[b] In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 20 seers, barley 19 to 40 seers, best rice 12-8 to 17 seers, common rice 15 to 18 seers, maize 19 to 28 seers, and gram 15 to 19 seers, per rupee.
[c] In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 27 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice 13 to 21-4 seers, common rice 18 to 23 seers, and gram 21 to 24 seers, per rupee.
[d] In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 18 seers, best rice 9 to 13-8 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, and gram 20 to 24-8 seers, per rupee.
[e] In he interior only.
[f] In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 6-8 to 8 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, and gram 20 to 24-8 seers, per rupee.
[g] In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 seers, best rice 15-8 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 19-8 seers, and gram 11 to 20 seers, per rupee.
[h] In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 21 seers, best rice 12 to 18 seers, common rice 14 to 21 seers, and gram 23-8 to 30 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of August 1875 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
	Central Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.		
	Dinagepore ...	18 8	18 8	11 0	18 0	17 8	11 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	24 0	22 0	13 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	14 0	...	...	...	180 0	200 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Dinagepore ...		
	Maldah ...	21 0	25 0	14 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	18 8	19 0	11 12	...	...	...				...	...	...	140 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Maldah ...		
	Rajshahye ...	18 8 to 20 10	19 11	12 12 to 13 8	37 8	37 8	12 12	13 8 to 15 0	16 0	8 0 to 9 12	17 4 to 18 12	18 12	13 8 to 15 0	...	...	...				...	...	...	15 0 to 16 0	200 0	240 0	320 0	8 2½	8 0	7 4	Rajshahye ...		
	Rungpore ...	25 10	30 0	12 15	...	...	...	9 6½	9 6½	6 14	20 13	22 8	20 13	...	...	...				...	...	...	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 6	Rungpore ...		
	Bograh ...	15 0	15 0	10 8	9 0	9 0	...	9 8	9 8	6 0	21 0	22 0	17 8	...	...	...				...	...	...	67 0	67 0	67 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bograh ...		
	Pubna ...	20 0	20 0	14 4	...	...	...	12 0	13 8	8 0	20 12	18 12	15 0	...	...	...				...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 4	7 14	Pubna ...		
	Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	12 0	13 0	7 0	...	...	...				...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling ...		
	Jalpáiguri ...	13 7½	13 7	9 0	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	8 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...				...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 1	6 1	6 0	Jalpáiguri ...		
	Eastern Districts.																												*Eastern Districts.*		
	Dacca ...	16 0	17 0	11 0	32 0	30 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	12 8	19 4	20 0	15 0	...	...	...				...	...	...	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 14	8 14	8 0	Dacca ...		
	Furreedpore ...	18 0	18 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	19 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Furreedpore ...		
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	12 12	17 8	18 0	14 4	...	...	...				...	...	...	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge ...		
	Mymensing ...	13 8½	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	12 8	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Mymensing ...		
	Tipperah ...	15 0	13 5	10 0	...	...	...	10 0[l]	13 0	10 0	12 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 12	7 12	Tipperah ...		
	Chittagong ...	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0[m]	16 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	16 12	...	...	...				...	...	...	140 0	140 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	7 4	Chittagong ...		
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0[n]	13 8	12 0	16 0	19 0	13 0	...	...	...				...	...	...	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 4	7 8	7 0	Noakhally ...		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	11 0	15 3	15 3	13 5	...	...	...				...	...	...	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	6 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
	Hill Tipperah ...	8 6	9 5	...	...	...	...	14 5	15 3	10 0	17 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...				...	...	...	10 6	10 6	10 0	...	...	...	Hill Tipperah ...		
	Behar.																												*Behar.*		
	Patna ...	23 0	26 0	16 8	33 0	34 0	19 12	11 8	11 0	12 0	24 0	23 8	16 0	33 8	25 8	19 8				...	...	...	29 0	29 0	19 12	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Patna ...		
	Gya ...	25 0[o]	25 8	11 0	37 8	37 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	21 8	22 8	10 0	...	...	...				...	...	...	26 8	26 8	14 8	300 0	200 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	6 6	Gya ...		
	Shahabad ...	19 8[p]	20 8	14 0	30 0	29 8	18 0	15 0 to 16 0	13 0 to 14 0	12 0	18 0 to 19 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...				...	...	...	30 0	29 0	19 0	180 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 8	8 0	Shahabad ...		
	Mozufferpore ...	20 0[q]	20 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	14 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...				...	...	...	18 0	24 0	25 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Mozufferpore ...		
	Sarun ...	21 0	20 8	15 0	32 0	31 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	7 4	21 0	21 0	13 8	...	35 0	19 0				...	...	...	26 0	26 0	19 0	29 0	29 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	Sarun ...		
	Chumparun ...	23 0[r]	23 0	12 0	34 0	34 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 8	11 8	...	...	...				...	...	...	34 0	36 0	...	27 0	27 0	15 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 4	6 8	Chumparun ...		
	Monghyr ...	17 8	17 8	16 8	36 7	36 7	23 1	13 6	13 6	8 4	16 2	17 8	13 6	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	19 9	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 5	7 8	7 8	Monghyr ...		
	Bhaugulpore ...	16 6[s]	17 0	15 2	37 14	37 14	20 3	16 6	17 11	10 11	18 15	21 7	12 10	...	...	...				...	...	...	28 0[e] to 30 0	28 0 to 30 0	13 8 to 15 0	25 4 to 23 0	25 4 to 25 0	18 15 to 14 0	151 8	151 8	151 8	8 3	8 3	7 9	Bhaugulpore ...		
	Purneah ...	25 0	28 0	13 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...				...	...	...	23 0	25 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 0	6 8	Purneah ...		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	...[t]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
	Orissa.																												*Orissa.*		
	Cuttack ...	19 11	15 12	14 7	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	18 6	19 11	21 0	26 4	...	...	...				...	...	...	15 12	15 12	24 15	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	14 7	10 8	Cuttack ...		
	Pooree ...	15 12	14 7	11 13	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	17 1	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...				...	...	...	14 7	14 7	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Pooree ...		
	Balasore ...	16 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	27 0	21 0	...	...	...				...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	140 0	160 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Balasore ...		
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																												*Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.*		
	Hazáribágh ...	20 0	22 8	10 8	30 0[e]	30 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	19 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...				...	...	...	19 0	22 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Hazáribágh ...		
	Lohardugga ...	19 0	20 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...				...	...	...	22 0	22 0	15 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	5 8	Lohardugga ...		
	Singbhoom ...	18 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...				...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	Singbhoom ...		
	Maunbhoom ...	16 8[u]	17 0	10 8	16 to 30[e]	16 to 30	28 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	18 0	19 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0[e]	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	16 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Maunbhoom ...		
Assam.	Sylhet ...	12 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 6	14 0	14 14	14 14	...	...	...				...	...	...	16 8	16 8	11 8	197 0	107 0	107 0	8 12	8 12	7 8	Sylhet ...	Assam.	
	Cachar ...	11 13	11 2	8 14	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	14 8	14 8	14 8	15 4	...	...	...				...	...	...	13 5	12 4	10 10	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	7 7	Cachar ...		
	Goálpárá ...	20 0	26 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...				...	...	...	14 0	13 0	10 0	105 0	105 0	128 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Goálpárá ...		
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...				...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 4	Gáro Hills ...		
	Kámrúp ...	20 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...				...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	Kámrúp ...		
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 8	11 8	8 0	...	...	...				...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	Darrang ...		
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...				...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	5 4	Nowgong ...		
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	8 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...				...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 0	5 8	Sibságar ...		
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...				...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	120 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur ...		
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...				...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Khásí and Jaintiá Hills ...		
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	...	...	...				...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nága Hills ...		
																							5 0	4 0	4 8	50 0	40 0	50 0	4 0	4 0	4 0			
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	20 0	21 0	18 0	34 0	33 0	28 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	15 0	16 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0				...	...	...	23 0	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 12	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.	
	Saháranpur ...	22 10	21 9	21 9	33 6	30 5	32 5	8 10	9 11	8 10	12 6	14 0	11 4	32 5	23 11	26 14				...	...	...	28 8	26 15	28 8	106 0	129 0	129 0	8 5	8 5	7 14	Saháranpur ...		
	Muzaffarnagar ...	24 3	22 9	22 0	38 8	35 3	35 3	6 8	6 8	7 0	15 0	15 0	12 8	25 14	24 0	22 5½				...	...	...	27 8	26 6	28 10	132 0	132 0	110 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
	Meerut ...	21 9½	21 3½	20 14	31 8	29 15	27 5	6 8	6 8	7 0	15 0	15 0	12 8	25 0	22 0	17 5½				...	...	...	25 11	25 10½	25 11	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut ...		
	Bulandshahr ...	22 8	23 0	21 8	29 0	29 0	29 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	18 0				...	...	...	27 0	27 8	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 4	9 8	Bulandshahr ...		
	Aligarh ...	23 8	22 8	20 0	32 8	29 8	26 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	16 0	16 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	20 0				...	...	...	27 0	27 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 0	10 4	9 8	Aligarh ...		
	Kumaun ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	30 0	29 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kumaun ...		

[e] In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-1 to 13-3 seers, best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, and gram 8 to 16 seers, per rupee.
[f] In the interior prices range as follow :—Best 15-6 to 16 seers, common rice 16-8 to 18 seers, paddy 30 to 35 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers, per rupee.
[g] In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, best rice 11 to 17 seers, common rice 17 to 21 seers, and gram 12 to 30 seers, per rupee.
[h] The sudden rise in the price of rice appears to have been caused by the heavy floods.
[m] In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 18 to 20 seers, and common rice 20 to 22 seers, per rupee.
[n] In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 12 to 21 seers, and common rice 16 to 25 seers, per rupee.
[o] In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21-4 to 27 seers, barley 35 to 42-8 seers, best rice 13-12 seers, common rice 20 to 27 seers, and gram 26-8 to 31-4 seers, per rupee.
[p] In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 24 to 35 seers, barley 33 to 37 seers, best rice 11-12 seers, common rice 19 to 20 seers, and gram 29 seers, per rupee.
[q] In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 21-8 seers, barley 33 to 35 seers, best rice 9 to 13 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, and gram 26 to 27-8 seers, per rupee.
[r] In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 25 seers, wheat 35 to 36 seers, best rice 11 to 16 seers, common rice 14 to 21-8 seers, lesser millet 15 to 30 seers, maize 26 to 31 seers, and gram 21 to 25 seers, per rupee.
[s] In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 23 to 26-8 seers, barley 36 to 32 seers, best rice 17 to 19 seers, common rice 20 to 23 seers, and gram 17 to 22-8 seers, per rupee.
[t] Return for the Border Station of Doomka is defective; but in the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 23 to 25 seers, barley 40 to 50 seers, best rice 16 to 25 seers, common rice 18 to 26-8 seers, bulrush millet 40 to 45 seers, maize 31-8 to 45 seers, and gram 20 to 35 seers, per rupee.
[u] In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 19 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 19 to 22 seers, and gram 14 to 20 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-Grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per Rupee																					
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
N. W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál ...	22 8	21 4	20 0	21 4	22 8	22 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	13 8	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor ...	20 4	20 4	19 11	29 4	29 4	28 2	11 4	11 4	9 9	14 10	14 10	10 11	22 8	21 6	16 14	21 6	21 6	15 12
	Moradabad ...	20 10	20 0	18 7	31 14	31 14	26 14	8 12	8 12	8 2	16 4	15 15	11 9	25 0	22 8	15 0	25 0	25 0	15 0
	Budaun ...	22 12½	22 10½	17 1	31 3	30 0	21 14½	9 9½	9 9½	9 9½	16 12½	16 12½	12 9½	12 0	12 0	18 0	12 0	15 14½	18 0
	Bareilly ...	20 0	20 0	17 13	35 0	31 4	25 0	6 9	6 9	6 14	16 4	16 4	13 2	17 8	17 8	18 12	17 8	17 8	16 4
	Sháhjahánpur ...	25 0	24 4	19 5	35 8	35 8	25 8	7 6	7 6	8 0	19 0	18 10	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tarái Pergunnahs ...	23 12	22 8	21 4	40 0	42 8	30 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	13 0	25 0	18 12	...	25 0	20 0	...
	Muttra ...	22 0	21 0	20 0	26 0	25 0	27 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 8	10 8	25 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	26 0	18 0
	Agra ...	19 15½	19 6½	17 1½	25 5	24 15	23 6½	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	24 6	23 3	19 7	24 0	23 5	17 3
	Farukhabad ...	20 5	19 8	16 8	24 12	24 12	19 10	7 2	7 0	7 0	15 2	14 12	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mainpuri ...	22 0	22 0	18 8	26 0	27 0	21 4	6 0	6 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah ...	20 0	19 8	18 0	22 8	23 0	21 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	12 8	13 0	12 8	22 0	22 0	19 8	22 0	22 0	17 0
	Etah ...	24 0	23 8	19 4	30 0	30 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalaun ...	20 8	20 8	18 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	16 8	22 0	22 0	16 0
	Jhánsi ...	18 4	18 0	17 7	25 8	25 6	23 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	12 4	22 0	23 3	15 8	20 8	20 8	15 0
	Lalitpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cawnpore ...	24 0	22 8	17 4	31 0	29 8	21 8	11 8	10 0	8 0	16 8	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fatehpur ...	23 0	21 8	18 0	29 0	26 0	21 8	9 0	9 0	9 8	20 8	20 8	15 4	...	14 8	...	20 0	21 8	...
	Bánda ...	21 0	21 0	16 8	23 0	23 0	18 4	8 12	8 14	11 8	17 8	17 8	13 6	22 0	22 8	...	21 8	21 8	...
	Allahabad ...	18 8	18 12	14 8	25 8	26 0	18 8	7 8	8 0	6 4	15 8	16 4	12 4	27 0	27 8	...	25 0	25 8	...
	Hamírpur ...	20 0	19 8	16 0	24 0	24 12	16 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	16 0	14 0	10 12	23 0	21 8	17 8	20 8	20 4	15 12
	Jaunpur ...	24 5	24 0	18 0	36 11	34 9	24 0	8 7	7 12	10 9	19 12	19 12	12 0	25 6	25 6	...	21 3	21 3	13 6
	Gorakhpur ...	28 14	28 14	14 7	45 8	42 0	17 8	16 10	16 12	9 10	21 14	21 14	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Basti ...	28 7	28 12	15 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	12 8	12 8	8 2	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh ...	24 6	25 1	15 8	33 15	33 15	20 10	11 13	11 13	8 14	18 7	18 7	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mirzapur ...	20 0	20 0	14 8	27 0	27 0	19 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	14 11	11 0	28 0	30 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	18 0
	Benares ...	21 0	21 0	14 11	30 8	28 5	18 14	8 6	8 6	7 6	14 11	14 11	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	15 13
	Ghazipur ...	20 9½	20 9½	14 13	28 5	28 5	19 5	7 1½	7 1½	6 7	18 0	18 0	12 4	25 12	25 12	19 5	23 3	24 6	16 12
Panjab.	Delhi ...	21 0	20 8	20 4	27 0	27 0	28 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	25 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	19 0
	Gurgáon ...	19 8	20 0	21 0	29 0	28 0	29 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	23 0	22 0	21 0	25 8	24 0	21 0
	Karnál ...	21 0	20 8	23 0	30 0	31 0	33 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	10 0
	Hissár ...	21 0	20 0	22 0	32 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	20 0	25 0	28 0	23 0	27 0
	Rohtak ...	20 8	19 8	19 8	26 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	21 8	20 0
	Sirsa ...	20 8	21 0	20 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	12 0	26 0	25 0	30 0	28 0	25 0	27 0
	Umballa ...	22 8	22 0	23 4	32 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	11 8	29 0	29 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	16 0
	Ludhiána ...	24 8	25 0	24 0	37 0	37 0	37 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 0	35 0	33 0	33 0	22 8	22 0	26 8
	Simlá ...	19 0	17 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	19 0
	Jullundur ...	25 8	25 0	24 0	42 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	10 0	38 0	36 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	16 0
	Hushiárpúr ...	26 0	26 0	25 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Kángra ...	19 0	19 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar ...	25 8	25 0	23 12	34 8	35 8	35 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 8	36 8	37 0	23 8	27 4	23 4	28 0
	Siálkot ...	23 0	22 4	21 8	32 6	32 0	35 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	27 0	30 0	21 0	27 0	27 0	21 0
	Gurdáspúr ...	28 0	28 0	27 0	34 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Lahore ...	23 0	23 8	22 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 8	33 0	31 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 0
	Ferozpore ...	23 8	23 0	25 0	37 0	35 0	37 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	35 0	31 0	29 0	24 0	22 0	27 0
	Gujránwála ...	23 0	22 12	21 0	35 0	38 0	42 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	30 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 0
	Ráwalpindi ...	28 0	28 0	23 12	34 0	31 0	36 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	36 0	36 0	25 0
	Jhelum ...	30 0	30 8	25 0	35 0	38 8	34 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	32 0	30 0	18 0	38 0	37 8	17 0
	Gujrát ...	27 0	27 0	24 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	10 0	40 0	32 0	17 0	35 0	35 0	18 0
	Shahpúr ...	26 0	28 8	26 8	40 0	40 0	44 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	32 0	34 0	24 0	37 0	37 0	30 0
	Mooltan ...	18 8	19 0	18 8	25 8	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	29 0	27 0	23 0	26 0	27 0	14 0
	Jhang ...	21 0	23 0	24 0	25 0	28 0	34 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	25 0
	Montgomery ...	20 0	22 0	21 0	27 0	29 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh ...	22 0	22 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	24 0	27 0	12 0
	Dera Ismail Khán ...	30 0	31 4	25 0	45 0	50 0	40 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	50 0	52 8	37 8	40 0	50 0	37 8
	Dera Ghazi Khán ...	23 3	22 8	20 0	31 4	35 10	27 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	31 4	35 0	30 0	30 0	36 3	21 4
	Bannú ...	51 4	40 15	43 2	68 12	65 10	66 0	...	...	...	9 6	8 12	10 0	50 0	60 0	45 0	50 0	52 8	25 0
	Pesháwar ...	25 0	25 6	23 1	36 6	38 6	39 10	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	29 14	28 9	22 1	35 1	36 6	28 9
	Kohát ...	29 15	31 4	29 5	48 11	[illegible]	53 9	...	...	...	17 14	17 14	16 9	40 13	40 13	28 1	48 6	48 6	31 14
	Hazárá ...	Return	not rec	eived.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh.	Lucknow ...	24 0	23 0	17 12	29 0	29 0	22 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	17 8	17 8	14 8	29 0	29 0	20 4	22 0	22 8	19 0
	Unáo ...	23 12	22 0	17 0	28 8	26 0	21 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	17 14	17 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	...	...
	Bára Banki ...	23 0	24 0	18 0	32 0	34 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	17 8	11 0	30 0	28 0	16 0	12 0	14 0	14 0
	Sítápur ...	28 0	28 0	21 0	...	38 12	27 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	16 0
	Hardui ...	23 7	22 8	17 6	34 13	31 0	23 7	6 9	9 0	6 9	15 0	14 10	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kheri ...	31 4	31 8	20 4	52 8	36 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 8	23 0	15 12	28 0	...	22 8	34 8	...	22 0
	Fyzabad ...	24 8	24 11	16 5	32 8	30 8	20 5	13 0	13 0	8 4	18 0	18 1	12 6	30 0	...	...	17 14	18 0	...
	Bharaich ...	32 0	32 0	16 0	48 0	42 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	37 0	36 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Gonda ...	30 4	28 2	16 15	39 8	40 0	21 0	19 8	19 12	11 4	19 12	19 14	13 0	34 8	32 6	17 2	16 8	17 4	13 10
	Rái Bareli ...	25 8	28 0	19 4	32 0	31 4	25 0	21 4	21 4	14 0	22 8	22 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sultánpur ...	24 8	24 8	17 4	35 0	34 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	22 0	22 0	14 0	...	16 0	20 0	...	16 0	16 0
	Pratábgarh ...	26 12	26 8	14 6	37 6	36 5	22 6	19 14	18 4	11 5	23 2	23 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

India for the 1st half of August 1875 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	200 0	160 0	5 15	6 4	6 0	Garhwál ...	N. W. Provinces—*contd.*	
...	...	...	24 12	24 12	23 1	112 8	135 0	112 8	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
...	...	...	26 6½	25 15	22 13	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 2	10 0	9 6	Moradabad ...		
...	...	...	27 9½	27 9½	20 1½	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 0	9 0	8 11	Budaun ...		
...	...	...	29 6	26 4	20 15	125 0	125 0	125 0	9 6	9 6	8 12	Bareilly ...		
...	...	...	28 8	27 4	20 4	155 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sháhjahánpur ...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	Tarái Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	25 8	24 12	30 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 12	11 8	11 0	Muttra ...		
...	...	...	24 3½	23 9½	24 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 12	8 8	Agra ...		
...	...	...	24 12	25 8	19 4	150 0	145 0	158 2	8 12	8 12	8 8	Farukhabad ...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mainpuri ...		
...	...	...	22 0	21 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	8 8	8 8	Etáwah ...		
...	...	...	27 0	26 0	23 0	140 0	120 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Etah ...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
...	...	...	20 4	20 3	20 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Jhánsi ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lalitpur ...		
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Cawnpore ...		
...	...	...	29 8	26 12	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Fatehpur ...		
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	23 8	163 0	170 0	163 0	11 4	11 4	10 8	Bánda ...		
...	...	...	25 12	26 4	19 13	100 0	100 0	90 0	8 0	8 8	7 8	Allahabad ...		
...	...	...	24 12	23 8	19 0	140 0	110 0	120 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur ...		
...	...	...	31 1	33 3	22 9	197 12	197 12	197 12	8 1	7 12	7 8	Jaunpur ...		
...	...	...	34 2	34 2	14 7	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 2	6 12	6 12	Gorakhpur ...		
...	...	...	31 4	31 4	16 4	140 0	150 0	150 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	Basti ...		
...	...	...	26 9	26 9	17 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	Azamgarh ...		
...	...	...	24 0	26 0	20 0	80 0	90 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Mirzapur ...		
...	...	...	23 1	24 2	17 13	110 0	120 0	100 0	6 13	6 13	6 9	Benares ...		
...	...	...	28 5	29 10	19 5	180 4	180 4	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 1½	Ghazipur ...		
...	...	...	25 0	24 8	26 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	Delhi ...	Panjab.	
...	...	...	25 0	24 0	27 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Gurgáon ...		
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 2	Karnál ...		
...	...	...	28 0	24 0	27 0	100 0	90 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár *a*		
...	...	...	23 8	24 0	27 8	140 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Rohtak ...		
...	...	...	31 0	30 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	42 0	Sirsa ...		
...	...	...	31 0	30 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	9 0	8 4	Umballa *b*		
...	...	...	32 0	31 0	32 0	90 0	90 0	95 0	9 6	9 8	9 3	Ludhiána ...		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	20 4	100 0	100 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 2	Simlá ...		
...	...	...	32 0	30 0	33 0	110 0	120 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Jullundur ...		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Hushiárpúr ...		
...	...	...	19 0	21 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra ...		
...	...	...	29 8	28 4	33 12	105 0	100 0	105 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Amritsar ...		
...	...	...	24 8	24 0	35 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 10	Siálkot ...		
...	...	...	31 0	30 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	Gurdáspúr ...		
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	34 8	120 0	120 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Lahore ...		
...	...	...	33 0	32 0	34 0	100 0	140 0	120 0	9 12	10 4	9 8	Ferozepore *c* ...		
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	41 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Gujránwála *d* ...		
...	...	...	32 0	33 0	38 8	140 0	140 0	130 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Ráwalpindi ...		
...	...	...	26 8	30 0	31 0	140 0	140 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum *e* ...		
...	...	...	26 0	27 0	35 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Gujrát *d* ...		
...	...	...	36 0	39 0	40 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Shahpúr ...		
...	...	...	25 0	26 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Mooltan ...		
...	...	...	25 0	27 4	29 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	Jhang ...		
...	...	...	26 0	29 0	28 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	8 8	9 0	9 4	Montgomery ...		
...	...	...	22 0	24 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh ...		
...	...	...	27 8	42 8	35 0	100 0	100 0	112 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dera Ismail Khán ...		
...	...	...	29 1	29 6	22 13	150 0	150 0	150 0	31 4	31 4	30 0	Dera Ghazi Khán *f* ...		
...	...	...	50 0	55 0	42 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú *g* ...		
...	...	...	29 14	31 13	30 9	110 0	110 0	110 0	59 13	59 13	58 9	Pesháwar ...		
...	...	...	34 7	38 4	28 1	153 0	153 0	204 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát *h* ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Return	not rec	eived.	Hazárá ...		
30 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	27 0	19 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	
...	...	...	27 6	26 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	8 8	8 4	Unáo ...		
36 0	34 0	24 0	30 0	29 8	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	7 8	Bára Banki ...		
...	...	...	34 0	33 0	23 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	8 8	8 12	8 0	Sítápur ...		
...	...	...	30 0	29 9	19 8	192 8	192 0	192 8	8 0	8 0	7 1	Hardui ...		
72 0	55 0	48 8	34 0	32 0	22 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	8 0	7 0	Kheri ...		
...	...	...	29 0	28 3	18 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	7 12	Fyzabad ...		
42 0	42 0	16 0	40 0	37 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bharaich ...		
34 2	34 6	15 4	37 6	36 4	16 13	170 0	170 0	...	8 0	8 0	7 12	Gonda ...		
...	...	...	33 12	33 0	24 8	200 0	200 0	180 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	Rái Bareli ...		
40 0	40 0	22 0	34 0	33 0	21 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 2	Sultánpur ...		
37 9	37 2	19 14	35 2	35 6	22 0	200 0	213 0	188 5	8 0	8 0	6 9	Pratábgarh ...		

References.

a. Barley, bájra, jowár and gram falling.
b. Bájra rising.
c. Jowár falling and fireWood rising.
d. Barley and gram rising.
e. Barley, bájra and gram rising.
f. Barley and bajra rising.
g. Gram rising.
h. Wheat and barley falling; jowár and gram rising.

Description of Lesser Millets.

Peas.

*Sawán, Murhwa.

Kodon.

Kodon, and Murhwa

Sawán.

Peas.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of August 1875—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	19 0	19 0	22 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	32 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	24 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	26 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	23 6	23 6	24 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	17 1	30 3	31 3	57 5	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	24 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 9	9 0	8 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	48 0	48 0	45 0	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	...	24 0	...	...	20 0	...	...	12 0	...	...	15 0	...	...	23 0	...	...	15 0	...
	Saugor ...	20 8	21 0	21 12	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 8	13 0	12 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh ...	23 12	23 12	23 2	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 8	19 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	30 0	34 0	27 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	31 0	31 0	19 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	25 0	...	...	...
	Betul ...	27 0	27 0	23 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	24 0	...	...	...
	Chindwara ...	30 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	38 0	36 0	35 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	19 0	19 8	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur ...	22 8	24 8	19 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar ...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	...	28 2	28 2	...	...	...	...
	Raipur ...	44 0	48 0	42 0	...	...	...	19 0	21 0	21 0	36 0	33 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	21 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	33 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	40 0	40 0	49 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	38 0	40 0	40 0	48 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery ...	19 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bolarum ...																		
	Chudderghat ...																		
	Oomraotee ...	19 0	20 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	46 0	44 0	36 0	27 0	26 0	28 0
	Akola ...	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	44 0	44 0	35 0	31 0	32 0	28 0
	Elichpur ...	21 0	21 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	42 0	42 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	26 0
	Buldana ...	19 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	36 0	40 0	33 0	35 0	38 0	32 0
	Woon ...	23 0	24 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	67 0	67 0	55 0	11 0	10 0	10 0
	Bassim ...	23 5	23 5	21 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 5	13 0	13 5	51 0	51 0	54 0	37 0	37 0	18 0
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	12 5	12 7	11 2	13 0	13 5	12 0	11 5	11 5	10 5	16 2	15 0	12 7	25 7	26 0	24 7	...	...	...
	Bangalore { Retail ...	12 0	12 2	10 7	12 5	13 0	11 5	11 0	11 2	10 0	15 5	14 5	12 2	24 7	25 0	23 7	...	...	...
	Kolar ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	11 0	11 3	9 9	17 7	17 7	15 0	20 0	20 3	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar ... { Retail ...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	9 6	17 4	17 4	14 7	19 7	20 0	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale	12 5	13 5	12 5	12 5	13 5	12. 5	16 0	16 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	14 5	24 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Túmkúr ... { Retail ...	12 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...
	Mysore ... { Wholesale	11 0	11 0	9 8	...	...	...	11 6	11 2	11 4	12 5	11 6	12 5	...	...	...	23 1	23 1	30 4
	Mysore ... { Retail ...	10 6	10 6	9 4	...	...	...	11 4	11 0	11 2	12 3	11 4	12 3	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	29 3
	Hassan ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ... { Retail ...	12 0	12 5	11 5	13 0	13 5	10· 5	13 5	13 7	12 5	14 7	15 7	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... { Retail ...	12 5	12 5	10 0	13 5	13 5	11 0	11 5	11 5	13 0	16 7	16 7	16 0	25 2	25 2	33 0	...	...	...
	Kadur ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadur ... { Retail ...	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog { Wholesale	...	19 3	12 6	18 2	17 3	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 4	40 6	38 3	...	...	31 0
	Chitaldroog { Retail ...	18 0	18 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	40 0	40 0	30 0
	Coorg ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg ... { Retail ...	8 2	8 7	7 6	8 4	8 6	8 2	9 9	10 1	9 6	14 9	14 1	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	16 8	16 8	...	23 0	23 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	9 8	9 8	...	22 0	22 0	...	21 0	21 0	...
	Kishengurh ...	17 0	17 0	...	23 0	23 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	8 12	8 12	...	20 0	20 0	...	18 0	18 0	...
	Alwar ...	No return received																	
	Bharatpur (City) ...	20 8	20 0	19 0	28 8	27 0	27 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	11 8	9 0	9 0	26 0	25 0	19 0	24 0	23 0	14 8
	Kerowli (City) ...	18 2	18 2	16 4	25 0	24 6	22 8	11 4	11 4	8 12	12 8	12 8	10 0	25 0	25 0	16 4	21 14	21 14	16 4
	Ajmir ...	15 12	16 0	15 8	23 0	22 14	21 2	5 8	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 4	8 2	18 13	19 8	14 5	20 0	19 0	13 10
	Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpura ...	19 8	19 0	17 8	33 0	33 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	7 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	29 4	29 0	18 0
	Sirohi ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aboo ...	17 12	15 14	15 6	24 4	21 6	18 14	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	7 8	...	...	...	25 12	25 8	17 12
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	28 0	28 0	25 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar ...	15 10	15 10	14 0	21 1	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	9 6	9 12	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	28 8	25 0	28 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	16 14	15 15	...	25 0	22 8	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	22 8	20 5	...	28 2	21 14	...
	Bikaneer ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bundi ...	...	19 0	15 8	...	27 0	20 4	...	5 0	8 4	...	8 8	9 4	...	27 0	15 0	...	...	...
	Kota ...	17 12	17 12	17 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 8	21 12	...	...	...
	Touk ...	18 0	17 4	16 12	28 0	27 0	22 8	6 0	6 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	6 12	26 0	26 0	22 2	...	...	...
	Jhallawar ...	16 0	15 0	16 8	25 0	25 0	19 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...
	Shahpoora ...	17 8	17 0	15 8	22 13	22 12	21 12	7 8	7 8	7 8	9 12	8 8	10 0	19 8	18 8	17 12	18 0	18 0	14 8
Central India.	Indore ...	14 0	14 8	13 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	23 0
	Gwalior ...	14 4	14 1	13 2	17 7	18 4	16 7	6 14	6 14	6 0	9 2	8 15	7 5	17 6	16 7	15 9	17 4	16 7	13 8
	Goona ...	18 0	17 8	19 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	10 4	10 4	7 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	22 0	20 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	16 0
	Rutlam ...	14 4	15 0	14 4	...	...	...	9 4	9 0	8 4	13 8	12 12	12 8	19 0	20 0	22 8	16 8	18 8	18 8
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	25 0	26 8	18 0	32 8	32 8	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	21 0	22 8	15 0	29 0	...	19 0	24 0	20 0	16 8

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	...	...	...	23 0	23 8	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	9 8	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandara ...	...	...	...	28 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	Bhandara ...		
	Chanda ...	...	...	...	26 2	26 3	23 7	480 0	480 0	480 0	7 10	8 0	8 0	Chanda ...		
	Wardha ...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	8 0	8 8	Wardha ...		
	Balaghat ...	...	...	...	26 0	27 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	Balaghat ...		
	Jubbulpore ...	...	...	32 8	...	35 0	...	...	140 0	...	...	8 4	...	Jubbulpore ...		
	Saugor ...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	23 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 4	7 4	6 8	Saugor ...		
	Damoh ...	...	...	...	30 8	32 8	28 0	280 0	280 0	320 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	Damoh ...		
	Seoni ...	...	...	...	32 0	34 0	26 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Seoni ...		
	Mandla ...	32 0	32 0	19 0	45 0	45 0	29 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Mandla ...		
	Betul ...	23 0	23 0	20 0	27 0	26 0	23 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Betul ...		
	Chindwara ...	23 0	21 0	23 8	32 0	32 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chindwara ...		
	Hoshangabad ...	...	...	...	...	29 8	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hoshangabad ...		
	Narsinghpur ...	...	...	...	34 0	35 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Narsinghpur ...		
	Nimar ...	...	...	...	21 12	21 12	...	160 0	160 0	...	10 12	11 4	...	Nimar ...		
	Raipur ...	...	...	...	40 0	44 0	40 0	90 0	88 0	...	7 8	7 4	7 12	Raipur ...		
	Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Sambalpur ...		
	Bilaspur ...	90 0	90 0	100 0	35 0	35 0	46 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 0	Bilaspur ...		
	Upper Godavery ...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	24 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Upper Godavery ...		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	No return received												Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum ...													Bolarum ...		
	Chudderghat ...													Chudderghat ...		
	Oomraotee ...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Oomraotee ...		
	Akola ...	8 8	8 8	12 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	106 12	106 12	64 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Akola ...		
	Elichpur ...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Elichpur ...		
	Buldana ...	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	Buldana ...		
	Woon ...	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	19 0	300 0	300 0	267 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Woon ...		
	Bassim ...	21 0	22 0	15 5	27 0	28 0	20 5	90 0	90 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bassim ...		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	33 7	33 2	35 0	20 5	20 7	16 5	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 2	Bangalore { Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Bangalore { Retail ...	32 7	32 2	34 0	20 0	20 2	16 0	72 0	72 0	72 0	13 0	13 0	3 0	Bangalore { Retail ...		
	Kolar ... { Wholesale	35 5	41 2	37 6	24 3	26 3	18 5	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	14 6	Kolar ... { Wholesale		
	Kolar ... { Retail ...	35 0	40 7	37 1	24 0	25 7	18 3	172 4	172 4	172 4	14 3	14 3	14 3	Kolar ... { Retail ...		
	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale	56 5	56 5	58 0	25 0	23 0	21 0	180 0	180 0	182 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale		
	Túmkúr ... { Retail ...	54 5	54 5	56 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	Túmkúr ... { Retail ...		
	Mysore ... { Wholesale	29 7	26 2	30 8	22 0	22 0	21 0	72 0	72 0	72 0	8 5	8 5	10 2	Mysore ... { Wholesale		
	Mysore ... { Retail ...	29 3	25 6	30 4	21 4	21 4	20 4	65 0	65 0	65 0	8 3	8 3	9 8	Mysore ... { Retail ...		
	Hassan ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan ... { Wholesale		
	Hassan ... { Retail ...	29 5	31 5	36 7	24 7	23 0	16 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 5	9 5	9 0	Hassan ... { Retail ...		
	Shimoga ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga ... { Wholesale		
	Shimoga ... { Retail ...	29 5	29 2	46 0	18 7	18 7	16 0	360 0	360 0	400 0	8 7	8 7	10 0	Shimoga ... { Retail ...		
	Kadur ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur ... { Wholesale		
	Kadur ... { Retail ...	28 0	28 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kadur ... { Retail ...		
	Chitaldroog { Wholesale	44 4	45 0	51 8	...	23 3	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Chitaldroog { Wholesale		
	Chitaldroog { Retail ...	44 0	44 0	49 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Chitaldroog { Retail ...		
	Coorg ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg ... { Wholesale		
	Coorg ... { Retail ...	23 4	22 7	30 8	18 0	17 4	14 2	91 6	91 6	110 0	8 7	8 5	9 8	Coorg ... { Retail ...		
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh ...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	41 0	41 0	...	Kishengurh ...		
	Alwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Alwar ...		
	Bharatpur (City) ...	37 8	26 8	17 5	26 8	26 0	27 8	120 0	100 0	...	24 0	25 8	17 0	Bharatpur (City) ...		
	Kerowli (City) ...	20 12	20 4	17 8	23 14	23 2	23 12	160 0	160 0	200 0	30 0	30 0	27 8	Kerowli (City) ...		
	Ajmir ...	...	...	...	20 12	19 13	19 14	85 0	85 0	110 0	33 8	35 0	35 0	Ajmir ...		
	Deolie Cantonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Deolie Cantonment ...		
	Erinpura ...	...	...	...	24 12	25 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura ...		
	Sirohi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Sirohi ...		
	Aboo ...	...	...	...	18 8	16 9	14 12	36 0	36 0	36 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Aboo ...		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 Pie*	6 Pie*	8 Pie*	12 0	13 0	12 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		* Per man's load.
	Meywar ...	...	...	...	20 0	20 5	20 4	165 0	165 0	165 0	20 5	20 5	20 4	Meywar ...		
	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 4	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)		
	Marwar ...	...	...	...	15 0	14 6	...	70 0	70 0	...	50 0	50 0	...	Marwar ...		
	Bikaneer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bikaneer ...		
	Bundi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	120 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	Bundi ...		
	Kota ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	120 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	Kota ...		
	Touk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165 0	165 0	105 0	36 0	36 0	31 0	Touk ...		
	Jhallawar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	27 0	27 0	...	Jhallawar ...		
	Shahpoora ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	38 0	38 0	34 0	Shahpoora ...		
Central India.	Indore ...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	16 0	87 0	87 0	96 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	Indore ...	Central India.	
	Gwalior ...	...	...	...	16 15	16 9	16 9	100 6	100 6	100 6	10 9	10 7	11 4	Gwalior ...		
	Goona ...	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	23 8	180 0	200 0	160 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	Goona ...		
	Rutlam ...	...	...	...	20 0	22 8	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	11 4	Rutlam ...		
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	...	...	...	31 0	32 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...		

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

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 31st JULY 1875.

CANAL DIVISIONS.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING JULY 1875. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauges in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total Area of Irrigation during Current Fasl.	NAVIGATION RETURNS, GANGES CANAL. Principal Items of Traffic. Nature of Traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	RAINFALL. Total from 1st April to 31st July 1875.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	REMARKS.
GANGES CANAL. Northern	10·00	7·84	740	320	25,075	Grains :— Wheat	...	...	30	...	9·4	18·7	GANGES CANAL.—Mean volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct. Cub. ft. per sec. 4,374
Meerut	8·30	6·29	969	652	42,579	Gram	...	...	...	...	12·5	15·1	Volumes discharged :— per sec.
Anupshahr	6·80	...	700	349	22,341	Rice	...	12	...	...	8·7	14·0	Etawah Division Tail ... 94
Bulandshahr	7·35	6·17	972	646	40,147	Paddy or Dhan	...	...	...	...	6·7	12·1	,, Escapes ... 1,866
Aligarh	5·50	4·6	994	369	55,888	Bejhar or mixed Grain	...	...	...	...	4·6	12·3	Cawnpore Tail ... 255
Etawah	4·80	2·7	771	703	51,171	Dal	...	...	...	...	17·2	15·2	,, Escapes ... 392
Cawnpore	6·20	4·0	958	458	44,236	Juar	...	...	1,313	...	13·5	16·3	877
Total Ganges Canal	...	...	6,164	3,497	287,437	Bajra	...	...	...	...	14·9	14·1	Balance expended ... 3,497
Eastern Jumna Canal	5·20	4·22	3,250	1,229	60,734	Maize (or Indian Corn)	...	...	...	...	14·1	14·3	The demands were small in all divisions owing to heavy rains.
Dun Canals	...	...	...	142	5,308	Total	...	...	1,313	...	14·0	13·2	EASTERN JUMNA CANAL.—Good demand up to the 25th for all crops, after that for rice only.
Rohilkhand Canals	...	...	...	121	5,784	Cotton	...	...	8	...	7·6	14·0	DUN CANALS.—No remarks.
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	365	Oil-seeds	...	...	100	...	37·9	37·0	BUNDELKHAND CANALS.—No remarks.
1st Division, Agra Canal	...	5·89	...	362	1,613	Salts	...	...	4,465	...	17·3	18·0	AGRA CANALS.—The acreage irrigated in the 1st division during the month is nearly equal to that recorded during the past three months.
2nd do. do.	...	...	...	...	2,677	Metals	...	...	...	...	924	24·7	ROHILKHAND CANALS.—No remarks; but the demand was fair.
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	363,988	Building Materials	21,608	...	20,550	...	4,076	26·5	TRAFFIC.—Boating operations were confined principally to carriage of materials for canal works. The general traffic has been small owing to the anticipated closure.
						Firewood	40	...	24,805	...	241	9·4	
						Bamboos	...	2	...	44,600	144	14·5	
						Timber	...	1,257	...	6,774	1,611	...	
						Miscellaneous	2,586	117	6,099	1,230			
						Live-stock	...	...	...	1			
						GRAND TOTAL	30,492	1,376	72,094	52,605	363,938	...	
						Total during corresponding period of last year.							
							12,433	1,255	115,965	376,417	330,664	...	
						Increase	18,060	121	...	43,871	33,274	...	
						Decrease	...	...	...	323,812			

ALLAHABAD,
The 20th August 1875.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

LADAKH TRADE REPORT FOR 1874.

No. 99, dated Ladakh, the 25th April 1875.

From—Captain E. MOLLOY, Officiating British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh,
To—The Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

I HAVE the honour to submit Trade Report for 1874, together with statistics (A. to M.), Joint-Commissioner's accounts, and medical returns, prepared by Hospital Assistant Chirágh Dín.

THE year 1874 will be remarkable in the annals of Ladakh trade as having witnessed the first direct introduction of the fabrics of Manchester to the markets of Central Asia, an enterprising English merchant having himself piloted within the year a considerable caravan of goods from England to Turkistán.

2. Although a journey of this sort is not to be accomplished without confronting difficulties and enduring hardships, the spirit and energy of Mr. Russell were equal to the occasion; and with the exception of an unfortunate mishap which occurred on the desolate steppes of the Changchenmo, where a body of his mule-men, overtaken by a snow-storm that killed a great proportion of their mules, lost heart and deserted their loads, the journey may be said to have been achieved with complete success. Even the loads left on the Changchenmo did not lie there long, for on arrival at Shah-i-dulla Khoja, on the borders of Yárkand territory, Mr. Russell was enabled to arrange for carriage to bring them on at once. From this point the Nomad Khirghiz, whose yáks furnish the only means for the transport of loads across the Sanjer Pass, appear to have given him every assistance; and on his arrival in Yárkand he describes his reception as having been most hospitable and hearty; indeed more recent accounts shew that nothing is left undone to render his stay in the country pleasant and agreeable.

3. As I propose discussing the commercial success that has or is likely to attend his venture further on, it is only necessary to say here that it has of course contributed a large increase to the trade of the past year, the amount of which is no less than Rs. 26,30,932, a figure that has never yet been approached in Ladakh statistics.

4. It may be as well to remark here that in valuing his caravan at Leh, Mr. Russell priced the greater part of his goods at their selling rate in Yárkand, for owing to special arrangements made for its transport, the carriage required was paid for at through rates from the Punjab to Turkistán, instead of as is usually customary, there being a break in these rates at Ladakh, and in consequence it would have been very difficult to make an intermediate estimate of the value of the caravan as it stood in Leh. This fact of course makes Mr. Russell's prices appear disproportionately high when compared with goods figuring at Ladakh prices, and it has, moreover, somewhat unduly swelled the trade totals.

5. These, however, are by no means entirely indebted to the Central Asian Trading Company for the expansion that has characterised them during the past year; for even if no consideration be taken of the importations of that Company which, from Mr. Russell's valua-

tion, may be in round numbers put down at Rs. 3,10,000, we still find that there is a margin of excess of Rs. 2,34,203 on the total recorded for 1873, which is a conclusive and satisfactory proof that 1874 adds one more year to those that have preceded it in bearing witness to the steady and unvarying progress of our trade with Eastern Turkistán.

6. Although the first merchants of last year's caravan reached Leh rather earlier than they did the previous year, that is, in the beginning instead of the end of October, this was not the case with the bulk of the season's importations, which were on the contrary unusually late in arriving here. Owing, indeed, to the restrictions that have for some years past been put by the local authorities on the departure of the annual caravan from Yárkand, it has invariably happened that a certain proportion of goods have failed to reach Leh by the close of the year; and last season it so happened that an exceptionally large amount of merchandise, aggregating about Rs. 15,000, left Turkistán too late to figure among the Ladakh imports for 1874. Fortunately for the traders, by far the greater portion of whom merely halted in Leh a sufficient number of days to recruit their cattle, December and January were particularly fine months, hardly any snow having fallen during either of them, and in consequence the Zojila Pass presented much less formidable difficulties than it usually does at so unseasonable a time of the year. In fact, this pass was crossed last winter at the very end of January by an enterprising body of Afghán merchants, who accomplished the passage with no less than fifty loads of merchandise, without, strange to say, suffering any loss. The feat deserves mention, because, as far as I can hear, it is unprecedented.

7. Notwithstanding a report that was very prevalent in Leh, and which I alluded to once or twice in my diaries at the time, that the caravan of 1874 was not up to the mark of that of 1873, I am glad to be able to say so far from this being the case, last season's caravan was largely in excess of its predecessor. I subjoin below a computation I have made of the value of the caravans of the past five years, including in each one the value of the goods exported from Yárkand during the autumn or winter season up to the close of the year, though they may not have reached Leh until January or February of the ensuing year, that is, the caravan of 1870 includes the Leh imports up to February 1871, and so on. The result presents a strikingly progressive illustration of the value of importations from Turkistán :—

		Rs.
Caravan	1870	2,64,000
Do.	1871	2,66,000
Do.	1872	3,18,500
Do.	1873	3,31,000
Do.	1874	3,92,000

8. Before proceeding to a consideration of the details of trade as exhibited in the various tables appended, I should say I have ventured to make a slight alteration in the system on which these statistics have been hitherto compiled. It has been customary to amalgamate in one table the imports from Turkistán and Changthán, and though the items have been distinguished by being detailed in separate columns, still the fact of their being in one and the same form is, I think, a drawback to the ready recognition of their salient features, which, with the solitary exception of pashm, are as diverse as are the geographical limits of the two countries. I have accordingly disconnected them and have also slightly altered the grouping of the other tables, arranging them so that the import from each country shall be immediately followed by the exports to it.

9. To commence then with imports from Turkistán, Form A; the increase of trade under this head is very marked, much more so, indeed, than it was in 1873; the totals for the two years standing as under—

		Rs.
Imports for Turkistán, 1874	... ...	3,81,802
Ditto ditto, 1873	... ...	3,30,690
Increase in 1874	...	51,112

And the comparative amount of increase being as Rs. 51,112 to 8,927.

The subjoined table of percentages for the two years will at once show the salient characteristics of the different items of importation :—

Proportionate Amounts of Yárkand Imports.

	1874.		1873.	
Gold	24½	per cent.	45	per cent.
Pashm	15½	„	13	„
Silk	13	„	8	„
Silver	12½	„	3	„
Horses	8½	„	8	„
Charras	7½	„	12	„
Coarse cotton cloth ...	7	„	3½	„
Jewellery	3½	„	...	
Other goods	8½	„	7½	„
	100		100	

Although a mere cursory glance at the above list of rates would no doubt lead one to the conclusion that trade during these two years has been characterised by strange fluctuations, a more careful examination of the figures before us will bring out the fact that so far from this being the actual state of the case, the bulk of the importations of both years correspond with an exactitude which is as striking as it is significantly illustrative of the tendency of trade.

10. It may be accepted as a fact that the main object of the merchants of Turkistán is to get their goods direct from the markets of India; for though a certain number of them are content to reap such profits as are to be had in Ladakh, yet by far the greater proportion of them do their business in India, many of them going as far south as Calcutta and Bombay. These men, as pointed out by Mr. Shaw in his report for 1873, appear to select their goods in Turkistán chiefly with a view to their purchasing power. Under this head may be classified such articles of commerce as gold, silver, jewellery, pashm and silk; the two latter because it is not usual to get rid of them by barter, for they will always fetch remunerative prices in the Kashmir or Ladakh markets. To the above may be added horses, for which also it is not difficult to find ready-money purchasers in the Punjab. Taking then these goods as a criterion of Turkistán imports, it will be found that their total percentage in the two past years is represented by precisely the same figure, *viz.*, 77, and that this should be so is I think pretty conclusive proof of the correctness of the above remarks as to the tendency of trade.

11. The importation of gold, as will be seen, is characterised by a remarkable decline, which is, I take it, the chief reason why last season's percentage of the above items of merchandise is only the same instead of being in excess of what it was in 1873. There are, however, two reasons which fully account for this decrease—

(1).—Owing to the issue last year of a gold coinage in Yárkand restrictions have been put by the Amír on the purchase of gold dust.

(2).—The new coin he has issued has been over-valued. It has been coined apparently in imitation of the Khokand tilla, which is valued at Rs. 5-8, but which will sell in the Punjab for about Rs. 5-12. The new Yárkand tilla, however, though its nominal value is the same, is rated in Ladakh as being worth little more than Rs. 5, and though it might fetch more than this in the Punjab, where rates are higher than they are here, it is not likely it would realise the value put on it.

12. The decline in gold has, however, been in a great measure made up by a striking rise in the importation of silver. In 1873 the importation of this metal figured at a valuation of Rs. 10,370, whereas last year it figures at Rs. 48,256. The cause of this is no doubt in some measure attributable to the money left in the country by Sir Douglas Forsyth's Mission, for it is a noteworthy fact that last season was the first one in which English rupees have been brought down in any quantity from Turkistán. As a rule, silver is chiefly imported in the shape of "kúrs" or "yambús," which, as is probably known, are large silver ingots weighing about 162 tolas; they come from China, and are all impressed with a peculiar stamp. Although the quantity imported last year was almost double what it was the year before, still, owing to the fact of Yárkand being no longer under Chinese rule, "kúrs" seldom if ever now-a-days find their way into the country, and as a consequence their importation since the year 1869 has steadily fallen off, and I should be inclined to consider the rise last year as exceptional and not likely to be permanent. The silver of the "kúrs" is very pure, and it will generally sell in the Punjab at a profit of about 5 per cent.

13. *Precious Stones, Jewellery, &c.*—The rise in this item is very remarkable, and is in fact out of all proportion to the importation of 1873, which amounted only to Rs. 1,240, whereas last year it figures at Rs. 13,590. It is a curious fact that almost all these precious stones were originally, that is, some time during the Chinese rule, imported from India to Yárkand; the only exception being turquoises, which reach Yárkand from Nishárpur *viá* Bokhára. These stones are very highly prized in Lhássa, and a large proportion of them are brought up at high rates by traders from Chinese Tartary. It is related here that a pilgrim from Yárkand turned a rupee to very good account a few years ago at the holy shrine by an investment in turquoises. He purchased Rs. 700 worth at Mecca, which on his return here he sold for Rs. 2,000 to a merchant from Lhássa, realising a profit thereby which must have enabled him to perform his pilgrimage at an exceedingly small cost to himself. The fact that these gems find such a good market in Lhássa calls for comment, because they form one of the chief items of importation from that country; but the Lhássa gem is a very inferior stone to the turquoise of Nishárpur, which accounts for the preference shewn for the latter and the consequent demand for it in Chinese Tartary.

14. *Pashm.*—This article holds the second rank among the imports from Yárkand in 1874 as it did in the previous year. The rise it exhibits is striking; the respective amounts for the two years being as Rs. 60,030 to 42,600. There is no doubt about it that pashm is one of the most paying of Central Asian imports; its rise has been unvaryingly regular for the past four years, and there is, I think, every prospect of its continuing to be so. It has the advantage of two remunerative markets,—one in the Punjab and the other in Kashmir. I have made a good many inquiries about pashm since I have been in Ladakh, and as the information I have elicited on the subject is, I think, somewhat different from what has hitherto been written about it, I trust I may be pardoned for making a short digression to

give it publicity. Pashm is a fine downy wool which grows under the coarser hair of the goat. It is, however, confined to the goat species; for though other animals in these high latitudes, the yák for instance, get an extra coat of woolly hair in the winter, it is not pashm, nor, as far as I can learn, is it ever called pashm. Yák-down, for instance, is known in the Bôte language as "khúlú," but it is very different wool from pashm, and is put to a very different use, it being utilised solely in the make of a thick, coarse and warm blanket called *zangose*. In Turkistán, as far as I can hear, yák-wool is put to no use whatever, nor has it any distinct name. Strictly speaking pashm should be described as the wool of the domesticated goat in contradistinction to "*túsh*," which is the wool of the wild goat, or ibex, that is, the ibex of these latitudes, for there is no túsh on the coat of the Kashmir ibex. Túsh, however, is so exceedingly rare that it cannot be said to come under the head of marketable commodities. Very small quantities of it are sent every year from Changthán to Kashmir for the use of the Mahárája. That it should be so rare is not strange, considering that it is only obtained by being picked off rocks and thorny bushes where ibex have rubbed themselves; of course these animals might be shot for it, but even if they were, which apparently is not the case, it would hardly make any perceptible difference in its production, for ibex are by no means common in Tibet, nor are they easy game to bag. There are two kinds of túsh—1, shahtúsh; 2, túsh. Shahtúsh is an exquisitely fine *white* down that grows only on certain parts of the body of the ibex, whereas túsh is the wool of the rest of the body, and it varies in being different shades of brown. I may remark here, by the way, that there is a dye in Kashmir known as túsh, a very rich brown, and this has I suspect led to pashm dyed this colour being confused with túsh. All the same, the two wools are quite distinct. The finest túsh is that of the young ibex, as I had an opportunity of seeing in a specimen I myself got in the winter. To shew how difficult it is to get this wool I may mention that some time ago one of the chief shawl merchants of Kashmir wrote to beg me to send him a small quantity of túsh. After great delay I contrived to procure two seers of it, at the cost of Rs. 5-8-0 per seer, which is about three times the price of the finest pashm to be got anywhere. Pashm is imported from both Changthán and Turkistán, the finest being *Turfán* from the latter country. It is a curious circumstance that whereas in Changthán the pashm is taken once a year out of the coat of the goat, this is not the case in Turfán, where the wool is not touched while the goat is alive. One of several of my authorities for this is an affluent and well-to-do merchant of Turkistán who has been for 25 years engaged in the pashm trade and who therefore ought to know something about it. It is interesting, because it accounts for the difference in texture between the two wools; for naturally wool that is continually being sheared would tend to get much coarser than that which is not touched. In Changthán it is usual to extract the pashm in two ways, it being done always about June, either by combing it out before shearing the animal, when it is called *Kaljak*, or by shearing it with the coarser hairs of the goat, when it is called *Cháng*. The former process, however, produces much finer and softer pashm than the latter. In Turkistán, after the skin of the animal has been taken off, it is steeped for some days in a preparation of lime-water, when the upper growth of coarse hairs are picked out of it, the fine under-growth of wool being then collected and made up into bales for foreign export. Before, however, it is used by the weaver, it is subjected to a further process of cleansing and picking.

15. To return now to our table of imports. We find raw silk to be the third on the list, and the rise it exhibits deserves special remark. In 1873 it stood at Rs. 25,500, which was a considerable increase on the importation of the previous season. It has now, however, gone up to Rs. 50,280, while only four years ago the comparatively insignificant amount of Rs. 3,072 represented the total import of raw silk. The rise may I think be taken as a very satisfactory indication of the vitality of trade; for so long as the demand continues to be as brisk as it is now apparently, there will be a remunerative outlet for one of the chief products of Eastern Turkistán. Yárkand silk, however, is pronounced to be much coarser in texture than that from Bokhára, which according to some accounts would appear to be due to the crude and imperfect way the silk is wound off the cocoon in Yárkand.

16. *Charras.*—Here we have to record a decline in trade, and one has very little compunction in doing so considering the extremely noxious properties this drug possesses, an instructive account of which is to be found in Aitchison's Leh Products. For some years past no good charras has been imported from Yárkand, and the result is it has become a drug in the market. Last season, however, a considerable consignment of *Gange Hissár* charras, which is reputed to be the best grown in Turkistán, was brought down by one of the latest arrivals of the merchants forming the winter caravan; as he happens to be one of the limited class of traders who do not go south of Ladakh, and as when he arrived most of the men who do business here had taken their departure for warmer regions, he has not as yet been able to get the charras taken off his hands. All the same, his chance, though he may have to wait for it, of ultimately making a profitable bargain for his consignment is, I should think, a very good one*; for though inferior charras will not sell readily, the best will always do so, and if a superior description of this drug be now introduced into the market, I think it not at all unlikely that the trade may revive again very rapidly.

17. *Horses.*—Horses afford another very promising illustration of the increase of trade. Their value has risen from Rs. 27,580 in 1873 to Rs. 33,880 in 1874. The Yárkandi horse is probably sufficiently well known to need description; the lot brought down last season, though

* Since writing the above a great portion of the charras has been sold at a profit of 60 per cent.

I did not notice any particularly good horses among them, would no doubt be classed as up to the mark of the average importations. There were among them, however, some splendid mules, the like of which I have never seen anywhere, though I happen to have had opportunities of seeing very fine mules, too, in the mountain batteries of the Punjab Frontier Force.

18. *Gárha and Chakmán.*—As these were amalgamated last year, I have, to facilitate comparison, put them together again this year. The importations are considerably more than double what they were in 1873; in fact the fluctuations in the imports of coarse cotton fabrics have been very marked ever since statistics of Ladakh trade have been recorded. The fact is interesting, because it is in all probability due to the demand for these goods being to a certain extent merely local, for neither gárha or chakmán ever go far south of the Indus, and are therefore not among the commodities that find a sale in the Indian market. Gárha is a very coarse cotton cloth; it is bought up moderately in Ladakh, and small quantities of it go to Baltistán. But its chief market is in Lhássa, where it is extensively used as a material for tents. Chakmán is also a coarse cotton cloth; it is sold in pieces suitable for the lining of chogás and postíns, for which purpose its use is almost entirely confined.

19. Among the minor items of importation from Turkistán a rise is noticeable in *darai*, a coarse silk fabric made in Khotan, and *namdas*, thick felt mats, which chiefly figure among the exports to Changthán and the Máhárája's territory, while a moderate decline has occurred in *jade stone* and *zilchas*. The latter are small woollen carpets about the size of English hearth rugs. They are manufactured in Khotan, and the decline in their importation is reported to be in a great measure due to some special orders lately given by the Amír for some carpets to be sent to India as presents.

20. *Exports to Turkistán.*—It is not necessary to consider this table in detail. Leh may be looked on as the half-way house between India and Central Asia, in which countries the stream of traffic that flow through it have their source, and from which they draw the main volume of their supply; and though they are joined here by side currents in the way of lateral and local traffic, these may be regarded as mere tributary feeders that after junction are lost in the body of the main stream. This we shall be able to gauge better by tracing it to its fountain-head than by intercepting it midway. It will not do though to pass on without pausing for a moment to examine the figures we have here presented to us; for although the exports from Leh to Turkistán are in the main a mere recapitulation of the imports from India to Leh, it happens this year that there is a very remarkable difference in their amounts; and this fact calls for elucidation. The total of trade under this head is no less than Rs. 8,02,563, which is not only a vast increase on the amount recorded in 1873, Rs. 2,55,660, but it is also a very considerable increase on the imports from India, as will be seen below:—

	Rs.
Exports to Turkistán, 1874	8,02,563
Imports from India, 1874	6,61,660
Difference ...	1,40,903

Where has this extra lakh and a half come from?

Of the traffic that reaches Leh from the east and west extremely little finds its way north, last year in fact the trifle of Rs. 1,500 rather more than covering this amount. So these figures will do little to help us. By turning, however, to last year's statistics for the season of 1873 we shall I think get a key to the solution of the puzzle. Comparing these same returns for that year, then—

	Rs.
Imports from India, 1873	4,66,298
Exports to Turkistán, 1873	2,55,660
Difference ...	2,10,638

we find that here the reverse has been the case, the imports having greatly preponderated over the exports. It may therefore reasonably be concluded that of the two lakhs remaining from 1873 about a lakh and a half have gone on to Turkistán with the exports of 1874, leaving still rather more than half a lakh of goods lying in the Leh market. The correctness of this conclusion is corroborated by the fact that from a rough valuation I have made there is an amount of merchandise, aggregating from Rs. 50,000 to 75,000, at present lying in the Leh bazár, which either from the owners not having been able to provide themselves with carriage, or else from an inability on their part to pay the enhanced rates that have lately prevailed, has not yet found onward transport.

21. There is, however, one item in this table of exports which, as it does not figure in the imports from India, should be noticed here, for it is characterised by a very striking rise. The commodity I refer to is opium. The value of its exportation in 1874 as compared with what it was in 1873, is as Rs. 10,260 to 980. This opium is imported into Leh from the Mahárája's territory, the plant being extensively cultivated in the districts of Budrawár and Kishtwár. Though it is reported to be consumed to a considerable extent in Eastern Turkistán notwithstanding stringent prohibitions against its use, its chief market appears to be Almutz, where it is eagerly bought up by Chinese traders. The rise in its exportation is probably in a great measure due to the freer commercial intercourse that has lately by all accounts been established between this Russian outpost and Yárkand.

22. *Imports from India, Form C.*—We may now proceed to an analysis of this table. As above shewn, the total it exhibits figures at Rs. 6,61,660 as compared with Rs. 4,66,298 in 1873. The increase is considerable, still it must be confessed it is entirely due to the importations of the Central Asian Trading Company, which in round numbers may be put down at Rs. 3,10,000. And although these are as much part and parcel of the year's trade as any others made during the season, still, as they no doubt effected a very abnormal inflation of the value of trade, it may be worth while to examine how the statistics would have figured had the Central Asian Trading Company not appeared on the scene. If we do this we shall find that the importations from India in 1874 were about one and a quarter lakhs less than they were the previous year. Appreciable as the difference is there are not wanting reasons to account for it, which may be briefly stated as follows:—

(1.)—Owing to the vast increase of the importations from India of 1873 over those of the previous year, the Leh market got somewhat over-stocked with merchandise.

(2.)—The consequence of this was that several large traders who had up to that time been in the habit of negociating their business in Leh, in 1873 found themselves unable to do so, and accordingly took their goods on to Turkistán. Among them may be mentioned Jowalla Bhaggat, who early last year crossed the Karakoram for the first time in his life with Rs. 20,000 worth of merchandise; and the amount of goods altogether taken on in this way was probably not less than a lakh.

(3.)—The trip to Turkistán, however, prevented these men making the return journey to India in time to appear again among the importers of goods last season; and as up to that time their consignments have regularly formed no small proportion of the total of Indian imports, in their absence these figures have naturally decreased considerably.

23. I subjoin below a comparative list of percentages of the most important items of importation during the past two years. All the same it should be remarked that owing to the large excess of the total of last year's imports over those of the previous year, the difference of percentage does not give an exact indication of the actual difference in the amounts of importation; for instance, silk in both years is represented by a percentage of 11·3; the value of importations, however, in 1874 were Rs. 25,000 in excess of what they were in 1873.

Proportionate amounts of Imports from India.

	1874.	1873.
Cotton piece-goods ...	24·3 per cent.	41·0 per cent.
Brocade, silks, &c. ...	11·3 ditto	11·3 ditto.
Fire-arms ...	9·9 ditto	·0 ditto.
Tea ...	7·6 ditto	14·3 ditto.
Broad-cloth, serge, &c. ...	7·6 ditto	·0 ditto.
Indigo ...	6·2 ditto	3·8 ditto.
Goat skins ...	5·5 ditto	2·7 ditto.
Otter skins ...	5·3 ditto	3·2 ditto.
Sugar ...	2·8 ditto	3·0 ditto.
Pepper, spices ...	1·5 ditto	7·0 ditto.
Other goods ...	18·0 ditto	13·7 ditto.
	100	100

24. *Bazázi* (cotton piece-goods) still holds the first place among the importations from India, notwithstanding the fact that the figure recorded is not up to the mark of 1873, the comparative totals for the past two years standing as under:—

	Rs.
Imports, 1873	1,91,200
Ditto, 1874	1,61,361
Decrease in 1874 ...	29,839

The decrease becomes the more striking when the importations of the Central Asian Trading Company, which alone amounted to Rs. 62,500, are taken into consideration. The reasons alleged above to account for the general decline of trade under this head apply with equal force to account for the falling off of particular items. In this case, for instance, the decrease is fully accounted for by the largest importers of piece-goods having been doing business in Yárkand instead of conveying fresh consignments of goods from India. It will be noticed that piece-goods figure in two items, the most expensive being those of the Central Asian Trading Company, which were of a much finer and better description than the kind usually imported. It will be interesting to see if they find a good market in Turkistán, my impression, which is of course only formed on hearsay evidence, being that the taste of the Yárkandís inclines much more to quantity than quality. There can be no doubt at any rate that the piece-goods taken to Yárkand as an ordinary rule are of a very coarse description indeed.

25. *Silk Stuffs, Brocade, &c.*—The importations here show an increase, the comparative amounts for the past two years standing as under:—

	Rs.
Imports, 1874	75,265
Ditto, 1873	55,060
Increase ...	20,205

Here again, however, the increase is due to the importations of the Central Asian Trading Company, which alone figure at about Rs. 30,000.

26. *Fire-arms.*—Here we find a considerable increase again, due, however, entirely to the large importations of the Central Asian Trading Company.

27. *Tea.*—The amounts of this article for the past two years stand as follows:—

	Rs.
Imports, 1873	67,013
Ditto, 1874	50,861
Decrease ...	16,152

The decline I attribute to the new market that has been opened out for Turkistán at Almutz, from which Russian settlement large quantities of China teas have lately been finding their way into the territory of Amír Yákúb Beg. It would be a great thing if we could establish a market for our hill teas in Yárkand, and the accounts formerly brought down were encouraging for the likelihood of its establishment, but later information seems to shew that China teas are finding great favour in the country, and those from Kángra are in consequence losing in popularity. Mr. Russell may, and it is to be hoped will, do something to re-establish the reputation of our teas, for he took up a considerable consignment with him.

28. *Broad-cloth, Serge, Merino, &c.*—A large consignment of these fabrics, aggregating Rs. 50,372, has been taken up with the goods of the Central Asian Trading Company; but as they are almost entirely new to the country, it may be questionable how far they may succeed in finding a sale.

29. *Indigo.*—We have here to record a very remarkable rise, the amounts of importation for the past two years figuring as—

	Rs.
Imports, 1874	41,055
Ditto, 1873	15,089
Increase ...	25,966

And I am inclined to view the increase as a most encouraging feature of the trade, for I hear that it is in a great measure due to the large quantities of indigo that have recently been bought up in Yárkand by Russian merchants. A good deal of indigo finds its way to Russian territory *viá* Kabul and Bokhára, but there are reasons, which will be explained further on, for thinking that this route may to a certain extent be given up in favour of that leading over the Karakoram. Should this turn out to be the case, the increase of the amount of last year's importations, considerable as it is, will probably be insignificant to what it may become hereafter.

30. *Láki (goat skins dyed red).*—These are extensively used in Turkistán for boot leather, and they may be said to be another very safe and paying article of commerce. They are chiefly manufactured at Núrpur, in the Punjab, but a good many are also prepared in Kashmir. The importations of last year figure at Rs. 36,525, almost treble the amount of the previous year, Rs. 12,712. This extraordinary increase is stated to be due to a fresh supply of boots and postíns having been issued last year by the Amír to his army (the issue of these articles being triennial), and the extra supply was taken up to meet this demand.

31. *Sag-i-Abi (Otter skins).*—These also are in great requisition in Yárkand for postíns, and the remarks just made with reference to láki will apply equally well here in accounting for the very large increase in the importations of these skins. The respective amounts for the two past years stand as under:—

	Rs.
Imports, 1874	35,383
Ditto, 1873	15,708
Increase ...	19,675

32. *Sugar.*—This article of commerce exhibits only a slight increase, as will be evident from the figures below:—

	Rs.
Imports, 1874	18,542
Ditto, 1873	14,911
Increase ...	3,631

Very nearly half, too, of the total of last year's importations were taken up by the Central Asian Trading Company. A good deal of sugar is imported into Turkistán from Russia. Indian sugars are, however, said to be preferred to those from Russia on account of their superior saccharine qualities. All the same, the importations since 1870, when they rose to

double what they were in 1869, have not varied very much. The figures for the past five years are as below:—

	Rs.
Imports, 1870	16,164
Ditto, 1871	13,024
Ditto, 1872	14,464
Ditto, 1873	14,911
Ditto, 1874	18,542

The only inference to be drawn from which statistics seems to me that the Yárkandís must draw their chief supply of sugar from Russia, or that there must be remarkably few people with a sweet tooth in the country.

33. *Spices, pepper, &c.*—These may be regarded as one of the most important of our importations to Turkistán, as that country depends on India entirely for the supply of them. The comparative amounts for the past two years figure at—

	Rs.
Imports, 1873	33,800
Ditto, 1874	10,908
Decrease ...	22,892

Considerable as the decrease is, it may no doubt be attributed to the same causes that have been adduced to account for the falling off in piece-goods. It may, indeed, safely be predicted that the decline will not be permanent, the chances being that the importations next season will be unusually large to balance the decline we have now drawn attention to.

34. As the above list of articles may be said to comprise the whole that need any special comment, we may now proceed to a consideration of the trade with Chinese territory, passing over in so doing the table of exports from Leh to India which, owing to its being to all intents and purposes a mere recapitulation of the imports from Turkistán, about which detailed explanations have been offered, it would be superfluous to particularise by special comment. It may be worth while just to note the fact that of the Rs. 3,81,802 that comprise the imports from Turkistán, Rs. 3,14,320 were exported on from Ladakh, the small difference being put down as having supplied the limited requirements of local demand.

35. *Trade with Chinese Territory.*—This comprises trade with Changthán, that is, the districts of Rudok and Gartok, situated on the Indus, about 15 days' journey from Leh, and with Lhássa, the distant capital of Great Tibet. The two should be distinguished, because they are carried on under very different conditions. The staple of Changthán commerce is pashm, which is imported in considerable quantities into Ladakh, and its other products may be said to be confined to a very coarse *pattu* cloth and *zangose*, a warm, thick blanket made of the hair of the yák.

36. The system on which commercial intercourse is carried on with Lhássa was described by Mr. Shaw in his report on trade for 1873, and, to quote his words, it is no doubt "more or less a fictitious trade." The officially-appointed agents of the two Governments have not only the advantage of free carriage along the road, but they are treated with the most studious respect in all the districts they have to pass through; indeed, I am informed on reliable authority that the trading agent of the Máhárája is honoured with the second highest seat in the darbár of the Grand Lámá of Lhássa, immediately below that of the Pekin Ambán. This, however, it may be added, is due to his being regarded as the representative of the rájas of Ladakh, a dynasty which, although now extinct as an independent Government, has been from time immemorial almost looked upon with the highest respect and honour by the Lámás of Lhássa. Some idea of the profits reaped by these commercial agents may be formed from the fact that those deputed from this side are bound to pay 100 per cent. on advances made them for purposes of trade, and they nevertheless have a margin of profit for themselves. From a calculation I have made it appears that, allowing Rs. 100 as the cost of hire of one horse-load of goods from Ladakh to Lhássa,—and the allowance would be more than Re. 1 per stage,—a load of tea, after conveyance from Lhássa, could be sold at prices now prevalent in Leh, and these are considerably lower than they were last year, at a profit of from 15 to 20 per cent. The fact is not wanting in significance, because tea is one of the least paying of the imports from Lhássa; it commands only a limited market, its consumption being entirely confined to Ladakh and Kashmir. Indeed, under present conditions of the commercial relations between the two countries, there are no commodities brought down from Lhássa that would produce any great trade, but this is no doubt because as far as trade is concerned, the country is a sealed book to the outer world. Its resources are not only undeveloped, but carefully concealed. If, however, there be any truth in the wide-spread reports very current here of the extent and richness of its gold mines, which are not allowed to be worked from some religious prejudices of the Lámás, things would be very different were the country only opened out to European enterprise. But unfortunately it is from contact with the white man that the priests of Lhássa are most careful to guard themselves and their country. Were it possible to efface this prejudice there would be, I take it, little to prevent the development of a commerce to which the present Ladakh trade with all its branches would be but a drop in the ocean. The barrier is an artificial not a natural one; for distant as the capital of Great Tibet is from the description one gets of the intervening country, the road to it must be an incomparably easier one to traverse

than that to Yárkand. Indeed, one or two men I have had an opportunity of conversing with on the subject who have been over both, one of whom I may mention as having had a scientific training in observing the features of a country, assure me that this is the case.

37. The route is described as extending over 90 stages, for nearly half of which there is a stretch of wild uncultivated country. Still even here all along the road there are to be found the tents of a nomad tribe of Tibetans, known as *Chakpas* or *Khema-nishins*, who graze large herds of sheep, yák and goats, and who are described as living almost entirely on animal food; while grass and fuel of some sort, the absence of which is the main difficulty that has to be contended against in crossing the Changchenmo or Karakoram, are reported to be found in abundance at every camping ground between this and Lhássa. Five passes have to be crossed, three of which are said to be high, but none difficult; in fact, as far as I gather, the slope of the road up to the high table-land about the *Mansoráwar* lake, the water-shed dividing the two countries and the reputed source of three of the great rivers of India, must be gradual and easy, while the descent on the other side to the plains of Lhássa is said to be not more difficult. About 15 stages from Lhássa, *Tashi Lúmbu*, described as a large town, with a celebrated monastery containing several thousand Lámás, is met with; and from this a road branches off which, after skirting Nepál territory, debouches on to Darjíling, and thus to the plains of India. This road appears to be the main, if it is not the only, commercial link between India and Lhássa, and my accounts would shew that a fair amount of traffic must pass along it. It must be of course a much shorter, though I doubt its being nearly such an easy, route as the one I have just been describing; my reason for this being that it must lead directly over the outer range of the Himalaya, in a part of the range, too, where the mountains are particularly lofty, and where the snow-fall is out of all proportion to the amount that falls on the inner ranges in this part of the world. Moreover, two very high and difficult passes are mentioned as having to be crossed.

38. After this digression, which I have been induced to make because the question of opening out Tibet may not unlikely receive some attention from the impending publication by the India Office in London of some interesting papers giving the history of an important mission despatched to Lhássa by Warren Hastings in 1774-75, to proceed to our Changthán trade tables. One of the most remarkable features of these statistics is the vast preponderance of the imports over the exports. The amount of this excess for the past eight years is no less than about 3½ lakhs of rupees. Mr. Shaw drew attention to the fact in his report for 1873, and I refer to it again, because I am glad to be able to verify a very sagacious surmise he put forward in explanation of it. Last year the exports to Changthán were watched and noted with minute care in view to throwing light on the matter, and thanks to the detective ability displayed by Munshi Karím Baksh, I have been enabled to enter in the tables now submitted a sum of no less than Rs. 61,200 in cash and silver among the exports to Chinese territory: more may have gone, but it is something to have got a certain record of even this much; for calculating at this rate for the past eight years,—and it is much more likely that a larger than a smaller sum has been the actual figure of the annual exports,—we are at once able to account for three of the three and half missing lakhs. The reason of this silver having escaped notice before, I attribute to the way traders from Lhássa shut themselves up here. They do their business in the dark, and it is most difficult to get at them anyhow, or to find out what their dealings are, and the fact of Karím Baksh being a Muhammadan is of course an additional hindrance to his direct intercourse with them, which reflects all the more credit on his discovery.

39. I do not think the tables before us merit any very detailed comment; but attention may be drawn to the fact that both the imports and exports exhibit a marked increase on the amounts recorded in 1873, the former having increased by about Rs. 40,000, and the latter by about Rs. 55,000. Among the imports a rise is chiefly observable in tea and pashm, which may be regarded as the staple imports from Chinese territory, while on the other hand among the exports a marked rise is noticeable in saffron, "chakmán" and precious stones, to which must be added the novel item of silver, while a decline characterises the exportation of gárha, zilchas and namdas.

40. *Trade with Kashmir Territory.*—There are only the tables that now remain to be considered. To commence with the imports, Form G. These exhibit a moderate increase on those of 1873, the figures being—

	Rs.
Imports, 1874	95,614
Ditto, 1873	76,386
Increase ...	19,228

But there are some circumstances connected with the workings of the past season's trade that speak a good deal more significantly for its future development than the above figures, for instance, salt. Though it has always come from Changthán, now it is seen for the first time among the local imports. It has been obtained from the Salt Lake in Rúkchin, the banks of which are covered with a thick saline encrustation. The salt that is extracted, though not of a very superior quality, will no doubt from its cheapness prove a great boon to local consumers. Its importation amounts to Rs. 3,928.

41. *Phulli (Soda Salt).*—The rise here is extraordinary. Hitherto the importations have never covered as much as Rs. 500, whereas last year they figure at Rs. 3,400. This is due to the energy of Mr. Johnson, the Wazír of Ladakh, who last season made elaborate arrangements for the collection of phulli, which lies in a thick deposit over a great part of the ground in the Nubra valley.

42. *Borax (Sohága).*—Here again the Mahárája has to thank his Wazír for an extraordinary expansion of trade. As only a very small proportion of the borax is imported through Ladakh, the bulk of it going to India *viâ* Kullu, it is no use quoting the figures from the trade tables; suffice it to say that whereas up to 1873 Rs. 5,000 was the limit of the value of the borax ever imported out of Kashmir territory, last year it exceeded a value of Rs. 15,000. This is due to a system introduced by Mr. Johnson by which the Puga borax mines are now worked much more scientifically than they have been hitherto. The new arrangements have, however, no doubt injuriously affected the profits of a small class of traders from Kullu, who appear to have made their grievance in the matter the subject of a complaint against the farmer appointed by Mr. Johnson to superintend the workings of the mines. So far as I have been able to ascertain, the conduct of this official has given no just ground for these complaints, but all the same it is not difficult to account for them. Up to last year the Kullu traders were allowed to carry away borax in the shape of borax-earth from the mines at the rate of 5 sheep-loads of 16 seers each for the rupee; and this same borax-earth, they could sell on reaching Kullu at from two to three sheep-loads for the rupee, thereby making a profit, straight off, of something like 50 per cent. Last year, however, Mr. Johnson very wisely put a stop to this waste of borax, which is now put to a refining process at the mines before it is sold. In consequence of this, however, its price has risen to 5 seers for the rupee. The Kullu men have naturally found out that borax purchased at this rate is a much less remunerative speculation than at those quoted above; all the same, they were actually favoured in being allowed to purchase it at this rate, for had it been allowed a free market in Leh, the price would have run up a good deal higher: and this there is every prospect of its doing next year, for its rate in the Punjab is about 2½ seers for the rupee. Notwithstanding their grievance, however, in the matter, the Kullu men must have found it worth their while to appropriate the lion's share of the yield of the mines, for only Rs. 2,400 out of the Rs. 15,000 worth that was extracted reached Ladakh.

43. *Saffron.*—

	Rs.
Imports, 1874	7,408
Ditto 1873	3,543
Increase ...	3,865

Here we have a marked increase again. The chief market of saffron is in Lhássa, where it is very extensively utilised by the Lámás in their religious ceremonies as a kind of incense. It is also used as a condiment with food by the upper classes, who spice and colour dainty dishes with it.

44. *Pashmína Shawls.*—

	Rs.
Imports 1874	5,150
Ditto 1873	2,640
Increase	2,510

The increase is considerable. These shawls are chiefly exported to Turkistán, where they are much worn as "pagrís."

45. *Horses.*—We may conclude our notice of imports with this satisfactory item. Horse flesh is at such a premium in Leh that the advent of any animals is a subject of congratulation; and though the Kashmir pony is too undersized to be up to a trip to Yárkand under the present system that regulates the loads to be carried, on which I shall have something to say presently, still as about 50 per cent. of these animals were mares brought up for breeding purposes, they may do something to make carriage more plentiful than it is just now.

46. *Exports to the Mahárája's Territory.*—It would be superfluous to give a detailed analysis of this form, for the commodities it comprises are almost entirely the same as in the table we have just noticed. Let it suffice to say that a slight contraction has characterised this branch of trade, the amount it exhibits being not quite up to the mark of 1873. This may be said to be mainly attributable to a slight falling off in two of the staples of local export, *viz.*, pashm and tea.

47. *Yárkand and Leh Markets.*—In order to carry out as effectively as possible instructions conveyed to me officially to submit special information of the state of the Leh market during the past season, I have made this the subject of very careful investigation, and thanks to the kindness of the officers marginally noted, I am enabled to verify these investigations by most reliable data in the shape of certified price currents of the Káshgar, Yárkand,

Political Agent, Yárkand.
Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar.
Assistant Commissioner, Kullu.

Kullu, and Amritsar markets. For the Yárkand price current, however, I should say I am indebted to Jowála Bhaggat.

48. Before proceeding to a consideration of the condition of commerce in Leh itself, it will, I think, repay us to glance briefly at the comparative rates prevailing in the two countries at the extreme ends of the trade route, for in them are situated the main emporiums of the traffic that passes through Ladakh.

49. To commence, then, with India. We find its staple export, *bazázi* or piece-goods, to be selling at most remunerative rates in Turkistán. In fact, if we except the item of chintzes the rates for all other cotton fabrics may be roughly estimated at 50 per cent. in advance of their cost price in Amritsar.

50. The cost of long-cloth (*lata*) is, by the way, worth noting as significantly illustrative of the description of piece-goods that find favour in Turkistán. The Amritsar quotations are Rs. 5 to 10 for a thán of 40 yards. Now, considering that fine long-cloth costs as much as from Rs. 13 to 16 in Calcutta, the article procurable at Amritsar for the above price can be nothing else but a very common and coarse description of cloth. As to chintzes, I think there can be little doubt about it that, as far as these fabrics are concerned, the Russians have to a great extent secured the command of the Turkistán market. Their chintzes are said to be preferred to ours, because, to begin with, they are cheaper, and though they are very coarse, they are very durable; but their chief recommendation probably is that they are of very gaudy patterns and of *fast* colours. Our chintzes are more expensive on account of their being of finer texture. A proportion of them, too, are of unfast colours. Mr. Russell took up a large consignment of chintzes with him, I believe selected with a view to gratifying the Túrki taste. All the same, there was a report here that the colours of his chintzes were not fast, and should this prove to be the case, I fear he may find some difficulty in meeting with purchasers, for my impression is that a Yárkandi will not look at a fabric that is not dyed with a fast colour.

51. *Spices, Sugar, Tea, Indigo, Dyes, Drugs, &c.*—All these are staple articles of Indian export, and the quotations they figure at speak volumes for the profitableness that must attend their trade.

52. To turn now to Turkistán. Passing over bullion, which in some form or other has been shown to be the chief export from Yárkand, we find the rates obtainable for its next most important production, pashm, to be in India nearly 50 per cent. in advance of what they are in Turkistán.

53. *Silk.*—This should be noticed because it also is one of the chief articles of Yárkand manufacture. All the same, I confess that the prices at which it is quoted do not hold out such promising prospect of profits as the commodities we have just drawn attention to. Possibly some error may have accidentally crept into the quotations, but if not, I fear that the traders who last year brought it down in unusually large quantities from Yárkand may find it difficult to turn their business to a profitable account.*

54. *Charras.*—The prices at which this drug figures would lead one to suppose that its profits must be enormous. They are so no doubt when the charras is quite fresh and of good quality, but for some reason or other the late importations from Yárkand have had neither of these recommendations, and the result is that less money has been turned from charras sales than from almost any other of the staple commodities of Yárkand produce.

55. To proceed now to an investigation of the conditions of trade in Leh itself during the past year. It may be remarked first of all that the inferences that have been drawn from the tables of prices current with regard to the Turkistán market apply with even more force to Leh profits. Even as they stand, it strikes one at once that the difference between Yárkand and Leh prices is not so great as it is between those of Leh and Amritsar. To illustrate this by a few examples from the principal articles of Indian export. The average price of a thán of long-cloth may be put down as Rs. 7 in Amritsar, Rs. 13 in Leh, Rs. 14 in Yárkand; spices, *i.e.*, pepper, ginger, "kachúr," &c., per maund as Rs. 22 in Amritsar, Rs. 40 in Leh, Rs. 62 in Yárkand; sugar, per maund, as Rs. 12 in Amritsar, Rs. 30 in Ladakh, Rs. 50 in Yárkand; goat skins, per score, Rs. 12 in India, Rs. 25 in Leh, Rs. 38 in Yárkand; other skins, each Rs. 4 in Amritsar, Rs. 6 in Leh, Rs. 7 in Yárkand; indigo, Rs. 75 in Amritsar, Rs. 110 in Leh, Rs. 144 in Yárkand. But an utterly inadequate idea of the proportionate difference between these rates will be formed if the cost of carriage be not taken into consideration. This, for one horse-load, may be approximately put down at Rs. 20 to 25 from the Punjab to Leh, and Rs. 40 to 45 from Leh to Yárkand, from which it is manifest that it costs almost twice as much to take a load of goods from Ladakh to Yárkand as it does to convey one from the Punjab to Ladakh; so that as a matter of fact Leh prices are very much more remunerative than those of Yárkand.

56. This being the case, the question naturally arises—why are not traders content to do their business in Leh instead of going to Yárkand? The reply is simple, because it takes two people to make a bargain. Little business has of late years been done in Leh for the very good reason that, owing to the restrictions put on the departure of the annual caravan, merchants from Yárkand have arrived here too late to admit of their delaying at all for the purpose of transacting business. With the certain markets of India before them they have not unnaturally been unwilling to risk the prospect of being weather-bound on this side of the Zojila

* Recent accounts from Amritsar corroborate these low rates, I am sorry to say; one merchant having written to say he can make no profit out of his silk.

Pass for the winter in order to avail themselves of the chance of making a little money in Ladakh.

57. Under these circumstances trade in Leh has of course been cramped and contracted; for it is needless to say that the country itself, which consumes little and produces less, has no internal resources to promote and develope commerce.

58. In order, however, to give some idea of the capabilities of the market even under these disadvantageous circumstances, I have had a valuation made of the amount of business transacted and the profits realized in the more important sales during the past year. The amount of the former may be, in round numbers, put down at Rs. 1,25,000. The latter, however, involves a more intricate calculation, and the result has been obtained with some difficulty.

59. It should be explained, to begin with, that as by far the greater proportion of transactions done in Leh are effected by barter and exchange instead of being specie sales, the rates of profits as given below do not invariably represent so much money actually realised, but rather the amount that may fairly be anticipated to be realized as current prices, stand.

60. This being understood, then, Ladakh profits for the past year stand approximately as follows:—

Tea has yielded a profit of		25 per cent.
Indigo	ditto	25 ditto.
Spices	ditto	25 ditto.
Sugar	ditto	20 ditto.
Goat skins	ditto	25 ditto.
Piece-goods	ditto	20 ditto.

One merchant alone brought up goods from Lahore to the value of Rs. 20,000, the whole of which he got taken off his hands during the year, and though he no doubt would have made larger profits had the Yárkand caravan arrived earlier, nevertheless he himself confessed to me before leaving Leh that he hoped to clear 25 per cent. on his venture, and as he is now arranging to return here with a second consignment of goods from Lahore, I have no doubt that his expectations as to profits have been fully realized, for native traders seem to be of the opinion that 20 or 25 per cent. is the lowest remuneration that would make it worth their while to undergo the difficulties that attend Ladakh trade.

61. *Ladakh Fair.*—As an appropriate conclusion to the above remarks, it may be apposite to say something on the prospects of the annual fair that is about to be established in Leh. The primary condition of its success will of course be the removal of the restrictions that have of late years been placed on the departure of the annual caravan from Turkistán. But as this was one of the conditions of our late treaty with the Amír, it may be fairly anticipated that in future merchants will not be subjected to detention. Although Leh has not the advantages of Pálampur in being the seat of a thriving local trade, it nevertheless is peculiarly favorably situated for an emporium of Central Asian commerce. In addition to being on the high road, and about midway between India and Turkistán, it has the advantage of being the *entrepót* of a considerable amount of traffic that reaches it on the east from Chinese territory and on the west from Baltistán, Iskárdo, and other provinces in the territory of the Mahárájá of Kashmir. Moreover, Ladakh may be said to be within fairly easy reach of the Punjab; a journey to and fro could be accomplished within the year, allowing sufficient time for the transaction of business midway on the road. A trip to Turkistán, on the other hand, is a much more serious undertaking; a trader having got as far as Leh has only traversed half the distance to his destination. The northern half of the road remains to be encountered, and this not only presents incomparably greater difficulties than the southern half, but it is twice as expensive for baggage animals. There is then, I think, very little doubt that our traders would be glad enough to get a chance of doing their business with the Yárkandís without having to cross the Karakoram. The only question is whether the Yárkandís would be as willing to do their business in Leh. There can be no doubt that the system of detention in Yárkand that has lately prevailed has thrown them to a great extent on the markets of India, and now that they have found out what it is to enjoy the profits of direct trade with Calcutta and Bombay, it is probably an open question how far they will forego these advantages in order to be able to limit their travels to Ladakh. On the other hand the Yárkandís are certainly animated by a very enterprising commercial spirit, and I think they would be only too glad to get a prospect of doing a little business here if they could do so without losing the chance of getting on to India afterwards in case they were not tempted by Leh profits. Now, a fair in August or early in September would, if they are only permitted to leave Yárkand in time to attend it, enable them to spend a month in Ladakh without entailing any risk of having to cross the Zojila at an unseasonable time of the year. I have asked a great many traders what they think of the establishment of a fair here, and they all speak most encouragingly of it. The fair, too, once it were established, would in all likelihood be a great inducement to other traders in Turkistán who do not fancy such a prolonged absence from their homes as a journey to India entails to see if they could turn a little money in Ladakh. On the whole, therefore, I am inclined to think well of the prospects of success of the Leh fair.

62. *Carriage.*—This I take to be one of the most pressing questions for consideration in connection with our commercial intercourse with eastern Turkistán. Whatever may be the

limit of the Yárkand market, there can be very little doubt about it that the limit of the supply of carriage available for the transport of goods to it has been very nearly reached. In former years, when trade was in its infancy, there were no goods for the horses to carry; now there is no lack of merchandise, the difficulty is to find carriage for its transport.

63. This difficulty is much increased by the system of over-loading that prevails, custom having fixed a horse-load to be 3 maunds pakka. And though experience proves that this weight can be carried by a Yárkandí horse, still, considering the extremely difficult nature of the ground that has to be traversed, it is no doubt an excessive load. Moreover, the supply of Yárkandí horses is certainly not equal to the present carriage demands, and whatever may be their burden-bearing power the ordinary ponies procurable in this district, or Kashmir, are certainly not up to carrying such a heavy load as this.

64. Traders having been in the habit of calculating a horse-load at 3 maunds are naturally, when they are hiring carriage, disinclined to decrease it, and consequently carriers, if they want service, are as a rule compelled to agree to these terms. The matter is a difficult one to meddle with, because on the principles of free trade I take it that one has no more right to interfere in a bargain concerning the rate of hire than in one concerning the price of goods. All the same, as it seems to me quite certain that so long as the present system of over-loading continues, it will be impossible to increase the number of baggage animals. I intend to bring the matter before a meeting of traders and carriers, to try if arrangements cannot be made that would limit the weight of a load to 2½ maunds; even this I think excessive; but as it seems to be the general opinion that a lower limit than this would never be agreed to, it would be probably useless to try and enforce it.

65. The loads of the Central Asian Trading Company were, I believe, 2½ maunds, and they were all carried by mules. I saw a lot of these animals in Rupshu in October last on their way back to India, and was much struck with their appearance; they looked in excellent working order, hard and fit, notwithstanding the severe work they had undergone. Mule carriage is no doubt very efficient, but all the same both it and horse carriage are very expensive. What I should like to see introduced on this route is camel carriage; and if the Amír of Turkistán would only open out the Kugiár road, there would seem to be nothing to prevent its being introduced.

66. *Roads.*—A very important piece of work was completed during the past year on the Lahul and Ladakh trade route in a new road from the bed of the Tsárap river to the summit of the Lachalang pass. This was constructed by Mr. Morris, Assistant Engineer, who accomplished the undertaking in the face of difficulties that it must have been no easy matter to contend against.

67. On his arrival at the scene of his labors his troubles began by the conduct of a gang of skilled Kabuli coolies he had brought up with him who, not liking the prospect of a stay in such a rigorous climate and desolate district as Rupshu, got mutinous and refused to work, whereupon they were dismissed to a man, and Mr. Morris was left to undertake his work without the aid of a single skilled laborer. Fortunately his energy and skill were equal to the occasion, and with such crude and rough labor as could be supplied him from Rupshu and this district, he managed to complete a road extending over 12½ miles of mountainous country, part of which was difficult cutting through a rocky cliff, within a period of two months.

68. As a detailed report of the advantages offered by the new road has already been submitted, there is no occasion to go into the subject *in extenso* again here; suffice it to say that the new line commences on the right bank of the Tsárap river, about a mile south of the Changlang encamping ground, and after following the course of the stream for a mile, it leaves it by an abrupt turn to the right, whence it is carried by an easy and steadily ascending gradient along the hills, bounding the left bank of the Changlang nallah to the summit of the Lachalang pass, the height of which is 16,630 feet. Although the difference of level between the point where the new road diverges from the old and where it debouches on to the pass is about 3,000 feet, the gradient is nowhere greater than 1 in 10, and the ascent therefore is the easiest climb imaginable. In this respect it presents a striking contrast to the old road, which is nothing but a series of abrupt ascents and descents that are toilsome enough for a man, but must be still more so for a laden animal.

69. Mr. Morris had not time to complete the road all through to what he considers the requisite width for mule traffic, *i. e.*, 7 feet. Widening it out, however, to this extent, he states, would be a very easy operation, and if carried on under skilled superintendence, it might be completed in a month's time at the moderate outlay of Rs. 1,000. I venture to hope, therefore, that, now that so much has been done, nothing may interfere to prevent the completion of the little that remains in order to throw the road open to traffic.

69½. I trust I may be here permitted to bring forward again the question of the Shyok road, a work which, if carried out, would be of the utmost service in facilitating our means of communication with Eastern Turkistán. So much has been done to improve this along the route south of Ladakh, that it seems all the more desirable that the northern portion should get a share of attention too. A road up the Shyok river would avoid the necessity of crossing the Sassir pass, which, on account of its glacier formation, is the most difficult and dangerous pass between this and "Shadidulla Khoja" on the borders of Yárkand territory. It would by

all accounts present a comparatively easy gradient, and it would open out a very easy camel road that would be practicable all the year round. Considering how scanty and expensive the supply of transport has now become, it would, I think, be difficult to over-estimate the advantages that would result from the introduction of camel carriage.

70. Once the Shyok route is opened out, the only remaining obstacle to comparatively easy communication throughout the year between India and Central Asia would be the Zojila pass; and if, as seems to be not improbable, the Kashmir Government be induced to permit the application of English engineering skill to overcome the physical difficulties this pass presents, it will no doubt before long be very easy work crossing the Zojila in mid-winter.

71. I may mention, before quitting this subject, that minor repairs were also carried out during the past year by the Joint-Commissioners to portions of the trade routes running through the Ladakh district.

72. In his report for 1873 Mr. Shaw went to some trouble to show the preference that is evinced by traders for the Kullu over the Kashmir route; this year I have had a table made out (form M.) which shews the comparative amount of goods taken along the two routes during the past season. From this it will be seen that about 5½ lakhs went and came *via* Kullu, and something over 4 lakhs *via* Kashmir. Considering that the Kullu route was only used from July to November for exports, and from June to October for imports, the excess in its favour is remarkable; still there remains the fact that traffic passes along the Kashmir route every month in the year, whereas the year would be an exceptional one that would admit of the Kullu route being utilised for even six months.

73. *Other routes.*—Besides the route over the Karakoram, there are two others by which goods find their way to Káshgar,—one of these runs through Kabul, Badakshán, Zibák, Panja, and Sar-i-kúl, and the other through Pesháwar, Swát, Chitral to Zibák, where it joins the first route.

74. It is worth mentioning that 12 merchants who had been up to last year in the habit of confining their commercial trips to Yárkand to one or other of these routes, in 1874 for the first time piloted their return consignments of goods over the Karakoram. Several of these men complained to me in strong terms of the duties exacted along these routes, and expressed themselves as much pleased with the free system that prevails on the Ladakh trade route.

75. Thinking the subject would repay inquiry I took it up, and the result, which I think well worth inviting attention to, I give below in a detail of the two routes and the amount of duties levied along each:—

Route No. I.

			Rs.	A.	P.
Kabul	... Duty levied on each horse-load	...	6	2	6
Bába Kamar	... Ditto	...	1	12	0
Badakshán	... Ditto	...	3	8	0
Zibák	... Ditto	...	2	0	0
Panja	... Ditto	...	1	0	0
Sar-i-kúl	... Ditto	...	2	0	0
	Total duty levied on each load	...	16	6	6

Route No. II.

			Rs.	A.	P.
Alladáud	... Duty levied on each horse-load	...	1	12	0
Serai	... Ditto	...	0	14	0
Shamshere Khan	... Ditto	...	0	14	0
Dain	... Ditto	...	2	10	0
Dros Chitral	... Ditto	...	1	12	0
Biráz Chitral	... Ditto	...	1	12	0
Chitral	... Ditto	...	3	0	0
Sheghit Chitral	... Ditto	...	3	0	0
Zibák	... Ditto	...	2	0	0
Panja	... Ditto	...	1	0	0
Sur-i-kúl	... Ditto	...	2	0	0
	Total duty levied on each load	...	20	10	0

If the duties have been stated correctly to me—and I see no reason for thinking they have not been so—the merchants have not complained of them without reason.

76. As bearing upon the future of trade, I think the question specially interesting, for several of the traders alluded to expressed their intention of using this route exclusively in future, and should they carry out this intention others no doubt will be induced to follow their example; and I think, therefore, that it is by no means unlikely that Ladakh trade may in this way receive a new and powerful impetus.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE PAST YEAR'S TRADE AND PROSPECTS OF THE CENTRAL ASIAN TRADING COMPANY.

77. Apart from the actual amount of the trade totals, which is in itself a satisfactory illustration of the progress that has characterised our commerce with Eastern Turkistán during the past year, there are not wanting other indications, such as, for instance, the marked increase of imports from Yárkand, the rise in almost all the chief articles of Indian import, the prospect of a new market for indigo, the rates of prices current in the different markets, &c., &c., all of which may be said to speak well for the present, and promisingly for the future, condition of trade.

78. At the same time I think it as well to say, that such insight as my experience here has given me of the workings of trade certainly lead me to the conclusion that, notwithstanding the elasticity the Turkistán market has hitherto shown, its capacities are nevertheless limited. The steady and unvarying progress that has ever since the record of Ladakh statistics marked the past history of trade is sufficient evidence of this elasticity. All the same, the country is still young, its resources are to a great extent undeveloped, and its wealth certainly at present is inconsiderable, and in guaging the capabilities of its market these circumstances should not be overlooked.

79. In drawing inferences from the statistics of Ladakh trade there is, moreover, another fact which should always be borne in mind, or else erroneous conclusions may be arrived at. It is that almost all commercial transactions are effected by barter, very little money being exchanged; for truth to tell, very few of the traders have any money to exchange. If cash could be realised at the rates that figure in the tables of prices current, it would not take long to make a fortune in this trade; but such is not the case. A trader, for instance, comes to Leh with a consignment of piece-goods, in exchange for which say he makes a bargain for charras and silk. A certain amount of chance, to begin with, must attend the success of this transaction, but his business is as yet only half over; he has still to get rid of the silk and charras, and the profits he ultimately realizes must of course depend on the state of the Indian market as regards these goods. Then, again, in balancing gain, consideration must be taken of the expense of carriage, risk of loss or damage on the road, mortality of horses, &c., &c., and all these contingencies are, it should be remembered, much increased in case of a trader's travels being prolonged to Turkistán.

80. As to the prospects of the Central Asian Trading Company, the accounts first received of Mr. Russell's chance of getting rid of his goods were wonderfully promising. More recent reports, however, do not bear out the sanguine expectations he seems first to have formed of the success likely to attend his sales. But that he should have sold but little of his caravan hitherto is, I think, in no way surprising; for my idea is that even under favourable circumstances it would take a considerable time to effect the sale of so large a caravan—that is, on the condition of the goods being bought up in the ordinary way of trade by the people of the country. It is quite likely, however, that the Amír, if he thinks that Mr. Russell is using his eyes to too good purpose in Yárkand, will, in order to give him his *conge*, treat him as he seems on several occasions to have treated Russian merchants in similar circumstances, and buy up the whole or the greater part of his goods himself. But of course if the caravan were sold in this way it would not afford a reliable test for gauging the capacities of the Turkistán market. I have, however, after having given the matter a good deal of consideration, come to the conclusion that, whatever measure of success may attend his business,—and Mr. Russell's energy and enterprise are deserving of a high measure of success,—we shall still only have an imperfect test of the capacities of the Yárkand market: for it seems to me quite certain that Mr. Russell's goods are not entirely suited to the wants of the country he has taken them to. In the first place they are *universally* spoken of as being excessively expensive, and in the next place, a portion of them at any rate, are quite out of place in the Turkistán bazár.

81. Let us examine some of the principal items of his importations. To begin with the chief article, *piece-goods*, which figure to the extent of Rs. 62,500. As has been already pointed out, these piece-goods are a good deal more expensive than the fabrics that ordinarily find importation to Yárkand. They are no doubt of finer texture and better quality and possibly more worth their price than the inferior kind, but this is not to the point, for it may be no recommendation in the eyes of the Yárkandís, whose taste in the matter will determine the sale of the goods. If they, as would seem to be the case, prefer coarse and cheap long-cloth, it is an open question whether they will purchase finer cloth at an enhanced price.

82. Merino, Rs. 35,644; broad cloth, Rs. 8,155,—total Rs. 43,799. These fabrics have hitherto been imported in but exceedingly small quantities to Turkistán. I should think the demand for them is likely to be very limited, especially as Mr. Russell's prices are more than 35 per cent. higher than other traders.

83. Flannel, Rs. 5,665; alpacca, Rs. 2,490; serge, Rs. 4,377; cotton-cloth, Rs. 3,015,—total Rs. 15,547. These fabrics will be entirely new to the country, and, with the exception, perhaps, of cotton cloth, I do not know what grounds there are for thinking that there will be any

demand for them. Any way, considering their prices, I think the chances of their finding sale somewhat hazardous.

84. Silk fabrics, Rs. 44,514. The average price of these, according to Mr. Russell's valuation, is Rs. 3 per yard, and the silks of other traders Rs. 2-2 per yard. Mr. Russell's silks are probably much superior to other merchants, but so are their prices; and it is, *quantity not quality*, that finds favour in Yárkand.

85. Neck scarves or comforters, Rs. 2,700; jackets, Rs. 2,304; merino shawls, Rs. 3,620; English blankets, Rs. 240; English shawls, Rs. 240; stuff for veils, Rs. 1,624; silk stockings, Rs. 500; curtains Rs. 430,—total Rs. 11,658. It must have cost a good deal of money to transport these articles from Bradford to Yárkand, and whether they would not be much more appropriately placed in an English warehouse than a shop in a Central Asian bazár is a question about which there could hardly be, I should think, two opinions. However, now they have got to Yárkand, let us hope some one will buy them; though should they not find a sale it would be very hard to blame the market of the country. The Túrkís, though they are reported to be an enlightened race, have probably hardly yet advanced sufficiently far in civilization to take to wearing silk stockings.

86. Imitation fur-robes, Rs. 800; 4 were detailed at Rs. 200 a piece. Now considering that an embroidered portion of expensive Russian furs (genuine of course) could be bought for this sum in Yárkand, Mr. Russell will be very fortunate if he succeeds in persuading any body to take his *imitation* fur-robes at this price.

87. Needles, Rs. 100; pins, Rs. 3,434. Needles sell in Yárkand, but pins will be quite new to the country, and Mr. Russell will, I should think, have to enlighten the people as to the uses they are adapted to before he finds any purchasers.

88. Gun caps, Rs. 2,000, priced at Rs. 10 per 1,000. Yárkandís have, however, been accustomed to buy caps that cost only Rs. 6 per 1,000, and though these are no doubt very inferior caps, still they appear to have satisfied their wants, and they will probably think twice before they pay as much as Mr. Russell is asking.

89. Guns, cartridges, &c. Mr. Russell took up a large consignment of both these in his caravan, but his prices seem to be thought excessively high. If he will abate them, however these articles should sell well.

90. I trust my motive in making the above remarks, by no means all that might be said on the same subject, will not be misunderstood. As conclusions will inevitably be drawn as to the probable results of Mr. Russell's venture, I take it to be only my duty to do all I can to contribute to the correctness of these conclusions; and unless some consideration be given to the adaptability in price as well as in kind of Mr. Russell's goods to the wants of the country he has taken them to for sale, I do not see how even approximately correct conclusions can be arrived at in the matter. Their suitability in this respect should, I take it, be not only the standard his success should be judged by, but also the test of the capacity of the Yárkand market. I will only add that Mr. Russell has no doubt had a very difficult task before him, and the pluck and enterprise he has brought to bear on it deserve every success. This I wish him with all my heart, notwithstanding the prominence I have thought it my duty to give to the odds that are against it.

91. *Drawbacks.*—I see in the Punjab report for 1873-74 that it is in contemplation to allow the payment of refunds of duties on goods for Turkistán to be made at Leh by the British Joint-Commissioner, and I trust that nothing may prevent this arrangement being carried out. Ladakh would, I take it, for every reason, be the most convenient place for the payment of drawbacks. Last year all the traders that came *vid* Kullu got their refunds paid by the Assistant Commissioner of that district, and several who came *vid* Kashmir petitioned me for a similar favour and appeared unable to comprehend why I could not grant it them.

Events of the Year.

92. During the early summer of 1874 Sir Douglas Forsyth's mission repassed through Ladakh on their return journey to India, and, thanks to the able way Mr. Johnson carried out the orders of the Mahárája on the subject, the arrangements made for their requirements were very elaborate and complete. Some fears were entertained in the spring that in consequence of the withdrawal of a portion of the cultivators of this district for employment as coolies; &c., the crops might suffer; but such was not the case; arrangements were made for the tillage of the usual amount of ground, and the yield of the harvest was quite up to, if not in excess of, the average of past seasons. The autumn of the year was marked by the death of the Rája of Ladakh, which occurred rather suddenly on the 20th September. Since the Kashmir conquest of Ladakh, in 1834, by Wazir Zoráwar Singh, the Rája has been in the position of a mere stipendiary, retaining the nominal title of Rája but having no authority whatsoever. He is succeeded in the title by his son, a boy of about 10 years of age.

93. The death of the Rája was followed about two months later by that of the "Kahlone," the head Bôte munshi of the Ladakh wizárat. In bye-gone days, when the Ladakh State was independent, the Kahlone was the prime minister of the Rája, and an

limit of the Yárkand market, there can be very little doubt about it that the limit of the supply of carriage available for the transport of goods to it has been very nearly reached. In former years, when trade was in its infancy, there were no goods for the horses to carry; now there is no lack of merchandise, the difficulty is to find carriage for its transport.

63. This difficulty is much increased by the system of over-loading that prevails, custom having fixed a horse-load to be 3 maunds pakka. And though experience proves that this weight can be carried by a Yárkandí horse, still, considering the extremely difficult nature of the ground that has to be traversed, it is no doubt an excessive load. Moreover, the supply of Yárkandí horses is certainly not equal to the present carriage demands, and whatever may be their burden-bearing power the ordinary ponies procurable in this district, or Kashmir, are certainly not up to carrying such a heavy load as this.

64. Traders having been in the habit of calculating a horse-load at 3 maunds are naturally, when they are hiring carriage, disinclined to decrease it, and consequently carriers, if they want service, are as a rule compelled to agree to these terms. The matter is a difficult one to meddle with, because on the principles of free trade I take it that one has no more right to interfere in a bargain concerning the rate of hire than in one concerning the price of goods. All the same, as it seems to me quite certain that so long as the present system of over-loading continues, it will be impossible to increase the number of baggage animals. I intend to bring the matter before a meeting of traders and carriers, to try if arrangements cannot be made that would limit the weight of a load to 2½ maunds; even this I think excessive; but as it seems to be the general opinion that a lower limit than this would never be agreed to, it would be probably useless to try and enforce it.

65. The loads of the Central Asian Trading Company were, I believe, 2½ maunds, and they were all carried by mules. I saw a lot of these animals in Rupshu in October last on their way back to India, and was much struck with their appearance; they looked in excellent working order, hard and fit, notwithstanding the severe work they had undergone. Mule carriage is no doubt very efficient, but all the same both it and horse carriage are very expensive. What I should like to see introduced on this route is camel carriage; and if the Amír of Turkistán would only open out the Kugiár road, there would seem to be nothing to prevent its being introduced.

66. *Roads.*—A very important piece of work was completed during the past year on the Lahul and Ladakh trade route in a new road from the bed of the Tsárap river to the summit of the Lachalang pass. This was constructed by Mr. Morris, Assistant Engineer, who accomplished the undertaking in the face of difficulties that it must have been no easy matter to contend against.

67. On his arrival at the scene of his labors his troubles began by the conduct of a gang of skilled Kabuli coolies he had brought up with him who, not liking the prospect of a stay in such a rigorous climate and desolate district as Rupshu, got mutinous and refused to work, whereupon they were dismissed to a man, and Mr. Morris was left to undertake his work without the aid of a single skilled laborer. Fortunately his energy and skill were equal to the occasion, and with such crude and rough labor as could be supplied him from Rupshu and this district, he managed to complete a road extending over 12½ miles of mountainous country, part of which was difficult cutting through a rocky cliff, within a period of two months.

68. As a detailed report of the advantages offered by the new road has already been submitted, there is no occasion to go into the subject *in extenso* again here; suffice it to say that the new line commences on the right bank of the Tsárap river, about a mile south of the Changlang encamping ground, and after following the course of the stream for a mile, it leaves it by an abrupt turn to the right, whence it is carried by an easy and steadily ascending gradient along the hills, bounding the left bank of the Changlang nallah to the summit of the Lachalang pass, the height of which is 16,630 feet. Although the difference of level between the point where the new road diverges from the old and where it debouches on to the pass is about 3,000 feet, the gradient is nowhere greater than 1 in 10, and the ascent therefore is the easiest climb imaginable. In this respect it presents a striking contrast to the old road, which is nothing but a series of abrupt ascents and descents that are toilsome enough for a man, but must be still more so for a laden animal.

69. Mr. Morris had not time to complete the road all through to what he considers the requisite width for mule traffic, *i. e.*, 7 feet. Widening it out, however, to this extent, he states, would be a very easy operation, and if carried on under skilled superintendence it might be completed in a month's time at the moderate outlay of Rs. 1,000. I venture to hope, therefore, that, now that so much has been done, nothing may interfere to prevent the completion of the little that remains in order to throw the road open to traffic.

69½. I trust I may be here permitted to bring forward again the question of the Shyok road, a work which, if carried out, would be of the utmost service in facilitating our means of communication with Eastern Turkistán. So much has been done to improve this along the route south of Ladakh, that it seems all the more desirable that the northern portion should get a share of attention too. A road up the Shyok river would avoid the necessity of crossing the Sásir pass, which, on account of its glacier formation, is the most difficult and dangerous pass between this and "Shadidulla Khoja" on the borders of Yárkand territory. It would by

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If the duties have been stated correctly to me—and I see no reason for thinking they have not been so—the merchants have not complained of them without reason.

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86. Imitation fur-robes, Rs. 800; 4 were detailed at Rs. 200 a piece. Now considering that an embroidered portion of expensive Russian furs (genuine of course) could be bought for this sum in Yárkand, Mr. Russell will be very fortunate if he succeeds in persuading any body to take his *imitation* fur-robes at this price.

87. Needles, Rs. 100; pins, Rs. 3434. Needles sell in Yárkand, but pins will be quite new to the country, and Mr. Russell will, I should think, have to enlighten the people as to the uses they are adapted to before he finds any purchasers.

88. Gun caps, Rs. 2,000, priced at Rs. 10 per 1,000. Yárkandís have, however, been accustomed to buy caps that cost only Rs. 6 per 1,000, and though these are no doubt very inferior caps, still they appear to have satisfied their wants, and they will probably think twice before they pay as much as Mr. Russell is asking.

89. Guns, cartridges, &c. Mr. Russell took up a large consignment of both these in his caravan, but his prices seem to be thought excessively high. If he will abate them, however these articles should sell well.

90. I trust my motive in making the above remarks, by no means all that might be said on the same subject, will not be misunderstood. As conclusions will inevitably be drawn as to the probable results of Mr. Russell's venture, I take it to be only my duty to do all I can to contribute to the correctness of these conclusions; and unless some consideration be given to the adaptability in price as well as in kind of Mr. Russell's goods to the wants of the country he has taken them to for sale, I do not see how even approximately correct conclusions can be arrived at in the matter. Their suitability in this respect should, I take it, be not only the standard his success should be judged by, but also the test of the capacity of the Yárkand market. I will only add that Mr. Russell has no doubt had a very difficult task before him, and the pluck and enterprise he has brought to bear on it deserve every success. This I wish him with all my heart, notwithstanding the prominence I have thought it my duty to give to the odds that are against it.

91. *Drawbacks.*—I see in the Punjab report for 1873-74 that it is in contemplation to allow the payment of refunds of duties on goods for Turkistán to be made at Leh by the British Joint-Commissioner, and I trust that nothing may prevent this arrangement being carried out. Ladakh would, I take it, for every reason, be the most convenient place for the payment of drawbacks. Last year all the traders that came *vid* Kullu got their refunds paid by the Assistant Commissioner of that district, and several who came *vid* Kashmir petitioned me for a similar favour and appeared unable to comprehend why I could not grant it them.

Events of the Year.

92. During the early summer of 1874 Sir Douglas Forsyth's mission repassed through Ladakh on their return journey to India, and, thanks to the able way Mr. Johnson carried out the orders of the Mahárája on the subject, the arrangements made for their requirements were very elaborate and complete. Some fears were entertained in the spring that in consequence of the withdrawal of a portion of the cultivators of this district for employment as coolies, &c., the crops might suffer; but such was not the case: arrangements were made for the tillage of the usual amount of ground, and the yield of the harvest was quite up to, if not in excess of, the average of past seasons. The autumn of the year was marked by the death of the Rája of Ladakh, which occurred rather suddenly on the 20th September. Since the Kashmir conquest of Ladakh, in 1834, by Wazir Zoráwar Singh, the Rája has been in the position of a mere stipendiary, retaining the nominal title of Rája but having no authority whatsoever. He is succeeded in the title by his son, a boy of about 10 years of age.

93. The death of the Rája was followed about two months later by that of the "Kahlone," the head Bôte munshi of the Ladakh wizárat. In bye-gone days, when the Ladakh State was independent, the Kahlone was the prime minister of the Rája, and an

official of no mean importance. The late Kahlone was a fine specimen of a Bôte, and it will be difficult to replace him in the wizárat. He was on his way to Lhássa as commercial envoy from the Mahárája, when he contracted the illness that brought on his death.

94. *Jurisdiction.*—During the year 29 civil and 6 criminal cases came for jurisdiction before the Joint-Commissioner's court. The civil cases were almost all suits to recover debts, and none deserve special comment. The criminal cases, with the exception of one for theft, tried by Mr. Johnson at Lama Gyrá, on his way to Kashmir, were of a very trivial character.

95. *Leh Dispensary.*—In the autumn of the year the services of Assa Rám, Hospital Assistant, were lost to the dispensary; the duties of which, as well as those of meteorological observer, he had carried on for a period extending over 18 months with great assiduity and attention. I am glad, however, to be able to speak in equally high terms of the efficient way these duties have been since carried on by his successor, Hospital Assistant Chirágh Dín, who has been most regular and attentive in his work. I submit with the dispensary statistics a short report of his, and, with reference to the working of the dispensary during the past year, I should like to say that the great falling-off in the number of vaccinations is due to the circumstance that Lámá Tandúp, on receipt of the reward granted him for his work during 1873, disappeared for some time, and I have only lately been able to unearth him. As he was the means of all the district vaccinations being carried out, of course in his absence there was a cessation of work. Now, however, I am glad to say that he has recommenced his vaccinations again, and I trust that the return for *this* year may be up to the mark of 1873.

96. Karím Baksh, the office munshi, has rendered me invaluable assistance in the compilation of the statistics accompanying this report. The ability and assiduity of Karím Baksh have, on previous occasions, been brought to the notice of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and last year, as on several previous years, His Honour was graciously pleased to grant him, on the recommendation of the British Joint-Commissioner, the gratuity of one month's pay. This year I have, however, ventured to recommend (in a separate letter) the munshi for a permanent increase of pay, and I venture to hope His Honour may not think the reward unmerited.

97. In bringing this report to a close I should like to place on record the thanks I feel are due to Mr. Johnson, the Mahárája's Wazír of Ladakh, for the cordial co-operation he has always given me in carrying out the duties of my office here. Yárkand trade, moreover, owes no little to the help it has had from Mr. Johnson; since his departure on furlough to England, the duties of the wizárat have been carried on by Munshi Bayli Rám, and I have reason to be pleased with the assistance Bayli Rám, as well as officials of the Mahárája's have given me in carrying on my work here.

A.

IMPORTS FROM TURKISTAN INTO LADAKH DURING THE YEAR 1874.

Number.	Name of Goods.		Rate per maund pakka.	Turkistan. Weight.	Turkistan. Value.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs.	
1	Coarse cotton cloth (" Garha") ...		87 8 0	143 31	12,577	
2	Silk thread (" Résham")		240 0 0	209 20	50,280	
3	Pashm (" Turfáni")		Various.	765 10	60,030	
4	Soap		40 0 0	6 0	240	
5	Charras		Various.	575 12	29,125	
6	Jade stone ("Sangyeshm") ...		.....	12 30	3,560	
				By Number.		
7	Khokand silk (" Sháhi") ...	thán	5 0 0	Thán 68	340	Sháhi is a fine silk.
8	Khotán silk (" Darái Khotán")	„	2 0 0	Do. 3,235	6,470	Darái is a coarse silk.
9	Daroyá, Khokand ...	„	5 0 0	Do. 60	300	" Daroyá," silk and cotton cloth, fine.
10	Khotán mashru	„	4 0 0	Do. 130	520	" Mashru," ditto ditto coarse
11	Yárkand cotton cloth (" Chakmán")	„	2 0 0	Do. 7,200	14,400	Used as a lining for chogas, and in Chinese Tartary as a material for tents.
12	Postíns	„	Various.	No. 71	1,240	
13	Chogas	...	.....	Do. 32	230	
14	Carpets (" Zilcha") ...	...	.....	Do. 238	3,305	
15	Felts (" Namda") ...	...	.....	Do. 4,468	9,285	
16	Green leather (" Sagri") ...	each	2 0 0	Do. 13	26	
17	Metallic lustred leather ...	100	20 0 0	Do. 2,400	480	
18	Yak tails ("Chaori") ...	each	1 8 0	Do. 20	30	
19	" Mamirán," thalictrum, a drug	tola	1 0 0	Tolas 240	240	
20	Precious stones	...	Various.	.....	13,590	
21	Gold-dust	tola	14 0 0	Tolas 5,732	80,248	
22	Gold coins	each	5 8 0	No. 2,391	13,150	
23	Kúrs	„	170 0 0	Do. 166	28,220	
24	Silver and cash	Rs.	.....	.....	20,036	
25	Horses	...	.....	No. 396	33,880	
	Total ...		.....	.....	3,81,802	

Note.—No annas have been entered to simplify the addition.

E. MOLLOY, *Captain,*
Offg. British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh.

B.

EXPORTS FROM LADAKH TO TURKISTAN DURING THE YEAR 1874.

Number.	Name of Goods.	Rate per maund pakka.	Turkistan. Weight.	Turkistan. Value.	Remarks.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs.	
1	Piece-goods, 1st quality (" Bazázi") ...	250 0 0	250 0	62,000	
2	Do., 2nd do.	175 0 0	810 0	1,41,750	
3	Sugar, 1st quality	40 0 0	202 20	8,100	
4	Do., 2nd do.	30 0 0	400 13	12,010	
5	Do., unrefined	25 0 0	55 24	1,390	
6	Honey	20 0 0	19 20	390	
7	" Moraba-i-amla" (a confection) ...	40 0 0	7 5	285	
8	Spices, 1st quality	90 0 0	31 0	2,790	Nutmeg, cinnamon, and cardamoms.
9	Do., 2nd do.	Various.	219 18	12,594	Black pepper, cloves, &c.
10	Do., 3rd do.	25 0 0	261 0	6,525	Turmeric and ginger.
11	Tea, green, Lhássa	160 0 0	6 0	960	
12	Do., do., Calcutta	Various.	107 20	19,760	
13	Do., ball, do.	Do.	144 24	12,765	
14	Do., hill, Kángra	120 0 0	326 30	39,210	
15	Cardamoms	400 0 0	3 0	1,200	
16	Dried fruits	40 0 0	6 0	240	
17	Rice, 1st quality, (" Bára")	30 0 0	3 0	90	From Pesháwar.
18	Tin	100 0 0	7 20	750	
19	Cutlery, (" Maniári")	160 0 0	11 12	1,808	
20	Carbonate of lead	120 0 0	1 20	180	" Safeda kashkari."

B —*continued.*

EXPORTS FROM LADAKH TO TURKISTAN DURING THE YEAR 1874 —*continued.*

Number.	Name of Goods.		Rate per maund pakka.	Turkistan. Weight.	Turkistan. Value.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs.	
21	Indigo		Various.	349 20	40,530	
22	Borax		8 0 0	12 0	96	
23	Opium		400 0 0	25 26	10,260	
24	Medicines		Various.	12 20	3,300	
25	" Jadwár-i-khatái," (Zedoary) ...		Do.	0 5	400	
26	Fish bait		120 0 0	15 0	1,800	
27	Tamarinds		20 0 0	18 20	370	
28	Senna		20 0 0	24 0	480	
29	Dry myrobolans, (" Halela")		20 0 0	31 20	630	
30	" Amaltás," Cassia fistula		20 0 0	28 20	570	
			By Number.			
31	Brocade, (" Kinkháb") ...	thán	...	Thán 212	12,720	
32	Silk velvet, (" Makhmal") ...	yard	5 0 0	Yards 391	1,955	
33	Silk cloth, English ...	do.	3 0 0	Do. 14,838	44,514	
34	Satin cloth	thán	...	Thán 201	16,700	
35	Broad-cloth		...	Yards 1,599	9,219	
36	Serge cloth	yard	3 0 0	Do. 1,459	4,377	
37	Merino and woollen cloth ...	do.	2 0 0	17,922	35,844	
38	Cotton broad-cloth ...	do.	1 2 0	Do. 2,680	3,015	
39	Alpacca	do.	1 0 0	Do. 2,490	2,490	
40	Flannel		Various.	Do. 4,098	5,665	
41	" Shawls, pashm," Kashmíri		Do.	Thán 135	5,620	
42	Do. Báltistáni ...		Do.	Do. 11	520	
43	Do. Amritsari...		40 0 0	Do. 5	200	
44	Shawls, merino, English		Various.	Dozens 10	3,620	
45	Scarves, English		Do.	Do. 12	2,700	
46	Blankets, do.	dozen	120 0 0	Do. 2	240	
47	Woollen Shawls, English ...	thán	1 0 0	Thán 240	240	
48	Colored kamrbands ...	dozen	200 0 0	Dozens 24	4,800	
49	Cloaks and jackets ...	do.	192 0 0	Do. 12	2,304	
50	Imitation fur cloth ...	each	200 0 0	Thán 4	800	
51	Veils...	do.	7 0 0	Do. 232	1,624	
52	Silk socks	dozen	100 0 0	Dozens 5	500	
53	Cotton socks	do.	10 0 0	Do. 6	60	
54	Curtains	do.	107 8 0	Do. 4	430	
55	Otter skins		Various.	Thán 15,015	52,698	
56	Goat skins dyed red ...	score	25 0 0	Scores 2,345¼	58,630	" Láki."
57	" Kalgi," (plumes of pheasant)	each	0 6 0	No. 450	169	
58	Foxes' skins	do.	1 0 0	Do. 95	95	
59	Koráns and other books		Various.	Do. 2,948	11,830	
60	Aniline dye, (" Rang-i-ábási") ...		Do.	Boxes 200	800	
61	Thread, silk		Do.	Bundles 18	347	
62	Do., cotton		Do.	Do. 69	275	
63	Pin boxes and needles		Do.	Boxes 1,138	3,534	
64	Imitation jewellery		Do.	...	500	
65	Model railway		Do.	No. 1	120	
66	Corn-grinding machine		...	Do. 1	30	
67	Printing-die		...	Do. 1	120	
68	Telegraph		...	Do. 1	60	
69	Galvanic battery		...	Do. 1	40	
70	Barometer		...	Do. 1	30	
71	Pictures of sorts...		...	...	90	
72	Knives		...	No. 2,000	6,000	
73	Lamps and candlesticks		...	Do. 23	274	
74	Telescopes		...	Do. 13	383	
75	Bells...		...	Do. 8	68	
76	Musical boxes and watches		...	....	6,000	
77	Cups, China	each	0 8 0	No. 200	100	
78	Flint and steel		...	Do. 2,000	150	
79	Gunpowder	box	2 0 0	Boxes 60	120	
80	Cartridges	100	12 0 0	No. 100,000	12,000	
81	Swords, " talwár" ...	each	20 0 0	Do. 56	1,120	
82	Gun caps		...	Do. 6,210,000	32,050	
83	Rifles		...	Do. 359	68,990	
84	Pistols		...	Do. 52	2,550	
	Grand Total ...				8,02,563	

Note.—No annas have been entered to simplify addition.

E. MOLLOY, *Captain,*
Offg. British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh.

C.

IMPORTS INTO LEH FROM INDIA VIÂ KULLU, RÁMPUR, AND KASHMÍR DURING THE YEAR 1874.

Number.	Name of Goods.	Rate per maund pakka.	Kullu.		Rámpur.		Kashmír.		Total.		Remarks.
			Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	
1	Piece-goods, 1st quality ("Bazázi") ...	250 0 0	250 0	62,500	...	...	...	...	250 0	62,500	
2	Piece-goods, 2nd quality ("Bazázi") ...	175 0 0	364 4	63,717	16 0	2,800	174 20	30,538	554 24	97,055	
3	Coarse cotton cloth ("Gárha")	87 8 0	20 30	1,806	...	...	...	...	20 30	1,806	
4	Sugar, 1st quality ...	40 0 0	202 20	8,100	...	...	...	...	202 20	8,100	
5	Do., 2nd do. ...	30 0 0	238 36	7,167	7 10	218	34 10	1,028	280 16	8,413	
6	Do., unrefined ...	22 0 0	89 0	1,958	...	...	3 10	71	92 10	2,029	
7	Molasses	15 0 0	8 0	120	...	...	...	...	8 0	120	
8	Morab-i-ámla (a confection)	40 0 0	4 20	180	...	...	3 0	120	7 20	300	
9	Spices, 1st quality ...	90 0 0	24 32	2,232	...	...	...	...	24 32	2,232	Cinnamon, nutmeg.
10	Do., 2nd do. ...	55 0 0	40 32	2,243	6 0	330	46 20	2,558	93 12	5,131	Pepper cloves.
11	Do., 3rd do. ...	25 0 0	93 0	2,325	3 5	78	21 27	542	117 32	2,945	Ginger, turmeric.
12	Tea, green, Calcutta ...	200 0 0	36 0	7,200	...	...	39 1	7,805	75 1	15,005	
13	Tea, ball, do.	80 0 0	6 0	480	...	...	42 0	3,360	48 0	3,840	
14	Tea, hill, Kángra ...	120 0 0	176 12	21,216	...	...	90 0	10,800	266 12	32,016	
15	Rice	Various.	16 0	115	...	...	...	...	16 0	115	
16	Dál	8 0 0	3 0	24	...	...	...	...	3 0	24	
17	Oil	22 0 0	5 0	110	...	...	...	...	5 0	110	
18	Dried fruits	40 0 0	45 32	1,832	1 0	40	...	...	46 32	1,872	
19	Cardamoms	400 0 0	1 20	600	...	...	...	...	1 20	600	
20	Copper vessels ..	80 0 0	28 25	2,290	...	...	3 5	250	31 30	2,540	
21	Iron vessels	Various.	9 22	452	1 0	40	...	...	10 22	492	
22	Iron	15 0 0	87 16	1,311	1 0	15	...	...	88 16	1,326	
23	Steel	40 0 0	1 0	40	...	...	...	...	1 0	40	
24	Tin	100 0 0	4 22	455	...	...	0 32	80	5 14	535	
25	Cutlery ("Maniári") ...	160 0 0	10 16	1,664	...	...	1 22	248	11 30	1,912	
26	Salt, Punjab ...	13 0 0	...	...	...	...	0 13	4	0 13	4	
27	Soap	Various.	12 2	392	...	...	...	...	12 2	392	
28	Indigo	Do.	253 5	37,875	...	...	28 20	3,180	281 25	41,055	
29	Opium	400 0 0	...	...	1 10	500	...	...	1 10	500	
30	Tobacco	20 0 0	4 10	85	...	...	...	...	4 10	85	
31	Snuff	120 0 0	...	...	...	...	0 19	57	0 19	57	
32	Medicines	...	7 20	1,300	...	...	1 20	500	9 0	1,800	
33	Dry tamarind ("Imbli") ...	20 0 0	4 20	90	...	...	5 20	110	10 0	200	
34	Senna	20 0 0	3 0	60	...	...	3 0	60	6 0	120	
35	Dried myrabolans ...	20 0 0	...	...	...	...	4 0	80	4 0	80	
36	Cassia pulp ("Amaltás")	20 0 0	5 8	104	...	...	...	...	5 8	104	
37	Fish bait	120 0 0	13 8	1,584	...	...	...	...	13 8	1,584	
			By Number.								
38	Brocade ("Kinkháb")	Various.	tháns 103	9,340	...	...	tháns 54	7,006	tháns 157	16,346	
39	Silt velvet ("Makhmal") ... ...yard	5 0 0	yards 391	1,955	...	...	...	...	yards 391	1,955	
40	Silk cloth of sorts ... „	3 0 0	do. 14,838	44,514	...	...	...	...	do. 14,838	44,514	
41	Satin	Various.	tháns 2	200	...	...	tháns 145	12,250	tháns 147	12,450	
42	Amritsar silk cloth ... thán	25 0 0	do. 1	25	...	...	...	...	do. 1	25	
43	Broad-cloth ("Banát") ...		yds. 1,636	8,906	...	...	yds. 320	1,445	yds. 1,954	10,351	
44	Serge cloth ... yd.	3 0 0	do. 1,459	4,377	...	...	...	...	1,459	4,377	
45	Merino and woollen cloth ... „	2 0 0	do. 17,822	35,644	...	...	...	...	17,822	35,644	
46	Cotton cloth ... „	1 2 0	do. 2,680	3,015	...	...	...	...	2,680	3,015	
47	Alpacca ... „	1 0 0	do. 2,490	2,490	...	...	...	...	2,490	2,490	
48	Flannel cloth ...	...	do. 4,098	5,665	...	...	...	...	4,098	5,665	
49	English merino shawls	...	dozs. 10	3,620	...	...	...	...	10	3,620	
50	English blankets ... doz.	120 0 0	do. 2	240	...	...	...	...	2	240	
51	Scarves, woollen, English ...thán	1 0 0	tháns 240	240	...	...	...	...	240	240	
52	Scarves, merino, English	...	dozs. 12	2,700	...	...	...	...	12	2,700	
53	Colored kamrbands ... doz.	200 0 0	do. 24	4,800	...	...	...	...	24	4,800	
54	Jackets ... ... „	192 0 0	do. 12	2,304	...	...	...	...	12	2,304	
55	Veils ... ... „	7 0 0	do. 232	1,624	...	...	...	...	232	1,624	
56	Imitation fur cloth ... each	200 0 0	each 4	800	...	...	...	...	4	800	
57	Silk socks ... doz.	100 0 0	dozs. 5	500	...	...	...	...	5	500	
58	Cotton do. ... „	10 0 0	do. 6	60	...	...	...	...	6	60	
59	Curtains ... „	107 8 0	do. 4	430	...	...	...	...	4	430	
60	Otter skins ... „	Various.	5,462	21,984	200	1,100	3,103	12,299	8,765	35,383	
61	Goat skins dyed red ... score	25 0 0	784	19,600	...	...	677	16,925	1,461	36,525	
62	Shoes	...	400	420	...	...	...	...	400	420	
63	"Kalgi" (pheasant plumes)	...	150	56	...	...	...	...	150	56	
64	Korán and other books ...	...	1,414	3,100	...	...	...	...	1,414	3,100	
65	Aniline dye ("Rang-i-ábási")	...	boxes 110	330	...	...	46	198	156	528	

C—*continued.*

IMPORTS INTO LEH FROM INDIA VIÂ KULLU, RÁMPUR, AND KASHMÍR DURING THE YEAR 1874—*continued.*

Number.	Name of Goods.	Rate per maund pakka.	Kullu.		Rámpur.		Kashmír.		Total.		Remarks.
			Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	
					By number.						
66	Thread, silk ...	...	bundles 18	347	...	...	...	...	18	347	
67	Do., cotton ...	...	do. 69	275	...	...	...	...	69	275	
68	Pin boxes and needles ...	...	do. 1,138	3,534	..	...	...	...	1,138	3,534	
69	Imitation jewellery ...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	500	
70	Model railway ...	...	1	120	...	...	...	...	1	120	
71	Corn-grinding machine ...	...	1	30	...	...	...	...	1	30	
72	Printing-die ...	...	1	120	...	...	...	...	1	120	
73	Telegraph ...	...	1	60	...	...	...	...	1	60	
74	Galvanic battery ...	...	1	40	...	...	...	...	1	40	
75	Barometer ...	...	1	30	...	...	...	...	1	30	
76	Pictures of sorts ...	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	90	
77	Knives ...	...	2,000	6,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	6,000	
78	Lamps and candlesticks ...	...	23	274	...	...	...	...	23	274	
89	Telescopes ...	...	13	383	...	...	...	...	13	383	
80	Bells ...	...	8	68	...	...	...	...	8	68	
81	Musical boxes and watches	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	
82	Conch shells ("Sanks") each	2 0 0	80	160	...	...	...	...	80	160	
83	Flint and steel ...	...	2,000	150	...	...	...	...	2,000	150	
84	Cups, China ... each	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	1,095	548	1,095	548	
85	Cartridges ... 100	12 0 0	100,000	12,000	...	...	...	...	100,000	12,000	
86	Gun caps ...	...	500,000	3,500	...	...	5,400,000	27,000	5,900,000	30,500	
87	Gunpowder ... box	2 0 0	65	130	...	...	...	...	65	130	
88	Rifles	...	295	63,750	...	...	20	2,000	315	65,750	
89	Pistols ... ... each	50 0 0	47	2,350	...	...	...	...	47	2,350	
90	Cash, rupees ...	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	
	Grand Total ...	...	...	5,15,477	...	5,121	...	1,41,062	...	6,61,660	

Note.—To simplify addition, no annas have been entered.

E. MOLLOY, *Captain,*
Offg. British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh.

D.

EXPORTS FROM LEH TO INDIA VIÂ KULLU, RÁMPUR, AND KASHMÍR DURING THE YEAR 1874.

Number.	Name of Goods.	Rate per maund pakka.	Kullu.		Rámpur.		Kashmír.		Total Weight.	Total Value.	Remarks.
			Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.			
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	
1	Silk	240 0 0	8 26	2,076	...	...	197 21	47,406	206 7	49,482	
2	Pashm, picked ...	100 0 0	...	...	...	...	1 22	155	1 22	155	
3	Do., unpicked ...	Various.	27 0	2,160	...	...	368 17	29,142	395 17	31,302	
4	Tea, green, Lhássa ...	Do.	...	...	...	...	2 23	412	2 23	412	
5	Currants	14 0 0	...	...	...	...	2 22	36	2 22	36	
6	Borax	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	1 17	11	1 17	11	
7	Soda salt	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	0 29	6	0 29	6	"Phulli."
8	Gillar pattar ...	240 0 0	...	...	...	...	1 10	300	1 10	300	Gillar pattar is a seaweed (laminaria saccharina).
9	Rhubarb	70 0 0	...	...	1 25	114	8 24	602	10 9	716	
10	Charras	50 0 0	250 23	12,529	42 30	2,138	439 0	21,950	732 13	36,617	Zedoary.
11	Jadwár-i-khatái ...	Various.	...	...	...	...	1 10	900	1 10	900	
12	Jade stone	Do.	...	...	...	...	14 19	4,260	14 19	4,260	
13	Lapis lazuli	Do.	...	...	...	...	0 4	40	0 4	40	"Lájward."
			By Number.								
14	Khokand silk ... thán	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	65	325	65	325	"Shahi."
15	Khotán silk ("Darái") „	Various.	...	...	...	...	940	1,980	940	1,980	"Darái."
16	Khokand ("Daroyá") „	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	25	125	25	125	Cotton and silk cloth.
17	Khotán mashru „	Various.	...	...	...	...	105	435	105	435	"Mashru" is a substance half silk.

D—*continued.*

EXPORTS FROM LEH TO INDIA VIÁ KULLU, RÁMPUR, AND KASHMÍR DURING THE YEAR 1874—*continued.*

Number.	Name of Goods.		Rate per maund pakka.	Kullu. Weight.	Kullu. Value.	Rámpur. Weight.	Rámpur. Value.	Kashmír. Weight.	Kashmír. Value.	Total Weight.	Total Value.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	
18	Shawls, pashmína	thán	Various.	...	...	22	550	9	225	31	775	From Baltistán.
19	Pattu, do.	„	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	4	40	4	40	From Baltistán.
20	Postíns ...	„	Various.	...	...	...	...	15	260	15	260	From Yárkand.
21	Chogas ...	...	Do.	...	...	...	...	12	200	12	200	
22	Carpets ("Zilcha")	...	Do.	55	700	13	120	144	2,335	212	3,155	
23	Felts ("Namda")	...	Do.	497	745	30	60	1,346	2,445	1,873	3,250	
24	Yak tails ...	each	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	No. 9	13	9	13	"Chsori."
25	Cups, green stone	„	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	Do. 25	No. 25	25	25	"Zahrmohra."
26	Precious stones	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	...	7,000	
27	Kurs, silver	each	170 0 0	...	...	...	...	123	20,910	123	20,910	
28	Silver bullion	tola	1 0 0	318	318	...	...	633	633	951	951	
29	Cash ...	Rs.	...	...	350	...	...	...	32,839	...	33,189	
30	Gold-dust ...	tola	14 0 0	326	4,564	...	...	5,303	74,242	5,629	78,806	
31	Gold coins ...	each	5 8 0	No. 644	3,512	...	...	1,833	10,082	2,477	13,824	
32	Horses ...	...	...	Do. 72	6,725	...	...	198	18,295	270	25,020	
	Total ...		...	...	33,709	...	2,982	...	2,77,629	...	3,14,320	

Note.—To simplify addition, no annas have been entered.

E. MOLLOY, *Captain,*
Offg. British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh.

E.

IMPORTS FROM CHANGTHÁN INTO LADAKH DURING THE YEAR 1874.

Number.	Name of Goods.		Rate per maund pakka.	Changthán. Weight.	Changthán. Value.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs.	
1	Pashm, Changtháni ...	...	Various.	410 32	26,300	
2	Wool ...	...	20 0 0	130 13	2,607	
3	Tea, green, Lhássa ...	...	160 0 0	452 8	72,352	
4	Tea, black, Do. ...	...	135 0 0	103 24	13,985	
5	Salt	...	1 6 0	1,923 25	2,645	
6	"Jadwár-i-khatái," Zedoary	...	Various.	1 24	1,280	
			By Number.			
7	Pattu, Changtháni ...	thán	8 0 0	10 0	80	
8	Blankets, ditto, "Zangose" ...	„	8 0 0	40 0	320	
9	Musk	pod	10 0 0	4 0	40	
10	Incense in sticks, "Shakh-i-amber"	bundle	0 8 0	160 0	80	
11	Turquoises ("Firoza") from Lhássa	each	1 0 0	in No. 840 0	840	
	Total ...		...	...	1,20,529	

Note.—To simplify addition, no annas have been entered.

E. MOLLOY, *Captain,*
Offg. British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh.

F.

EXPORTS FROM LADAKH TO CHANGTHÁN DURING THE YEAR 1874.

Number.	Name of Goods.		Rate per maund pakka.	Changthán. Weight.	Changthán. Value.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs.	
1	Cotton piece-goods ("Bazázi")	...	175 0 0	6 4	1,068	
2	Coarse cotton cloth ("Garha")	...	87 8 0	4 0	350	
3	Sugar, 1st quality ...	...	40 0 0	4 0	160	
4	Spices ("Kiriana") ...	...	Various.	2 0	120	
5	Cardamoms ...	...	400 0 0	0 8	80	
6	Dried dates, &c. ...	...	40 0 0	2 0	80	
7	Do. apricots ...	...	5 0 0	541 12	2,707	

F—*continued.*

EXPORTS FROM LADAKH TO CHANGTHÁN DURING THE YEAR 1874—*continued.*

Number.	Name of Goods.		Rate per maund pakka.	Changthán. Weight.	Changthán. Value.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs.	
8	Currants	...	14 0 0	49 0	686	
9	Rice	...	5 0 0	80 0	400	
10	"Sathu" (Barley meal) ...	...	1 12 0	389 20	779	
11	Barley	...	2 0 0	745 32	1,305	
12	Butter	...	20 0 0	41 8	824	
13	Indigo	...	Various.	5 0	600	
14	Dried saffron flowers ...	...	800 0 0	20 13	16,260	
15	Ditto leaves ...	...	140 0 0	9 34	1,379	
16	Madder dye ("Majith") ...	...	20 0 0	22 30	455	
17	Soap	...	40 0 0	0 5	5	
18	Opium	...	400 0 0	0 32	320	
19	Tobacco	...	20 0 0	8 0	160	
20	"Chob kust," a root ...	...	20 0 0	20 32	416	Reported to be used as an insect poison.
			By Number.			
21	Brocade ("Kinkhab") ...	thán	Various.	25	2,866	
22	Satin ("Tawár-i-khatái") ...	„	100 0 0	3	300	
23	Khotan silk ("Darái") ...	„	Various.	2,128	5,984	
24	Shawls, Kashmír ...	„	Do.	3	140	
25	Ditto, Baltistán ...	„	Do.	29	725	
26	Ditto, Alwán, Kashmír ...	yard	4 0 0	30	120	
27	Neck scarves, Do. ...	thán	10 0 0	21	210	
28	Woollen shawls, Baltistán ...	„	1 0 0	281	281	
29	Chakmán from Yárkand ...	„	Various.	1,310	3,125	
30	Carpets ("Zilcha") ...	„	Do.	52	775	
31	Felts ("Namda") ...	„	Do.	68	204	
32	Otter skins ...	„	Do.	10	60	
33	Goat skins dyed red ...	score	25 0 0	32	800	"Laki."
34	Green leather ("Ságri") ...	each	2 0 0	No. 346	692	"Sagri."
35	Metallic lustred leather ...	score	20 0 0	Do. 990	198	"Kimsan."
36	Shoes ...	pair	3 0 0	Do. 37	111	
37	Papier-maché cupboards ...	each	20 0 0	Do. 8	160	"Saltuk."
38	Ditto boxes ...	„	2 0 0	Do. 10	20	"Phikera."
39	Pen-holders ...	„	3 0 0	Do. 12	36	
40	Memorandum tablets ...	„	2 0 0	Do. 75	150	
41	Coral ("Mirján") ...	tola	Various.	11	200	
42	Precious stones ...	...	...	...	5,010	
43	Kurs, silver ingots ...	each	170 0 0	No. 52	8,840	
44	Rupees ...	...	...	...	52,360	
	Total ...		...	...	1,11,521	

Note.—To simplify addition, no annas have been entered.

E. MOLLOY, *Captain,*
Offg. British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh.

G.

IMPORTS INTO LEH FROM THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMÍR'S AND OTHER TERRITORIES DURING THE YEAR 1874.

Number.	Name of Goods.		Rate per maund pakka.	Kashmír. Weight.	Kashmír. Value.	Baltistán. Weight.	Baltistán. Value.	Total Weight.	Total Value.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	
1	Pashm, unpicked ...	...	60 0 0	7 0	420	...	...	7 0	420	
2	Wool ...	...	20 0 0	62 16	1,248	...	...	62 16	1,248	
3	Honey ...	...	40 0 0	19 16	388	...	...	19 16	388	
4	Confection of ginger	...	25 0 0	22 0	880	...	...	22 0	880	
5	Spices, 3rd quality	...	Various.	18 32	470	...	...	18 32	470	
6	Dried vegetables	...	Do.	11 26	110	...	...	11 26	110	
7	Rice ...	...	1 12 0	1,338 20	6,903	...	...	1,338 20	6,903	
8	Barley ("Grim")	...	2 0 0	947 16	1,658	...	...	947 16	1,658	
9	Barleymeal ...	...	20 0 0	203 20	407	...	...	203 20	407	
10	Butter ...	...	22 0 0	20 0	400	205 4	4,102	225 4	4,502	
11	Ghí ...	...	22 0 0	68 10	1,501	...	...	68 10	1,501	
12	Oil ...	...	22 0 0	131 24	2,895	...	...	131 24	2,895	
13	Almonds ...	...	40 0 0	0 8	8	...	...	0 8	8	
14	Dried apricots ...	...	5 0 0	...	...	183 14	918	183 14	918	

G —*continued.*

IMPORTS INTO LEH FROM THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR'S AND OTHER TERRITORIES DURING THE YEAR 1874 —*continued.*

Number.	Names of goods.	Rate per maund pukka.	Kashmír. Wheat.	Kashmír. Value.	Baltistán. Wheat.	Baltistán. Value.	Total Weight.	Total Value.	Remarks.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	
15	Apricot kernels ...	7 0 0	...	...	219 4	1,534	219 4	1,534	
16	Currants ...	14 0 0	...	...	81 2	1,136	81 2	1,136	
17	Horse shoes ...	50 0 0	4 18	222	...	...	4 18	222	
18	Salt ...	1 6 0	2,856 16	3,928	...	...	2,856 16	3,928	
19	Soda salt ...	8 0 0	425 0	3,400	...	...	425 0	3,400	"Phulli."
20	Borax ...	8 0 0	301 16	2,411	...	...	301 16	2,411	
21	Sulphur ...	16 0 0	510 28	8,171	...	...	510 28	8,171	
22	Leaven ...	10 0 0	9 0	90	...	...	9 0	90	
23	Saffron, 1st quality ...	800 0 0	7 12	5,840	...	...	7 12	5,840	
24	„ leaves ...	140 0 0	11 8	1,568	...	...	11 8	1,568	
25	"Majit," a dye... ...	20 0 0	13 2	261	...	...	13 2	261	
26	Opium	400 0 0	1 23	630	...	...	1 23	630	
27	Tobacco	20 0 0	200 0	4,000	14 36	298	214 36	4,298	
28	"Chobi kust"	20 0 0	37 8	744	...	...	37 8	744	A root.
29	Dry myrabolams ...	20 0 0	10 20	210	...	...	10 20	210	"Halela."
30	"Amaltás," cassia pulp ...	20 0 0	13 0	260	...	...	13 0	260	
			By Number.						
31	Shawls, pashm	Various.	Thán 65	5,150	...	...	Thán 65	5,150	From Kashmir.
32	„ Baltistáni ...	Do.	...	...	Thán 47	1,460	Do. 47	1,160	
33	"Puttu" „ thán	8 0 0	...	...	Do. 11	88	Do. 11	88	
34	Woollen shawls, 1st quality...	Various.	Thán 25	125	Do. 25	106	Do. 50	231	
35	„ „ 2nd „ thán	1 0 0	...	...	Do. 262	262	Do. 262	262	
36	Coloured puttu... ...	Various.	Thán 15	108	...	...	Do. 15	108	
37	Saddle cloths ... each	8 0 0	No. 15	120	...	...	No. 15	120	"Kajri."
38	Puttu druggets... „	8 0 0	No. 12	96	...	...	No. 12	96	
39	Otter skins ... „	8 0 0	No. 17	136	...	...	No. 17	136	
40	Goat skins dyed red score	25 0 0	Scores 879	21,975	...	...	Scores 879	21,975	"Lâkî."
41	Sheep skins „ „	20 0 0	Do. 24	480	...	...	Do. 24	480	"Mesha."
42	Shoes ... each	1 0 0	No. 1,962	1,962	...	...	No. 1,962	1,962	
43	Paper	Various.	Quires 400	322	...	...	Quires 400	322	
44	Koráns gilded ... each	40 0 0	No. 5	200	...	...	No. 5	200	
45	Pen-holders ... „	1 0 0	No. 14	14	...	...	No. 14	14	
46	Wooden combs... score	1 0 0	Scores 49	49	...	...	Scores 49	49	
47	Cups, green stone each	1 0 0	...	...	No. 129	129	No. 129	129	
48	"Daltaks" „	1 0 0	...	...	No. 221	221	No. 221	221	Cooking pots of stone.
49	Rupees	...	...	2,570	...	...	...	2,570	
50	Horses	Various.	No. 78	2,900	No. 8	430	No. 86	3,330	
	Grand Total ...	...	...	85,230	...	10,384	...	95,614	

Note.—To simplify addition, no annas have been entered.

E. MOLLOY, *Captain,*
Offg. British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh.

H.

EXPORTS FROM LEH TO THE MAHARÁJA OF KASHMIR'S AND OTHER TERRITORIES DURING THE YEAR 1874.

Number.	Name of Goods.	Rate per maund, pukka.	Kashmir. Weight.	Kashmir. Value.	Baltistan. Weight.	Baltistan. Value.	Total Weight.	Total Value.	Remarks.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	
1	Piece goods ("Bazázi") ...	175 0 0	...	...	25 19	4,458	25 19	4,458	
2	Coarse cotton cloth ...	87 8 0	...	...	7 9	629	7 9	629	Gara
3	Silk	240 0 0	4 25	1,110	...	...	4 25	1,110	
4	Pashm, picked ...	100 0 0	359 0	35,900	1 9	122	360 9	36,022	White.
5	Pashm, do. ...	80 0 0	13 0	1,040	0 20	40	13 20	1,080	Black.
6	Ditto, unpicked, ...	...	375 0	29,170	18 5	1,445	393 5	30,615	
7	Wool	20 0 0	26 5	522	32 30	655	58 35	1,177	
8	Sugar, 1st quality ...	30 0 0	...	...	4 13	129	4 13	129	
9	Spices, 2nd quality ...	55 0 0	...	...	1 10	69	1 10	69	Black pepper, &c.
10	Ditto, 3rd ditto ...	25 0 0	...	...	1 37	48	1 37	48	Turmeric and ginger.
11	Tea, green, Lhássa ...	160 0 0	150 0	24,000	2 7	348	152 7	24,348	
12	Currants	14 0 0	0 32	12	...	...	0 32	12	
13	Copper vessels	80 0 0	...	...	12 0	960	12 0	960	
14	Iron	15 0 0	...	...	6 4	92	6 4	92	

H —*continued.*

EXPORTS FROM LEH TO THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR'S AND OTHER TERRITORIES DURING THE YEAR 1874 —*continued.*

Number.	Name of Goods.	Rate per maund. pukka.	Kashmir. Weight.	Kashmir. Value.	Baltistan. Weight.	Baltistan. Value.	Total Weight.	Total Value.	Remarks.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	
15	Salt	Various.	4,405 30	5,819	658 0	990	5,063 30	6,809	
16	Soda salt ...	8 0 0	456 14	3,651	6 23	52	462 37	3,703	"Phullie."
17	Borax, 1st quality ...	8 0 0	161 16	1,291	...	...	161 16	1,291	
18	Ditto, 2nd ditto ...	1 0 0	6 0	6	...	...	6 0	6	
19	Sulphur	16 0 0	442 10	7,076	...	...	442 10	7,076	
20	Soap	40 0 0	...	...	1 8	48	1 8	48	
21	"Gilarpatr"	240 0 0	0 5	30	...	...	0 5	30	Sea weed.
22	Rhubarb	70 0 0	0 22	38	...	...	0 22	38	
23	Charras	50 0 0	3 7	159	...	...	3 7	159	
			By Number.						
24	Khokand silk ... thán	5 0 0	Thán 15	75	...	...	Thán 15	75	"Shahi."
25	Khotán do. ... „	2 0 0	Do. 50	100	...	...	Do. 50	100	"Darsi."
26	"Mashru," silk and cotton cloth ... „	4 0 0	Do. 4	16	...	...	Do. 4	16	
		10 0 0	Do. 1	10	...	...	Do. 1	10	From Baltistan.
27	Pattu pashm ... „	2 0 0	Do. 2	4	...	...	Do. 2	4	
28	Chakmún ... „	Various.	No. 32	640	...	...	No. 32	640	
29	Postins	...	Do. 27	554	...	...	Do. 27	554	
30	Carpets ("Zilcha") ...	...	Do. 550	956	Thán 150	377	Do. 700	1,333	
31	Felts ("Numda") ...	25 0 0	...	...	No. 1	5	Do. 4	5	
32	Goat skins dyed red ... score	20 0 0	...	...	Thán 100	20	Thán 100	20	"Kimsán."
33	Metallic lustred leather 100	...	No. 3	5	...	...	Do. 3	5	
34	Yak tails ("chaori") ...	2 0 0	...	...	Bundle 1	2	Bundle 1	2	
35	Imitation gold work...bundle	170 0 0	35	5,950	...	...	Kurs 35	5,950	
36	Kúrs (Silver ingots) .. each	1 0 0	Tolas 1,243	1,243	...	...	Tolas 1,243	1,243	
37	Silver ... ... tola	14 0 0	Do. 456	6,384	...	...	Do. 456	6,384	
38	Gold dust ... „	5 8 0	No. 77	423	...	...	No. 77	423	
39	Do. coins ... each	50 0 0	...	...	No. 5	250	Do. 5	250	
40	Guns ... ... „	...	No. 60	6,000	...	...	Do. 60	6,000	
41	Horses								
	Grand Total ...	...	...	1,32,184	...	10,739	...	1,42,923	

N. B.—To simplify addition, no annas have been entered.

E. MOLLOY, *Captain,*
Offg. British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh.

I.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

ABSTRACT OF TABLES, 1873-74.

A.	Imports into Ladakh from—		*Turkistán.*	Total.
	In 1873	...	Rs. 3,30,690	Rs. 3,30,690
	In 1874	...	„ 3,81,802	„ 3,81,802
	Difference ...	...	+ 51,112	+ 51,112
B.	Exports from Ladakh to—		*Turkistán.*	
	In 1873	...	Rs. 2,55,660	Rs. 2,55,660
	In 1874	...	„ 8,02,563	„ 8,02,563
	Difference ...	...	+ 5,46,903	+ 5,46,903
C.	Imports into Ladakh from India through	*Kullu.*	*Rámpur.*	*Kashmir.*
	In 1873	Rs. 2,46,554	Rs. 8,233	Rs. 2,11,511 Rs. 1,66,298
	In 1874	„ 5,15,477	„ 5,121	„ 1,41,062 „ 6,61,660
	Difference ...	+ 2,68,923	— 3,112	— 70,449 + 1,95,362

I—*continued.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT—*continued.*

ABSTRACT OF TABLES, 1873-74—*continued.*

D.	Exports from Leh to India through—	*Kullu.*	*Rámpur.*	*Kashmir.*	
	In 1873	Rs. 88,824	Rs. 4,626	Rs. 2,35,586	Rs. 3,29,036
	In 1874	„ 33,709	„ 2,982	„ 2,77,629	„ 3,14,320
	Difference ...	— 55,115	— 1,644	+ 42,043	— 14,716
E.	Imports into Ladakh from—		*Chinese Territory.*		
	In 1873	...	Rs. 78,511	...	Rs. 78,511
	In 1874	...	„ 1,20,529	...	„ 1,20,529
	Difference ...	...	+ 42,018	...	+ 42,018
F.	Exports from Ladakh to—		*Chinese Territory.*		
	In 1873	...	Rs. 56,134	...	Rs. 56,134
	In 1874	...	„ 1,11,521	...	„ 1,11,521
	Difference ...	...	+ 55,387	...	+ 55,387
G.	Imports into Ladakh from—		*Kashmir.*	*Baltistán.*	
	In 1873	...	Rs. 67,328	Rs. 9,058	Rs. 76,386
	In 1874	...	„ 85,230	„ 10,384	„ 95,614
	Difference ...	...	+ 17,902	+ 1,326	+ 19,228
H.	Exports from Ladakh to—		*Kashmir.*	*Baltistan.*	
	In 1873	...	Rs. 1,65,851	Rs. 18,163	Rs. 1,84,014
	In 1874	...	„ 1,32,184	„ 10,739	„ 1,42,923
	Difference ...	...	— 33,667	— 7,424	— 41,091

		1873.			1874.
A.	... ...	Rs. 3,30,690	A.	... ...	Rs. 3,81,802
B.	... ...	„ 2,55,660	B.	... ...	„ 8,02,563
C.	... ...	„ 4,66,298	C.	... ...	„ 6,61,660
D.	... ...	„ 3,29,036	D.	... ...	„ 3,14,320
E.	... ...	„ 78,511	E.	... ...	„ 1,20,529
F.	... ...	„ 56,134	F.	... ...	„ 1,11,521
G.	... ...	„ 76,386	G.	... ...	„ 95,614
H.	... ...	„ 1,84,014	H.	... ...	„ 1,42,923
	Total ...	Rs. 17,76,729		Total ...	Rs. 26,30,932
	Difference ...	...		+ Rs. 8,54,203 ...	...

E. MOLLOY, *Captain,*
Offg. British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh.

J.

TABLE SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE QUOTATIONS IN THE MARKETS OF TURKISTAN AND INDIA OF THE CHIEF ARTICLES OF EXPORT AND IMPORT ALONG THE LADAKH TRADE ROUTE.

Number.	Name of Goods.	Quantity.	Rate at Amritsar.	Rate at Kullu.	Rate at Ladakh.	Rate at Yárkand.	Rate at Káshgar.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. Rs. A.	Rs. A. Rs. A.	Rs. A. Rs. A.	Rs. A. Rs. A.	Rs. A. Rs. A.	
1	Long-cloth, bleached (Lattah) ...	Thán 40yds.	5 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 13 0	10 0 to 16 0	11 0 to 16 0	12 0 to 18 0	
2	Long-cloth unbleached (Lattah) ...	Do.	4 8 to 8 0	5 8 to 9 0	8 0 to 12 0	9 0 to 10 0	10 0 to 12 0	
3	White sheeting ...	Thán 24yds.	3 0 to 6 0	3 8 to 6 0	6 0 to 10 0	7 0 to 10 0	7 0 to 10 0	
4	"Gimti" White dimity	Do.	3 0 to 3 8	4 7 to 5 0	6 0 to 10 0	7 0 to 14 0	8 0 to 14 0	
5	"Nainsuk" (Jaconet)...	Thán 20yds	1 8 to 3 0	2 8 to 5 0	3 8 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	5 0 to 6 0	
6	"Malmal" (Muslin) ...	Do. 20 do.	2 0 to 3 0	2 8 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	5 0 to 6 0	
7	"Nainu" (Flowered muslin) ...	Do. 12 do.	1 8 to 2 4	1 8 to 3 8	3 0 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0	
8	"Sainu" (Flowered red muslin) ...	Do. 12 do.	1 8 to 4 0	1 8 to 4 8	3 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 6 0	
9	"Durya" (Ribbed muslin) ...	Do. 12 do.	1 4 to 2 0	2 8 to 3 8	3 0 to 4 0	2 6	2 0 to 3 0	
10	"Alwán" (Red calico)	Do. 28 do.	3 4 to 8 0	5 0 to 9 8	8 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 10 0	10 0 to 12 0	
11	"Gimti surkh" (Red dimity) ...	Do. 24 do.	6 0 to 7 0	8 0 to 10 0	10 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 12 0	...	
12	Chintz, coloured ...	Do. 28 do.	6 0 to 10 8	8 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 12 0	...	
13	Do., flowered ...	Do. 26 do.	4 0 to 8 0	5 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 10 0	12 0	
14	Do., unfixed colour	Do. 28 do.	2 12 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0	4 0 to 6 0	6 0 to 6 6	7 8	
15	"Gárha" (Coarse cotton cloth) ...	Do. 8 do.	0 8 to 1 0	0 12 to 1 0	0 12	0 8 to 1 0	0 6 to 0 10	
16	"Chakmán" from Yárkand ...	Do. 12 do.	...	...	2 0 to 3 0	1 0 to 3 0	2 0 to 3 0	
17	"Kimkháb" (Brocade)	Do. 4½ do.	20 0 to 100 0	...	50 0 to 125 0	40 0 to 140 0	40 0 to 160 0	Silk velvet.
18	"Makhmal, reshmi"...	Per yard	4 0 to 4 8	...	...	4 0 to 6 0	10 0	Cotton do.
19	" Do., súti" ...	Do.	0 8 to 1 0	...	0 12 to 1 0	1 3	1 3	
20	Satin, Chinese ...	Thán 13 yds.	40 0 to 60 0	...	60 0 to 80 0	40 0 to 80 0	40 0 to 80 0	
21	Do., English ...	Do.	15 0 to 27 0	0 0 to 30 0	20 0 to 40 0	...	20 0 to 40 0	
22	Broad-cloth ("Banát")	Per yard	1 0 to 4 0	2 0 to 6 0	3 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 5 0	2 10 to 6 10	
23	Merino ...	Do.	0 8 to 1 4	0 8 to 1 4	0 12 to 1 8	1 4½	1 4½	
24	"Shálu," Khotan ...	Thán 7 yds.	6 0 to 6 8	...	5 0 to 6 0	5 8	6 0	
25	"Darái," Khotan ...	Do. 7 do.	...	...	2 0 to 2 8	1 3 to 2 6	2 0 to 3 0	
26	Carpets "(Zilchas") ..	Each.	...	...	4 0 to 40 0	9 0 to 30 0	3 0 to 30 0	
27	Felts ("Namdas") ..	Do.	2 0 to 4 0	2 0 to 3 0	2 0 to 3 0	1 6 to 2 0	1 0 to 2 0	
28	Sugar, loaf ...	Md. 40srs.	11 0 to 13 0	10 0 to 15 0	30 0	50 12	...	
29	Do., powdered ...	Do.	9 0 to 13 0	9 0 to 12 0	25 0	48 12	...	
30	"Jaifpal" (Nutmeg)...	Do.	80 0 to 130 0	80 0 to 140 0	140 0	240 0	240 0	
31	"Dárchíni" (Cassia bark) ...	Do.	32 8	50 0	80 0	120 0	120 0	
32	Black pepper ...	Do.	27 0 to 28 0	40 0	50 0	71 8	71 8	
33	"Pilpil," (Long pepper)	Do.	38 0	50 0	60 0	84 0	84 0	
34	"Karanphal" (Cloves)	Do.	80 0	80 0	85 0	96 0	...	
35	"Zanjbil" (Ginger) ...	Do.	21 0	20 0	30 0	60 0	54 0	
36	"Kachúr" ...	Do.	4 4	8 0	18 0	36 0	36 0	
37	"Haldi" (Turmeric)...	Do.	9 0 to 13 0	10 0 to 12 0	25 0	48 0	36 0	
38	Tea, green, Bombay ...	Do.	100 0 to 130 0	...	200 0	240 0	240 0 to 264 0	
39	Tea, ball, Calcutta ...	Do.	10 0 to 40 0	...	80 0	84 0	60 0 to 84 0	
40	Tea, bricks, Lhássa ...	3 seers.	15 0	...	13 0	16 0	16 0 to 18 0	
41	Tea, Kángra ...	Maund.	80 0 to 100 0	60 0 to 100 0	80 0 to 120 0	120 0 to 204 0	144 0 to 240 0	
42	Halela, tamarind, senna, amaltás, &c., used as drugs ...	Do.	2 8 to 5 0	5 0 to 8 0	20 0	36 0 to 48 0	36 0	
43	Indigo ...	Do.	60 0 to 90 0	60 0 to 90 0	100 0 to 120 0	144 0	150 0	
44	"Rang-i-abási" (Aniline dye) ...	Do.	300 0 to 500 0	480 0 to 520 0	...	1,000 0	1,000 0	
45	"Sagábi" (Otter skins)	Each.	3 0 to 5 0	...	3 0 to 10 0	4 0 to 10 0	4 0 to 10 0	
46	"Lákí" (Goat skins dyed red) ...	Score.	8 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 20 0	20 0 to 30 0	24 0 to 48 0	24 0 to 48 0	
47	Pashm, "Turfáni" ...	Maund.	70 0 to 80 0	80 0	80 0 to 90 0	34 0 to 40 0	40 0 to 50 0	
48	Do., "Changtháni"	Do.	70 0 to 80 0	60 0	50 0 to 60 0	...	...	
49	Silk, raw ...	Do.	200 0 to 300 0	140 0 to 200 0	200 0 to 240 0	165 0 to 240 0	165 0 to 240 0	
50	Charras ...	Do.	50 0 to 100 0	80 0 to 100 0	40 0 to 64 0	12 12 to 38 8	31 0 to 38 8	
51	Opium ...	Do.	240 0 to 480 0	200 0	400 0	440 0	440 0 to 500 0	
52	Caps ...	1,000.	1 6 to 2 ...	...	4 0 to 5 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	
53	Kurs, Chinese ingots	Each.	170 0	170 0	166 0 to 170 0	160 0 to 178 0	160 0 to 178 0	
54	Gold dust ...	Tola.	15 8 to 16 0	14 0 to 14 8	14 0	14 8	14 2 to 14 5	
55	Gold coins ...	Each.	5 10 to 5 12	5 8	5 8	5 0 to 5 12	5 0 to 5 12	

N. B.—To simplify this return and to facilitate comparison, foreign weights and measures and coinage have been reduced to English denomination.

E. MOLLOY, *Captain,*
Offg. British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh.

K.

NUMBER OF MEN AND CATTLE COMPOSING THE CARAVANS OF 1874, LADAKH.

Route.	Merchants.	Attendants.	Pilgrims, Mecca. "Hájis."	Women.	Children.	Total of People.	Laden Horses and Mules.	Ridden Horses.	Horses for sale.	Total Horses.	Laden Yaks & Bullocks.	Laden Donkeys.	Laden Sheep & Goats.	Laden Coolies.
Viâ Kullu	51	144	5	6	2	208	1,124	61	...	1,185	...	45	400	79
„ Rámpur	6	9	...	...	...	15	6	7	...	13	...	38	...	...
„ Kashmír ...	37	12	4	...	...	83	218	11	...	229	...	...	...	...
„ Changthán ...	47	133	...	...	...	180	342	55	...	397	182	284	...	...
„ Turkistán ...	90	298	66	4	2	460	605	105	396	1,106	...	...	...	...
Local—from territory of Mahárája ...	72	151	...	...	...	223	2,018	62	86	2,166	510	153	...	393
Total ...	303	777	75	10	4	1,169	4,313	301	482	5,096	692	520	400	472

E. MOLLOY, *Captain*,
Offg. British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh.

L.

STATEMENT OF MEN WHO CAME FROM YARKAND DURING THE YEAR 1874.

Native Countries.	Merchants.	Attendants.	Total.
Central Asian	47	221	268
Bajaori	12	42	54
Kabul and Kandahári	20	55	75
Ladakhi Arghún	5	19	24
Kashmiri	1	4	5
Punjabi	5	29	34
Total ...	90	370	460

E. MOLLOY, *Captain*,
Offg. British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh.

M.

TABLE SHOWING ROUTE TAKEN BY LADAKH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DURING THE YEAR 1874.

Months.	From India *via* Kullu.			To India *via* Kullu.			From India *via* Kashmir.			To India *via* Kashmir.		
	Number of Merchants.	Loads.	Value.	Number of Merchants.	Loads.	Value.	Number of Merchants.	Loads.	Value.	Number of Merchants.	Loads.	Value.
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
January ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	3,275	2	10	6,322
February ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1,440
March ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	18	10,177
April ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	450	3	18	6,497
May ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	2,325	2	8	2,766
June ...	1	2	500	...	...	...	2	6	3,153	3	6	8,440
July ...	32	373	92,423	2	25	12,185	8	33	38,097	4	33	36,557
August ...	17	1,228	3,96,088	1	24	3,465	10	40	47,042	2	7	3,620
September ...	5	74	21,152	11	29	6,853	2	30	7,413	8	62	41,859
October ...	2	15	10,435	12	488	12,438	1	8	2,051	11	100	74,681
November ...	...	...	...	1	12	1,750	8	64	30,525	15	115	69,711
December ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	20	6,731	5	32	15,559
Total ...	57	1,692	5,20,598	27	578	36,691	37	218	1,41,062	62	415	2,77,629

E. MOLLOY, *Captain*,
Offg. British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh.

A.

Dr. JOINT-COMMISSIONER'S ACCOUNTS, LADAKH. Cr.
ROAD MAINTENANCE, 1874.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
To expenditure on road improvements at Shang and Gya ...	133 12 0		By balance from 1873 ...	4,733 6 6
At Shayok in examining route ...	24 0 0	157 12 0	Allowance from His Highness the Mahárája under treaty for year 1874	2,000 0 0
On account of Yárkand Mission for post during winter ...	204 1 0	204 1 0		
Pay of Tartar writer from 1st December 1873 to 31st December 1874, for 13 months, at Rs. 5	65 0 0			
Pay of munshi employed in weighing charras, &c., from 1st July to 31st December 1874, 6 months, at Rs. 5 ...	30 0 0	95 0 0		
Current expenses from 1st December 1873 to 31st December 1874	17 6 0	17 6 0		
Balance to credit on 31st December 1874	...	6,259 3 6		
Total ...	...	6,733 6 6	Total ...	6,733 6 6

W. H. JOHNSON,
Kashmir Joint-Commissioner.

B.

Dr. JOINT-COMMISSIONER'S ACCOUNTS, LADAKH. Cr.
TOOLS AND STOCK, 1874.

	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
By balance on 1st December 1873 ...	30 0 0	By loss in wear	11 4 0
		Balance on 31st December 1874 ...	18 12 0
Total ...	30 0 0	Total ...	30 0 0

W. H. JOHNSON,
Kashmir Joint-Commissioner.

C.

JOINT-COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNTS, LADAKH.
SERAI MAINTENANCE, 1874.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
To pay of men in charge of Changchenmo serais for 13 months to 31st December 1874	86 6 0		Balance from 1873	1,037 6 9
Present to Lambardár for charge of Chagra and Masámik serais	12 0 0	98 6 0	Allowance from His Highness the Mahárája for 1874 under treaty	500 0 0
Balance at credit on 31st December 1874	...	1,439 0 9		
Total ...	...	1,537 6 9	Total ...	1,537 6 9

E. MOLLOY, *Captain*,
Offg. British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh.

W. H. JOHNSON,
Kashmir Joint-Commissioner.

D.

JOINT-COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNTS, LADAKH.
SUPPLIES ACCOUNT, 1874.

	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Balance from 1873	739 0 0	By proceeds of sales in 1874 ...	307 4 0
		Due by Mr. Russell	106 0 0
		Loss by keeping	109 0 0
		Balance on 31st December 1874 ...	225 12 0
Total ...	739 0 0	Total ...	739 0 0

E. MOLLOY, *Captain*,
Offg. British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh.

W. H. JOHNSON,
Kashmir Joint-Commissioner.

E.

JOINT-COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNTS, LADAKH.

PROFIT AND LOSS, 1874.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
To balance last year, 1873... ...	296	7	3	Balance, 1874	407	11	3
Loss on supplies in 1874 ...	100	0	0				
Loss on tools in 1874	11	4	0				
TOTAL ...	407	11	3	TOTAL ...	407	11	3

E. MOLLOY, *Captain*,
Offg. British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh.

W. H. JOHNSON,
Kashmir Joint-Commissioner.

F.

JOINT-COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNTS, LADAKH.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA'S TREASURY, LADAKH, IN ACCOUNT WITH JOINT-COMMISSIONER.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
To balance at credit of Joint-Commissioner from last year, 1873.	4,705	6	0	By cash payments honoring Joint-Commissioner's drafts.						
Allowance for roads from the Mahárája.	2,000	0	0	A—Roads, &c., to 31st December 1874.	474	3	0			
Allowance for serais ...	500	0	0	C—Serais to ditto ...	98	6	0	572	9	0
				Balance on 31st December 1874	...			6,632	13	0
TOTAL ...	7,205	6	0	TOTAL ...	...			7,205	6	0

E. MOLLOY, *Captain*,
Offg. British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh.

W. H. JOHNSON,
Kashmir Joint-Commissioner.

G.

JOINT-COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNTS, LADAKH.

BALANCE SHEET, 1874.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Balance net property	6,877	5	0	By value supplies in store (Form D) ...	225	12	0
				Value tools in stock (Form B) ...	18	12	0
				Amount at credit in Mahárája's Treasury, &c.	6,632	13	0
TOTAL ...	6,877	5	0	TOTAL ...	6,877	5	0

E. MOLLOY, *Captain*,
Offg. British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh.

W. H. JOHNSON,
Kashmir Joint-Commissioner.

Dated Ladakh, 23rd April 1875.

From—CHARAG DEEN, Hospital Assistant, 3rd Class,

To—The British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh.

I have the honor to submit for your information, the annual return of sick treated at the Ladakh dispensary during the year 1874, together with a list of vaccination and European medicines expended.

The number of in-door and out-door patients shows an increase over the number of last year, but this is only natural, as the dispensary was open for 12 months instead of 5 as in 1873.

The general health of the district has been excellent and no epidemic diseases have prevailed; this probably accounts for the decrease in the average of out and in-door patients, which last year was 8·978, whereas in 1873 it was 11·593 only.

During a short stay made here by Surgeon Scully on his way to Yarkand several operations for cataract were made by him, as also were some other operations of a serious character.

During the year a great improvement was made in the dispensary by the enlargement of the sick wards, which were formerly very small and confined.

Thanks are due to Mr. Johnson, the Wazír of the Mahárája, for the carrying out of this improvement.

ANNUAL RETURN OF OUT AND IN-PATIENTS AT THE DISPENSARY AT LADAKH FOR THE YEAR 1874.

[N. B.—The numbers refer to the figures distinguishing the disease in the nomenclature.]

OUT-PATIENTS.									IN-PATIENTS.									
					Results.								Results.					
	Distinguishing Number.	Diseases.	Remaining from the previous year.	New cases treated during the year.	Total treated.	Cured or relieved.	Absented or unknown.	Known to have died.	Remaining under treatment.		Distinguishing Number.	Remaining from the previous year.	New cases admitted during the year.	Total treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unknown.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.
		CLASS I.—*General Diseases.*																
ORDER A.	1	Small-pox ...								ORDER A.	1							
	3	Chicken-pox ...									3							
	4	Measles ...									4							
	9	Enteric fever ...									9							
	11	Simple continued fever.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		11	...	1	1	1			
	12	Febricula ...									12							
	15 A.	Ague "A" ...	1	77	88	77	...	1	...		15 A.	...	1	1	1			
	16	Remittent fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		16	...	1	1	...	...	...	... 1
	18	Malignant cholera...									18							
	20	Hooping cough ...									20							
	21	Mumps ...	...	3	3	3					21							
	22	Influenza ...									22							
	30	Erysipelas ...	...	2	2	2					30							
	31	Pyæmia ...									31							
	32	Puerperal fever ...									32							
	15 B.	Ague ...	...	2	2	2					15 B.	...	1	1	1			
ORDER B.	34	Acute rheumatism ..	...	4	4	3	1	...	...	ORDER B.	34	...	2	2	2			
	37	Muscular do. ...	...	11	11	11	...				37							
	38	Chronic do. ...	2	26	28	27	1				38							
	43 A.	Primary syphilis ...	...	9	9	6	2	...	1		43 A.	...	1	1	1			
	43 B.	Secondary do. ...	1	6	7	6	1				43 B.							
	44	Cancer ...									44							
		Malignant tumors...																
		Non-malignant tumors. ...																
	48	Leprosy ...									48							
	49-1	Scrofulous disease of glands ...									49-1							
	49-1	Phthisis pulmonalis	...	2	2	2	...	...	...		49-1	...	1	1	1			
	52	Diabetes ...									52							
	54	Scurvy ...									54							
	55	Anæmia ...	...	8	8	6	2	...	...		55	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	57	General dropsy ...									57							
		CLASS II.—*Local Diseases.*																
NERVOUS SYSTEM.	59-64	Diseases of the brain								NERVOUS SYSTEM.	59-64							
	65	Apoplexy ...									65							
	66	Sunstroke ...									66							
	84	Paralysis hemipligia	...	2	2	1	1	...	...		84	...	2	2	1	...	...	1
	90	Tetanus ...									90							
	93	Epilepsy ...									93							
	101	Neuralgia ...	...	7	7	6	1				101							
	105	Mania ...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...		105	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
	107	Dementia ...									107							
	99	Hysteria ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1									
		Impotency ...	...	1	1	1												
EYE.	111	Conjunctivitis ...	...	6	6	6				EYE.	111							
	114	Purulent ophthalmia									114							
	118	Chronic do. ...	...	4	4	4					118							
		Synichia posterior...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	1	1	...	...	1	
	152	Cataract ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		152	...	2	2	2			
	169-179	Diseases of the eyelids ...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...		169-179	...	1	1	1			
	163	Epiphora ...	...	6	6	6												
	166	Fistula lachrymalis ...	...	2	2	1	1											
	159	Myopia ...	...	1	1	1												
EAR.	190	Inflammation in the ear	...	1	1	1				EAR.	190							
	205 C	Deafness ...	...	1	1	1					205							
		Otalgia ...	...	1	1	1												
NOSE.	213	Epistaxis ...								NOSE.	213							
	215	Polypus ...									215							

ANNUAL RETURN OF OUT AND IN-PATIENTS AT THE DISPENSARY AT LADAKH, &c. — *continued.*

OUT-PATIENTS.										IN-PATIENTS.									
Distinguishing Number.	Diseases.	Remaining from the previous year.	New cases treated during the year.	Total treated.	Results. Cured or relieved.	Absented or unknown.	Known to have died.	Remaining under treatment.		Distinguishing Number.	Remaining from the previous year.	New cases admitted during the year.	Total treated.	Results. Cured.	Relieved.	Unknown.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.	
	Class II.—*Local Diseases*—concld.																		
Circulatory System. 5 — 219	Pericarditis ...									5 — 219									
250	Aneurism of the abdominal artery	...	1	1	1					250									
260	Phlebitis ...									260									
266	Varicose veins ...									266									
267	Nævus vascularis ...									267									
	Palpitation of the heart ...	...	1	1	1														
Absorbent System. 6 — 271	Inflammation of glands ...									6 — 271									
273	Hypertrophy of glands ...									273									
Ductless Glands. 7 — 280	Goitre ...	...	1	1	1				•	280					•				
Respiratory System. 8 — 288	Croup ...									8 — 288									
289	Coryza ...									289									
306	Bronchitis ...	4	62	66	63	2	...	1		306									
314	Asthma ...	...	1	1	...	1				314									
315	Pneumonia ...	...	3	3	2	1	...	...		315									
331	Pleurisy ...									331	...	1	1	1					
305	Catarrhus ...	...	12	12	11	1													
Digestive System. 9 — 348, &c.	Diseases of the mouth	1	5	6	6					9 — 348, &c.									
365, &c.	Do. of teeth and gums ...	...	72	72	72					365, &c.									
419, &c.	Diseases of the fauces	...	13	13	12	1				419, &c.									
449	Gastritis ...	...	1	1	1					449									
460	Dyspepsia ...	1	40	41	41					460									
466	Dysentery ...	...	3	3	2	1	...	...		466	...	3	3	1	...	2			
480	Hernia ...									480									
483-1	Ascaris lumbricoides									483-1									
483-13	Tænia solium ...									483-13									
484	Diarrhœa ...	...	8	8	8					484									
486	Colic	...	8	8	8					486									
487	Constipation ...	...	30	30	30					487									
488, &c.	Diseases of the rectum and anus ...	...	4	4	2	2			•	488, &c.									
501	Hepatitis ...									501									
513	Jaundice ...									513									
524	Splenitis ...									524									
528	Hypertrophy ...									528									
531	Peritonitis ...									531									
	Ulcer of the stomach	...	2	2	2														
	Enlargement of the liver ...	...	1	1	...	1													
	Ascaris vermicularus	...	1	1	1														
Urinary System. 10 — 538, &c.	Diseases of the kidney	...	1	1	1					10 — 538, &c.									
557, &c.	Diseases of the bladder	...	1	1	...	...	...	1		557, &c.									
570	Calculus ...									570									
585	Gonorrhœa ...	...	13	13	11	2				585									
589	Bubo	1	...	1	1					589									
596	Stricture of urethra									596									
...	Enuresis ...	...	2	2	2					...									
...	Gravel ...									...	...	1	1	1					
Generative System. *Male Organs.* 11 a — 610	Elephantiasis scorti									11 a — 610									
617	Hydrocele ...									617									
620	Orchitis ...	...	4	4	2	2				620									

ANNUAL RETURN OF OUT AND IN-PATIENTS AT THE DISPENSARY AT LADAKH, &c. — *continued.*

OUT-PATIENTS.										IN-PATIENTS.									
Distinguishing Number.	Diseases.	Remaining from the previous year.	New cases treated during the year.	Total treated.	Results. Cured or relieved.	Absented or unknown.	Known to have died.	Remaining under treatment.		Distinguishing Number.	Remaining from the previous year.	New cases admitted during the year.	Total treated.	Results. Cured.	Relieved.	Unknown.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.	
	Class II.—*Local Diseases*—concld.																		
Pages 125 and 147. *Female Organs.* b — 630, &c.	Diseases of the ovary									b — 630, &c.									
654, &c.	Diseases of the uterus ...									654, &c.									
670, &c.	Diseases of vagina and vulva ...									670, &c.									
690	Diseases of function									690									
729, &c.	Do. of breast...									729, &c.									
Page 133. *Affections connected with pregnancy.* c										*Affections connected with pregnancy.* c									
Pages 139 and 143. *Affections connected with, or consequent on, parturition.* d										*Affections connected with, or consequent on, parturition.* d									
Organs of Locomotion. 12 — 755	Ostitis ...									12 — 755									
759	Caries ...									759									
760	Necrosis ...									760									
768, &c.	Diseases of joints...									768, &c.									
804, &c.	Do. of tendons									804, &c.									
812, &c.	Do. of bursæ...									812, &c.									
...	Precstitis ...	1	...	1	1					...									
...	Loose cartilage of the knee ...	...	...	...	...					...	...	...	1	1	1				
Cellular Tissue. 13 — 819	Abscesses ...	...	8	8	8					13 — 818									
825-5	Guinea-worm ...									825-5									
...	Sinus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...		1	1	...	...	1		
Cutaneous System. 14 — 827, &c.	Diseases of the skin	3	23	26	24	2				14 — 827, &c.									
859	Ulcer ...	...	45	45	44	1	...	...		859	1	1	2	2					
861	Boil ...									861									
865	Whitlow ...	...	1	1	1					865									
888, &c.	Parasitic diseases of skin ...									888, &c.									
...	Pernio ...	...	1	1	1					...									
...	Blister of the foot...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	1	1	1					
	Class III.—*Conditions not General or Local.*																		
905	Debility ...									905									
...	Senectus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1

ANNUAL RETURN OF OUT AND IN-PATIENTS AT THE DISPENSARY AT LADAKH, &c. — *concluded.*

OUT-PATIENTS.										IN-PATIENTS.								
Distinguishing Number.	Diseases.	Remaining from the previous year.	New cases treated during the year.	Total treated.	Results. Cured or relieved.	Absented or unknown.	Known to have died.	Remaining under treatment.		Distinguishing Number.	Remaining from the previous year.	New cases admitted during the year.	Total treated.	Results. Cured.	Relieved.	Unknown.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.
	Class IV.—*Poisons.*																	
906	Arsenic ...									906								
936	Opium ...									936								
938	Alcohol, *a*, delirium tremens ...									938								
943	Stramonium (datura)									943								
985, &c.	Poisoned wounds ...									985, &c.								
A.	Class V.—*Injuries.*									A.								
General Injuries. 992	Burns and Scalds ...	...	3	3	2	...	...	1		General Injuries. 992								
995	Asphyxia ...									995								
...	Frost bite ...	1	3	4	4	...	...	...		...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Local Injuries. B.	Contusion of the back	...	1	1	1					Local Injuries. B.								
	Wounds of the lower extremity ...	...	3	3	3													
	Wounds of the upper extremity ...	...	6	6	6													
	Sprain of the ankle joint ...	...	1	1	1													
	Fracture of the leg, both bones ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	1	1	1			
	Dislocation of the clavicle ...	...	1	1	1													
	Contusion of the upper extremity ...	...	5	5	5													
	Contusion of the lower extremity ...	...	5	5	5													
	Contusion of the jaw	...	1	1	1													
	Wound of the face...	...	1	1	1													
	Do. head .	...	1	1	1	...	...	...			...	...	1	1	1			
	Contusion of the chest	1	3	4	4													
	Fracture of the ribs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	1	1	1			
	Grand Total ...	17	587	604	569	29	1	5			1	30	31	21	...	5	2	3

ANNUAL RETURN OF OUT AND IN-PATIENTS AT THE DISPENSARY AT LADAKH.

OUT-PATIENTS.									IN-PATIENTS.								
Number of Disease for which performed.	Diseases.	Remaining from the previous year.	New cases treated during the year.	Total treated.	Results. Cured or relieved.	Absented or unknown.	Known to have died.	Remaining under treatment.	Distinguishing Number.	Remaining from the previous year.	New cases admitted during the year.	Total treated.	Results. Cured.	Relieved.	Unknown.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.
	Surgical Operations.																
There is no nomenclature of diseases.	Amputation of the finger ...									...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
	Dislocation of the clavicle reduced ...	...	1	1	1												
	Simple fracture of the leg set* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	1				
	Simple fracture of the ribs set ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	1				
	Cataract extracted...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	2				
	Loose cartilage operated ...																
	Foreign body extracted ...	...	2	2	2												
	Abscesses opened ...	...	8	8	8												
	Whitlow do. ...	...	1	1	1												
	Teeth extracted ...	...	68	68	68												
	Total ...	...	80	80	80					...	5	5	4	...	...	...	1

CHARAG DIN, *Hospital Assistant,*
In medical Charge of Dispensary, Ladakh.

* This and one or two of the other operations, such as cataract extractions and the loose cartilage extraction, were performed by Dr. Scully, when here on his way to Yarkand—E. M., *Jt.-Commr.*

GENERAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1874.

N. B.—Children to be noted as such, under 10 years of age.

Classes.	OUT-PATIENTS. Number remaining from previous year. Male.	Female.	Children.	New Cases treated. Male.	Female.	Children.	Ascertained Deaths. Male.	Female.	Children.	IN-PATIENTS. Number remaining from previous year. Male.	Female.	Children.	New Cases admitted. Male.	Female.	Children.	Cured or relieved. Male.	Female.	Children.	Unknown. Male.	Female.	Children.	Died. Male.	Female.	Children.
Europeans ...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhoti ...	2	...	...	96	25	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	1	7	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
Mussalmáns ...	12	2	1	339	28	15	1	...	...	1	...	...	14	3	...	8	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	...
Hindús ...	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other castes or classes..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14	2	1	515	53	18	1	...	...	1	...	...	25	4	1	18	3	...	3	1	1	2	...	...

Average daily attendance of Out-Patients.

Males	5·886
Females	0·717
Children	0·221
Total ...	6·824

Average daily sick of In-Patients.

Males	1·952
Females	0·186
Children	0·016
Total ...	2·154

E. MOLLOY, *Captain,*
Offg. British Joint-Commr., Ladakh.

CHARAG DEEN, *Hospital Assistant,*
In medical charge of Dispensary, Ladakh.

The general health of the district has been, I should think, very good indeed; there seems to be hardly ever any sickness anywhere and no epidemic diseases had prevailed.—E. M., *Jt.-Commr.*

LIST OF EUROPE MEDICINES, &c., EXPENDED IN THE DISPENSARY OF LADAKH DURING THE YEAR 1874.

No.	Articles.	Quantity expended. lb.	oz.	drs.	Remarks.
1	Acacia Gum.	0	8	0	
2	Acet. Scillæ	0	2	0	
3	Acid. Acet.	0	4	0	
4	Do. Hydrochloric	0	1	14	
5	Do. Nitric	0	2	0	
6	Do. Sulphuric	0	5	0	
7	Do. Tannic	0	1	0	
8	Do. Tartaric	0	4	0	
9	Aloe Socotrina	0	0	8	
10	Antim. Tartaratum	0	0	1	
11	Argenti Nitras	0	1	8	
12	Assafœtida	0	1	0	
13	Borax	0	2	0	
14	Bismuth Sub-Nitras	0	1	8	
15	Camphora	0	10	0	
16	Chiretta	1	0	0	
17	Chloroform	1	10	0	
18	Chlorodyne (Hyper Chlorodyne)	3 bottles.			
19	Chinchona Flavo Pulv.	0	8	0	
20	Copaiba	0	4	4	
21	Creosotum	0	0	1	
22	Disinfecting fluid, "Condy's"	2	0	0	
23	Empl. Cantharidis	0	2	0	
24	Do. Resinæ	0	10	0	
25	Ext. Belladonnæ	0	0	12	
26	Do. Colocynth Co.	0	2	0	
27	Do. Gentianæ	0	0	12	
28	Do. Hyoscyami	0	2	0	
29	Do. Rhei	0	1	8	
30	Ferri et Quiniæ Citras	0	3	0	
31	Do. Perocyd. Hydratum	0	2	0	
32	Do. Sulphas	0	4	0	
33	Glycerinum	0	12	4	
34	Hydrarg. Calomelanos	0	0	4	
35	Do. Corrosiv. Sublimat.	0	0	6	
36	Liniment. Opii	1	0	0	
37	Do. Saponis	1	8	0	
38	Liqr. Ammonia	0	9	0	
39	Do. Arsenicalis	0	0	4	
40	Do. Lyttæ	0	0		
41	Madras fish oil	2 bottles.			
42	Magnesia Carbonas	0	2	0	
43	Morphia Hydrochloras	0	0	5	
44	Oleum Anisi	0	0	8	

LIST OF EUROPE MEDICINES, &c., EXPENDED IN THE DISPENSARY OF LADAKH DURING THE YEAR 1874—*continued.*

No.	Articles.	Quantity expended.	Remarks.
		lb. oz. drs.	
45	Do. Cinnamomi	0 0 8	
46	Do. Menthe Pip.	0 1 0	
47	Do. Papaveris	6 bottles.	
48	Do. Ricini	7 Do.	
49	Do. Terebinth	1 4 0	
50	Opium	0 2 0	
51	Pil. Rhei Co.	0 2 0	
52	Do. Scillæ Co.	0 2 8	
53	Podophylli Resina	0 0 5	
54	Potassæ Nitras	0 2 0	
55	Do. Tartras Acida	0 5 0	
56	Pottassi Iodidum	0 7 0	
57	Pulv. Ipecac. Co.	0 7 0	
58	Do. Jacobi Veri	3 packets.	
59	Quiniæ Sulphas	0 12 0	
60	Rhei Rad. Pulv.	0 2 0	
61	Sapo Duras	0 2 0	
62	Scillæ Rad. Pulv.	0 1 0	
63	Senna Indica Fol.	1 0 0	
64	Sodæ Bicarbonas	1 6 0	
65	Spt. Ammonia Aromat.	0 7 0	
66	Do. Chloroformi	0 4 0	
67	Do. Æthe Nitric	0 7 0	
68	Do. Ætheris	0 3 0	
69	Do. Rectif	1 4 0	
70	Strychnia	0 0 0½	
71	Tinct. Assafœtida	0 1 0	
72	Do. Calumbo	0 4 0	
73	Do. Camphor	1 8 0	
74	Do. Cardamomi Co.	0 2 0	
75	Do. Catechu	0 4 0	
76	Do. Colchici	0 3 0	
77	Do, Ferri Perchloridi	0 5 0	
78	Do, Gentianæ Co.	0 4 0	
79	Do. Hyoscyami	0 5 0	
80	Do. Iodine	1 0 0	
81	Do. Myrrhæ	0 1 6	
82	Do. Opii	0 11 0	
83	Do. Scillæ	0 8 0	
84	Do. Zingiberis	0 2 2	
85	Ungt. Hydrarg.	0 0 4	
86	Do. Resinæ	1 0 0	
87	Vin Ipecac.	0 5 0	
88	Carbolic acid, (Medicinal)	0 12 0	
89	Do. (Brown)	8 bottles.	
	Hospital Necessaries, &c.		
90	Corks, quart	2 doz.	
91	Do. pint	3 do.	
92	Do. phial	3 do.	
93	Filtering paper	½ quire.	
94	Gallipots, English	½ doz.	
95	Do. Country	½ do.	
96	Lint	0 2 0	
97	Phials, common	3 doz.	
98	Pill boxes of sizes	3½ do,	
99	Pins, paper	No. 1	
100	Skin of white leather	No. 1	
101	Silk for ligature	0 0 1	
102	Tape, broad	1 bundle.	
103	Do. narrow	1 do.	
104	Tow	0 0 12	
105	Twine	0 8 0	
106	Wrapping paper	7 quires.	

CHARAG DEEN, *Hospital Assistant,*
In Medical Charge of Dispensary, Ladakh.

RETURN OF VACCINATION FOR THE YEAR 1874.

[Vaccinated at Ladakh by Assa Rám, Hospital Assistant.]

Name of Patient's residence.	Number vaccinated.	Number successful.	Number unsuccessful.
Baltistán	11	11	
Total ...	11	11	

CHARAG DEEN, *Hospital Assistant,*
In Medical Charge of Dispensary, Ladakh.

STATEMENT OF COUNTRIES, OCCUPATIONS, AND RELIGIONS OF OUT AND IN-PATIENTS TREATED IN THE DISPENSARY OF LADAKH DURING THE YEAR 1874.

	Out-Patients.													In-Patients.										
Countries.	January.	Februrry.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Europe ...	1	2	3	1	...	4	5	1	...	1	1	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustán	2	2	...	1	...	2	...	4	3	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab ...	8	5	6	3	5	11	18	9	9	10	20	11	115	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	7
Kashmir ...	8	9	11	6	2	8	8	9	10	6	...	7	84	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ladakh ...	19	20	16	18	8	9	20	28	18	20	22	21	219	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	4	2	...	...	...	12
Baltistán ...	...	1	4	4	1	3	3	4	5	4	2	2	33	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	5
Yarkand ...	5	7	4	6	4	7	9	8	7	12	6	4	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Khokand ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Kabul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Kandahár ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Room ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pesháwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Badakhshán	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bokhára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bajour ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	47	46	44	39	20	46	67	65	57	53	58	45	587	..	2	1	2	2	3	4	5	3	2	4	2	30
Officers ...	1	2	3	1	...	4	5	1	...	1	1	...	19													
Hájís ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3													
Government Servants	2	3	2	2	...	4	5	...	...	1	2	...	21													
Servants ...	15	12	14	12	4	10	13	18	16	10	12	10	146													
Carriers ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	5	1	1	...	12													
Traders ...	13	10	11	9	7	12	19	10	15	10	15	6	137	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	
Blacksmiths ..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Barbers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1													
Soldiers ...	10	13	10	8	5	8	11	11	6	6	9	5	102	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	4
Carpenters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4
Cultivators ...	2	3	2	2	3	3	6	19	8	16	8	16	88	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	2	...	1	...	10
Labourers ...	1	1	1	2	1	3	4	2	7	5	4	6	37	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4
Priests ...	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	1	...	...	3	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Beggars ...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	3	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	47	46	44	39	20	46	67	65	57	53	58	45	587	...	2	1	2	2	3	4	5	3	2	4	2	30
Christians ...	1	2	3	1	...	4	5	1	...	1	1	...	19													
Bhotes ...	3	3	7	18	6	14	13	13	11	10	17	9	124	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	2	...	...	...	10
Mussalmáns	37	35	31	19	12	25	45	42	38	35	34	30	383	...	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	16
Hindús ...	6	6	3	1	2	3	4	9	8	7	6	6	61	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1		4
Total ...	47	46	44	39	20	46	67	65	57	53	58	45	587	...	2	1	2	2	3	4	5	3	2	4	2	30

CHARAG DEEN, *Hospital Assistant,*
In Medical Charge of Dispensary, Ladakh.

Proceedings of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Foreign Department, No. 1174, dated 18th June 1875.

READ—

Ladakh Trade Report for 1874, furnished by Captain Molloy, British Joint-Commissioner.—Received, May 5th, 1875.

REMARKS.—The value of the trade of Ladakh, that is, the aggregate value of goods imported into and exported from the town of Leh in 1874, is estimated in the returns at Rs. 26,30,932,—a large increase as compared with the trade of 1873, which was estimated at Rs. 17,76,729. But of the above amount (Rs. 26,30.932) the sum of Rs. 1,50,000 represents the value of last year's imports which remained at Leh owing to difficulty of procuring carriage or unwillingness to pay enhanced rates therefor. Deducting this amount from the returns of 1874, and adding it to the value of the trade of 1873, the value of the trade of 1874 becomes Rs. 24,80,932 as compared with Rs 19,26,729 in 1873. But, further, as remarked with reference to last year's report, the system of calculating the value of the trade on the aggregate value of imports and exports is likely to mislead; for, as the same goods figure to a large extent both as imports and as exports, in reality the aggregate value of the trade passing through Leh is little more than half that shewn in the returns, so that in point of fact the value of the trade of 1873 and 1874 respectively, instead of being about 19 lakhs and 25 lakhs, was only 9½ lakhs and 12½ lakhs in value. But even on this more correct system of computation the increase in the value of the trade was great, amounting to 4 lakhs of rupees. Of these 4 lakhs of rupees, however, Rs. 3,10,000 represent the estimated value of the caravan of the Central Asian Trading Company conducted by Mr. Russell; excluding the value of this caravan, which may be considered an abnormal addition to the ordinary traffic, the increase is reduced to less than a lakh of rupees—a satisfactory, but by no means startling, amount.

2. So much for the general statistics of the trade. It will be now interesting to consider the state of trade according to its geographical distribution, that is, as between Leh and the four countries with which it is principally carried on, *viz.*, Turkistán, British India, Changthán and Lhássa (Chinese territory), and Kashmir and Baltistán. This will be seen at a glance in the subjoined statement:—

COUNTRY.	Year.	Imports into Ladakh from.	Exports from Ladakh to.	TOTAL.	CHIEF ARTICLES OF TRADE.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Turkistán	1873	3,30,690	2,55,660	5,86,350	*Imports.*—Gold, pashm, silk, silver, horses, charras, coarse cloth, jewellery, felts.
	1874	3,81,802	8,02,563	11,84,365	*Exports.*—Cotton piece-goods, silks, fire-arms, tea, broad-cloth, goat skins, otter skins, spices, sugar.
		+51,112	+5,46,903	+5,98,015	
British India	1873	4,66,298	3,29,036	7,95,334	*Imports.*—Cotton piece-goods, silks, fire-arms, tea, broad-cloth, indigo, goat skins, otter skins, spices.
	1874	6,61,660	3,14,320	9,75,980	*Exports.*—Gold, silk, pashm, silver, charras, horses, precious stones.
		+1,95,362	—14,716	+1,80,646	
Changthán and Lhássa ...	1873	78,511	56,134	1,34,645	*Imports.*—Pashm, pattu cloth, yaks' hair blankets; (from Lhássa) tea.
	1874	1,20,529	1,11,521	2,32,050	*Exports.*—Silver, saffron, Khotan silks, and Yárkand cloth.
		+42,018	+55,387	+97,405	
Kashmir and Baltistán ...	1873	76,386	1,84,014	2,60,400	*Imports.*—Goat skins, saffron, shawls.
	1874	95,614	1,42,923	2,38,537	*Exports.*—Pashm, Lhássa tea, gold and silver, salt, sulphur, piece-goods.
		+19,228	—41,091	—21,863	

3. From this statement it appears that there was a slight increase in the value of imports from, and a large increase in the value of exports to, Turkistán; but of the latter all but about Rs. 50,000 must be considered exceptional, being the result partly of the inclusion of the value of Mr. Russell's caravan, and partly of the large balance of consignments of 1873 remaining for despatch in 1874.

There is also shewn a large increase in the value of the import trade from British India; but if the value of the Central Asian Company's venture is eliminated, it will be found that there was a considerable decrease, and not an increase, in the trade. This falling-off is, however, explained by Captain Molloy as being owing to the fact that several large traders, instead of disposing of their goods at Leh, proceeded to Turkistán, and were consequently prevented from making their return journey to India in time to appear amongst the importers of last season. In the trade with Chinese territory there was a considerable increase both of exports and of imports; in that with Kashmir and
tistán a falling off.

4. With regard to the articles in which increase or decrease is observable, among the imports from Turkistán there was a marked decline in gold owing to issue by the Amír of Turkistán of a gold coinage and consequent restrictions placed by him on the purchase of gold dust: a considerable rise in silver; a marked increase under *pashm*; a great decline in charras; an increase under horses and coarse country cloths. Among the exports to Turkistán there was a considerable decrease in cotton piece-goods, owing to the principal importers being absent in Yárkand; in tea, owing, it is believed, to the opening of a new tea market at Almaty in Russian territory; but on the other hand an increase in indigo, otter skins, and goat skins.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor will not further follow Captain Molloy in his detailed comments on the rise and fall in the several articles of import and of export, it will suffice to remark that the general result of the year's history must be considered satisfactory; but at the same time His Honour sees no reason to modify the views expressed in his review of last year's report, that too sanguine expectations must not be formed of the prospects of trade with those remote regions; and he perceives that the Officiating Joint-Commissioner has come to the conclusion that "notwithstanding the elasticity the Turkistán market has shown hitherto, its capacities are nevertheless limited."

6. Besides recording and explaining the trade statistics of 1874, Captain Molloy has touched briefly upon other topics of interest, such as the mode of collecting the *pashm* of Changthán, the arrangements made for increasing the production of borax; he has given a sketch of the trade route to Lhássa and a statement of the duties levied on the routes between Kabul and Yárkand *viâ* Zibak and Sirikúl, and between Pesháwar *viâ* Chitrál and Zibak; he has also, under instructions from the Government, prepared a price current of articles in the bazárs of Amritsar, Kullu, Ladakh, Yárkand and Kásghar, and a description of the articles chiefly in demand in Turkistán, and offers remarks on the selection of articles sent by the Central Asian Trading Company. He further expresses the opinion that in the event of caravans being allowed to leave Yárkand in time, a fair at Leh in August or the beginning of September would probably be well attended and successful. Whether any further steps should be taken to induce the Amír to sanction the timely departure of the Leh caravan is a matter His Honour must leave to the consideration of the Government of India.

7. The present difficulty in regard to the supply of carriage, adverted to in paragraph 62, is one which must be left, His Honour thinks, to be remedied by the operation of the law of supply and demand which appears already to have stimulated the importation of ponies into Leh. It will rest with the Government of India to determine whether measures should be taken to induce the Amír of Turkistán to open out such portion of the route by Kugiar as may be within his boundary, and so make the entire route between Yárkand and British territory available for camel traffic.

8. The subject of overloading animals is also one which, under the circumstances, it is difficult to deal with authoritatively, for any regulation in regard to the amount of loads might and would be evaded with the greatest ease; but every measure which aids in removing the physical difficulties of the route to Yárkand will indirectly assist greatly in effecting the desired object, not only by facilitating transit, but by cheapening and increasing the supply of carriage, and thus diminishing the necessity for heavy loads. An important work of this kind was effected during the year under report by Mr. Morris, Assistant Engineer, who was deputed with the cordial assent of the Mahárája to improve the difficult portions of the Kullu route between the British boundary and Leh, and has succeeded under considerable difficulties in re-aligning and greatly improving 12½ miles of mountainous road between the Tsárap River and the Láchalang Pass. This work will be vigorously proceeded with during the present year, and it is hoped that year by year some progress will be made in removing or diminishing obstacles to the traffic and free intercourse between British India and Turkistán. With this view the subject of opening out a road by the Shayok Valley and of removing by professional engineering agency the difficulties of the Zojila Pass will be brought to the notice of His Highness the Mahárája of Kashmir by the officer on special duty; but it is to be remembered that as in the case of the British Government so in the case of the Mahárája of Kashmir the funds available for public works are limited, and too much must not be demanded or expected at one time.

9. The arrangements for enabling refunds of duty to be made at Leh and otherwise facilitating the working of the refunds clauses of the Kashmir Treaty have formed the subject of correspondence with the Government of India, and it is hoped that revised rules will shortly issue.

10. In conclusion, His Honour is glad to be able to express the opinion that Captain Molloy, Officiating Joint-Commissioner, has discharged his duties in a very creditable manner; he learns with satisfaction that there has been perfect cordiality and co-operation between the representatives of the British Government and the Kashmir State. A recommendation in favour of increasing the salary of Karím Baksh, the Joint-Commissioner's Munshi, has been separately forwarded to the Government of India.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the report and returns and the foregoing remarks be printed and forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, and to Captain Molloy, British Joint-Commissioner, for information.

Also, to Major P. D. Henderson, on special duty, Kashmir, for information and guidance.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Return showing the Quantities of Cotton exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries during the month of August 1875.

| NAMES OF PORTS IN INDIA WHENCE COTTON IS EXPORTED. | | QUANTITIES OF COTTON EXPORTED TO | | |

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No 38. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1875. Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF JUNE 1875, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 618, 619, 620 AND 621 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED 24TH JULY 1875.

Province.	Names of Districts.	Average wages per mensem of Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.			Syce or Horse-keeper.			Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.			Remarks.
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
N. W. Provinces.	Saháranpur	3	13	0	4	8	0	11	0	0	
	Muzaffarnagar	5	0	0	4	0	0	12	0	0	
	Meerut	5	0	0	4	8	0	9	0	0	
	Bulandshahr	4	6	4	4	11	5	7	8	8	
	Aligarh	4	4	9	4	0	0	8	5	4	
	Kamaun	8	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	
	Garhwál	5	0	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	
	Bijnor	3	12	0	4	0	0	7	8	0	
	Moradabad	3	0	0	4	0	0	7	8	0	
	Budaun	3	0	0	3	8	0	7	8	0	
	Tarái Purganas	4	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	
	Muttra	4	8	0	4	8	0	9	10	8	
	Agra	4	8	0	5	0	0	14	10	8	
	Farukhabad	3	10	2	3	12	0	7	14	3	
	Mainpuri	4	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	
	Etáwah	4	0	0	5	0	0	9	0	0	
	Etah	3	2	0	3	15	4	9	0	0	
	Jhánsi	4	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	
	Lalitpur	4	8	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	
	Cawnpore	3	12	0	4	0	0	7	8	0	
	Fatehpur	3	4	0	4	0	0	6	12	0	
	Bánda	4	0	0	5	0	0	8	12	0	
	Allahabad	4	8	0	5	0	0	10	10	8	
	Hamirpur	3	0	0	4	3	0	6	0	0	
	Jaunpur	3	8	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	
	Gorakhpur	2	4	0	4	0	0	6	9	0	
	Basti	2	13	0	3	12	0	9	6	0	
	Azamgarh	3	4	6	3	8	0	5	3	9	
	Mirzapur	3	4	0	4	0	0	9	8	0	
	Benares	1	12	0	4	0	0	9	6	0	
	Ghazipur	3	0	0	3	8	0	5	10	0	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of August 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillarus spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillarus spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillarus spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras.	Ganjam	14 7	14 7	10 3	...	...	...	16 2	17 8	17 8	19 6	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	486 0	388 8	323 7	13 8	13 8	13 8	Ganjam	Madras.		
	Vizagapatam	16 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	12 3	14 1	14 7	13 6	20 5	21 6	27 0	25 7	19 8	33 7	170 1	97 2	97 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam			
	Godavery	12 6	12 6	10 8	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	16 8	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	161 3	18 7	18 7	18 7	Godavery			
	Kistna	12 5	12 5	11 8	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	16 2	19 6	19 6	17 9	20 3	20 3	23 4	...	...	...	69 1	74 5	77 3	17 0	17 0	17 0	Kistna			
	Nellore	11 7	12 6	13 5	...	...	...	13 9	14 3	15 8	16 0	16 0	18 0	29 8	29 8	24 5	...	...	...	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 2	16 2	16 2	Nellore			
	Cuddapah	11 8	10 3	11 8	...	...	...	15 3	15 3	12 4	16 6	16 6	13 3	22 9	22 9	20 5	29 0	29 0	26 1	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 1	16 1	16 1	Cuddapah			
	Bellary	14 4	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 8	14 6	14 6	14 0	20 6	21 6	30 9	20 7	22 6	25 4	202 2	170 6	114 8	14 4	14 8	14 8	Bellary			
	Kurnool	12 7	13 3	14 0	...	...	...	18 8	13 8	12 1	15 0	15 0	13 2	20 9	21 2	27 4	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	92 1	18 2	18 2	18 2	Kurnool			
	Madras	11 0	11 0	10 3	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	11 6	13 5	13 5	12 8	23 1	23 8	20 3	20 5	20 5	17 9	28 5	28 5	28 5	18 6	18 6	18 6	Madras			
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	12 7	12 0	14 3	14 3	12 4	...	...	21 6	...	...	23 9	97 2	97 2	102 1	18 6	18 6	18 6	Chingleput			
	North Arcot	11 0	11 9	11 0	...	...	...	16 8	17 8	15 0	17 9	18 2	15 4	27 3	27 3	24 6	...	...	21 1	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	15 4	North Arcot			
	South Arcot	10 5	10 5	9 7	...	...	...	15 2	25 2	13 0	15 7	15 7	14 0	...	...	...	23 1	22 3	30 8	235 7	234 5	234 5	18 4	19 8	19 8	South Arcot			
	Tanjore	10 0	11 0	10 3	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	12 0	...	...	...	25 4	...	...	23 2	23 6	18 8	194 4	194 4	194 4	16 6	15 6	17 0	Tanjore			
	Trichinopoly	10 6	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	11 9	15 6	15 6	12 3	25 2	22 4	18 2	24 1	22 9	19 0	157 9	157 9	145 8	15 4	15 4	15 4	Trichinopoly			
	Madura	10 9	10 9	10 1	...	...	...	14 3	13 9	10 5	16 0	15 2	11 0	30 8	30 8	20 2	29 4	27 9	20 6	133 2	132 2	123 4	15 0	17 8	17 8	Madura			
	Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	8 0	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	7 5	12 1	12 1	9 1	...	...	...	18 3	18 3	13 1	76 8	76 8	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly			
	Coimbatore	10 2	11 7	10 9	...	...	...	11 7	12 1	10 5	13 0	13 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	20 4	22 9	22 9	25 7	121 5	121 5	121 5	12 5	12 5	13 3	Coimbatore			
	Nilgiris	11 4	11 4	8 5	...	...	...	8 8	8 9	6 8	10 4	10 4	8 8	13 9	15 4	15 4	16 8	15 4	14 0	121 5	121 5	121 5	12 0	11 0	11 0	Nilgiris			
	Salem	12 6	13 3	11 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 5	12 4	14 9	16 3	13 3	28 6	31 8	27 0	27 5	29 0	23 2	160 4	160 4	150 7	18 3	16 5	14 6	Salem			
	South Canara	10 3	11 2	9 0	...	...	...	9 7	10 2	10 2	14 2	14 7	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	72 9	72 9	72 9	14 0	14 0	16 0	South Canara			
	Malabar	10 1	9 4	10 8	...	...	...	12 1	13 4	11 7	13 0	14 2	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 4	14 4	17 1	Malabar			
Bombay.	Bombay	11 9	11 9	12 8	20 6	20 6	17 8	7 12	7 12	8 6	11 2	11 2	13 1	20 5	20 4	21 3	17 3	17 3	18 0	68 4	68 4	75 0	14 2	14 2	14 1	Bombay	Bombay.		
	Ahmedabad	16 14	16 6	14 11	25 8	26 11	20 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	10 12	11 0	11 0	17 14	17 13	19 0	17 12	19 0	22 11	80 0	80 0	100 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad			
	Kaira	14 9	13 15	...	26 11	26 11	32 0	8 14	8 14	...	12 5	11 7	...	16 0	16 13	...	16 13	16 13	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 13	16 13	...	Kaira			
	Surat	12 5	12 5	13 6	13 6	13 6	7 6	7 6	7 11	9 3	8 3	8 11	12 4	15 6	16 6	18 8	14 1	14 1	18 8	92 8	92 8	101 11	14 13	14 13	13 6	Surat			
	Broach	14 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 8	11 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	19 5	100 0	100 0	100 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Broach			
	Tanna	11 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	Tanna			
	Kolaba	11 5	11 5	11 6	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	7 10	11 6	11 6	11 6	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	130 0	130 0	140 0	15 3	15 3	13 1	Kolaba			
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	15 12	15 12	20 6	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	8 11	11 4	11 4	10 1	28 12	28 12	32 1	22 14	22 14	24 13	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 6	12 15	12 4	Khandesh (Dhulia)			
	Nasik	15 12	15 12	17 14	8 1	8 1	...	5 15	5 15	6 0	11 14	11 14	12 11	22 6	22 6	28 4	21 3	21 3	26 3	106 10	106 10½	108 0	12 12	12 12	14 8	Nasik			
	Ahmadnagar	15 15	15 15	23 3	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 9	9 9½	9 13½	10 6	33 1	33 0	45 9	26 5	25 15½	33 0	106 10½	106 10½	100 0	12 1½	12 1½	13 6	Ahmadnagar			
	Poona	13 13	13 13	16 9	10 3	10 3	...	10 7	10 7	10 3	11 10	11 10	11 4	27 3	27 3	33 9	20 11	20 11	24 3	76 0	76 0	80 0	13 6	13 6	13 9	Poona			
	Sholapur	18 0	18 4	19 3	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 0	15 3	15 8	14 11	27 8	27 10	42 0	28 7	29 6	32 8	120 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	Sholapur			
	Kaladgi	20 3	20 3	20 0	...	...	...	12 8	11 11	10 8	12 15	12 15	11 0	24 9	23 9	30 0	22 12	23 12	29 0	140 0	140 0	66 1	12 15	11 7	13 8	Kaladgi			
	Satara	16 0	...	11 6	...	...	22 3	8 14	8 14	11 9	10 11	10 11	13 11	21 4	23 15	37 11	20 11	20 11	35 14	129 7	130 0	158 1	13 1	13 1	15 1	Satara			
	Belgaum	17 5	18 6	17 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 6	15 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	18 5	19 0	23 0	19 12	20 0	26 0	145 0	145 0	150 0	15 0	14 12	16 0	Belgaum			
	Dharwar	24 0	23 5	21 13	...	...	...	12 13	12 12	12 0	19 12	19 6	15 14	24 3	24 0	25 4	24 3	23 8	23 8	106 10½	106 10½	100 0	12 1½	12 1½	13 6	Dharwar			
	Ratnagiri	6 7	8 6	10 4	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	12 15	12 15	14 4	...	...	15 0	15 9	15 9	16 14	76 0	76 0	80 0	13 6	13 6	13 9	Ratnagiri			
	Kanara (Karwar)	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	14 8	16 0	...	13 0	13 0	19 0	120 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	Sholapur			
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	19 0	19 0	26 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	Kanara (Karwar)			
	Aden	9 5	9 5	9 4	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	7 6	14 14	14 14	14 0	12 7	12 7	12 6	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Panch Mahals (Godhra)			
	Asirgarh	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	12 0	12 0	...	26 0	26 0	...	26 0	26 0	...	60 4	60 4	71 3	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden			
	Baroda	...	12 3	...	18 5	...	...	...	7 5	...	...	9 3½	...	...	19 3	...	...	16 0½	...	160 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	Asirgarh			
	Disa	19 4	19 6	17 11	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	8 8	7 11	29 0	31 6	23 3	31 4	29 9	23 9	77 8	...	...	15 8	...	...	Baroda			
	Nimach	13 12	13 12	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	15 12	15 12	...	15 0	15 9	16 14	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa			
	Nasirabad	16 12½	17 8½	16 8	24 14	24 0	20 13½	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 14	22 0	18 11	20 5	21 9½	14 9	140 0	140 0	...	30 0	30 0	...	Nimach			
	Rajkot	15 4	15 8	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	19 0	22 4	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	200 0	45 0	45 0	40 0	Nasirabad			
	Upper Sind Frontier	21 8	21 10	19 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	16 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	40 0	40 0	...	62 0	64 0	...	Rajkot			
	Karachi	14 5	14 5	13 5	26 0	26 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	21 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	32 0	36 0	32 0	Upper Sind Frontier			
	Haidarabad	No return received																		106 0	106 0	126 0	61 0	58 0	60 0	Karachi			
	Shikarpur	18 0	16 12	16 0	21 4	21 6	21 4	9 0	8 11	10 0	12 0	11 8	14 8	22 0	22 14	20 0	23 0	24 8	25 8	No return received						Haidarabad			
	Thur and Parkur	20 12	21 0	14 10	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	20 0	20 0	...	19 0	18 0	17 8	320 0	400 0	200 0	88 0	86 0	36 0	Shikarpur			
																				120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Thur and Parkur			
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																									*Western Districts.*			
	Burdwan	17 0*a*	17 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	15 8	15 8	14 12	10 12	17 0	16 0	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	100 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Burdwan	Bengal.		
	Bancoorah	16 0*b*	18 12	18 0	22 8	22 8	20 0	15 0	14 8	10 0	16 4	16 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	460 0	440 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Bancoorah			
	Beerbhoom	21 0*c*	21 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	9 12	19 8	20 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	240 0	200 0	8 6	8 6	8 4	Beerbhoom			
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 12	16 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Midnapore			
	Hooghly	15 0*d*	15 9	12 8	26 0*e* to 32 0	20 0 to 33 0	16 0 to 19 0	9 0	9 0	9 0 to 9 8	16 0	14 8 to 15 0	12 8 to 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0 to 23 0	20 0 to 23 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	Hooghly		
	Howrah	17 0	15 8	13 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	10 0	16 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	8 12	Howrah		
	Central Districts.																									*Central Districts.*			
	Calcutta	15 4	14 12	13 0	30 0	29 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	7 12	13 0	13 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	12 8	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	16 0*e* to 18 12	14 0 to 18 10	10 8 to 11 10	22 8*e* to 35 8	23 4 to 32 0	16 0	6 6*e* to 9 4	6 8 to 8 10	8 14	13 12*f*	13 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	17 12	13 5	110 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	8 12	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	16 13½	16 18½	12 5	32 0	32 0	20 0	13 5	13 5	9 8	16 0	14 8	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 5	26 5	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 10½	Nuddea		
	Jessore	18 4*g*	17 12	12 4	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	10 0	18 0	17 0	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 12	14 0	140 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	20 0*h*	18 0	14 0	38 0*e* to 40 0	40 0	17 0 to 18 0	12 0 to 13 0	11 0	...	16 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	38 0*e*	32 0	14 0	28 0 to 30 0	30 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Moorshedabad		

a In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 18 seers, barley 35 seers, best rice 11-8 to 13 seers, common rice 14 to 17 seers, and gram 23 seers, per rupee.
b In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 19 seers, barley 18 to 40 seers, best rice 13-8 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, maize 19 to 28 seers, and gram 15 to 19 seers, per rupee.
c In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 26-8 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 13 to 21-4 seers, common rice 18 to 23 seers, and gram 20-6 to 24 seers, per rupee.
d In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 18 seers, best rice 9 to 15-8 seers, common rice 14 to 18 seers, and gram 16 to 24 seers per rupee.
e In the interior only.
f In the interior prices range as follow :—Common rice 12-4 to 16-8 seers, and gram 20 to 23-12 seers per rupee.
g In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 6 to 18 seers, best rice 11-8 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, and gram 11 to 23 seers, per rupee.
h In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18-8 to 23 seers, best rice 13 to 21 seers, common rice 18 to 24-8 seers, and gram 23 to 27 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of August 1875 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Dinagepore ...	18 8	18 8	12 0	18 8	18 0	11 0	19 0	17 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	22 0	21 0	15 0	45 0	45 0	17 0	19 0	18 0	10 0	20 0	18 8	12 0 to 13 8	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	14 0
	Rajshahye ...	18 0 to 18 12	18 12 to 20 10	12 12 to 13 8	37 8	37 8	18 0	13 8 to 18 12	13 8 to 15 0	8 0 to 8 4	20 0 to 21 0	17 4 to 18 12	13 8 to 16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	20 0	25 10	15 0	...	...	...	11 4	9 6½	6 14	22 8	20 13	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	15 0	15 0	10 8	10 0	9 0	...	10 8	9 8	6 12	21 0	21 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	20 0	20 0	14 4	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	20 12	20 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	13 3	13 7	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 3	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	16 0	16 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	12 0	20 0	19 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	Return not received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	17 8	17 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing ...	13 8	13 8	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	9 8	19 0	19 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	16 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	9 0	17 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	12 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	12 0	17 0	19 0	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	14 8	11 0	14 8	15 3	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	8 0	8 6	8 0	...	...	...	13 3	14 5	10 0	15 0	17 0	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	24 0	23 0	17 0	34 0	33 0	19 12	11 0	11 8	12 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	24 0	33 8	20 0	...	...	...
	Gya ...	25 0	25 0	11 8	36 0	37 8	16 8	11 0	11 0	7 8	22 0	21 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	20 8	18 0 to 19 8	14 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Durbhunga ...	19 4	19 11	12 4	28 9	29 8	18 4	16 0	16 6	10 8	17 8	18 9	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore ...	20 0	20 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	15 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	21 0	21 0	15 0	33 0	32 0	19 8	9 0	9 0	7 4	21 0	21 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	23 0	23 0	11 0	34 0	34 0	16 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	18 9	17 8	15 7	33 6	36 7	23 6	14 7	13 6	8 4	16 8	16 2	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	17 0	16 6	15 2	24 0	37 14	21 7	16 7	16 6	10 1	18 15	18 15	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	25 0	25 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	13 8	18 0	18 0	14 to 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	18 0	...	11 0	30 0 to 60 0	30 0 to 50 0	18 0 to 20 0	16 0	...	9 0	20 0	...	10 8	...	...	...	40 0 to 55 0	40 0 to 45 0	17 0
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	21 0	19 11	15 12	...	...	...	13 2	14 7	18 6	19 0	18 11	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	15 12	15 12	14 7	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	17 1	21 0	21 0	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	17 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	19 0	20 0	10 8	25 to 30	30 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	18 12	19 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	20 0	19 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	17 12	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	18 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	16 8	16 8	11 8	16 to 30	16 to 30	16 to 28	13 0	13 0	9 0	19 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0
Assam.	Sylhet ...	14 0	12 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	12 4	10 0	10 8	15 12	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...	12 4	11 13	9 11	...	...	...	12 4	10 10	12 4	16 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá ...	21 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 5	8 0	9 0	22 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp ...	20 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	11 8	10 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 8	11 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	6 0	6 0	8 8	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	20 0	20 0	18 0	34 0	34 0	28 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	15 0	15 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	16 0
	Saháranpur ...	22 10	22 10	21 9	33 6	33 6	32 5	8 10	8 10	8 10	12 6	12 6	11 4	32 5	32 5	26 14	23 11	23 11	25 15
	Muzaffarnagar ...	22 0	24 3	23 8	38 8	38 8	35 12	6 1	6 1	6 1	14 5	14 5	13 3	30 15	30 13	22 0	17 10	17 10	17 10
	Meerut ...	21 1½	21 9½	21 4	30 0½	31 8	27 8	6 8	6 8	7 0	15 0	15 0	12 8	26 0	25 14	24 5	25 0	25 0	18 0
	Bulandshahr ...	22 8	22 8	22 0	29 0	29 0	33 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	11 0	23 0	22 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	16 0
	Aligarh ...	23 8	23 8	20 0	32 8	32 8	28 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	16 0	16 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	20 8	19 0	19 0	17 0
	Kumaun ...	18 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

e In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 22 to 27 seers, best rice 13-5 to 18 seers, common rice 15-4 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 13 seers, per rupee.
f In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 6-8 to 13 seers, best rice 5 to 20 seers, common rice 10 to 24 seers, lesser millet 16 seers, maize 18 to 40 seers, and gram 9 to 13-5 seers, per rupee.
h In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13-2 seers, best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 23 seers, and gram 8 to 13-3 seers, per rupee.
i In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 17 to 19 seers, common rice 19 to 22 seers, and gram 20 seers, per rupee.
m In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 14-4 to 18 seers, paddy 30 to 32 seers, and gram 13 to 16 seers, per rupee.
n In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, best rice 11 to 17 seers, common rice 17-12 to 23-8 seers, and gram 12 to 30 seers, per rupee.
o In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 19 seers, and common rice 19 to 23 seers, per rupee.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	13 8	180 0	180 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Dinagepore ...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Maldah ...		
...	...	...	26 4	26 4	15 0 to 16 0	200 0	200 0	320 0	8 2½	8 2½	7 4	Rajshahye ...		
55 0*e*	...	...	12 12½	7 8	15 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore ...		
...	...	...	15 8	14 0	10 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bograh ...		
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Pubna ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling ...		
8 0	8 0	5 8	13 3	13 8	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 6	6 1	6 0	Jalpáiguri ...		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 0	Dacca ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Return	not received.		Furreedpore ...		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge ...		
...	...	...	18 0	16 0	13 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	Mymensing ...		
...	...	...	16 0	14 0	12 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 8	8 0	Tipperah ...		
...	...	...	16 0	13 0	12 0	120 0	140 0	120 0	8 8	8 12	7 4	Chittagong ...		
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 2	7 4	7 0	Noakhally ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	320 0	7 4	7 8	6 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
...	...	...	10 6	10 6	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 2	Hill Tipperah ...		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	30 0	29 0	20 8	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Patna ...		
35 0*e*	35 0	24 0	26 8	26 8	14 4	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 8	7 8	6 6	Gya ...		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	19 0	120 0	180 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Shahabad ...		
26 6	27 5	17 8	26 6	25 2	...	170 0	170 0	120 0	7 2	7 0	7 8	Durbhunga ...		
20 0*e* to 22 0	20 4 to 32 0	19 0 to 25 0	25 0	24 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Mozufferpore ...		
21 0	26 0	19 8	30 0	29 0	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	Sarun ...		
34 0	34 0	...	25 0	27 0	15 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 8	Chumparun ...		
...	...	...	26 7	27 3	21 0	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 8	7 5	7 3	Monghyr ...		
28 0*e* to 30 0	28 0 to 30 0	15 0 to 25 0	26 8	25 4	18 15	151 8	151 8	164 2	8 3	8 3	7 9	Bhaugulpore ...		
...	...	...	21 4	22 to 24	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 8	6 8	Purneah ...		
...	...	...	18 0	...	13 0	320 0	...	320 0	7 8	...	7 8	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
												Orissa.		
21 0	21 0	17 1	16 6	15 12	23 10	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	10 10	Cuttack ...		
...	...	...	12 7	14 7	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Pooree ...		
...	...	...	13 0	11 0	11 0	140 0	140 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Balasore ...		
												Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.		
36 0	33 0	24 0	21 0	19 0	13 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	6 4	Hazáribágh ...		
40 0	40 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	15 8	180 0	180 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	5 12	Lohardugga ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	Singbhoom ...		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	12 0	260 0	260 0	250 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Maunbhoom ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 8	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 13	8 13	7 8	Sylhet ...	Assam.	
...	...	...	13 5	13 5	11 13	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	7 13	Cachar ...		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	110 0	105 0	128 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 4	Gáro Hills ...		
...	...	...	12 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Kámrúp ...		
...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 8	5 8	6 8	Darrang ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	5 8	Nowgong ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	6 8	5 8	Sibságar ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	Lakhimpur ...		
...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Khási and Jaintiá Hills ...		
...	...	...	4 0	5 0	5 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nága Hills ...		
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	...	28 8	28 8	28 8	104 0	106 0	129 0	8 5	8 5	7 14	Saháranpur ...		
...	...	...	26 3	27 8	30 12	132 0	132 0	110 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
...	...	...	26 2	25 10½	26 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut ...		
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	27 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 0	9 8	Bulandshahr ...		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Aligarh ...		
...	...	...	13 8	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Kumaun ...		

p In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 13 to 21 seers, and common rice 17 to 25 seers, per rupee.
q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 27 to 30 seers, barley 40 to 43-8 seers, common rice 21 to 27 seers, and gram 28-8 to 3 ·12 seers, per rupee.
r In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 25 seers, barley 32 to 36 seers, best rice 13 to 13 seers, common rice 19 to 20 seers, and gram 29 to 30 seers, per rupee.
s In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 23 seers, barley 16 to 33-8 seers, best rice 12 to 17 seers, common rice 15 to 21 seers, and gram 20 to 29 seers, per rupee.
t In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, barley 25 to 36 seers, best rice 11 to 16 seers, common rice 14 to 23 seers, lesser millet 25 to 36 seers, Indian corn 26 to 30 seers, and gram 21 to 25 seers, per rupee.
u In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 24 to 26-8 seers, barley 26 to 32 seers, best rice 18 to 19 seers, common rice 20 to 23 seers, maize 28 seers, and gram 18 to 22 seers, per rupee.
v In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 25 seers, barley 3 to 60 seers, best rice 16 to 23 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, maize 40 to 60 seers, and gram 20 to 26 seers, per rupee.
w In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 18 to 22-8 seers, and gram 12 to 20 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-Grains throughout India for the 2nd half of August 1875 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
N. W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál ...	22 8	22 8	20 0	24 0	21 4	24 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 8	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor ...	20 4	20 4	20 4	28 2	29 4	29 4	11 4	11 4	10 2	15 3	14 10	11 4	22 8	22 8	22 8	22 8	21 6	15 12
	Moradabad ...	21 4	20 10	18 7	32 14	31 14	26 14	8 12	8 12	8 2	16 14	16 4	11 9	25 0	25 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	15 0
	Budaun ...	22 8	22 12½	16 12½	31 8	31 3	24 0	9 9½	9 9½	9 9½	16 12½	16 12½	13 3	12 0	12 0	19 3	18 0	12 0	18 0
	Bareilly ...	21 4	20 0	18 9½	35 0	35 0	25 0	6 9	6 9	6 14	17 8	16 4	12 13	17 8	17 8	20 0	17 8	17 8	16 4
	Sháhjahánpur ...	25 12	25 0	19 8	37 6	35 8	26 8	7 8	7 6	8 0	18 14	19 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tarái Pergunnahs ...	25 0	23 12	22 0	50 0	50 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	20 0	17 8	14 0	25 0	25 0	...	25 0	25 0	...
	Muttra ...	20 8	22 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	29 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	24 0	25 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	22 0
	Agra ...	20 2½	19 15½	17 9	27 3	25 5	26 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	25 0	24 6	19 15	24 0	24 0	19 0
	Farukhabad ...	19 12	20 5	16 3	24 6	24 12	20 5	7 2	7 2	7 3	14 6	15 2	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mainpuri ...	22 4	22 0	17 8	27 4	26 0	21 4	6 0	6 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah ...	20 0	20 0	17 8	25 0	22 8	22 0	7 0	6 8	6 0	13 0	12 8	13 0	22 0	22 0	19 8	22 0	22 0	17 0
	Etah ...	23 0	24 0	19 4	30 0	30 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalaun ...	21 0	20 8	18 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	16 8	22 0	22 0	16 0
	Jhánsi ...	18 8	18 4	18 0	25 13	25 8	23 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	12 4	22 0	22 0	16 11	20 8	20 8	15 0
	Lalitpur ...	19 4	19 8	21 0	29 0	28 0	28 0	11 8	10 4	9 0	13 8	13 0	11 0	25 0	25 10	22 0	...	...	...
	Cawnpore ...	25 0	24 8	18 0	32 0	31 0	23 0	9 8	11 8	8 0	15 8	16 8	13 0	...	...	...	23 8	20 0	...
	Fatehpur ...	23 12	23 0	18 4	29 0	29 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	20 8	20 8	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda ...	21 12	21 0	16 4	23 8	23 0	18 4	8 12	8 12	11 4	17 8	17 8	13 10	22 8	22 0	...	21 8	21 8	...
	Allahabad ...	18 12	18 8	15 8	26 4	25 8	19 8	8 4	7 8	7 8	15 4	15 8	12 8	26 12	27 0	...	25 8	25 0	...
	Hamírpur ...	21 8	20 0	16 4	24 12	24 0	16 0	11 0	10 0	7 4	16 0	16 0	11 4	23 0	23 0	17 8	20 8	20 8	15 12
	Jaunpur ...	25 6	24 5	18 5	36 11	36 11	24 11	8 7	8 7	12 0	19 13	19 13	13 0	...	25 6	...	21 3	21 3	14 13
	Gorakhpur ...	29 8½	28 14	14 14	45 4½	45 8	18 6	17 8	16 10	9 10	23 10	21 14	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Basti ...	28 12	28 7	15 5	40 0	40 0	20 0	12 8	12 8	6 12	19 6	18 12	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh ...	24 6	24 6	15 8	34 0	33 15	21 6	11 13	11 13	8 14	19 3	18 7	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mirzapur ...	19 0	20 0	14 8	26 0	27 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	27 0	28 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	18 0
	Benares ...	20 8	21 0	15 8	27 4	30 8	19 15	8 6	8 6	8 6	14 11	14 11	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	14 11
	Ghazipur ...	20 9½	20 9½	14 2½	28 5	28 5	19 5	7 1½	7 1½	6 7	18 0	18 0	11 9½	25 12	25 12	19 5	28 3	28 3	16 12
Panjab.	Delhi ...	19 12	21 0	20 8	27 8	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	26 0	25 0	25 8	24 0	25 0	19 0
	Gurgáon ...	19 8	19 8	21 0	28 0	29 0	29 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	25 0	25 8	21 0
	Karnál ...	21 0	21 0	23 0	30 0	30 0	33 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	13 0
	Hissár ...	19 0	21 0	20 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	27 0	24 0	30 0	24 8	28 0	27 0
	Rohtak ...	20 0	20 8	18 8	27 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	21 0	18 0	28 0	21 0	20 0	19 0
	Sirsa ...	20 8	20 8	19 8	30 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	27 0	26 0	31 0	27 0	28 0	26 0
	Umballa ...	22 4	22 8	20 4	32 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 8	29 0	29 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Ludhiána ...	24 8	24 8	24 0	35 0	37 0	34 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 0	34 0	35 0	33 0	23 0	22 8	26 8
	Simlá ...	17 0	19 0	17 4	22 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	11 8	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...
	Jullundur ...	25 0	25 8	25 0	40 0	42 0	36 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	36 0	38 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	16 0
	Hushiárpúr ...	25 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	32 0	34 0	34 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Kángra ...	19 0	19 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar ...	23 8	25 8	23 8	33 8	34 8	34 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	10 8	24 8	36 8	28 8	24 0	27 4	16 8
	Siálkot ...	21 8	23 0	21 8	35 0	32 8	36 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	30 0	27 0	21 0	27 0	27 0	21 0
	Gurdáspúr ...	24 0	28 0	27 0	34 0	34 0	28 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Lahore ...	23 8	28 0	21 0	34 0	34 0	35 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 8	33 0	33 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	19 0
	Ferozepore ...	24 0	23 8	24 8	36 0	37 0	38 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	32 0	35 0	36 0	25 0	24 0	23 0
	Gujránwála ...	21 12	23 0	21 8	35 0	35 0	40 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	16 0
	Ráwalpindi ...	29 0	28 0	24 8	34 0	34 0	33 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	36 0	36 0	26 8
	Jhelum ...	30 0	30 0	25 0	31 0	35 0	38 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	40 0	38 0	17 0
	Gujrát ...	27 0	27 0	25 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	12 0	38 0	40 0	24 0	38 0	35 0	24 0
	Shahpúr ...	25 0	26 0	26 8	38 0	40 0	44 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	34 0	37 0	30 0
	Mooltan ...	18 8	18 8	18 4	25 0	25 8	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	29 0	29 0	25 0	27 0	26 0	13 0
	Jhang ...	21 0	21 0	24 0	27 8	25 0	34 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	28 0	30 0	24 0
	Montgomery ...	19 0	20 0	21 8	25 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh ...	24 0	22 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	12 0
	Dera Ismail Khán ...	28 12	30 0	26 4	45 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	50 0	50 0	37 8	42 8	40 0	27 8
	Dera Ghazi Khán ...	21 9	23 3	20 0	28 12	31 4	27 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	29 12	31 4	30 0	30 0	30 0	21 4
	Bannú ...	45 0	51 4	43 12	60 5	68 12	65 0	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 0	50 0	50 0	45 0	50 0	50 0	37 0
	Pesháwar ...	25 0	25 0	23 6	35 1	36 6	41 10	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	27 0	29 14	26 10	35 1	35 1	28 9
	Kohát ...	30 6	29 15	28 1	45 14	48 11	53 9	...	...	...	17 14	17 14	16 9	37 0	40 13	40 13	48 6	48 6	43 6
	Hazára ...	26 0	24 0	20 0	37 0	37 0	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0*	30 0*	24 0*	34 0	32 0	20 0
Oudh.	Lucknow ...	25 0	24 0	19 0	30 0	29 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	18 0	17 8	15 0	32 0	29 0	20 0	23 8	22 0	19 0
	União ...	23 12	23 12	18 0	29 0	28 8	21 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	17 14	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	15 0	16 0	16 0
	Bára Banki ...	24 0	23 0	18 4	32 0	32 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	17 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	14 0
	Sítápur ...	29 0	28 0	22 0	40 0	...	28 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	15 0
	Hardui ...	24 6	23 7	17 13	37 8	34 13	25 5	6 9	6 9	6 9	15 0	15 0	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kheri ...	33 0	31 4	21 6	55 0	52 0	29 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	26 12	21 8	17 0	...	28 0	22 4	29 0	34 8	21 0
	Fyzabad ...	24 15	24 3	17 0	32 13	32 8	21 10	13 9	13 0	8 11	18 7	18 0	12 8	30 8	30 0	...	17 5	17 14	...
	Bharaich ...	32 0	32 0	18 0	48 0	48 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	21 0	19 0	12 0	37 0	37 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Gonda ...	30 0	30 4	16 5	39 8	39 8	20 6	20 0	10 0	8 8	22 8	22 0	16 0	...	...	22 0	...	...	16 0
	Rái Barelí ...	26 8	25 8	21 0	35 0	32 0	26 0	22 8	21 4	15 0	24 0	22 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sultánpur ...	25 0	24 8	18 4	35 8	35 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	22 8	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pratábgarh ...	27 0	26 12	18 6	37 9	37 6	23 4	20 0	19 14	12 1	23 9	23 2	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragá, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragá, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragá, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	6 4	5 15	5 10	Garhwál ...	N. W. Provinces—*contd.*	
...	...	...	23 10	24 12	24 3	112 8	112 8	...	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
...	...	...	27 8	26 7	22 13	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 2	10 2	9 6	Moradabad ...		
...	...	...	28 12½	27 9½	23 6½	192 0	192 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 1½	Budaun ...		
...	...	...	28 12	29 6	21 4	125 0	125 0	125 0	9 6	9 6	8 12	Bareilly ...		
...	...	...	29 4	28 8	20 4	152 8	155 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sháhjahánpur ...		
...	...	...	26 4	25 0	22 0	160 0	200 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	Tarái Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	25 8	25 8	30 8	80 0	80 0	70 0	10 12	10 12	11 0	Muttra ...		
...	...	...	24 12	24 3½	26 1½	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 12	8 8	Agra ...		
...	...	...	24 8	24 12	19 4	150 0	150 0	158 2	8 12	8 12	8 8	Farukhabad ...		
...	...	...	23 12	25 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mainpuri ...		
...	...	...	23 0	22 0	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 8	8 8	Etáwah ...		
...	...	...	26 0	27 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Etah ...		
...	...	...	25 8	25 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
...	...	...	20 4	20 4	20 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Jhánsi ...		
...	...	...	24 2	24 6	26 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Lalitpur ...		
...	...	...	29 0	28 0	22 0	155 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Cawnpore ...		
...	...	...	30 8	29 8	25 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Fatehpur ...		
...	...	...	28 4	27 0	23 0	168 0	163 0	163 0	11 4	11 4	10 8	Bánda ...		
...	...	...	26 0	25 12	20 0	100 0	100 0	180 0	8 4	8 0	8 4	Allahabad ...		
...	...	...	26 0	24 12	19 4	140 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur ...		
...	...	...	34 9	31 1	24 0	197 12	197 12	197 12	8 1	8 1	7 12	Jaunpur ...		
...	...	...	36 12	34 2	24 14	160 0	160 0	150 0	7 2	7 2	6 12	Gorakhpur ...		
...	...	...	31 14	31 4	15 5	140 0	150 0	...	6 14	6 14	6 14	Basti ...		
...	...	...	27 5	26 9	17 11	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	Azamgarh ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	19 8	90 0	80 0	150 0	7 8	8 0	7 0	Mirzapur ...		
...	...	...	24 2	23 1	16 12	100 0	110 0	100 0	6 4	6 13	6 5	Benares ...		
...	...	...	28 5	28 5	19 5	180 4	180 4	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 1½	Ghazipur ...		
...	...	...	24 4	25 0	26 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	Delhi ...	Panjab.	*Reference.* a. Bájra rising. b. Bajra and jowár rising. c. Wheat and gram rising. d. Firewood falling. e. Barley rising. f. Gram rising. g. Wheat, barley and gram rising. h. Jowár rising.
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	27 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Gurgáon ...		
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 2	Karnál ...		
...	...	...	27 0	28 0	29 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár *a*		
...	...	...	23 0	23 8	25 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Rohtak ...		
...	...	...	31 0	31 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	Sirsa ...		
...	...	...	32 0	31 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 12	8 12	Umballa ...		
...	...	...	31 0	32 0	32 0	90 0	90 0	120 0	9 8	9 6	9 6	Ludhiána ...		
...	...	...	22 0	19 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	8 7	Simlá ...		
...	...	...	31 0	32 0	34 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Jullundur ...		
...	...	...	32 8	32 0	33 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Hushiárpúr ...		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra ...		
...	...	...	26 14	29 8	34 8	105 0	105 0	105 0	10 0	9 12	9 8	Amritsar *b*		
...	...	...	22 0	19 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 10	Siálkot ...		
...	...	...	26 0	31 0	39 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Gurdáspúr *c*		
...	...	...	26 8	27 0	34 0	110 0	120 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Lahore ...		
...	...	...	33 8	33 0	34 8	140 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	9 12	9 8	Ferozepore *d*		
...	...	...	28 0	29 0	40 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Gujránwála ...		
...	...	...	30 0	32 0	39 0	140 0	140 0	130 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Ráwalpindi ...		
...	...	...	26 8	26 8	31 0	140 0	140 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum *e*		
...	...	...	28 0	26 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Gujrát ...		
...	...	...	32 0	36 0	40 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Shahpúr *f*		
...	...	...	24 8	25 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Mooltan ...		
...	...	...	28 8	25 0	30 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Jhang ...		
...	...	...	24 0	26 0	29 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	9 0	8 8	9 4	Montgomery ...		
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 9	9 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh ...		
...	...	...	27 8	27 8	26 4	100 0	100 0	112 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dera Ismail Khán ...		
...	...	...	27 1	29 1	22 13	150 0	150 0	150 0	31 4	31 4	24 0	Dera Ghazi Khán ...		
...	...	...	46 14	50 0	44 6	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú *g*		
...	...	...	29 14	29 14	32 3	110 0	110 0	110 0	59 13	59 13	58 8	Pesháwar ...		
...	...	...	37 0	34 7	38 4	153 0	153 0	153 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát ...		
...	...	...	25 8	28 0	30 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazára *h* ...		* Maize or Indian corn.
32 0	30 0	31 10	28 8	27 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	*Description of Lesser Millets.*
...	...	...	28 2	27 6	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	7 8	8 4	União ...		Peas.
36 0	36 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bára Banki ...		Sawán, Murhwa.
...	38 12	35 0	32 0	34 0	23 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	8 3	8 8	8 0	Sítápur ...		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	19 8	192 8	192 8	192 8	8 0	8 0	7 1	Hardui ...		
72 0	72 0	44 0	36 0	34 0	23 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Kheri ...		
...	...	...	29 7	29 0	18 6	140 0	140 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	7 10	Fyzabad ...		
42 0	42 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	18 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bharaich ...		Kodon.
39 8	34 2	26 5	37 12	37 6	17 5	170 0	170 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gonda ...		Murhwa, Kodon and Sawán mixed.
...	...	...	36 0	33 12	30 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Rái Barelí ...		
40 0	40 0	32 0	35 0	34 0	22 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 2	Sultánpur ...		Sawán.
38 4	37 9	24 12	35 0	35 2	15 7	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	6 6	Pratábgarh ...		Jowai.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	19 0	19 0	23 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 8	13 0	13 0	17 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	23 12	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	24 3	23 6	24 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	16 4	17 1	30 0	31 3	57 5	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	24 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 9	8 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	45 0	48 0	45 0	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	26 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	14 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	24 4	24 0	19 0	17 8	18 0	15 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	14 8	14 0	13 0	25 0	26 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	9 0
	Saugor ...	20 0	20 8	21 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	7 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh ...	23 12	23 12	23 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 8	18 0	19 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	32 0	30 0	27 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	32 0	31 0	19 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	25 0	...	...	...
	Betul ...	26 0	27 0	23 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	24 0	...	...	...
	Chindwara ...	30 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	38 0	38 0	40 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	18 0	19 0	18 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur ...	21 0	22 8	19 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	13 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar ...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	...	26 6	28 2	...	26 4	26 4	...
	Raipur ...	44 0	44 0	40 0	...	...	...	22 0	19 0	20 0	34 0	36 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	24 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	28 0	26 0	28 0	33 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	40 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	32 0	28 0	28 0	52 0	40 0	42 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery ...	19 0	19 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	...	...	...
Haidrabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	16 8	16 9	15 6	...	...	...	8 8	9 4	8 8	12 3	12 2	11 3	22 6	21 7	27 1	24 8	25 1	24 0
	Bolarum ...	17 5	16 2	15 7	...	...	...	10 6	9 9	9 0	11 6	11 1	10 3	23 1	20 1	24 9	...	...	...
	Chudderghat ...	12 5	13 5	12 5	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 5	11 2	9 2	19 2	19 2	25 5	25 0	27 0	25 2
	Oomraotee ...	21 0	19 0	17 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	50 0	45 0	36 0	26 0	27 0	22 0
	Akola ...	20 0	21 0	20 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	44 0	44 0	32 0	31 0	31 0	28 0
	Elichpur ...	21 0	21 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	43 0	42 0	32 0	30 0	25 0	26 0
	Buldana ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	40 0	38 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	30 0
	Woon ...	23 0	24 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	67 0	67 0	55 0	11 0	11 0	10 0
	Bassim ...	23 5	23 5	22 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 5	13 5	13 5	12 0	51 0	51 0	55 0	37 0	37 0	39 5
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	12 7	12 5	11 5	13 2	13 0	11 7	11 5	11 5	10 5	15 0	16 2	12 7	25 2	25 7	24 7	...	...	...
	Bangalore { Retail ...	12 2	12 0	11 0	12 7	12 5	11 2	11 0	11 0	10 0	14 5	15 5	12 2	24 2	24 7	23 7	...	...	...
	Kolar ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	9 4	16 8	17 7	15 0	17 9	20 0	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar ... { Retail ...	...	...	...	10 6	10 8	9 2	16 4	17 4	14 7	17 6	19 7	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale	12 0	12 5	12 5	12 0	12 5	12 5	16 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	14 5	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Túmkúr ... { Retail ...	11 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	13 0	17 0	18 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...
	Mysore ... { Wholesale	10 4	11 0	9 4	...	...	...	11 1	11 6	11 2	11 7	12 5	12 3	29 7	...	...	26 2	23 1	34 5
	Mysore ... { Retail ...	10 2	10 6	8 7	...	...	...	10 6	11 4	11 0	11 4	12 3	12 1	29 3	...	...	25 6	22 0	33 5
	Hassan ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ... { Retail ...	11 5	12 0	12 0	13 0	12 7	14 2	13 5	12 7	14 7	14 7	14 7	18 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... { Retail ...	12 5	12 5	10 0	13 5	13 5	11 0	11 5	11 5	13 0	16 7	16 7	17 0	25 2	25 2	33 0	...	...	...
	Kadur ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadur ... { Retail ...	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog { Wholesale	16 4	...	12 5	17 1	18 2	14 2	14 1	...	...	16 7	...	...	30 1	40 4	41 8	29 8	...	32 8
	Chitaldroog { Retail ...	12 0	18 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	16 0	13 0	15 0	18 0	15 0	26 0	40 0	35 0	24 0	40 0	30 0
	Coorg ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg ... { Retail ...	7 9	8 2	7 6	8 2	8 4	8 4	9 7	9 9	10 4	14 4	14 9	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	15 4	16 8	...	21 0	23 0	...	6 0	7 0	...	9 0	9 8	...	21 0	22 0	...	19 0	21 0	...
	Kishengurh ...	16 8	17 0	...	21 12	23 0	...	8 8	7 0	...	9 0	8 12	...	21 12	20 0	...	19 12	18 0	...
	Alwar ...	20 0	20 8	21 0	28 0	27 8	29 8	6 10	6 10	7 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	28 0	27 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	17 8
	Bharatpur (City) ...	19 0	20 0	19 0	26 0	28 0	30 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	8 6	11 8	7 8	26 0	26 0	16 0	25 0	24 0	14 0
	Karowli (City) ...	18 12	18 2	17 8	26 4	25 0	23 12	11 4	11 4	8 12	12 6	12 8	10 0	26 4	25 0	16 4	22 13	21 14	18 2
	Ajmir ...	15 12	15 12	14 10	22 12	23 0	20 5	5 8	5 8	6 4	9 0	8 0	9 0	20 14	18 13	17 8	20 0	20 0	14 8
	Deolie Cantonment ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpura ...	20 0	19 8	18 0	32 0	33 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	7 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	29 4	29 4	19 0
	Sirohi ...	23 0	23 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	27 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	36 0	36 0	22 0	33 0	36 0	26 0
	Aboo ...	20 0	15 14	15 12	26 4	24 4	18 8	5 14	5 14	5 10	8 6	8 4	7 8	...	...	...	26 0	25 12	17 12
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	25 0	28 0	26 0	34 0	40 0	38 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar ...	15 10	14 0	15 15	20 11	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	21 4	23 8	23 12	...	...	...	7 8	6 4	7 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	15 15	16 14	...	26 4	25 0	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	21 4	22 8	...	22 8	23 2	...
	Bikaneer ...	14 4	13 8	...	15 12	15 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	9 12	9 12	...	18 0	16 14	...	17 12	16 14	...
	Bundi ...																		
	Kota ...																		
	Tonk ...	No return received																	
	Jhallawar ...																		
	Shahpoora ...																		
Central India.	Indore ...																		
	Gwalior ...																		
	Goona ...	No return received																	
	Rutlam ...																		
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...																		

India for the 2nd half of August 1875 —concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	28 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	10 4	9 12	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	30 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	9 8	Bhandara ...		
...	...	...	25 0	26 2	23 7	400 0	480 0	480 0	7 8	7 10	8 0	Chanda ...		
...	...	...	25 0	23 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	Wardha ...		
...	...	...	28 0	26 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	Balaghat ...		
...	...	...	34 0	35 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Jubbulpore ...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	22 8	220 0	200 0	200 0	7 4	7 4	6 8	Saugor ...		
...	...	...	30 0	30 8	28 0	280 0	280 0	320 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	Damoh ...		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	28 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Seoni ...		
...	...	...	45 0	45 0	29 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Mandla ...		
30 0	32 0	19 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Betul ...		
23 0	23 0	20 0	33 0	32 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chindwara ...		
23 0	23 0	20 0	28 0	29 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hoshangabad ...		
...	...	...	32 0	34 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Narsinghpur ...		
...	...	...	22 8	21 12	...	160 0	160 0	...	9 14	10 13	...	Nimar ...		
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	36 0	120 0	90 0	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	Raipur ...		
...	...	...	24 0	21 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	150 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Sambalpur ...		
100 0	90 0	100 0	35 0	35 0	36 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 0	Bilaspur ...		
...	...	...	30 0	28 0	24 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Upper Godavery ...		
28 6	26 4	26 9	22 7	22 0	15 3	115 0	115 0	100 0	11 4	11 9	9 5	Secunderabad ...	Haidrabad Assigned Districts.	
...	...	...	21 5	20 1	15 7	112 9	112 9	120 0	11 1	10 6	9 2	Bolarum ...		
...	...	...	19 2	19 2	13 5	130 0	130 0	120 0	10 2	10 5	10 2	Chudderghat ...		
...	...	...	22 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Oomraotee ...		
8 8	8 8	12 0	24 0	22 0	19 0	106 0	106 12	106 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	Akola ...		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Elichpur ...		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	Buldana ...		
...	...	...	25 0	26 0	19 0	300 0	300 0	267 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Woon ...		
21 0	21 0	13 5	27 0	27 0	22 0	90 0	90 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bassim ...		
33 0	33 7	34 7	22 5	20 5	17 7	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 2	Bangalore { Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
32 0	32 7	33 7	22 0	20 0	17 2	72 0	72 0	72 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Bangalore { Retail ...		
34 5	35 5	37 6	23 4	24 3	18 5	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	14 6	Kolar ... { Wholesale		
34 3	35 0	37 1	23 1	24 0	18 3	172 4	172 4	172 4	14 3	14 3	14 3	Kolar ... { Retail ...		
57 2	56 5	58 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	180 0	180 0	182 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale		
55 5	54 5	56 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	11 0*	12 0	Túmkúr ... { Retail ...		
27 0	29 7	28 7	21 0	22 0	19 8	78 0	72 0	78 0	8 7	8 5	9 4	Mysore ... { Wholesale		
26 2	29 3	28 3	20 4	21 4	19 3	75 0	65 0	70 0	8 5	8 3	9 1	Mysore ... { Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan ... { Wholesale		
31 5	29 5	35 7	24 2	24 7	16 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	10 0	9 5	9 5	Hassan ... { Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga... { Wholesale		
29 5	29 5	46 0	20 0	18 7	16 0	360 0	360 0	400 0	9 5	8 7	10 0	Shimoga... { Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur ... { Wholesale		
28 0	28 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kadur ... { Retail ...		
36 2	44 4	53 7	22 4	...	22 2	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	8 6	Chital- { Wholesale		
29 0	44 0	49 0	22 0	25 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	droog. { Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg ... { Wholesale		
23 9	23 4	31 3	18 4	18 0	14 6	91 6	91 6	110 0	8 8	8 7	9 3	Coorg ... { Retail ...		
...	...	...	18 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	19 0	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	19 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	60 0	41 0	...	Kishengurh ...		
...	...	...	26 0	25 0	29 8	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	22 8	Alwar ...		
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	Bhurtpur (City) ...		
25 8	27 8	18 10	25 0	26 8	27 8	120 0	120 0	...	30 0	30 0	27 8	Kerowli (City) ...		
23 0	20 12	17 8	24 6	23 14	23 12	160 0	160 0	200 0	30 0	30 0	27 8	Ajmir ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 12	19 12	95 0	85 0	110 0	34 0	33 8	34 0	Deolie Cantonment ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Erinpura ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 12	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Sirohi ...		
...	...	...	24 0	25 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	Aboo ...		
...	...	...	19 12	18 6	14 6	100 0	100 0	100 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		* Per man's load.
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 Pie*	8 Pie*	9 Pie*	11 0	12 0	12 0	Meywar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 5	20 4	26 9	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)		
...	...	...	20 5	20 4	15 10	165 0	165 0	165 0	11 0	11 4	11 4	Marwar ...		
...	...	...	27 8	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	56 4	50 0	...	Bikaneer ...		
...	...	...	14 11	15 0	...	70 0	70 0	...	67 8	60 0	...	Bundi ...		
...	...	...	16 14	12 0	...	120 0	120 0	...				Kota ...		
												Tonk ...		
									No return received			Jhallawar ...		
												Shahpoora ...		
												Indore ...	Central India.	
												Gwalior ...		
									No return received			Goona ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Rutlam ...		
												Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...		

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

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1875, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 770, 771, 776 AND 777 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED 11TH SEPTEMBER 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Gram.			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verugoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.*			Bajrah Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	
		C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	
Bombay.	Upper Sind Frontier District	21	20	19	23	23	26	10	10	10	13	13	16	21	21	18	22	16	23	26	16	16	20	21	32	20	30	27	27	36	35	32
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	16	16	14	...	...	...	9	9	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	6	9	4	4	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	3	3
	Bolarum	16	16	15	...	...	...	9	9	9	1	1	1	2	1	1	20	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1
	Chadarghat	13	13	12	...	...	...	6	6	6	7	7	9	19	19	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH).

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the Month of June 1875.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West. Via Teheran. No.	Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Indian Value.	East. Via Amoy. No.	Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	1,050	6,317 15	35	176 6	96	556 3	1,540	9,234 6	...	...	276	1,527 6	177	398 4	3,174	18,210 8
Received ...	970	4,933 9	23	104 8	135	1,029 0	1,319	6,509 7	...	...	285	1,598 2	174	376 12	2,906	14,551 6
TOTAL ...	2,020	11,251 8	58	280 14	231	1,585 3	2,859	15,743 13	...	...	561	3,125 8	351	775 0	6,080	32,761 14
TRANSIT.																
East to West	158	1,161 5	...	...	1	4 3	1,131	8,030 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,290	9,195 13
West to East	254	1,646 7	14	58 13	1	4 3	956	6,449 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,225	8,159 3
West to West	...	...	...	...	...	...	*2	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14 11
TOTAL ...	412	2,807 12	14	58 13	2	8 6	2,089	14,494 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,517	17,369 11
														GRAND TOTAL...	8,597	50,131 9

* From Jask to Aden.

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea routes for the Month of June 1875.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
INDO-EUROPEAN	*Vid* Teheran	970	1,050	2,020	39·64	38·59	39·09
	„ Turkey	23	35	58	·94	1·28	1·12
	Persian Gulf *vid* Kurrachee	135	96	231	5·52	3·53	4·47
		1,319	1,540	2,859	53·90	56·60	55·32
RED SEA ...	*Vid* Suez						
	TOTAL ...	2,447	2,721	5,168	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of Sea Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first five months of the official year 1875-76 and of the previous four years.

FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL, MAY, JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST.

		1871-72.			1872-73.			1873-74.			1874-75.			1875-76.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Bengal ...	Gross ...	23,50,600	9,07,858	42,58,458	34,21,546	9,17,403	43,38,949	39,45,203	5,49,106	41,84,309	37,68,841	6,81,099	44,49,940			
	Nett ...	...	...	42,19,747	...	...	42,83,597	39,15,147	...	41,35,163	37,53,159	6,66,379	44,19,538			
Bombay ...	Gross ...	19,46,107	1,51,107	20,97,214	20,45,353	1,35,458	21,80,811	20,63,158	1,59,728	22,22,886	21,68,054	2,85,571	24,53,625			
	Nett ...	...	...	19,14,652	...	...	19,00,632	...	...	20,50,744	21,63,318	2,78,873	24,42,191			
Sindh ...	Gross ...	86,705	53,878	1,40,583	84,321	89,728	1,74,549	79,222	55,988	1,35,210	92,148	86,487	1,78,635			
	Nett ...	...	...	1,39,792	...	...	1,74,010	...	...	1,33,329	87,373	84,743	1,72,116			
Madras ...	Gross ...	6,61,496	5,57,224	12,18,720	6,54,662	4,38,242	10,92,904	7,34,807	4,95,674	12,30,381	7,67,977	5,03,696	12,71,673			
	Nett ...	...	...	12,00,573	...	...	10,76,907	...	...	12,12,211	7,61,202	5,01,454	12,62,656			
B. Burma ...	Gross ...	2,39,880	8,58,935	10,98,815	3,29,300	16,69,987	19,99,287	4,54,149	9,95,630	14,49,779	3,29,443	17,07,642	20,37,085			
	Nett ...	...	...	10,93,280	...	...	19,68,309	...	...	13,60,390	3,27,340	16,24,691	19,52,031			
TOTAL ...	Gross ...	62,84,788	25,29,002	88,13,790	65,35,682	32,50,818	97,86,500	80,84,286	22,56,026	92,22,565	71,26,463	32,64,495	1,03,90,958			
	Nett ...	...	...	85,68,044	...	...	94,03,455	...	...	88,92,337	70,92,392	31,56,140	1,02,48,532			

N. B.—1. The nett collections for years prior to 1875-76 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, as in the returns furnished by local Governments refunds and drawbacks on Imports and Exports are not distinguished.

2. The figures for British Burma for 1875-76 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for the months of April, May, June and July only.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING JULY AND AUGUST LAST.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Trinidad.			British Guiana.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years ...	14	22	36	33	29	62	47	51	98	No emigration took place to the West Indies, Mauritius, and Natal, during July last; nor was there any emigration to Jamaica, Nevis, St. Vincent, Natal, Mauritius, Surinam, and the French West India colonies, during August last.
From 2 to 10 years ...	44	28	72	69	44	113	113	72	185	
„ 10 „ 20 „ ...	107	33	140	248	55	303	355	88	443	
„ 20 „ 30 „ ...	212	104	316	714	267	981	926	371	1,297	
„ 30 „ 40 „ ...	34	11	45	83	22	105	117	33	150	
„ 40 „ 50 „ ...	...	2	2	1	3	4	1	5	6	
Above 50 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	411	200	611	1,148	420	1,568	1,559	620	2,179	

No. 2.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2
Western Bengal ...	2	4	6	2	7	9	4	11	15
Central „ ...	5	12	17	8	9	17	13	21	34
Eastern „ ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6
Behar ...	91	58	149	301	116	417	392	174	566
N. W. Provinces ...	253	97	350	558	216	774	811	313	1,124
Oudh ...	53	29	82	244	67	311	297	96	393
Central India ...	5	...	5	7	2	9	12	2	14
Punjab ...	...	...	...	10	...	10	7	...	7
Nepal ...	...	...	...	7	...	7	5	3	8
Miscellaneous, Madras and Bombay, &c.	1	...	1	4	3	7	...	...	...
Total ...	411	200	611	1,148	420	1,568	1,559	620	2,179

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Hindoos { Brahmins and High Castes ...	70	26	96	128	42	170	198	68	266
Agriculturists ...	100	23	123	329	120	449	429	143	572
Artizans ...	19	8	27	102	34	136	121	42	163
Low Castes ...	176	110	286	412	133	545	588	243	831
Mussulmans ...	46	33	79	177	91	268	223	124	347
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	411	200	611	1,148	420	1,568	1,559	620	2,179

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindoos ...	1,336	496	1,832
2. Mussulmans ...	223	124	347
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,559	620	2,179

Simla,
The 24th Sept. 1875.

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

Printed and Published for the Govt. of India *at the Office of* Supdt. Govt. Printing, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Railway.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS ON RAILWAYS.

Circular No. 17 R., dated Simla, the 23rd September 1875.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Read again—

Public Works Department Circular No. 11, Forests, dated 6th August 1864.
" " " " 13, Railway, " 27th " "
" " " " 17 " " 5th December 1865.
" " " " 22 " " 29th October 1866.
" " " " 11 " " 2nd July 1868.
" " " " 36 " " 10th November 1869.
To Government of Bengal, No. 108 Railway, dated 19th January 1871.
Public Works Department Circular No. 6, Railway, dated 19th May 1871.
" " " " 16 " " 3rd June 1873.
" " Nos. 1222-1235 " " 16th July 1873.
From Punjab, No. 2659, dated 9th July 1873.
" " " 3359, " 3rd September 1873.

Read also—

Papers received unofficially from North-Western Provinces' Government.
From North-Western Provinces, Nos. 423 R. C., and 15 R. C., dated 8th December 1873, and 5th January 1874.
From North-Western Provinces, No. 24 R., dated 30th January 1874.
From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 1527, dated 19th March 1874.
From Government of Bombay, No. 498, dated 10th April 1874.
From Chief Commissioner, Oudh, No. 505, dated 5th May 1874.
From Government of Bombay, No. 789, dated 8th June 1874.
From Government of Bengal, General Department, No. 2398, dated 24th July 1874.

RESOLUTION.—At various times suggestions have been made for giving greater conveniences to passengers by railway, and the Government of India readily acknowledge how much has been done in this way since railroads were first established in India, both spontaneously by Railway Companies, and in answer to suggestions from without. It is not, therefore, in a disappointed sense that attention is again invited to this subject, but simply in the belief that there are still points which require attention. And the opinions of many officers of Government, who are in good positions for ascertaining the feeling of the natives, corroborate this view.

2. Apart from the interest which the Supreme Government have in the general welfare of the community and in the development of trade by increased facilities of intercourse and communication, they have also, as the guarantors of a high rate of dividend to the shareholders, by far the largest interest in the financial success of railways. And until lines earn more often than they now do the interest guaranted, the Government will practically have to bear on those lines which do not pay 5 per cent. any increased expenditure which the provision of additional conveniences may cause.

3. It is obvious, therefore, that Government have a very strong reason for proposing nothing which is likely to be permanently disadvantageous to the profits of the railways. Measures, which at the outset cost money and seem unpromising, are often in the long run successful. In this view—any measure calculated to simplify the transport of goods, or make railway travelling more easy, is likely to make railways more largely used. Reduced rates and fares which, of course, have the same effect, might at first result in loss, but, if judiciously made, would probably increase receipts, while at the same time they would lead to extended intercourse among the inhabitants of, and interchange of goods between, districts remote from one another. As regards passenger receipts, they are derived chiefly from passengers in the lower classes. In 1873 the receipts were as follows:—

	Rs.
From 1st Class	10,88,933
„ 2nd „	12,47,086
„ 3rd and 4th classes	1,87,31,158

which include intermediate, third, and cooly or lowest class, sometimes called 4th.

4. The receipts from the first two classes were, therefore, but a small, and those of the lower classes, a very large, proportion of the whole. Moreover, while travellers by the lower classes contribute far more in the aggregate than the higher, they are, at present, less able to take care of themselves, and their wants are sometimes not understood. It is to the treatment of the native passengers, therefore, that the Government of India desire more specially to draw attention.

5. Their comforts, and perhaps their strong prejudices are sometimes too little attended to. The Government of India do not, in saying this, desire to endorse complaints which are too often exaggerated and inaccurate, and not unfrequently unreasonable. Nor do they wish to be understood to sanction in the slightest the view that distinction of caste should confer any privileges in travelling, but simply that there are some reasonable improvements which might well be made.

6. For instance, on the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, female ticket-collectors have been introduced to the satisfaction of the native community. It is not known how far this plan has been tried elsewhere, but it is clear that an arrangement which has satisfactorily stood the test of experiment on one line might be tried on others.

7. Other points to which attention seems needed are indicated below; some suggestions have been made on previous occasions, and some have, more or less, been adopted on the chief railways.

8. *Overcrowding of carriages.*—Though complaints on this score still appear in the Native Press, it is believed that they are rarely well founded. The best remedy in this, as in all such matters, is to let passengers know what they are entitled to, and thus encourage them to protect themselves; and this can be managed, in respect of overcrowding, by distinctly indicating by notices in the English and Vernacular, in and outside compartments, the number of people they are to hold. With this precaution on every line of railway, and careful instructions to the Companies' servants, cases of overcrowding should altogether disappear. Eventually, perhaps, science may succeed in cooling carriages in the hotter seasons, but for the present the true solution of the comfort of native passengers would appear to lie in an increased quantity of space, sufficient protection from the sun, and ample ventilation; and, in this respect, much as the accomodation has been improved on some lines, upon others it falls short of what in the opinion of the Government of India ought to be given. The rule that, in the hot weather, the number of passengers per bench or compartment shall be reduced is a great step in the right direction. Such a rule has been adopted on some lines. The Government of India would desire to see it in force on all.

9. *Ill-treatment.*—Cases of ill-treatment are happily now rarely heard of, and the improvement which has taken place in this matter is a cause of gratification to the Government of India. But the Railway Companies should not cease to press upon their officers of all ranks the necessity for gentle and patient treatment of the native passengers from whom so large a portion of their earnings are derived.

10. *Uniforms for Railway servants.*—There are rules of some sort on this subject on all railways, but they appear often to be either insufficient or disregarded. Nevertheless the wearing of uniforms or some distinctive badge by railway officials is not in India unimportant; for it is manifestly desirable that passengers, and those interested in the conveyance of goods, should be able to readily distinguish all railway servants, and thus know at once to whom they can refer. Nor should the uniforms or badges be confined to the lower officials, for if this is done, the object of the arrangement to some extent fails. It seems therefore to the Government of India that station masters should especially be easily recognisable by some ornament, badge or peculiarity of dress.

11. *Extra trains during fairs and festivals.*—Complaints have been made that sufficient arrangements are not made for meeting the extra traffic at the seasons of fairs and festivals. Neglect of this important traffic is of course a direct loss to the Companies, and it is not supposed that this is ever wilfully done. But the Government of India think that at such times, if at no others, special facilities might be given for the sale of tickets, either within or without the railway premises, and multiplication of ticket offices, might also be often introduced at large stations with advantage. Ticket offices might also be open for a longer time before the departure of trains. These and similar measures would tend to obviate many of the discomforts which a bewildered crowd of natives have often to bear.

12. *Admission to waiting sheds.*—It is understood to be the rule on some lines, that admission to waiting sheds is not allowed until within a short time of a train starting. But such a rule must often lead to hardship, as the majority of native travellers are ignorant, have little idea of the English hours of the day, and reach stations many hours before the train by which they are to travel is due. If deprived of shelter they would often, therefore, have to endure long, and perhaps severe, exposure to sun or rain.

13. *Vernacular Time and Fare Tables.*—Such tables are now, as a rule, posted at all Railway stations, and the rule should be made absolute in the case of all stations. Similar tables giving the mileage and fare from the chief terminal station to every station on the railway might, it would seem without much difficulty, be fixed in the interior of all 3rd and 4th class carriages. And if, in addition to this, a system of even money in fares were to be adopted it would be a great convenience.

14. *Halts.*—For obvious reasons, there must be halts of longer or shorter duration at certain stations. The complaint has, however, not been uncommon, that passengers of the lower classes cannot leave their carriages until some time after the arrival of the train, and that the object of the halt is thus frustrated. Nor do passengers always know where halts occur, or when they have reached the stations where there are halts. Any information on this head, printed in the vernacular, and exhibited in the lower class carriages, would be of great convenience to the passengers, and the doors of carriages should be unlocked immediately on arrival at stations.

15. *Checking tickets.*—A similar difficulty often arises from the time occupied in checking the tickets of the lower classes of passengers at changing stations; and when, as in India, no means have been adopted for checking tickets when the train is in motion, the promptest measures should clearly be taken for doing this as soon as it stops.

16. *Control and direction of crowds of native passengers.*—It is even still not an uncommon thing to see on a platform a crowd of native passengers knowing neither which way to go, nor what to do to find their train. And they are often equally ignorant as regards the locality of conveniences at stations. The Government of India are quite aware how difficult it is for Railway Companies to control and direct such crowds, but the subject is one to which attention may usefully be invited.

17. *Refreshments at Stations.*—The most essential refreshment in India is certainly water, and Companies have done much in providing this at stations. At the principal stations they have also made arrangements for the sale of food to native passengers. Whether the system, often adopted, of exacting a payment for this privilege of selling sweetmeats and fruit on the platforms is not attended with disadvantage requires consideration. Complaints are still heard in respect of this matter, and if control could otherwise be exercised without any exaction of money, such an arrangement would probably be an improvement. It should also be considered whether suitable refreshment rooms cannot be provided for native passengers, for whom simple food is as much needed as for Europeans. It is not sufficient to say that for that class of native travellers the regular 1st and 2nd class refreshment rooms are available.

18. *Latrines and Urinaries at Stations.*—The necessity of providing them has been so fully recognized that there can be few places which are not now properly supplied.

19. *Cleanliness and Lighting.*—The want of cleanliness in stations is frequently a matter of report, though less so than formerly; but there is still room for improvement. Deficient lighting, especially of latrines and urinaries, is common even on much frequented lines of railway the replacement of broken glasses being often neglected, with the result that though there may be saving in glasses, there is extravagance in oil, and imperfect lighting. Both are matters which should not be overlooked.

20. *Planting trees.*—One of the greatest recent improvements has been the planting of trees in the neighbourhood of stations. Had the advantage of this been perceived in the first instance, native passengers would in many instances have now had shade to sit in where they have none. The Government of India commend this subject to all railways. A vast improvement has also been made in the planting of creepers and shrubs at stations, at the expense of companies. Nor do the Government of India regard this beautification of stations, as of importance chiefly to travellers. It must be a source of considerable pleasure to the companies' servants, and companies have, in the opinion of the Government of India, done wisely, in providing, at what is to them an insignificant expense, a simple means of enjoyment, and an incentive to pride in the stations under their servants' charge.

21. *Locking of carriage doors.*—Some discussion has recently taken place on this subject, and it has been asserted that locking both doors is a protection to passengers. But in this view the Government of India cannot agree. One door, at most, should at any time be locked.

22. *Through booking.*—Is a convenience which makes railway travelling less irksome, and it might be extended to all classes and obtain more widely than at present, with obvious advantage.

23. *Forced breaks in a journey.*—It has been for some time a question which class of train service is most appreciated by the native community. Whether, for instance, they really are alive to the advantage of rapid travelling, or whether they prefer slow travelling, with long halts for the purpose of cooking their food, and so forth. On some lines the power of testing these preferences for one system or the other is absent, because native passengers are compelled to break their journeys whether they will or no, and in some cases to make a halt for the whole night. The Government of India would prefer to see arrangements which admit of some choice on the part of travellers, and believe that nothing would be lost to Railway Companies if this were done.

24. *Return tickets.*—The issue of return tickets to native passengers of the lower classes as an ordinary arrangement and on holidays is a convenience which the public would certain-

ly appreciate. Objections have been made that this would open the door to fraud, &c., but these objections do not appear to the Government of India to be of great weight, and as a matter of fact the Railway Companies in the Bombay Presidency have tried the arrangement successfully.

25. *Reserved accommodation.*—Is a matter in which greater facilities might also perhaps be given to the passengers by the lower classes.

26. *Improvements in carriages.*—The improvements in carriages have been considerable since railways were first opened in India, and this is especially noticeable on the East Indian Railway which has devoted great attention to the subject. In the first class carriages there is little to be desired, and attention has recently been given to the improvement of the second. The lower classes, known as the intermediate and 3rd class, have also been much improved by giving to each passenger greater room than formerly, and by the introduction of sliding shutters. With the system of cross seats and compartments absolutely separated, it is not an easy matter to provide, for the lower classes, conveniences in trains for the offices of nature, and with the provision already made at stations the necessity is less than it otherwise would be. Still, if by some arrangement conveniences of this sort could be moderately given, there would be advantage. The Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway is about to try the plan. On the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley Railways on which it is proposed to adopt end entrances to the carriages, refreshment and latrine carriages may with advantage be introduced.

27. *Serais.*—The provision of serais is no part of the business of a Railway Company, but the existence of serais in the neighbourhood of stations is a manifest convenience. This is a question which properly belongs to the civil administration and to private enterprise or munificence, and, probably, in no direction could wealthy members of the community more usefully spend money than in erecting serais near railways, which are now taking the place of the old lines of communication. Railway Companies have already gone far in providing waiting sheds within their premises. For further accommodation beyond this, the general community may fairly be looked to.

28. *Passengers' luggage.*—With regard to passengers of the higher classes, the point which seems to call for reform is the luggage rules. These appear to be needlessly restrictive. The circumstances of Indian travelling are so different from those of Europe that rules which would in the latter case be appropriate are in India, vexatious. For instance, on the East Indian Railway, though a certain amount of free luggage is allowed, a saddle, a basket of fruit, a case of wine or stores, even though within the limit of weight allowed, are proscribed, and must be paid for extra. The rule about the saddle seems singularly out of place in a country when officers on tour ride, and where an officer would often take the train to meet his horse which had been sent on. Nor do the other rules, which might be easily evaded, seem useful or necessary. The rate for luggage is higher than for any class of goods, and a passenger's ticket must be purchased in order that luggage may be carried. It would seem therefore, so long as he carries nothing offensive or dangerous, that a passenger should be almost unrestricted as to the nature of his personal luggage. It would also probably be sound policy to allow native passengers to take a certain weight of baggage with them, no matter whether for sale or not, provided the articles are neither dangerous nor offensive.

29. *Native women.*—It is obvious that if native ladis are to travel by rail, special arrangements of some sort for their convenience must be made. The extent to which these should be carried, is the point upon which difficulty arises, but it is doubtful whether the question generally has been sufficiently considered by Railway Companies.

30. The essentials seem to be—private but not extensive waiting-rooms for that class known as *purdahnasheens*, and accommodation in seraies also of a secluded sort. With regard to the means of private ingress and egress to and from trains, the remedy seems to be in the hands of the ladies themselves, by adopting for this purpose the constume commonly worn in Turkey and Egypt, where seclusion of their sex is as general as in India. It is clear that the Railway Companies cannot provide screens across platforms. All private waiting-rooms and also the carriages should be supplied with complete private accommodation; and there should be means by which water and food could be obtained without any intrusion upon the privacy which it is desired to maintain. How far all this could be done it is not possible to say. Whatever is to be done in connexion with serais concerns the Local Governments and Administrations. The other measures should be considered by the Railway authorities, and His Excellency the Governor General in Council has every confidence that they will endeavour to provide as far as possible remedies for existing defects.

ORDER.—Ordered; that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, to the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and British Burmah, to the Resident at Hyderabad, to the Director of State Railways, and to the Consulting Engineers for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta, Lahore, and Lucknow, for information and guidance.

Also to the Governments and Administration noted in the margin for information.

Bengal.	Punjab.
North-Western Provinces.	Chief Commissioner, Oudh.

Also to the Home Department for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF RABI OR KHARIF IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 31st JULY 1875.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING JULY 1875. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption. c. ft. per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL. Principal Items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE). Name.	Area in Acres.	RAINFALL. Kharif.	During Rabi.	Remarks.
BARI DOAB CANAL. 1st Division	4·90	3·70	3073·60	455·45	...	267,132 logs, karris, &c., and 24,110 maunds of firewood, &c.	Cotton	25,894	7·78	14·80	Gurdaspur ... Amritsar ... Lahore ...
" Main Branch, Lower	4·60	3·33		855·64			Rice	14,205	...	...	
" Lahore Branch	3·00	2·82		540·38			Sugarcane	7,628	6·17	8·90	
							Others	26,687	...	...	
2nd Divn.	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	...	74,404	...	...	
TOTAL B. D. CANAL ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	...	64,597	...	...	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	...				
WESTERN JAMNA CANALS. Karnál Division	4·33	4·03	2546·00	396·63	...		Cotton	63,141	...	...	Ambála ... Karnál ...
" Delhi	4·40	3·83		707·93			Rice	27,214	...	...	Delhi ... Rohtak ...
" Hansi	8·80	8·10		782·00			Sugarcane	27,321	...	...	Hissár ... Jhind ...
" Bulla Head	8·00	7·60		250·00			Others	17,024	...	...	Bíkáner ... Kalsia State ...
TOTAL W. J. CANALS ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	...	...	134,700	...	...	—
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	...	...	123,015	...	...	...
INUNDATION CANALS. Upper Satlaj Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	...	4·76	14·80	Lahore ... Montgomery ... Mukán ... Derah Gázi Khán ...
" Lower Satlaj and Chináb	...	...	...	...	...	...			3·71	...	
" Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...			2·92	8·90	
									1·57	...	
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	252,642	...	...	...
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	375,361	...	...	...
DELHI AND GURGAON WORKS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cotton	...	...	...	Delhi ... Gurgáon ... Rohtak ...
							Rice	...	...	...	
							Sugarcane	...	...	...	
							Others	...	...	...	
TOTAL DELHI AND GURGAON WORKS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	697	...	...	...
PERENNIAL CANALS— GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209,104	...	...	...
DITTO—CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177,612	...	...	...

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrign. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of September 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras.	Ganjam	14 7	14 7	10 3	...	...	...	17 8	16 2	16 2	22 8	19 6	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	388 8	486 0	323 7	13 8	13 8	13 8	Ganjam	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	12 3	13 6	14 1	14 1	21 6	20 5	24 8	31 7	25 7	33 7	38 1	29 3	35 2	28 3	26 6	40 0	145 8	170 1	97 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	12 6	12 6	13 5	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	16 8	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 3	27 3	27 3	24 6	23 4	39 8	243 0	243 0	161 3	18 7	18 7	18 7	Godavery		
	Kistna	13 2	12 5	11 8	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	16 2	19 6	19 6	17 9	25 0	20 3	25 0	...	...	...	36 4	34 6	30 9	27 3	27 3	42 0	65 3	69 1	77 3	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore		
	Nellore	11 2	11 7	13 7	...	...	...	14 3	13 9	15 8	16 0	16 0	18 0	20 1	29 8	24 0	...	...	...	32 3	35 3	21 8	21 8	31 6	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	17 5	18 4	Kistna		
	Cuddapah	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	14 8	15 3	12 4	15 8	16 6	13 3	22 9	22 9	20 5	29 0	29 0	26 1	28 2	31 8	24 9	23 2	24 4	65 3	69 1	77 3	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore		
	Bellary	14 4	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 8	14 6	14 6	14 0	21 6	20 6	28 8	18 8	20 7	26 3	27 7	28 5	27 0	24 9	24 4	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 1	16 1	16 1	Cuddapah		
	Kurnool	13 3	12 7	14 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 4	15 0	15 0	13 2	21 9	20 9	27 4	...	...	26 2	25 2	26 2	37 8	25 8	24 6	22 4	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 8	14 8	14 8	Bellary		
	Madras	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	11 6	13 5	18 5	12 8	23 1	23 1	19 6	20 5	20 5	21 8	20 6	20 6	25 8	23 2	22 5	27 7	202 2	194 4	161 8	18 6	18 6	18 6	Kurnool		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	12 0	15 8	14 3	12 8	...	...	20 2	...	...	...	24 0	23 3	23 3	19 5	19 1	21 8	102 1	97 2	102 1	18 6	18 6	18 6	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	11 4	11 0	10 2	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	15 0	17 9	17 9	15 4	26 4	27 3	28 6	...	...	31 3	28 2	28 2	29 1	22 6	22 6	17 1	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	6 4	15 4	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	9 7	10 5	9 4	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	12 2	15 7	15 7	13 1	...	...	20 2	23 9	23 1	25 4	25 4	25 4	27 3	20 6	21 5	19 2	235 7	257 6	17 1	18 4	9 8	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	11 0	11 0	9 9	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	12 0	...	...	...	25 4	25 4	...	29 0	23 2	21 0	27 5	27 5	21 0	23 1	24 6	18 5	157 9	157 9	157 9	15 4	15 4	15 4	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	9 9	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	11 9	15 6	15 6	12 3	33 8	25 2	18 2	25 4	24 1	19 0	35 6	31 0	21 7	24 9	25 8	16 9	132 2	133 2	123 9	17 8	15 0	16 8	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	11 3	10 9	10 5	...	...	...	12 2	14 3	10 1	13 9	16 0	10 6	34 0	30 8	21 9	30 9	29 4	23 0	20 5	20 5	16 4	15 6	15 6	14 0	76 8	76 8	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	8 0	9 3	8 0	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	7 5	12 1	12 1	9 1	...	...	...	18	3 18	3 11	20 6	23 5	25 0	25 5	27 2	17 0	121 5	121 5	121 5	12 5	12 5	13 3	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	10 2	10 2	11 7	...	...	...	11 3	11 7	10 1	12 2	13 0	10 6	19 6	22 0	20 4	20 0	22 9	21 4	20 5	16 6	15 8	14 9	16 6	13 3	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 0	12 0	9 2	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	11 4	11 4	8 5	...	...	...	10 4	8 8	8 8	11 2	10 4	9 6	15 4	13 9	15 4	14 0	16 8	16 4	17 0	16 6	15 8	14 9	16 6	13 3	121 5	121 5	121 5	12 5	12 5	13 3	Nilgiris		
	Salem	13 0	12 6	11 8	...	...	...	13 7	14 0	12 9	14 9	14 6	13 3	28 6	28 6	27 0	26 1	27 5	26 4	27 0	28 5	30 0	24 9	25 8	19 6	155 5	160 4	150 7	18 3	18 3	14 6	Salem		
	South Canara	12 0	10 3	8 6	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	9 7	18 7	14 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 1	22 0	21 1	17 2	16 2	14 1	85 0	72 9	72 9	14 0	14 0	16 0	South Canara		
	Malabar	10 1	10 1	10 8	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	12 5	13 0	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 1	20 4	21 0	21 0	16 8	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 4	14 4	17 1	Malabar		
Bombay.	Bombay	11 9	11 9	12 8	20 2	20 6	17 8	7 12	7 12	8 9	11 2	11 2	12 9	19 6	20 5	23 1	17 3	17 3	18 0	14 1	14 1	10 14	18 10	18 10	14 9	68 4	68 4	75 0	14 2	14 2	14 1	Bombay	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad	17 0	16 14	14 11	25 0	25 8	20 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	11 0	10 12	7 4	18 0	17 14	19 0	18 8	18 4	12 4	21 8	21 8	18 8	14 9	18 4	12 4	92 8	92 8	101 11	14 13	14 13	13 6	Surat		
	Kaira	13 15	14 9	13 3	26 11	26 11	32 0	8 14	8 14	8 11	12 5	12 5	12 9	17 2	16 0	22 9	16 13	16 13	22 6	16 13	16 13	14 6	14 6	14 6	8 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 13	16 13	16 9	Kaira		
	Surat	12 5	12 5	13 6	13 6	13 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	9 3	8 3	8 3	11 4	16 6	16 6	18 8	14	1 14	1 18	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Broach		
	Broach	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	21 8	15 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	6 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	Tanna		
	Tanna	11 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	15 3	15 0	13 0	130 6	130 0	140 0	15 3	15 3	13 1	Kolaba		
	Kolaba	11 5	11 5	11 6	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	7 10	11 6	11 6	11 6	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 14	17 7	17 13	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 14	13 6	12 1	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Khaudesh (Dhulia)	15 12	15 12	20 6	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	8 11	11 4	11 4	10 1	28 12	28 12	33 1	25 2	22 14	24 13	27 9	32 3	32 8	19 2	19 14	17 8	106 10	106 10	107 8	12 12	12 12	14 8	Nasik		
	Nasik	15 11	15 12	18 9	8 1	8 1	...	5 15	5 15	6 0	11 14	11 14	13 1	...	22 6	28 4	19 12	21 3	26 14	24 4½	24 15½	22 6	106 10	106 10½	100 0	12 1½	13 6	Ahmadnagar		

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of September 1875 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—continued.	*Central Districts*—contd.																		
	Dinagepore ...	18 8	18 8	12 0	18 8	18 8	11 0	19 0	19 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	16 0 to 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	23 0	22 8	15 0	50 0	45 0	17 0	22 0	20 8	11 8	23 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	14 0
	Rajshahye ...	18 0	18 0 to 18 12	13 8	33 12	37 8	18 0	15 0 to 16 0	8 0	13 8 to 18 12	19 4 to 24 0	20 0 to 21 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	18 0*k*	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	6 6	20 0	22 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	9 8	...	10 8	9 12	6 0	24 0	21 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	20 0	20 0	14 4	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	22 8	20 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	8 0*l*	8 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	13 0	12 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	12 3*m*	13 3	9 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	8 0	25 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	15 8	16 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	10 8	20 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	20 0*n*	20 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8*o*	15 0	12 0	17 0	17 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing ...	13 8*p*	13 8	10 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	15 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	14 0*q*	13 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0*r*	12 8	9 0	16 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	10 0	14 8	14 8	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	10 0	16 0	15 0	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	25 0	24 0	17 0	35 0	34 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	22 0	24 0	14 0	30 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...
	Gya ...	25 8*s*	25 0	13 8	36 8	37 0	17 0	11 8	11 8	8 8	23 0	22 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	19 0*t* to 20 0	20 8	14 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	16 8	15 8 to 17 0	12 0	18 0 to 19 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Durbhunga ...	19 4	19 4	13 0	20 4	28 9	14 0	16 8	16 0	10 12	17 9	17 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore ...	19 0*u*	20 0	13 8	36 4	30 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	21 0	21 0	16 0	36 0	33 0	21 0	9 8	9 0	7 4	21 0	21 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	22 0*v*	23 0	11 8	34 0	33 8	18 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	18 9	18 9	15 7	33 6	33 6	22 5	14 7	14 7	8 4	17 3	16 8	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	18 15*w*	17 0	15 15	40 6	24 0	22 11	17 11	16 7	11 6	20 3	18 15	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	25 0	25 0	15 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 7	12 8	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	18 0*x*	18 0	12 0	26 0	24 0	...	16 0	16 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	10 0	...	...	...	40 0*o*	32 8 to 52 0	17
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	18 6	19 0	17 1	...	...	...	14 7	15 12	18 6	19 11	19 11	22 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	15 12	15 0	13 2	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	17 1	24 15	23 10	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	17 0	17 0	11 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	20 0	19 0	11 0	30 0*y*	25 to 30	14 to 16	12 0	12 0	9 0	19 0	18 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	19 0	20 0	13 0	...	28 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	18 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	16 0*y*	16 8	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0*e*	16 0	17 0
Assam.	Sylhet ...	13 0	14 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	12 4	12 4	10 14	14 0	15 12	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...	12 4	12 4	9 2	...	...	...	11 6	12 4	11 6	14 8	16 0	13 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá ...	22 0	21 0	13 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 5	10 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp ...	20 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	11 8	11 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 8	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	6 0	5 8	12 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	9 0	8 8	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	20 0	20 0	19 8	34 0	34 0	28 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	24 0	34 0	16 0
	Saháranpur ...	22 10	22 10	23 4	34 7	33 6	32 5	9 11	8 10	8 10	13 9	12 6	13 7	29 2	32 5	32 5	25 14	23 11	26 14
	Muzaffarnagar ...	23 2	22 0	24 8	38 8	38 8	36 5	6 1	6 1	6 1	14 5	14 5	12 2	30 13	30 13	22 0	17 10	17 10	17 10
	Meerut ...	21 3	21 1	21 8	29 0	30 0	28 7	6 8	6 8	7 0	15 8	15 0	12 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	19 0	
	Bulandshahr ...	21 8	22 8	22 8	29 0	29 0	34 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	11 0	24 0	23 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	16 0	
	Aligarh ...	24 0	23 8	21 0	33 0	32 8	28 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	16 8	16 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	19 8	19 0	16 8
	Kumaun ...	18 8	18 0	13 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	8 0	7 0	10 8	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

f In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, best rice 20 seers, common rice 22 seers, and gram 35 seers per rupee.
g In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 34-10 to 27 seers, best rice 13-5 to 18 seers, common rice 20 to 25-8 seers, and gram 8 to 18 seers per rupee.
h In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 5 to 14 seers, best rice 4 to 14 seers, common rice 10 to 22 seers, lesser millet 16 seers, maize 30 to 40 seers, and gram 9 to 16 seers per rupee.
m In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 23 seers, and gram 8 to 13-3 seers per rupee.
n In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 26 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 18 to 19-8 seers, and gram 16 seers per rupee.
o In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 14 to 16 seers, common rice 14-8 to 18 seers, paddy 30 to 32 seers, and gram 13 to 17 seers per rupee.
p In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17-5 to 20 seers, best rice 11 to 16 seers, common rice 17-12 to 23 seers, and gram 14-7 to 17-12 seers per rupee.
q In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 19 seers, and common rice 17 to 23 seers, per rupee.
r In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 13 to 18 seers, common rice 17 to 21 seers, per rupee.
In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 33-8 to 30 seers, barley 25 to 26 seers, best rice 19-8 seers, common rice 21 to 27 seers, lesser millet 45 to 60 seers, maize 37-8 to 40 seers, and gram 28 to 33-4 seers, per rupee.

India for the 1st half of September 1875 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kaydra, Verago, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagkee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	13 8	180 0	180 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Dinagepore ...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	16 0	150 0	150 0	120 0	8 4	8 0	7 8	Maldah ...		
...	...	...	15 0 to 25 5	26 4	16 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 2½	8 2½	7 11½	Rajshahye ...		
48 0*f*	55 0	...	12 12	12 12½	15 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore ...		
...	...	...	15 12	15 12	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	7 4	7 8	Bograh ...		
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Pubna ...		
8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling ...		
...	...	...	13 3	13 3	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 6	6 6	6 0	Jalpáiguri ...		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 0	Dacca ...		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Furreedpore ...		
...	...	...	19 0	18 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge ...		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mymensing ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 0	Tipperah ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 8	7 4	Chittagong ...		
...	...	...	12 0	11 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	7 0	7 8	Noakhally ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	280 0	7 4	7 4	6 6	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
...	...	...	10 6	10 6	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Patna ...		
42 8	...	20 0	26 8	26 8	15 0	160 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	7 0	Gya ...		
40 0*f*	...	...	20 0 to 24 0	30 0	30 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Shahabad ...		
26 12	26 6	25 0	...	26 6	18 0	120 0	170 0	120 0	7 2	7 2	7 8	Durbhunga ...		
35 0	...	21 4	25 0	25 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 4	7 8	7 0	Mozufferpore ...		
36 0	31 0	22 0	31 0	30 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 0	7 8	Sarun ...		
32 0	34 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	7 0	Chumparun ...		
...	...	...	28 3	26 7	21 0	147 0	147 0	126 0	8 4	7 8	7 3	Monghyr ...		
40 0*f* to 50 0	28 0 to 30 0	20 0 to 25 0	27 12	26 8	20 3	151 8	151 8	164 2	8 3	8 3	7 9	Bhaugulpore ...		
...	...	...	23 0	22 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	Purneah ...		
40 0*f*	40 0	...	19 0	19 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
												Orissa.		
19 11	21 0	21 0	16 6	16 11	23 10	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	11 0	10 10	Cuttack ...		
...	...	...	13 2	13 2	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Pooree ...		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 8	140 0	140 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Balasore ...		
												Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.		
42 0	36 0	30 0	21 0	21 0	14 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Hazáribágh ...		
37 0	40 0	32 0	20 0	22 0	17 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Lohardugga ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	Singbhoom ...		
...	...	...	16 0	17 0	12 0	260 0	260 0	220 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Maunbhoom ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	Sylhet ...	Assam.	
...	...	...	14 8	13 5	12 4	64 0	64 0	64 0	7 9	8 0	7 4	Cachar ...		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	110 0	110 0	128 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Goálpárá ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 4	Gáro Hills ...		
...	...	...	13 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp ...		
...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 8	5 8	6 8	Darrang ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	Nowgong ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	Sibságar ...		
...	...	...	11 8	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	Lakhimpur ...		
...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Khásí and Jaintiá Hills ...		
...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nága Hills ...		
...	...	...	21 0	23 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	...	28 0	28 8	32 5	129 0	104 0	104 0	8 5	8 5	7 15	Saháranpur ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
...	...	...	26 3	26 3	30 13	132 0	132 0	110 0	...	...	...	Meerut ...		
...	...	...	25 12	26 2	26 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Bulandshahr ...		
...	...	...	27 4	27 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	9 8	Aligarh ...		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 4	10 0	9 8	Kumaun ...		
...	...	...	16 0	13 8	13 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	6 0	6 0	5 8			

t In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 24 to 34-8 seers, barley 34 to 40 seers, best rice 13 seers, common rice 20 to 21 seers, and gram 29 to 30 seers, per rupee.
u In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 28 seers, barley 16 to 37-8 seers, best rice 12 to 17 seers, common rice 18 to 21 seers, lesser millet 21 to 32 seers, maize 21 to 30 seers, and gram 20 to 30 seers, per rupee.
v In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, barley 25 to 34 seers, best rice 12 to 17 seers, common rice 17 to 25 seers, lesser millet 15 to 36 seers, maize 24 to 40 seers, and gram 21 to 25 seers per rupee.
w In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 24 to 25 seers, barley 26 to 32 seers, best rice 18 to 19 seers, common rice 20 to 23 seers, maize 50 seers, and gram 18 to 24 seers per rupee.
x In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 24 seers, barley 40 to 60 seers, best rice 17 to 26 seers, common rice 18 to 28 seers, maize 40 to 50 seers, and gram 16 to 30 seers per rupee.
y In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 18 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 19 to 23 seers, and gram 13 to 18 seers per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-Grains throughout India for the 1st half of September 1875 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verazu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verazu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verazu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N.-W. Provinces —*contd.*	Garhwál	22 8	22 8	21 0	22 0	24 0	25 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	210 0	210 0	200 0	6 4	6 4	6 0	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces —*contd.*	
	Bijnor	20 4	20 4	19 11	28 11	28 2	29 13	11 4	11 4	10 2	15 3	15 3	12 15	23 0	22 8	22 8	23 0	22 8	15 12	...	...	...	90 0	112 8	112 8	...	...	...	Bijnor		
	Moradabad	22 13	21 4	18 12	32 14	32 14	27 8	8 12	8 12	8 2	17 8	16 14	13 12	25 0	25 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	15 0	24 3	23 10	24 12	90 0	112 8	112 8	...	...	...	Moradabad		
	Budaun	24 0	22 8	17 1½	31 12½	31 8	22 8	9 9½	9 9½	9 9½	16 12½	16 12½	15 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	17 1½	29 1	27 8	22 3	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 2	10 2	9 6	Budaun		
	Bareilly	22 3	21 4	18 15	35 0	35 0	23 12	6 9	6 9	6 9	17 8	17 8	12 7	17 8	17 8	23 12	17 8	17 8	12 7	30 0	28 12½	20 11	192 0	192 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 6½	Budaun		
	Sháhjahánpur	26 0	25 12	19 4	37 8	37 6	26 8	8 2	7 8	8 0	19 8	18 14	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	28 12	20 15	125 0	125 0	112 8	9 6	9 6	8 12	Bareilly		
	Tarái Pergunnahs	26 4	25 0	22 0	56 4	50 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	20 0	20 0	14 8	25 0	25 0	...	25 0	25 0	...	31 0	29 4	20 2	155 0	152 8	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sháhjahánpur		
	Muttra	22 0	20 8	20 0	28 4	26 0	28 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	14 8	14 8	12 8	25 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	28 0	16 0	26 8	25 8	21 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	Tarái Pergunnahs		
	Agra	20 1	20 2½	17 11½	26 0	9½ 27	3 25	11 6	0 6	0 6	0 11	8 11	8 9	8 25	0 25	0 21	0 24	0 24	0 17	27 8	24 8	19 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 12	8 8	Muttra		
	Farukhabad	21 0	19 12	16 8	30 0	24 6	20 5	7 0	7 0	7 8	16 8	14 6	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 11½	24 12	26 9½	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 12	8 8	Agra		
	Mainpuri	22 4	22 4	18 0	27 8	27 4	22 4	6 0	6 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	24 8	19 4	158 2	150 0	158 2	8 14	8 12	8 8	Farukhabad		
	Etáwah	20 0	20 0	17 8	24 8	25 0	22 0	6 8	7 0	6 8	12 8	13 0	13 8	22 0	22 0	19 0	21 0	22 0	17 0	24 8	23 8	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	Mainpuri		
	Etah	23 12	23 8	18 4	30 0	30 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 8	24 8	23 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	Etáwah		
	Jalaun	20 0	21 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	16 8	22 0	22 0	16 0	26 0	25 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Etah		
	Jhánsi	18 12	18 8	19 6	25 8	25 13	23 15	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 9	14 0	12 6	22 0	22 0	17 15	20 8	20 8	15 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
	Lalitpur	19 4	19 4	20 12	28 0	29 0	28 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	13 0	13 8	12 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	26 0	24 2	26 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	6 12	6 12	6 12	Jhánsi		
	Cawnpore	24 8	25 0	17 12	32 0	32 0	23 0	10 0	9 8	8 0	17 0	15 8	14 0	...	...	...	20 0	23 8	...	30 0	24 0	22 0	150 0	155 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Lalitpur		
	Fatehpur	23 0	23 12	18 4	29 0	29 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	20 8	20 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Cawnpore		
	Bánda	21 8	21 12	16 4	23 8	23 8	18 12	8 12	8 12	11 6	17 8	17 8	13 10	22 8	22 8	...	21 0	21 8	...	28 0	28 4	22 4	163 0	163 0	163 0	11 4	11 4	10 8	Fatehpur		
	Allahabad	19 8	18 12	15 8	28 0	26 4	19 8	7 8	8 4	7 8	17 0	15 4	12 8	...	26 12	...	26 0	25 8	19 8	27 0	26 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	140 0	8 0	8 4	7 12	Bánda		
	Hamírpur	20 8	21 8	16 14	24 12	24 12	19 0	11 0	11 0	7 0	17 0	16 0	11 8	23 0	23 0	17 8	20 0	20 8	15 12	26 4	26 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	...	Allahabad		
	Jaunpur	26 2	25 6	16 15	38 0	36 11	24 0	7 1	8 7	7 1	19 12	19 12	16 15	...	...	...	21 3	21 3	15 9	33 14	34 9	21 14	197 12	197 12	197 12	8 1	8 1	8 1	Hamírpur		
	Gorakhpur	29 12	29 8½	15 5	48 2	45 44	19 4	16 10	17 8	11 6	22 12	23 10	16 10	1 9	...	28 0	...	...	...	36 4	36 12	14 14	160 0	160 0	150 0	7 2	7 2	7 2	Jaunpur		
	Basti	29 6	28 12	15 0	42 8	40 0	20 0	13 12	12 8	8 12	21 4	19 6	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 14	31 14	15 10	140 0	140 0	150 0	7 3	6 14	6 14	Gorakhpur		
	Azamgarh	24 6	24 6	15 8	34 6	34 0	21 12	11 13	11 13	8 14	19 3	19 3	13 5	...	...	23 9	...	...	...	28 0	27 5	17 11	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	Basti		
	Mirzapur	21 0	19 0	14 8	28 0	26 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	17 0	16 0	11 0	30 0	27 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	90 0	90 0	110 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Azamgarh		
	Benares	21 8	20 8	14 11	29 6	27 4	20 8	8 6	8 6	8 6	15 12	14 11	10 8	...	...	...	15 12	...	...	25 3	24 2	16 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	6 5	6 4	6 4	Mirzapur		
	Ghazipur	20 9½	20 9½	14 2½	28 5	28 5	19 5	7 1½	7 1½	6 7	18 0	18 0	11 9½	25 12	25 12	19 5	23 3	23 3	16 12	28 5	28 5	19 5	180 4	180 4	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 1½	Benares		
Panjab.	Delhi	21 0	19 12	21 0	28 0	27 8	32 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	26 0	24 4	28 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	Ghazipur		
	Gurgáon	19 12	19 8	18 8	28 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	24 8	23 0	26 0	25 8	25 0	20 0	25 4	25 0	29 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Delhi		
	Karnál	21 0	21 0	23 8	31 0	30 0	34 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	28 0	23 8	23 8	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Gurgáon		
	Hissár	21 8	19 0	21 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	27 0	30 0	30 0	24 8	25 0	32 0	27 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Karnál		
	Rohtak	21 0	20 0	19 8	28 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	26 0	23 0	27 8	120 0	140 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Hissár *a*		
	Sirsa	22 0	20 8	22 0	35 0	30 0	36 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 8	36 0	27 0	35 0	36 0	27 0	33 0	34 0	31 0	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	38 0	Rohtak		
	Umballa	24 0	22 4	24 12	32 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	29 0	29 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	32 8	32 0	38 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 0	8 12	Sirsa *b*		
	Ludhiána	25 8	24 8	27 0	37 0	35 0	38 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 8	35 0	34 0	30 0	24 0	23 0	20 0	32 8	31 0	37 0	90 0	90 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 6	Umballa		
	Simlá	18 0	17 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	16 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	22 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	7 12	7 8	7 8	Ludhiána		
	Jullundur	24 0	25 0	28 0	36 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	32 0	36 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	30 0	27 0	31 0	110 0	100 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Simlá		
	Hushiárpúr	24 8	25 0	26 0	35 0	40 0	38 6	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	31 0	32 8	34 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Jullundur *c*		
	Kángra	19 0	19 0	21 0	27 0	27 0	29 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	32 0	36 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	Hushiárpúr *d*		
	Amritsar	23 8	23 8	25 10	31 8	33 8	36 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 4	24 8	24 8	24 8	24 0	24 0	13 8	27 4	26 14	36 4	105 0	105 0	105 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Kángra		
	Sialkot	21 0	21 8	23 8	32 0	35 0	37 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	30 0	30 0	21 0	27 0	27 0	21 0	24 0	26 0	36 0	140 0	130 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Amritsar		
	Gurdáspúr	21 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	34 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	26 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	Sialkot		
	Lahore	22 8	23 8	23. 0	32 0	34 0	20 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 8	31 0	33 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 8	40 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Gurdáspúr *e*		
	Ferozepore	24 0	24 0	26 0	36 0	36 0	41 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	34 0	32 0	34 0	24 0	25 0	30 0	34 8	33 8	40 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Lahore		
	Gujránwála	21 0	21 12	24 0	35 0	35 0	42 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	28 0	42 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	10 4	10 0	10 0	Ferozepore		
	Ráwalpindi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gujránwála		
	Jhelum	28 8	30 0	25 8	32 8	31 0	38 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	37 0	40 0	17 0	24 8	26 8	33 0	140 0	140 0	100 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	Ráwalpindi†		
	Gujrát	26 0	27 0	26 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	38 0	38 0	24 0	38 0	38 0	26 0	24 0	28 0	37 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 8	10 12	Jhelum		
	Shahpúr	23 8	25 0	26 8	35 0	38 0	44 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	40 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Gujrát *f*		
	Mooltan	17 0	18 8	18 8	23 8	25 0	29 0	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	29 0	28 0	25 0	27 0	12 0	21 8	22 8	30 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Shahpúr *f*		
	Jhang	18 8	21 0	22 8	25 0	27 0	35 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	25 0	28 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	28 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mooltan *f*		
	Montgomery	19 0	19 0	20 12	25 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhang		
	Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery		
	Dera Ismail Khán	27 8	28 12	25 0	28 2	15 0	41 1	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	12 8	50 0	37 8	36 4	42 8	37 8	32 8	37 0	38 4	112 0	100 0	112 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh†		
	Dera Ghazi Khán	18 2	21 9	20 0	25 10	28 12	26 9	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 4	29 13	30 0	26 4	30 0	21 4	25 0	27 1	25 1	150 0	150 0	150 0	31 4	31 4	28 12	Dera Ismail Khán *g*		
	Bannú	35 10	45 0	45 0	42 8	60 5	60 5	...	...	...	9 1	9 6	10 0	50 0	50 0	42 8	45 0	50 0	39 6	40 10	40 16	44 12	80 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Dera Ghazi Khán *h*		
	Peshawar	24 11	25 0	23 6	35 12	35 1	41 10	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	28 9	27 5	26 10	31 3	35 1	28 6	28 9	29 14	32 3	110 0	110 0	110 8	58 8	59 13	55 14	Bannú *i*		
	Kohát	28 11	30 6	28 11	45 14	45 14	54 13	...	...	...	17 14	17 14	16 9	38 4	37 0	30 13	33 6	43 6	33 6	30 10	37 0	38 4	153 0	153 0	153 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Peshawar		
	Hazára	25 0	26 0	22 0	35 0	37 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	24 0	22 0	34 0	20 0	25 0	25 8	33 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kohát		
Oudh.	Lucknow	24 0	25 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	14 8	32 0	32 0	20 4	24 8	23 8	19 0	31 8	32 0	40 0	28 8	28 8	20 8	8 0	8 0	7 8	Hazára *j*		
	Unáo	23 12	23 12	17 0	29 0	29 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 2	21 0	8 10	8 12	8 4	Lucknow	Oudh.	Peas.
	Bára Banki	25 4	21 0	18 8	36 0	32 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	24 0	16 0	12 0	44 0	30 0	36 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	40 0	36 0	36 0	31 8	30 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Unáo		
	Sítápur	29 8	29 0	21 0	40 0	40 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	19 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 0	50 0	33 0	32 0	23 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	8 8	8 0	7 0	Bára Banki		Sawán and Murhwa.
	Hardui	24 0	24 6	18 1	34 0	37 8	26 4	6 9	6 9	6 9	15 0	15 0	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 4	30 0	30 0	19 8	192 8	192 8	192 8	8 0	8 0	7 1	Sítápur		Sawán.
	Kheri	31 8	33 0	21 4	60 0	55 0	36 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	26 12	26 12	16 0	...	...	22 8	29 0	29 0	22 0	72 0	72 0	70 0	36 4	36 0	22 8	8 0	7 8	7 0	Hardui		
	Fyzabad	25 9	24 15	18 0	34 1	32 13	22 7	14 1	16 9	9 7	18 13	18 7	12 10	34 15	30 8	22 8	18 11	17 5	15 2	26 2	...	19 7	30 11	29 7	19 4	8 4	7 12	7 12	Kheri		Murhwa.
	Bharaich	32 0	32 0	18 8	60 0	48 0	25 0	13 0	10 0	9 0	20 0	21 0	12 8	40 0	37 0	20 0	...	...	...	†40 0	*42 0	22 0	50 0	40 0	18 8	8 0	7 8	7 8	Fyzabad		† Ditto. * Kodon.
	Gonda	29 14	30 0	16 14	39 8	39 8	20 12	20 0	20 0	13 0	20 6	20 6	13 4	34 8	34 0	17 12	20 0	18 10	13 0	42 9	39 8	26 15	38 8	37 12	17 9	7 8	8 0	8 0	Bharaich		Sawán, Kodon, &c.
	Rái Bareli	26 12	26 8	19 12	36 0	35 0	25 0	22 8	22 8	14 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	52 8	...	37 8	36 0	36 0	26 8	8 0	8 0	7 8	Gonda		Murhwa.
	Sultánpur	26 0	25 0	18 4	41 0	35 8	24 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	26 0	22 8	15 8	...	...	22 0	...	...	16 0	64 0	40 0	48 0	37 0	35 0	22 8	8 0	8 0	6 11	Rái Bareli		Sawán.
	Pratábgarh	26 13	27 0	18 9	39 4	37 9	25 7	15 0	20 0	12 12	25 0	23 9	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 10	38 4	65 0	36 5	35 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	6 11	Sultánpur		Murhwa.
																													Pratábgarh		

References.

a. Bájra and Gram falling.
b. Barley, bájra, and jowar falling.
c. Barley and jowár rising.
d. Barley rising.
e. Barley, jowar, and gram rising.
f. Gram rising.
g. Barley, bájra, jowár, and gram rising.
h. Wheat, barley, bájra, and jowar rising.
i. Wheat, barley, bájra, and gram rising.
j. Bájra rising.

* Maize or Indian corn.
† Return not received.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of September 1875 —concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts	Provinces	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	19 8	19 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 4	13 0	17 8	32 0	32 0	35 0	...	...	...	23 8	23 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	9 12	10 0	Nagpur	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandara	23 12	23 12	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	27 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	Bhandara		
	Chanda	23 6	24 3	25 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 7	17 1	18 4	29 7	30 0	62 5	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	23 7	400 0	400 0	600 0	7 0	7 8	8 3	Chanda		
	Wardha	22 0	24 0	25 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	12 0	13 0	38 0	45 0	47 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	25 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	9 8	11 0	Wardha		
	Balaghat	26 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 0	34 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 12	8 8	Balaghat		
	Jubbulpore	25 0	24 4	21 0	17 0	17 8	15 0	12 0	12 8	12 0	14 0	14 8	14 0	22 0	25 0	17 0	15 0	14 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Jubbulpore		
	Saugor	20 0	20 0	21 8	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	23 0	220 0	220 0	200 0	7 4	7 4	6 12	Saugor		
	Damoh	23 0	23 12	23 12	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 8	18 0	18 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 8	30 0	29 0	280 0	280 0	320 0	7 4	7 0	6 0	Damoh		
	Seoni	31 0	32 2	27 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 6	22 0	24 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 0	32 0	28 0	240 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Seoni		
	Mandla	31 0	32 0	19 0	...	...	...	13 0	15 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	6 8	7 0	6 8	Mandla		
	Betul	27 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	24 0	...	...	...	27 0	30 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Betul		
	Chindwara	28 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	36 0	38 0	40 0	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	22 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chindwara		
	Hoshangabad	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	28 0	21 6	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hoshangabad		
	Narsinghpur	21 0	21 0	19 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	Narsinghpur		
	Nimar	14 1	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	...	26 6	26 6	...	26 4	26 4	...	32 0	32 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	...	10 4	9 14	...	Nimar		
	Raipur	44 0	44 0	42 0	...	...	...	21 4	22 0	21 4	34 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	...	160 0	160 0	...	7 12	7 8	7 4	Raipur		
	Sambalpur	24 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	33 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	44 0	40 0	37 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Sambalpur		
	Bilaspur	48 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	30 0	32 0	28 0	52 0	52 0	48 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	150 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	Bilaspur		
	Upper Godavery	19 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	50 0	50 0	56 0	...	...	...	42 0	35 0	46 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 0	Bilaspur		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	100 0	100 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Upper Godavery		
	Bolarum																			...	...	...	...	...	...				Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Chudderghat																									No return received			Bolarum		
	Oomraotee	21 0	21 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	48 0	50 0	38 0	25 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				Chudderghat		
	Akola	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	37 0	39 0	31 0	26 0	27 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Oomraotee		
	Elichpur	21 0	21 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	42 0	42 0	34 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	8 0	10 8	8 8	19 0	21 0	17 0	94 0	94 0	57 0	Akola		
	Buldana	20 0	20 0	20 0.	...	...	....	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	34 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	Elichpur		
	Woon	23 0	23 0	18 0	14 0	16 0	12 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	69 0	63 0	54 0	16 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	Buldana		
	Bassim	23 0	23 5	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 5	13 5	13 5	11 5	50 5	51 0	55 0	37 0	37 0	22 5	23 0	23 0	23 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 5	Woon		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore — Wholesale	12 5	12 7	11 2	13 0	13 2	12 0	11 2	11 5	10 5	14 7	15 0	12 2	25 2	25 2	24 2	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	14 0	26 5	27 0	22 0	90 0	90 0	64 0	Bassim		
	Bangalore — Retail	12 0	12 2	10 7	12 5	12 7	11 5	10 7	11 0	10 0	14 2	14 5	12 0	24 2	24 2	23 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 5	Bangalore — Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Kolar — Wholesale	...	...	...	11 3	10 8	10 3	17 4	16 8	15 0	17 8	17 9	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 2	32 0	34 2	21 5	22 5	16 7	...	...	...			
	Kolar — Retail	...	...	...	11 0	10 6	10 1	17 2	16 4	14 7	17 5	17 6	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 2	32 0	34 2	21 0	22 0	16 5	72 0	72 0	72 0	Bangalore — Retail		
	Tumkur — Wholesale	12 5	12 0	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	33 5	34 5	34 7	24 3	23 4	18 5	...	...	...	Kolar — Wholesale		
	Tumkur — Retail	12 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	33 2	34 3	43 4	24 0	23 1	18 3	172 4	172 4	172 4	Kolar — Retail		
	Mysore — Wholesale	10 6	10 4	11 0	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	11 4	11 7	11 7	12 5	...	29 7	...	27 2	26 2	34 5	32 2	34 3	43 4	24 0	23 0	18 3	172 4	172 4	172 4	Tumkur — Wholesale		
	Mysore — Retail	10 4	10 2	10 4	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 2	11 4	11 4	12 3	...	29 3	...	26 2	25 6	33 5	55 2	57 2	58 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	Tumkur — Retail		
	Hassan — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53 2	55 5	56 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Mysore — Wholesale		
	Hassan — Retail	10 5	11 5	12 2	12 5	12 0	12 5	12 5	12 5	13 2	14 7	14 7	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 5	27 0	29 7	20 4	21 0	19 8	80 4	78 0	78 0	Mysore — Retail		
	Shimoga — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 1	26 2	29 3	19 7	20 4	19 3	77 0	75 0	70 0	Hassan — Wholesale		
	Shimoga — Retail	12 5	12 5	11 0	13 5	13 5	12 0	11 5	11 5	13 0	16 7	16 7	17 0	25 2	25 2	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan — Retail		
	Kadur — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 2	31 5	37 7	16 7	24 2	16 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	Shimoga — Wholesale		
	Kadur — Retail	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 5	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga — Retail		
	Chitaldroog — Wholesale	14 8	16 4	12 6	17 0	17 1	15 0	13 8	14 1	...	16 8	16 7	...	29 2	30 1	48 0	28 5	29 8	32 3	29 5	29 5	46 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	360 0	360 0	400 0	Kadur — Wholesale		
	Chitaldroog — Retail	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	35 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur — Retail		
	Coorg — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	28 0	32 0	16 0	18 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	Chitaldroog — Wholesale		
	Coorg — Retail	8 0	7 9	8 2	8 4	8 2	8 5	10 1	9 7	10 3	14 6	14 4	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 2	36 2	53 9	22 8	22 4	...	...	...	...	Chitaldroog — Retail		
																				29 0	29 0	49 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Coorg — Wholesale		
																				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg — Retail		
																				23 1	23 9	32 2	18 6	18 4	15 2	91 6	91 6	110 0			
Rajpootana.	Jaipur	16 12	15 4	...	24 8	21 0	...	7 0	6 0	...	9 12	9 0	...	25 0	21 0	...	20 8	19 0	...	20 8	18 0	15 4	16 8	16 8	...	22 0	21 12	...	18 0	17 0	...	Jaipur	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh	16 4	16 8	...	22 0	21 12	...	9 0	8 8	...	10 0	9 0	...	22 0	21 12	...	18 0	19 12	...	18 8	18 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	...	18 8	18 0	17 0	40 0	60 0	...	Kishengurh		
	Alwar	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	...	18 8	18 0	17 0	No return received			Alwar		
	Bharatpur (City)	21 8	19 0	20 0	32 0	26 0	29 0	8 0	8 0	...	11 0	8 6	...	26 0	26 0	18 8	25 8	25 0	15 0	29 4	25 0	18 4	29 4	25 0	31 8	110 0	120 0	...	24 0	24 0	17 0	Bharatpur (City)		
	Kerowli (City)	18 12	18 12	19 11	27 8	26 4	28 2	11 4	11 4	8 12	12 8	12 6	10 0	27 8	26 4	20 0	23 2	22 13	21 4	25 10	24 6	26 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	28 12	30 0	26 4	Kerowli (City)		
	Ajmir — No return received																			22 8	22 0	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ajmir		
	Deolie Cantonment																									No return received			Deolie Cantonment		
	Erinpura	21 4	20 0	20 0	33 8	32 0	27 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	7 0	28 0	25 0	22 0	30 0	29 4	22 0	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	17 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura		
	Sirohi	23 0	23 0	20 0	42 0	40 0	27 0	5 0	5 0	5 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	36 0	24 0	36 0	33 0	28 0	...	...	...	26 0	24 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	Sirohi		
	Aboo — No return received																												No return received			Aboo		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	25 0	25 0	26 0	32 0	34 0	38 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 Pie*	8 Pie*	7 Pie*	12 0	11 0	12 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		
	Meywar — No return received																									No return received			Meywar		
	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	21 0	21 4	21 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	11 4	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)		
	Marwar — No return received																			24 0	27 0	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Marwar		
	Bikaneer — No return received																									No return received			Bikaneer		
	Bundi	...	19 4	15 12	...	30 0	21 0	...	6 0	8 0	...	8 8	9 0	...	25 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 4	25 0	Bundi		
	Kota	17 12	18 4	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	Kota		
	Tonk	18 5	18 0	17 4	25 6	28 0	24 2	5 0	6 0	5 0	8 0	9 0	7 0	27 2	26 0	24 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 2	27 0	24 0	150 0	165 0	105 0	Tonk		
	Jhallawar	15 0	26 0	15 8	27 0	25 0	21 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	Jhallawar		
	Shahpoora	15 12	17 8	16 0	20 8	22 12	23 12	7 8	7 8	7 8	9 4	9 12	9 8	19 0	19 8	16 0	16 8	18 0	15 0	18 12	20 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	36 0	38 0	34 0	Shahpoora		
Central India.	Indore																												Indore	Central India.	
	Gwalior																												Gwalior		
	Goona — No return received																									No return received			Goona		
	Rutlam																												Rutlam		
	Baghelkhund (Sutna)																												Baghelkhund (Sutna)		

* Per man's load.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF AUGUST 1875, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 828 AND 829 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED 25TH SEPTEMBER 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

DISTRICTS.		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c (Kavaru, Vera, goo, Sawee, Cheena, Cumboo, Varagu, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.
CENTRAL INDIA	Indore	...	14	14	0	13	4	...	9	9	0	10	0	0	19	0	0	22	0	0	...	18	10	18	8	15	0	88	0	87	0	96	0
	Gwalior	...	14	14	4	13	8	...	6	14	6	14	12	5	17	13	17	6	16	4	16	15	17	9	15	17	9	100	6	100	6	100	6
	Goona	...	18	0	18	0	20	0	20	0	4	10	0	4	22	0	22	0	20	0	16	0	20	0	22	0	0	200	0	200	0	200	0
	Rutlam	...	14	0	14	4	13	12	...	...	9	0	8	12	8	19	8	21	0	19	0	16	15	19	12	20	0	17	8	160	0	160	0
	Baghelkund (Sutna)	...	25	0	25	0	17	8	...	32	8	0	10	0	21	0	15	0	29	0	24	0	19	0	33	0	31	0	21	0	200	0	200

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

YEAR.	FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST AUGUST.									
	BENGAL.		INLAND CUSTOMS.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1871-72 ...	120,820	1,070,912	57,927	417,640	92,428	456,889	41,088	203,104	312,263	2,148,545
1872-73 ...	128,600	1,139,871	70,027	505,110	86,657	428,362	52,078	257,434	337,362	2,330,777
1873-74 ...	124,663	1,104,971	66,631	472,839	87,348	431,780	55,168	272,708	333,810	2,282,298
1874-75 ...	126,243	1,103,146	67,444	462,196	85,714	425,253	49,313	243,765	328,714	2,234,360
1875-76 ...	128,404	1,102,667	71,939	494,972	92,542	460,236	59,194	292,605	352,079	2,350,480
AVERAGE ...	125,746	1,104,313	66,794	470,551	88,938	440,504	51,368	253,923	332,846	2,269,292

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

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 41.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1875. {Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

KHURREEF SEASON, 1875, COMMENCING ON THE 1st JUNE 1875.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of August 1875.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals.		Rice Irrigation.				Sugarcane and other Perennial Crop Irrigation.			Grand total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 9 & 12).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall.			Remarks.
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased on or before the 1st June 1875.	Area leased subsequent to the 1st June 1875 and up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 6, 7, & 8).	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 10 & 11).			Inches during month.	Inches during Khurreef Season.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendraparah	1,269	529·45	3,119	3,703	50	6,872	*115	...	*115	6,987	8,948	8·20	48·12	34·35	(a) The details of column 13 are—
		High Level, Section I.	675	93·72	2,583	2,761	5	5,299	29	...	29	5,328	7,248				At the rate of Re. 1 ... 12,631 Acres.
		Toldundah	1,300	46·45	304	12	...	316	72	...	72	388	2,000				Ditto of Re. 1-8 ... 115
		Matchgong	650	16·53	139	25	7	171	47	...	47	218	1,761				Ditto of Re. 3 ... 12
	Total of the month		...	...	6,095	6,501	62	12,658	263	...	263	(a)12,921	19,954	...	...	...	12,658
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	15,662	3,997	129	19,778	176	...	176	19,954	...	...	...	...	*Perennial*— Sugarcane 178; Huldi 14; Garden produce 50; Brinjals 15; Plantains 3; Saru 2; Garden-nut 1; Total 263
South-Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	675	663·45	15,206	27,774	317	43,297	...	...	...	43,297	53,908	8·31	31·94	31·77	
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	300	56·80	...	8,054	186	8,240	...	...	...	8,240	10,154	18·46	35·01	31·13	
	Total of the month		...	...	15,206	35,828	503	51,537	...	...	...	(b)51,537	64,062	...	...	...	Total ... 12,921
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	23,646	33,195	8,231	64,062	...	...	...	64,062	...	...	...	...	(b) The area in column 13 has been leased at the following rates—
	Grand Total of the month		...	...	21,301	42,329	565	64,195	263	...	263	64,458	84,016	...	...	...	At Re. 1-8 ... 51,061 Acres.
	Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	38,308	37,183	8,360	83,840	176	...	176	84,016	...	...	...	...	Ditto 2-4 ... 456
																	Total ... 51,537

*Three acres were inadvertently omitted from last month's Statement.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 23rd September 1875.

G. A. SEARLE, *Lieut.-Colonel, S. C.,*
Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1875, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 846 AND 847 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED 9TH OCTOBER 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
Rajpootana. Meywar	14 11	15 10	5 6	21 6	20 11	21 1	...	...	...	9 2	9 10	7 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 2	20 5	14 11	165 0	165 0	165 0	20 5	20 5	29 9	
Rajpootana. Marwar	15 5	15 15	...	25 0	25 0	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	20 10	21 4	...	21 4	22 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 11	...	70 0	70 0	...	56 4	56 4	...	
Central India. Indore	13 4	13 12	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	24 8	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	18 5	16 5	14 8	88 0	88 0	87 4	8 0	8 0	9 8	
Central India. Gwalior	14 10	14 6	13 11	16 7	16 15	18 0	6 14	6 14	6 0	8 12	8 12	7 5	18 4	17 13	17 1	18 4	17 6	17 1	...	...	...	17 5	16 15	18 15	100 6	100 6	100 6	10 9	10 9	11 14	
Central India. Goona	16 8	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	10 4	10 4	7 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	20 8	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	23 4	200 0	200 0	180 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	
Central India. Baghelkund (Sutna)	24 0	25 0	18 8	*...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	22 0	22 0	15 8	...	29 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	32 0	33 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 10	

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

EXCURSION TO THE KARCHUNG VALLEY.

No. 67, dated Yarkund, 15th June 1875.

From—ROBERT B. SHAW, Esq., Political Agent on Special Duty, Kashgar,

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

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith a report of an excursion recently made by me to the Karchung Valley, the head of the canal system of the Yarkund district, together with a sketch map.*

* Not published.

REPORT OF AN EXCURSION TO THE KARCHUNG VALLEY.

The district of Karchung possesses a double interest. It is the head of the irrigation system on which the plains around Yarkund depend for their cultivation; and it is also the actual representative of the mysterious country of *Karchu*, which has for some time perplexed those geographers who have been endeavouring to interpret the records of ancient travellers and the old maps of this region by the light of recent inquiries.

2. I left Yarkund for a visit to this district on the afternoon of the 25th May with a small camp, and accompanied by Mahomed Yakub Yuzbashi, who was charged on the part of the Ameer with the duty of arranging for the supply of our requirements during the trip. For the first few miles the road (leading in a south-westerly direction) passed between avenues of mulberry trees, whose fallen fruit blackened the ground beneath them. The country was rich with crops of young wheat, and with the deep verdure of the thick-growing lucerne, the chief fodder of this country, which reaches an even height of nearly three feet, and is cut four or five times in the year. Fields of flax, grown for the seed, were also common. Walled gardens and orchards adjoining the farm-houses and country abodes of the people, and clumps of tall trees surrounding the shrines and grave-yards, and even an occasional college, close the view a short distance on either side of the road, and give a well-wooded aspect to the country. Canals and water-courses intersect it in every direction. Groups of women and men returning from merry-makings in the neighbouring gardens, cavalcades of donkeys either ridden or driven along laden with country produce, are met with or passed in pretty frequent succession. The loads of these consist chiefly of corn which is exported in considerable quantities to the less fertile neighbourhood of Kashgar, where, moreover, the consumption of food is increased by the presence of the Ameer's troops and of his chief officers and their followers who are cantoned around the city. Salt, in rough earthy-looking lumps, is met with coming in to Yarkund from the mountains.

3. After passing Urda Ustang, some three miles from the city, the trees become wider apart and the country less well cultivated. Occasional waste tracts overgrown with wild plants occur, and it is sometimes difficult to distinguish these from the sown fields, as the latter are not carefully weeded. Many fields were being got ready for rice, Indian-corn, and cotton sowings.

4. At about five miles from Yarkund we descended slightly to the important *Urpa* (or *Opy*) canal, a body of water which has every appearance of being natural, as on its east side it

is divided from an ancient bank by a low flat a little above the present level of the stream; while on the west it flows under a high bank or little cliff which it has cut out of the plain (some 15 or 20 feet above its level) on that side. Notwithstanding these natural appearances, the Urpa is said to be the work of one of the native Kings before the time of the Chinese. I should imagine, however, that it can only have been improved and regulated by human labour, acting upon a natural line of drainage.

5. The road crosses this canal or stream by a substantial wooden bridge (recently erected by the Dad-khwah of Yarkund). Beyond the bridge is a little bazaar, consisting chiefly of empty stalls, lining both sides of the road, and occupied only on the weekly market-day by the itinerant traders, who thus supply the wants of different villages in succession. From this practice (common in Eastern Turkistan) originate the names of many villages and small towns, as *Yak-Shamba* bazar ("Sunday-market"), &c. The name of this bazaar, however, at the Urpa bridge, is Munguchak.

6. Beyond this point sandy tracts alternate with fields and villages, testifying to the natural state from which man has rescued the country. At a little more than a mile from Munguchak bridge we encamped in a shady orchard in the village of Boïla after our first short march. Here we were met by an old acquaintance, the Sarkâr, or Revenue Officer of the Rabatchi district, which extends from beyond the Kashgar road on the north to the mouth of the Karchung Valley on the south; and in breadth from the skirts of the hills to the Urpa canal. It contains eighteen villages. He had now come to escort me through his district until I should pass into the hands of his colleague of Karchung.

7. The next day's march led for the most part through the lands of the Popan and Khojarik villages, latterly keeping to the banks of the small trunk canal (from the Yarkund river) which feeds the greater part of the district of Rabatchi, and is called after its name. After some eight miles of road the cultivation became confined to the neighbourhood of this canal, ceasing to be connected by a net-work of water-courses with that of the neighbouring canals; and we entered an open tract sloping gently up towards the hills (dimly visible through the haze). The ground began to be in part covered with beds of large pebbles, derived from the river which we were now approaching; and here and there with hillocks of blown sand (from the north) which had in one place invaded a patch of cultivation surrounding a rest-house, where the sand had risen around the trunks of the windward trees and had half covered a grave-yard. Thence could be seen straggling and broken lines of trees and fields fringing the courses of the canals across the desert plain. At one of these, the village of Kaltala, situated on the canal which we had been following up, we camped after our second day's march at a distance of some 15 miles by road from our last halting place.

8. On the third day we continued our course in the same direction (roughly S. S. W.), the edges of the cultivation merging into the pebbly and sandy plain, villages and trees becoming scarce in front of us. We made towards a low point of hill stretching out from a rounded mass which showed itself on our right front. To the left of this point the gently rising plain formed a horizon not far off. Shortly before reaching the above-mentioned point whose peculiar shape has earned for it the name of *Tumshuk* (*i. e.*, the "beak" or "bill"), we diverged a few hundred yards to the left of the road to have a look at the Yarkund river which here flows in several branches (only one of which was visible from where we stood) over a broad pebbly bed depressed some eight or ten feet below the level of the sloping plain at that point. Riding along its barren banks studded with occasional patches of green, and crossing two canals (those of Kuzmal and of Yakarik) near their heads we reached the village of Tumshuk-Saraï, situated below the above mentioned point of hill. Here beds of stratified clay cover or replace the pebble beds. From the cliff here (the edge of a higher and absolutely barren plateau, which slopes up to the outer hills, of which it is in fact the skirt), I afterwards obtained an excellent view of the neighbouring district which forms the head of the water-supply of Yarkund.

9. At our feet was a broad green valley covered with marshes and pastures, and bounded on the further or eastern side by a low sandy cliff nearly three miles off under which runs the river. This cliff or bank increased in height as it runs south, as does also that on which I was standing; and far away into the deep bay enclosed between them the valley is covered with groves of trees, marking the sites of villages which become more and more contiguous till they form in the distance a dark line detached against the light sandy sides of the valley. This is Karchung. The further bank seems to curve round to the right (or west), breaking into irregular masses, above which, apparently closing the head of the valley, show themselves, first a ridge of high black mountains, and above this a line of distant snow peaks of bold outline said to be in the neighbourhood of Sarikol.

10. Looking east and north where the river makes its way out to the plains, one can trace the radiating lines of trees and villages marking the course of the canals which are derived from the river at this point. They spread like the ribs of a fan, until they are lost in the continuous cultivation on the horizon. The shape of the ground now becomes evident. It is a very flat cone or "alluvial fan," whose apex coincides with the point at which the river issues from the Karchung Valley. The slope in all directions downward from this point is very gentle, but still sufficiently decided to send natural water-courses, radiating over the surface of the cone whenever a flush of water or the accumulation of material brought down by the river causes a rise of level in the stream where it issues from between the hills.

11. Thus, in opposition to the general rule, we have streams flowing *out of* instead of *into* the river. This contravention to the usual course of nature may perhaps be ascribed to the entire absence of vegetation on the hill sides, which allows the melting snows to carry annually into the river a vast proportion of débris, which would be deposited at the point

where it leaves the mountains, and where the current would no longer have a rapidity sufficient to transport the material. This accumulation in its front would cause the stream continually to seek in every direction from that centre new channels of least elevation, which in their turn would become choked. The stream above this point, confined in the valley, would thus be checked and would consequently deposit its material, thus raising the bed of the river for a certain distance back. So that the formation of the cone at the mouth of the valley, and the elevation of the river bed within the valley, would go on alternately, or in practice simultaneously; and the result would be what we see, a wide alluvial cone *outside*, and a level fluviatile plain *inside*. The phenomenon of conical deltas, or "alluvial fans," as they have been called by Mr. F. Drew in an interesting paper read before the Geological Society of London, is common in Eastern Turkistan, and also, on a smaller scale, in Thibet where many of the climatic conditions are the same.

12. Man has of old interfered with the natural radiation of the streams from the mouth of the Karchung Valley; and taking advantage of the shape of the ground has confined the wandering waters to certain courses where they can be useful to him, deepening their entrances so that the supply which they afford may no longer be precarious. Hence we have a radiating system of canals (or rather canalized streams) which, starting from the mouth of the Karchung Valley or its neighbourhood, spreads over and irrigates the whole Yarkund district, which, but for it, would be a desert, or at best a thin fringe of vegetation confined to the banks of the main river.

13. It is thus evident that before the city of Yarkund can have been built (and its antiquity is supposed to be considerable), the people of the country must have reached a stage of progress that enabled them to construct many canals of considerable length, or at least to canalize the wandering streams derived from the Yarkund river; and thus to establish, on the originally barren land, a settled population of sufficient numbers to require and to support a town in their midst.

14. The probability of already existing water-courses having been utilized, rather than entirely new lines taken, for the trunk canals, is shown by the appearance of ancient banks often divided by flat terraces from the present bed of the stream (as was mentioned above in the case of the Urpa), and by the rarity of any signs of spoil-banks where the excavated soil could have been deposited. In some places a dry channel between steep sides, obviously marking some former course of the stream, diverges from the present line of a canal. In others the stream runs like an English brook deep down between level banks lined with willows that bend over the water. Dry water-courses lined with deposits of clay and probably due to floods, score the surface of the alluvial fan; taking radial directions like those of the present canals from which they probably do not differ in origin. The trunk canals are seldom straight, and it is generally a puzzle to tell whether a given large water-course is natural or artificial. The name "Ustang" is applied to all but the principal rivers of the country, and may perhaps be defined as a 'canalized stream.' The smaller water-courses (or 'ariks') on the other hand bear obvious signs of being the result of man's handiwork, often running along the top of raised embankments. Thus if the people of Eastern Turkistan have shown from early times a considerable aptitude for canal works, it is nature that has been their teacher and their example. It would seem that the very barrenness of the country supplies its own remedy. The unusual proportion of débris washed into the upper course of the river from the naked hill sides is the cause of the alluvial fan which radiates the waters over a broad expanse of country. Were the mountains covered with verdure, the stream would wend its way in unblessed singleness through the plain.

15. The heights obtained from the boiling point of water at the different places show the slopes to be as follows:—

	From Chamasal (Inside the Valley.)	Apex of alluvial cone (near Tumshuk).				
	1 in 190					
(Within the limits of the cone) ...		1 in 249	Viâ main River. 1 in 194	1 in 264	1 in 194 to Kaltala.	1 in 203 to Yakarik.
(Intermediate)			to ford near Otunchi.		1 in 327	1 in 339 on to Karabujash.
(Out in the plains)		to Poskam.		to Yarkund.	on to Yarkund.	1 in 361 on to Kok-Rabat.
		1	2	3	4	5

16. These figures are merely rough approximations, as the boiling point method is not susceptible of very great accuracy, nor are the distances known with any exactness. Columns 4

and 5 give separately the slope down to the limits of the cone, and the gentler inclination onwards in the plain. Columns 1 and 3 (being founded merely on a comparison of the heights of the two ends of the respective lines) show an inclination compounded of the slope of the cone and of that of the plain, and the resultant is therefore intermediate between the two. We may therefore suppose that the slope of the cone, towards Yarkund and towards Poskam, does not differ much from the inclination in the directions of Kaltala and Yakarik. But by column 2 it will be seen that the bed of the main river slopes more steeply down (its compound or resultant inclination as far as Otunchi being equal to the simple inclination of the cone towards Kaltala). It must therefore be depressed below the surface of the cone, as in fact it was seen to be near Tumshuk-Saraï; and this shows that its action must at present be to excavate a bed out of the alluvium deposited by it in former ages. There are numerous instances of this in the alluvial fans of Thibet, where secondary cones are thus formed.

17. Vestiges of a canal constructed by Yunus Wang (a Turki Governor of Yarkund under the Chinese) are to be seen in the form of long parallel mounds of earth and sand, between Kaltala and Tumshuk and again north of Yakarik. This canal (constructed, it is said, at the cost of many lives) succeeded in carrying water to Kok-Rabat where it was intended to put more land under cultivation; but it cannot have been very successful, for on Yunus Wang's death it fell into disrepair. Its course lay athwart the present line of canals.

18. The management of the canals is in the hands of a local *Mir-ab* (Lord of Water) in each district. There is no special taxation, but the repairs of each canal are executed by the inhabitants of those villages all down its course which are dependent on it for irrigation. Smaller canals are kept in order under the authority of the Sarkâr or Revenue Officer of the district; while in the case of the larger ones orders are issued when necessary by the Governor of the province. The work is thus performed by those who have the greatest interest in its being well done; and a journey of three or four days (generally accomplished on the stout asses of the country) is thought nothing of by the cultivators. I have not heard any complaints of other labour being exacted by local officials from the gangs thus assembled away from their homes—an abuse that would be very likely to arise in some oriental countries. In fact the canal management here is merely a system of self-help under the guidance of the authorities.

19. A vast amount of land that now lies waste would seem to be capable of cultivation if irrigated, and the present canals by no means exhaust all the available water. A rough attempt to estimate the amount of water passing Chamasal (above Karchung) at this season of the year (half flood), gave as the result between 6,000 and 7,000 cubic feet per second. This is above all the canal heads; but below them enough remains to form a good sized stream estimated by Dr. Henderson in August 1870 (when at its highest flood) as from 70 to 150 yards in width. Where widest it contained shoals on which a man could stand with water above his middle. All this water runs to waste. But a good deal of the land (especially in the Kashgar Province) is almost useless on account of a salt efflorescence that is brought out by watering it. With regard to the rest, the people say that the present population does not require more land than is now under cultivation, so that it lies waiting till the number of mouths to be fed and of arms to labour shall have increased. There are already signs of this; several places have been brought under cultivation since my first visit and other agricultural settlements are talked of. A certain number of foreigners (especially Baltis) also annually settle in the country. An attempt has been made of late years to increase the amount of land under cultivation, by compelling villagers to pay for land adjoining their fields but hitherto lying waste, so as to induce them to try and make something out of it. The system of taking in lieu of land tax only a fixed proportion of the crops actually raised in any year, allows the peasants to leave a part of their holdings fallow without any loss to themselves, though to the diminution of the general food stock of the country. The formation of gardens and orchards is now discouraged by an increase in the *Tanab* tax, a fixed rate assessed by measurement irrespective of production, and which acts as a differential duty against land devoted to such purposes. It is uncertain whether this effect is intended by the authorities; but the increase in the tax has been productive of some discontent lately, as also has the innovation recently introduced of levying those taxes in advance.

20. To return to the Karchung Valley from whose mouth the canals that water the Yarkund district branch off: the river runs under the right hand or *eastern* bank, a low sandy cliff, the edge of a raised desert plain. On this bank as many as five or six river terraces can be traced in places, showing the former levels of the stream at heights of apparently six or eight feet between each. The *western* side of the valley slopes down very gently from the *talus* of the western cliff to the edge of the river, forming a plain covered for some miles up from the entrance of the valley, with marshes and pastures dotted with cattle. Some four miles up the cultivation becomes continuous extending through the small districts (or scattered villages) of Karayantak and *Karchung*, of which the latter is the more important. In this part of the valley wells for drinking water are occasionally to be seen, where water is found at about 10 or 12 feet below the surface. The wells penetrate into beds of large pebbles, similar to those in the bed of the river. This cultivated part of the valley near its western side is probably on a level with the highest of the terraces seen on the opposite bank.

21. Some four miles above Karchung a long slope of barren alluvium issuing from the hills on the same side, approaches the river and cuts off the cultivation of Karchung from that of Chamasal which is further up, and where a flat partly cultivated plain again extends on the left bank of the river, shut in on the west by a cliff some 25 or 30 feet high cut in the lateral alluvium, whose section shows beds of pebbles (similar to those in the bed of the river, chiefly granite or gneiss) interstratified with a few layers of clay and sand. These cliffs after a while

give way to slopes of gravel from the western hills, and the cultivation of Chamasal extends on to the lower part of these slopes. Its fields have therefore a more diversified aspect than is often seen in Eastern Turkistan. The village is a large one, with numerous groves and avenues of large trees and orchards and gardens. The slopes above it look the more barren from the contrast with the well cultivated fields which appear to be almost on the same level. This desert is considered sacred as containing the graves of a large army of the faithful said to have been slaughtered here in very early times under their leader, Mahomed Sadik Kirmâni, whose shrine situated at the edge of the desert is much venerated. The date of his death is given in an old Turki manuscript, obtained from the shrine, as in A.H. 352 (A.D. 962). Beyond Chamasal there extends another partly cultivated plain for a few miles, after which the valley is uninhabited.

22. On the right or eastern side of the river there are but few villages. The important one of *Kusharâb*, however, is situated opposite a point some three or four miles above Chamasal at the junction of a side stream. Kusharâb, from its high situation, obtains no water for irrigation from the river, but depends on the supply from the side stream which is fed entirely by the melting of the snows and the rainfall on the higher mountains (the Arpatallak Ridge) whence it descends. It is reckoned that if in the course of the spring there are three or four fair showers of rain, this stream will supply enough water for the irrigation of their fields, otherwise their crops are lost. This is said not often to happen however; and the fact indicates a greater rainfall in those mountains than in the plains of Yarkund.

23. Up this side valley runs one of the roads to Sarikol, which seems to be used to the exclusion of the route by the valley of the main river, notwithstanding the fact that the Arpatallak Ridge or Range has to be crossed, in order to rejoin the river further up its course. On the other side of the river too, a road leading from Chamasal avoids the course of the river for some distance up, rejoining it similarly after crossing a ridge. This indicates some difficulties in this part of the main valley. The absence of habitations is said to be one of them. In the side valley above-mentioned (of the Kusharâb stream) there are two villages, Uch-Baldir and Igiz-arik ("the high water-course"), situated at intervals of a day's march apart, counting from Kusharâb. At the latter of these, a fort was built by the Dâd-khwah some years ago where a guard is now stationed.

24. Kusharâb is noted for its mines of lead; but the river being in flood and there being no ferry so high up, I had not the opportunity of examining them. This Kusharâb must not be confounded with the other village of *Kusharâb* situated higher up near the junction of the Sarikol stream with the Yarkund River.

25. Opposite the narrows between Karchung and Chamasal another side stream comes in from the south, which is said to depend in like manner on rainfalls; on a triangular alluvial terrace in the angle between it and the river stands the village of Chumdi. Besides these, the only cultivation on the right bank of the river seems to be at the shrine and grove of Yastung lower down opposite Karayantak, and just above the point where the canal system begins to branch off.

26. A high antiquity is ascribed to Karchung by its inhabitants. It is said to have been settled long before the Yarkund district and other neighbouring parts. This tradition seems to be in accordance with probability; for this plain between the last spurs of the mountains, enriched by fluviatile deposits, covered with natural verdure, and which could be irrigated with little trouble from the neighbouring river, would of course be first occupied by the early settlers, before they had made sufficient progress to undertake the elaborate system of canalization, by which the neighbourhood of Yarkund was reclaimed from its original barrenness.

27. In a country where unburnt bricks are the usual material of construction, remains of very ancient buildings are not likely to be found. Still the rainless climate allows even such materials to retain their form during a much longer period than would be the case in other lands. The ruins caused by the rebellion in this country, 10 or 12 years ago, seem to be absolutely in the same condition as when they were left by the Chinese; and therefore give no standard of comparison for other remains.

28. At the mouth of the Karchung Valley under the "Bill" (*Tumshuk*) there is an old building with its walls still standing, called "Rustam Saraï," and also "Kirk-bir Kurghan," ('the fort of forty-one') from the supposed number of rooms contained in it; though they are said to have the mysterious property of never being counted twice running with the same result. It is separated into four divisions by two passages crossing one another at right angles in the centre. An old man of some 70 years of age, belonging to the spot, remembered playing in these chambers in his childhood when it had the same reputation of antiquity, but the walls were then somewhat higher. This building is ascribed by some to the time of the Kalmak rule, in which case it would be about 150 years old, and this seems not improbable. By others it is said to have been built by *Nukta Rashid* and *Chukta Rashid*, two mythical personages much spoken of in the early traditions of Kashgaria, and who seem to represent the Chinese power in contact with these more western regions in the tenth and eleventh centuries of our era. This date is, however, inadmissible in the present case.

29. About half a mile from this building, on the edge of a bank overlooking the green plain of the river, is a much older ruin called Rustam's or Ali's kitchen, but ascribed by some to Kara Khan, a Kalmak chief. Scarcely any traces remain to distinguish it from the surrounding plain. Compared with this the fort of the forty-one rooms appears an affair of yesterday. Shallow ditches still mark its outline, an oblong about 30 yards by 20; but the

walls have crumbled into low mounds edging the interior (which is higher than the ground outside), and subdividing it into rooms or compartments. At the four angles blocks of earth-work retain somewhat of their former consistency, and probably mark the site of corner turrets more massive than the walls. In the interior, signs of fire are visible in the reddened soil—an appearance which has originated the popular name of the ruin. On the cliff above (about 100 feet high) there is another relic called Ali's manger. It is merely a small earthen mound with a depression in the middle, and might have been a small watch tower or sentinel's post attached to the fort below, the position of which, overlooking the Karchung Valley and the road up it, would have been very suitable for a robber chief, its situation being adapted rather for offence than defence. The vague traditions of Ali and of Rustam give no assistance in the attempt to ascertain the age of this ruin.

30. I am told of other ancient remains situated some distance up a dry side-ravine on the other (eastern) side of the valley. Under a cliff in this ravine some old terraces fit for vine-yards where now no water flows, mark the former existence of cultivation here, and are said by tradition to have belonged to the garden of an ancient chief.

31. The number of old trees in the valley is considerable. On the road between Karchung and Karayantak is to be seen a possible relic of tree-worship. Two large old Kairagach trees (elms) stand by the roadside, and are surrounded by a trench into which water is led from a neighbouring canal to irrigate them. At their side stand a number of long sticks surmounted with rags and yaks' tails, such as are usual on the *mazars* or shrines of saints. These yaks' tails (called "tugh") are the same as those which mark the rank of living dignitaries among the Turks ("three-tailed bashaws," &c.), and probably represent the chieftain's standard stuck on a spear-end in front of his tent during life, and on his tomb after death.

32. On inquiry I learned that no tomb was known to exist under these trees, but that it had been a custom handed down from of old to give them these marks of respect. Some referred it to the fact of the wife of the Holy Haz't (Hazrat) Khoja having been abandoned here in her husband's flight from the Chinese and their Kirghiz allies. Others thought it probable that some Shahid (martyr) must have been buried here, but no tradition of the kind had come down. Now all the cairns erected on passes and other remarkable spots throughout the mountain region north of the Panjah are claimed by the Mussulmans as tombs of saints, though it cannot be conceived that one should have been available for burial on every such spot, which possesses a cairn as a matter of course. Similar cairns occur in similar positions throughout the Hindu and Buddhist mountain regions also; and are then assigned as the habitation of local demons or deities. The Mussulman theory seems invented, therefore, merely to account for existing facts, and to carry on the tradition of reverence for certain previously hallowed spots. This is perhaps the case with the trees at Karchung, whose predecessors may have been the object of worship by the early inhabitants. I have nowhere else in the country heard of an instance of trees being thus honoured and benefited by a special water-cut; though at many *mazars* the old trees seem to be the object of a veneration distinct from that of the shrine itself, and accounted for by the fable that they have sprung from the walking-stick of the saint planted there in the ground by him, and taking root by a miracle. A small modern mosque has been built close to the holy trees at Karchung, and a regular *mazar* exist a short way off.

33. The people of the Karchung Valley do not differ from the inhabitants of the plains, unless it be that there is a greater proportion amongst them of men with regular features and a less Tartar appearance. In the Yarkund villages there is often a small proportion of people thus characterised, besides those in whom the difference is due to their Balti or Badakhshee origin. It is difficult in a flying visit to make certain of such a point, but such was my impression of the inhabitants of Karchung. *Góitre* does not seem to be prevalent in the valley, although the district of Poskam lower down the river (in the plains) is the head-quarters of that affection. The people of Karchung tell me that none of them get it but those that have gone down to Poskam and lived there two or three years.

34. Having said thus much regarding Karchung that now is, I may turn to the mythical *Karchu* of geographers with which I am disposed to identify it; and here I may say that in the slurring manner of speaking common among the Yarkhundis the final consonants of this word are almost lost, and the name as pronounced by them might easily be taken to be Karchu. Colonel Yule (Introductory Essay to Wood's "Oxus," p. lv.) says:—"As regards apocryphal topography we can only briefly notice *Bolor* and *Karchu*, which have haunted the map of Central Asia for the greater part of this century, but neither of which, *as applied therein*, have any corresponding localities *in rerum naturâ*." From the position of the latter Colonel Yule is disposed to consider the name an erroneous transliteration of Katchut, which of course, as he says, must be intended for Kanjut.

35. But it appears that the Karchu of maps occupies a position on the upper course of the Yarkund River; and (notwithstanding the numerous misleading identifications against which Colonel Yule rightly protests) this *Karchu* can be none other, I think, than the *Karchung* lately visited by me, which is actually situated above Yarkund on the river of that name between the skirts of the mountains, and to which both tradition and natural conditions would assign a greater antiquity than to Yarkund itself, though the latter has surpassed it in importance.

36. Like Bolor, which has been so clearly proved by Colonel Yule and others to have no existence in the place assigned to it by fable, and yet to have been a veritable country in another locality; so also Karchu, if it has strayed out of its proper position on our maps, may now be brought back with certainty and placed where the modern Karchung is, some 30 miles up the river from Yarkund between the eastern spurs of the Tsung-ling mountains, and to the east of Sarikol nearly at the intersection of the 38th parallel of latitude with the 77th meridian of longitude.

37. On my return to Yarkund I took a more westerly route than in going, a route which leads almost due north from the mouth of the valley. We followed a course parallel with the Yakarik *(Yaka-arik,* "edge water-course") canal, which probably owes its name to its running along the skirt of the hills. At the village of the same name, where the main road from Badakshan *viâ* Sarikol enters the plains, I visited the fort built by the Chinese whose frontier station it used to be. It is in the usual Chinese style with high walls of hardened mud each side about 100 yards in length, and small projecting turrets at the corners. I was received with all the honours by the officer in command and his small guard of Yarkund troops, and shown over the interior. Heaps of stones are still lying arranged along the battlements, having been placed there by the Chinese to be used as missiles. About a quarter of a mile off on the edge of a higher plain which slopes up towards the mountains are two tall watch towers in the form of truncated pyramids, or large square buildings about 40 feet high, whose bases are much wider than their tops. The interior is hollow, but is roofed over to form a floor at the level of the battlements. An extensive view is obtained both over the higher plateau down which comes the road from Badakshan, and also over the plain below. In the time of the Chinese high masts were mounted on these watch towers, from which telegraphic signals were made by means of flags to other stations said to have formed a line as far as Ila, to whose Governor (or Jang-jung) the Ambans of Kashgar and Yarkund were subordinate.

38. Beyond the village of Yarkarik (where we spent a night) our route diverged to the east from the canal, which continues its course as far as Kok-Rabat on the Kashgar road, which is irrigated from it and forms the limit of the Yarkund Province in that direction. All along this skirt of the cultivated country the villages used to be subject to incursions from the Kirghiz of the neighbouring mountains. The state of affairs seems to have been similar to that of the Scotch counties adjoining the highlands during the middle ages and beyond them. The Chinese took no trouble to protect their subjects from their unruly neighbours. In one or two villages I saw watch towers and fortified enclosures in ruins said to have been raised to keep an eye on the belt of desert sloping up to the mountains. If a Kirghiz band were espied on this kind of neutral ground a signal was made, and all the inhabitants of the scattered farm-houses hastened with their cattle to take refuge in their stronghold. All this, it need scarcely be said, has now ceased. Sarikol has been included within the Kashgar dominions and is garrisoned by the Ameer's troops. The Kirghiz are as much subjects of the State as the villagers are. Their Chief lives at Kashgar the greater part of the year, visiting the scattered tribes occasionally, and the people of the plains carry on a mutually profitable intercourse with the nomads of the mountains, who still however look with somewhat of contempt on the *Sarts*, as they call all people of settled habits of whatever nationality.

39. In compliance with the entreaties of Ayub, the Sarkâr of Rabatchi, I diverged from my direct road home to visit his house at Karabujash, near which he promised us some sport after wild pig on the morrow. He insisted on entertaining our party at his own expense (our wants having during the rest of the trip been supplied from the Government store-houses), and after a successful morning's sport (Ayub keeps a small pack of hounds for hunting the wild pig in the marshes and reeds of that neighbourhood) we reached Yarkund before evening on the ninth day since our departure.

YARKUND,
The 15th June 1875.

ROBERT B. SHAW,
Poltl. Agent, on special duty, Kashgar.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

Nos. 239—53 I., dated Simla, the 26th July 1875.

Read—

Letter from the Government of the North-West Provinces, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, No. 76 A., dated the 26th January 1875, forwarding copy of the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the North-West Provinces for the year 1873-74, and of the Resolution of that Government reviewing the same.

OBSERVATIONS.—The submission of this Report, though 3 weeks earlier than its predecessor, is nearly 2½ months behind time, owing, it is reported, to the needful statements from the Board of Revenue not having been received. It is observed that this matter has received the attention of the Local Government, so that greater punctuality will, it is hoped, be ensured for the future.

2. The operations of the year having been reviewed in detail by the Local Government, only the general results and a few points requiring attention will be noticed in this Resolution.

3. In the abstract of general financial results annexed to the Chief Engineer's report on which the conclusions in paras. 3—5 of the Resolution of the North-West Provinces Government are based, there are a few errors which will be remarked on separately. The profits are calculated only on the assessments for the year, and the amount of accumulated interest charges is not quite correctly stated. The correct figures will be found in the two annexed statements, the first of which shows the results according to the actual cash receipts during the year, and the second according to the assessments for the year.

4. The general financial results according to these tables are as follows:—

	£
The aggregate capital outlay on Irrigation Works in the North-West Provinces to the end of the year was	3,979,164
Of this amount the sum spent on works in progress not yet yielding revenue is £920,154, and outlay on works abandoned is £22,197, or a total of ...	942,351
Leaving as the capital outlay on works in operation	3,036,813
The gross returns derived by Government from these works by direct receipts of water-rate and miscellaneous items of income during the year under review was	252,785
The expenses of maintenance	123,520
Deducting which the net direct revenue amounted to	129,265
And the increased Land Revenue due to the works is reported to amount to ...	55,405
Making a total net revenue of ...	184,670

This result, based on the cash collections, gives a net profit of 6·08 per cent. on the capital outlay. In the previous year it was 5·35 per cent., so that there is a satisfactory increase in the rate of return.

If the calculations be made on the earnings of the year, *viz.*, on the *assessments* of water-rate on crops irrigated during the year, the results are as follows:—

	£		£
		Gross income	*264,618
* *Vide* Report of the Government, North-West Provinces ...	266,147	Deduct maintenance expenses	123,520
Less remissions of revenue included in that sum	1,529	Net direct revenue	141,098
	264,618	Increased land revenue due to the Works ...	59,150
		Net profit ...	200,248

Or 6·58 per cent. on the capital outlay.

5. If the total net revenue be taken on the entire expenditure, including unfinished and abandoned works, the return is 4·64 per cent.

6. The total charges for simple interest during the year amounted to £146,262, so that the net realizations of the year show a clear excess over all charges of £38,408, which is increased to £55,515 if the calculations be made on the earnings, *viz.*, the assessments of the year.

7. The accumulated simple interest charges up to the end of the year exceeded the accumulated net revenue from all sources by £929,747. This is still a heavy weight on the Canal finances; but it is satisfactory to find that it is annually decreasing, as the following figures will show. The amount of the debt was at the end of—

	£
1870-71	1,009,264
1871-72	972,887
1872-73	968,155
1873-74	929,747

In the review of the previous year's operations a contrary conclusion was drawn owing to imperfections in the accounts of former years, which have since been rectified.

8. In the conclusions arrived at in paragraph 5 of the Resolution of the Local Government there appears to be some error. It is said that "the profits from all sources exceeded the interest charges by Rs. 5,39,863;" but a reference to the statement of general financial results attached to the Report, which is based on *collections*, shows that the net revenue amounted to Rs. 18,46,682, while the interest charges came up to Rs. 14,62,616, from which figures the gain would appear to be only Rs. 3,84,066, instead of Rs. 5,39,863 as stated; and if indirect profits be excluded, there would apparently be a loss of Rs. 1,69,995 on the year's transactions.

Again, it is said that "the accumulated interest charges exceeded the accumulated revenue by Rs. 80,99,002;" but the actual excess seems to be Rs. 92,97,488,* as shewn on the margin. Calculations of this nature should be based on the cash collections and not on assessments.

* See statement of Financial results.	Rs.
Interest ...	2,54,06,499
Net revenue ...	1,61,09,011
Excess ...	92,97,488

9. The working expenses for the year, as shewn in statements at pages I and XXVII of Appendix, do not agree with one another; nor do either agree with the figures given at paragraph 4 of the Chief Engineer's Report. The interest charges, as shewn in Table XXVII, are not quite correct. These and other discrepancies in other portions of the Report need not be further noticed here, but it is hoped that the Local Government will adopt such measures as will insure the accuracy of the figures in future reports.

10. In paragraph 69 of the Chief Engineer's review there is a statement to the effect that the question of removing the debit against the irrigation accounts of the Agra Irrigation Works is now before the Government of India. But there must be some misapprehension on this point, as the question was referred back to the Local Government for further information a year ago; *vide* Public Works Department letter No. 213A.—I. of 6th July 1874.

11. The working expenses were less by £5,481 than in the previous year, which is due in part to a larger expenditure having been debited to capital, and a smaller proportion consequently of the permanent establishment charges having been debited to the revenue account. The maintenance charges for the last six years have been as follows:—

	£
In 1868-69	101,313†
In 1869-70	116,465
In 1870-71	112,659†
In 1871-72	118,953†
In 1872-73	129,001
In 1873-74	123,520

12. The year was, on the whole, a favorable one for the Canal finances. The direct assessed income shows an increase of £34,882 over that of the previous year, and is the largest yet reached, with the exception of that of 1868-69, a year of drought, although the area irrigated was exceeded in three of the previous years. The increase is shewn to be due

† Including charges against the Agra Irrigation Works, which were abandoned.

to the distribution of the rainfall, which, although actually heavier than in 1872-73, fell so as not to relieve the cultivators from the necessity for applying for canal water; also to the considerable increase in the sugarcane and indigo cultivation, the areas of which were the largest yet obtained.

13. It is observed with much satisfaction that the greater portion of the increase is due to the Ganges Canal, which is doubtless owing in a great measure to the careful administration commended by the North-West Provinces Government. The decreasing cost of maintenance on this canal during the last three years is also very noticeable.

14. The increase in maintenance charges on the Eastern Jumna Canal during the year under review is mainly due to the expenditure on works of improvement now charged against Revenue, the effect of which will probably be a decrease in current expenses in future years.

15. The Report shows that the boat traffic on the Ganges Canal is increasing, as the obstructions are being gradually removed. The fact that the capacity of the boats has increased from a maximum of 350 maunds in 1869 to 750 maunds in the year under review, and that of the latter there are now 102 out of a total of 365 plying on the Ganges Canal, is significant. This, with the large passenger traffic which is known to exist, though there are as yet no registers of it, and the increased activity in carrying operations at the Cawnpore terminus, are hopeful signs for the future. A registration of the passenger traffic should be undertaken if it can be managed without additional expense.

16. The praise bestowed by the Lieutenant-Governor on the Canal administration, and the officers to whom its success is mainly due, is fully endorsed by the Government of India. The results of each succeeding year show that the difficulties to be overcome are being gradually surmounted. Improvement is apparent in every branch of the Canal administration.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of this Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and to the Financial and Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Departments for information.

* Madras.	British Burmah.
Bombay.	Mysore and Coorg.
Bengal.	Hyderabad.
Punjab.	Central India.
Oudh.	Rajpootana.
Central Provinces.	

Ordered also, that copies of the Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the North-West Provinces and the several* other Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information.

Ordered further, that this Resolution, the Resolution of the Local Government, and extracts from the Chief Engineer's Report, be forwarded to the Home Department for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR AND UP TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1873-74, BASED ON THE ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS.

Works in operation.	Ganges Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Dun Canals.	Rohilkhand Canals.	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.	Total.	Canals under construction.					Canals abandoned.	Total.
							Agra Canal.	Lower Ganges Canal.	Eastern Ganges Canal.	Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey.	Total.	Agra Irrigation Works (abandoned).	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
CAPITAL. (WITHOUT INTEREST).													
For the year { Ordinary	—3,833	1,358	654	9,826	238	14,494	118,978	264,347	70	6,181	6,251	...	8,243
For the year { Extraordinary	43,280	207	...	5,670	...	434,219	1,108	39,786	1,737	...	385,062	...	49,157
For the year { Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	539,237	...	26,094	...	...	...	317,215
For the year { Capitalization of land revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,900	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	39,447	1,565	654	15,496	238	448,713	669,223	304,133	27,901	6,181	391,313	...	57,400
To end of year { Ordinary	2,342,680	201,035	57,907	110,635	7,441	2,755,533	118,978	264,347	1,807	6,181	11,735	22,197	2,719,598
To end of year { Extraordinary	301,945	6,708	...	8,562	...	1,214,734	1,108	39,786	26,094	13,402	897,519	...	317,215
To end of year { Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	10,900	539,237	...	...	...	...	...	...
To end of year { Capitalization of land revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,900	...	...	...	10,900	...	...
Total	2,644,625	207,743	57,907	119,197	7,441	3,979,164	669,223	304,133	27,901	19,583	920,154	22,197	3,036,813
REVENUE ACCOUNT. GROSS REVENUE.													
For the year { Direct	186,860	56,174	5,242	4,215	294	252,785	...	...	...	...	...	...	252,785
For the year { Indirect	34,427	16,988	475	3,260	255	55,405	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,405
Total	221,287	73,162	5,717	7,475	549	308,190	...	...	...	...	...	...	308,190
To end of year { Direct	1,915,320	919,126	62,013	68,678	1,612	2,966,749	...	...	...	...	...	11,083	2,966,749
To end of year { Indirect	202,861	157,709	5,222	7,872	3,469	377,133	...	...	...	...	...	...	377,133
Total	2,118,181	1,076,835	67,235	76,550	5,081	3,343,882	...	...	...	...	...	11,083	3,343,882
WORKING EXPENSES.													
During year	92,230	20,819	2,747	6,952	772	123,520	...	...	...	...	...	...	123,520
To end of year	1,198,197	416,310	47,201	66,221	5,050	1,741,271	...	...	...	...	...	8,292	1,732,979

	Works in operation.						Canals abandoned.	Canals under construction.					Total.
	Ganges Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Dun Canals.	Rohilkhand Canals.	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.	Total.	Agra Irrigation Works (abandoned).	Agra Canal.	Lower Ganges Canal.	Eastern Ganges Canal.	Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey.	Total.	
REVENUE ACCOUNT—*continued.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
NET REVENUE.													
FOR THE YEAR { Direct	94,630	35,355	2,495	—2,737	—478	29,265	...	...	...	...	...	...	129,265
{ Indirect	34,427	16,988	475	260	255	55,405	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,405
TOTAL ...	129,057	52,343	2,970	523	—223	184,670	...	...	...	...	...	...	184,670
TO END OF YEAR {Direct	717,123	502,816	14,812	2,457	—3,438	1,233,770	2,791	...	...	...	...	...	1,236,561
{Indirect	202,861	157,709	5,222	7,872	3,469	377,133	...	...	...	...	...	...	377,133
TOTAL ...	919,984	660,525	20,034	10,329	31	1,610,903	2,791	...	...	...	...	...	1,613,694
SIMPLE INTEREST													
ACCOUNT, INCLUDING INTEREST WHILE WORK WAS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.													
For the year	127,926	10,099	2,592	5,319	326	146,262	999	23,953	8,690	1,258	912	34,813	182,074
To end of year	2,186,256	262,681	51,175	38,680	1,858	2,540,650	15,335	63,957	10,598	4,112	3,126	81,793	2,637,778
DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NET REVENUE AND CHARGE FOR INTEREST.													
FOR THE YEAR { Direct	—33,296	—25,256	—97	—8,056	—804	—16,997	—999	—23,953	—8,690	—1,258	—912	—34,813	—52,809
{ Indirect	34,427	16,988	475	3,260	255	55,405	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,405
TOTAL ...	1,131	—42,244	378	—4,796	—549	38,408	—999	—23,953	—8,690	—1,258	—912	—34,813	2,596
TO END OF YEAR { Direct	—1,469,133	240,135	—36,363	—36,223	—5,296	—1,306,880	—12,544	—63,957	—10,598	—4,112	—3,126	—81,793	—1,401,217
{ Indirect	202,861	157,709	5,222	7,872	3,469	377,133	...	...	...	...	...	...	377,133
TOTAL ...	—1,266,272	397,844	—31,141	—28,351	—1,827	—929,747	—12,544	—63,957	—10,598	—4,112	—3,126	—81,793	—1,024,084

ABSTRACT OF FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE CANALS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES. ASSESSMENTS.

CANALS.	Capital Account.		Revenue Account, 1873-74.					Charges for interest, 1873-74.	Percentage of Net Revenue on Capital outlay to end of year.		
	Outlay during 1873-74.	Total to end of 1873-74.	Direct revenue assessed.	Working expenses.	Net direct revenue.	Add indirect revenue.	Total net direct and indirect.		Direct.	Indirect.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
CANALS IN OPERATION.											
Ganges Canal	3,94,471	2,64,46,253	20,01,308	9,22,300	10,79,008	3,81,708	14,60,716	12,79,259	4·14	1·46	5·60
Eastern Jumna Canal	15,645	20,77,418	5,47,565	2,08,190	3,39,375	1,69,887	5,09,262	1,00,987	16·45	8·24	24·69
Dun Canals	6,539	5,79,072	49,915	27,470	22,445	4,747	27,192	25,923	3·91	0·83	4·74
Rohilkhand Canals	1,54,966	11,90,972	43,127	69,520	—26,393	32,607	6,214	53,188	—2·29	2·81	·52
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	2,379	74,406	4,265	7,720	—3,455	2,550	—905	3,259	—4·64	3·43	—1·21
	5,74,000	3,03,68,121	26,46,180	12,35,200	14,10,980	5,91,499	20,02,479	14,62,616	4·64	1·94	6·58
Canals under construction	39,13,122	92,01,539	...	...	...	...	...	3,48,127	...	...	...
Agra Irrigation Works	...	2,21,970	...	...	...	...	...	9,989	...	...	...
	44,87,122	3,97,91,630	26,46,180	12,35,200	14,10,980	5,91,499	20,02,479	18,20,732	4·64	1·94	6·58

D

IRRIGATION REVENUE REPORT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, FOR 1873-74.

No. C467A., dated Camp Agra, 26th December 1874.

RESOLUTION—By His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

READ AGAIN—

Resolution No. 374A., dated 2nd April 1873, on the irrigation operations of fasl kharif 1873, and Resolution No. C288A., dated 4th August 1874, on the irrigation operations for fasl rabi and year 1873-74.

READ—

Report by the Chief Engineer of Irrigation, with enclosures.

RESOLUTION. *Capital Account.*—There is no addition to the capital accounts to notice this year beyond the expenditure on improving existing works and constructing new ones, which has been already noticed in the Resolution upon the Progress Report. The expenditure was Rs. 44,87,122, which raised the total of capital sunk upon the works to Rs. 3,97, 91,630 (£3,979,163), of which Rs. 3,03,68,121 (£30,36,812) was upon works in operation.

2. *Gross Revenue.*—The gross revenue from all sources was Rs. 26,61,470 (£266,147).

3. *Working Expenses.*—The working expenses amounted to Rs. 12,50,490 (£125,049), about Rs. 48,000 less than last year. The establishment charges were less by nearly Rs. 15,000, whilst the revenue assessed was nearly Rs. 3,50,000 more than that of last year. The percentages of establishment to cost of repairs and revenue assessed stood for the two years, 1872-73 and 1873-74, at 23·63 and 21·44 respectively. The decrease may partly be attributed to the larger expenditure upon new or original works this year, which caused a lighter proportion of establishment charges to fall upon revenue. The decrease in charges is also due in great degree to careful administration.

4. *Profits.*—The profits from direct income amounted to Rs. 14,10,980 (£141,098) 4·73 on the capital sunk on works in operation. The income derived from the enhancement of land revenue, due to the operation of the canals, was Rs. 5,91,499 (£59,149), which raised the percentage of profits to 6·71.

5. *Interest charges.*—The profits from all sources exceeded the interest charges for canals in operation by Rs. 5,39,863 (£53,986) for the year under review; the accumulated interest charges exceeded the accumulated revenue up to the end of the year by Rs. 80,99,002 (£809,900). Last year this excess amounted to Rs. 86,38,865 (£863,886), so that a steady reduction of the interest charges against the canals is in operation.

6. *Statistics of irrigation and revenue—*

I.—COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF AREAS IRRIGATED AND GROSS REVENUE, WITH AVERAGE RAINFALL IN EACH YEAR SINCE 1867-68.

Years.	Area irrigated.	Gross revenue.	Percentage of rainfall in irrigated districts.
	Acres.	Rs.	
1867-68	761,460	19,04,172	44·5
1868-69	1,441,918	31,47,160	17·0
1869-70	1,089,673	25,69,792	29·1
1870-71	1,050,808	25,51,168	37·1
1871-72	852,494	21,75,733	38·0
1872-73	940,586	23,12,649	32·4
1873-74	1,049,334	26,61,470	33·9*

II.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION REVENUE IN 1871-72, 1872-73, AND 1873-74.

Years.	Kharif (Autumn).		Rabi (Spring).	
	Area irrigated.	Gross revenue.	Area irrigated.	Gross revenue.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
1871-72	333,120	10,42,814	519,374	11,32,919
1872-73	353,621	11,01,288	586,965	12,11,361
1873-74	401,622	13,17,663	647,712	13,45,807
Increase ...	48,001	2,16,375	60,747	1,32,446

* The rainfalls of the Dun, Tarai, Bijnor, Jhansi, and Hamirpur, where the areas of irrigation are small, are excluded in calculating this average.

III.—COMPARATIVE TABLE OF AREAS OF THE FOUR MOST VALUABLE CROPS—SUGARCANE, RICE, INDIGO, AND COTTON—IRRIGATED DURING THE PAST SEVEN YEARS.

Class.	Crops.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
I.	Sugarcane	87,050	97,555	104,596	112,141	94,816	102,253	130,578
II.	Rice	97,867	111,019	117,548	96,479	76,850	84,973	74,667
III.	Indigo	77,976	76,687	130,248	118,897	119,617	130,985	144,094
IV.	Cotton	8,265	52,992	55,883	35,070	20,365	14,799	16,353

IV.—TABLE SHOWING WATER-RATES AND GROSS REVENUE PER ACRE ON EACH CANAL FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS.

Canals.	Gross Revenue per acre.			Water-rate per acre.		
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Ganges Canal	2·60	2·48	2·53	2·35	2·29	2·36
Eastern Jumna	2·75	2·86	3·27	2·58	2·66	2·98
Dun	3·90	2·55	3·83	2·05	1·83	1·93
Rohilkhand	0·48	0·47	0·56	0·43	0·43	0·47
Bijnor	2·24	1·28	1·59	1·48	1·18	1·49
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works ...	1·80	1·32	2·17	1·44	1·56	1·88

7. *Area irrigated.*—With a higher average rainfall than that of last year, there was an increase in irrigated area of 110,000 acres. This fact shows how dependent the country is upon seasonable rather than upon copious rains. The increase this year is due partly to the failure of early kharif rains, partly to the failure of winter rains in the lower Doab. There is again a large increase in the area of the more valuable crops of sugarcane and indigo, but a decrease in rice, which is accounted for by the operation of a recently increased rate.

8. *Water-rate per acre.*—The average water-rate per acre irrigated by all canals during the year was 2·32. On the Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals the average rates were 2·36 and 2·98 respectively, both higher than last year's rate. This increase is due to the irrigation of the more valuable crops in the kharif, which, in the case of the Eastern Jumna Canal, raised the revenue above that of last year, even with a smaller irrigated area. There is an increase in water-rate on all the other canals. The decrease in the average rate on the Dun Canals from that of 1871-72 is caused by the large expenditure debited to revenue, and by the rates having been altered. As this reduction has not caused the anticipated increase n area, the question of raising the rates will be considered on His Honor's approaching visit to the Dun. The high average gross revenue per acre on these canals is due to the profits derived from other sources, chiefly from water-power. That of the Eastern Jumna Canal is augmented by returns from water-power and plantations. The slight difference in the two average rates of gross revenue and water-rate per acre, 2·53 and 2·36 respectively, on the Ganges Canal, shows that water-rate is its chief source of revenue.

9. *Ganges Canal.*—This has been a favourable year for the canal, as is proved by the increased profits from water-rate, nearly Rs. 3,00,000 in excess of last year's return. The successful irrigation in the Etawah division is specially worthy of notice, and does credit to the management of his division by Lieutenant F. V. Corbett, R. E. For the two past years the rabi irrigation of this division has been most favourable. The attention which has been directed to statistics of cost and of revenue of distributaries is bearing good fruit in the decreased charges for maintenance on the Ganges Canal, the result of the careful attention of Major C. C. S. Moncrieff, R. E., Superintending Engineer. The increase in charges on the Eastern Jumna Canal is understood to be temporary, and due to large works of improvement charged to revenue, which will, it is to be hoped, speedily restore the canal to the condition which was a proverb in the department. The charges of the present year were exceeded in 1870-71, but are higher than those of last year, and also of the years preceding 1871-72. The increase in revenue, notwithstanding the decrease in irrigated area, is satisfactory; and the increase derived from plantations has been already noticed in the resolution upon the plantation report.

No. 1118W., dated 17th October.

10. *Collection of Revenue.*—There is a decrease in these charges shewn by the Board's Statement F. The Board is desired to hasten its report on the question of dispensing with the attendance of patwaris, which was referred for their consideration a year ago.

11. There is a deficit in the revenue account of the Bundelkhand Canals for this year of Rs. 4,164, for which the Board will be requested to provide under the arrangements proposed

in their No. 981, dated 22nd September 1871, and concluded in the Resolutions* by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in this department, by which the lakes were put in charge of this department.

12. *Enhancement of Land Revenue.*—His Honor notices with satisfaction that some results have ensued from definite steps taken during the previous year to apply the owner's rate, enacted in Act VIII. of 1873, to the proprietors of muafi and settled lands. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with regret that the Board has not yet furnished the corrected returns of indirect revenue due to canals, as required by the orders of November 1873.† Nor have the returns of crops been received, nor have the reports of the increase of indirect revenue credited to canals during the past year been submitted in due time.

These defects have retarded the issue of this report, which includes tabular statements dependent on the figures of the Board.

A distinct explanation is now required from the Board of the measures taken to ensure punctuality in future.

13. Press delays have also occurred, which it is hoped will cease on the occupation of the Government Press buildings at Allahabad.

14. His Honor has much satisfaction in observing the growing prosperity of the canals of the North-Western Provinces, which is evinced in increased revenue, diminished cost of maintenance, ability to meet the annual charges of interest, and to diminish the amount of accumulated interest.

15. These results are due to the slow but certain action of improved administration, and, to the energetic management of the officers mentioned by the Chief Engineer, who have merited the cordial thanks of Government, to Major C. C. S. Moncrieff, R. E., and Mr. C. C. Anderson, Superintending Engineers, and other officers of various grades detailed in para. 102 of the Chief Engineer's Report. Sir John Strachey desires to take this opportunity, the first that has presented itself since he became Lieutenant-Governor, of acknowledging the excellent services which are being rendered to this Government by the distinguished body of officers employed in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department in these Provinces. His acknowledgments are especially due to Colonel Greathed, and he holds himself fortunate in finding at the head of this important department an officer in whose ability and judgment the Government can place such complete confidence.

By order, &c.,

W. H. GREATHED, COLONEL, R. E.,
Joint Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P.

CHAPTER I.

REVENUE REPORT OF CHIEF ENGINEER OF IRRIGATION, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

SECTION I.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Additions to capital account.

1. No further book additions have been made to the capital accounts of the canals since the last report was written.

Capitalization of abatement of land revenue.

The capitalization of abatement of land revenue has, however, been nearly completed, and the capitalized sum will probably in the course of the year be added to the accounts of all the canals. The sum to be added to the account of the Ganges Canal amounts to between eight and nine lakhs; that for the other working canals to about two lakhs more, excluding the Agra Canal, to which a capitalized sum of Rs. 1,09,000 was added in last year's accounts.

* No. 791 I.C., dated 17th April 1872, and No. 2804 I—C., dated 21st November 1872.

† See Resolution, Revenue Department, North-Western Provinces, No. 2472A. of 3rd November 1873, para. 8.

State of capital account.

2. Table A., as usual, shows the capital account for each project at the beginning and close of the year under review, the additions this year being the actual expenditure on the works:—

TABLE A.

WORKS.	OUTLAY ON CONSTRUCTION, INCLUDING SHARE OF ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES.		
	Up to end of 1872-73.	During 1873-74.	Up to end of 1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganges Canal	2,60,51,782	3,94,471	2,64,46,253
Lower Ganges Canal	5,44,389	26,43,475	31,87,864
Dun Canals	5,72,533	6,539	5,79,072
Rohilkhand Canals	10,36,006	1,54,966	11,90,972
Bijnor Canals			
Eastern Jumna Canal	20,61,773	15,645	20,77,418
Agra Canal	43,22,672	11,89,773	55,12,445
Ditto Irrigation Works	2,21,970	...	2,21,970
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	72,027	2,379	74,406
Ditto Ditto Survey	1,68,682	61,808	2,30,490
Eastern Ganges Canal	2,52,674	18,066	2,70,740
TOTAL ...	3,53,04,508	44,87,122	3,97,91,630

The capital sunk at the beginning of the year was Rs. 3,53,04,508, of which Rs. 2,97,04,121 was on account of works in operation.

Gross income for the year.

The expenditure during the year on all works was Rs. 44,87,122. Details have been given in the Progress Report. The gross direct income from all sources was Rs. 26,61,470,* which is Rs. 3,48,821 more than the income of 1872-73.

3. The following table shows that there was an increase under every head of revenue that of water-rate being 91 per cent. of the whole increase, and this head of revenue itself 88 per cent. of the whole revenue:—

YEAR.	Water-rate.	Navigation.	Water-power.	Miscellaneous.	Plantations.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870-71 ...	23,80,274	32,661	46,034	32,734	58,965	26,51,168
1871-72 ...	19,67,596	58,929	59,378	21,720	68,110	21,75,733
1872-73 ...	21,21,186	32,494	57,512	17,762	83,695	23,12,649
1873-74 ...	24,41,369	33,067	69,093	29,606	88,335	26,61,470

Of this increase Rs. 3,11,234 was due to the Ganges Canal, chiefly under water-rate (Rs. 2,99,385). On all the other canals, except the Dun, there was an increase, that on the Eastern Jumna being comparatively the least.

Working expenses.

4. At the same time there was a decrease in the working expenses of Rs. 46,488, and an increase to the net revenue of Rs. 3,96,309.

Income and expenditure on each canal.

Table B. shows details of income and expenditure for each canal:—

TABLE B.

WORKS.	Gross Revenue.	CHARGES.			Net profit or loss.
		EXPENDITURE.			
		Maintenance, &c.	Direction and Executive Establishment, including remission.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganges Canal	20,14,266	4,10,758	5,24,500	9,35,258	10,79,008
Eastern Jumna Canal	5,49,219	84,414	1,25,430	2,09,844	3,39,375
Dun Canals	49,954	14,081	13,428	27,509	22,445
Rohilkhand Canals	38,194	15,435	50,337	65,772	—27,578
Bijnor Canals	5,500	770	3,545	4,315	1,185
Agra Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works ...	4,337	4,570	3,222	7,792	—3,455
TOTAL ...	26,61,470	5,30,028	7,20,130	12,50,158	14,10,980

* Of this sum, Rs. 2,288 properly belongs to the year 1872-73, and through an omission in the office of the Executive Engineer, Aligarh Division, has not been brought to the notice of the Controller until lately; the sum being comparatively small, has been added to the assessed revenue of this year, and the tables have been drawn up on this basis. Any other method of accounting for it would involve altering all last year's tables, which would be a matter of some labour.

Percentage of net direct income on capital.

5. The percentage of net direct profits on the capital sunk on works in operation at the beginning of the year was 4·73. This is a higher percentage than has been reached since the prosperous years from 1868-69 to 1870-71.

Net, direct and indirect.

The amount of indirect revenue credited during the year was Rs. 5,91,499, and the net profits from direct and indirect revenue were 6·71 per cent. on the capital. The returns furnished by the Board of indirect revenue are not as accurate as could be wished. This matter is alluded to in another section.

The following Table C. shows the profits from direct and indirect revenue, drawn up from such information as has been furnished :—

TABLE C.

Year.	Capital at beginning of each year.	Profit from direct income.		Profit from direct and indirect income.	
		Amount.	Percentage on capital.	Amount.	Percentage on capital.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
1867-68	2,52,35,918	8,67,806	3·44	12,14,071	4·81
1868-69	2,58,73,056	21,25,828	8·21	24,72,813	9·55
1869-70	2,63,90,002	13,69,035	5·18	17,17,179	6·51
1870-71	2,71,46,310	13,84,746	5·10	17,52,436	6·45
1871-72	2,73,41,777	9,47,337	3·47	13,62,152	4·99
1872-73	2,92,86,499	10,14,382	3·46	16,66,701	5·35
1873-74	2,97,94,121	14,10,980	4·73	20,02,479	6·71

Interest charges for the year.

6. The charges for interest for works in operation during the year were Rs. 14,62,616; the net profits from all sources exceeded the charges by Rs. 5,39,863.

These results are summed up in abstract on pp. xxvii and xxviii of the appendix statements. It will be observed that these two statements, as last year, are based upon revenue assessed, and so differ slightly from those furnished by Controller, which show actual receipts. The tables of this review are all based upon these two statements.

The accumulated excess of interest charges over direct revenue on 31st March 1873 was Rs. 86,38,865: at the close of the following year the excess was reduced to Rs. 80,99,002.

Comparative results on Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals.

7. Table D. shows the comparative results attained on the Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals for the last five years :—

TABLE D.—GANGES CANAL.

Year.	Gross revenue from all sources.	Revenue management.	Percentage on gross revenue.	Maintenance charges.	Percentage on gross revenue.	Total working expenses.	Percentage on gross revenue.	Gross Revenue.				Working Expenses.				Percentage of profits on capital.
								Per cubic foot of discharge at head.	Per mile of canal.	Per mile of distributary.	Per acre irrigated.	Per cubic foot of discharge at head.	Per mile of canal.	Per mile of distributary.	Per acre irrigated.	
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1870-71 ...	19,10,318	4,60,933	24·12	4,16,316	21·80	8,77,249	45·92	441	2,921	622	2·492	204	1,341	285	1·144	4·30
1871-72 ...	15,79,040	4,59,416	29·09	4,57,283	28·96	9,16,699	58·05	376	2,414	513	2·603	218	1,403	297	1·571	2·74
1872-73 ...	17,03,032	4,66,027	27·36	5,29,360	31·08	9,95,387	58·44	356	2,773	547	2·495	208	1,621	320	1·456	2·74
1873-74 ...	20,14,266	4,52,293	22·45	4,82,965	23·97	9,35,258	46·43	427	3,280	615	2·533	198	1,523	286	1·175	4·10

EASTERN JUMNA CANAL.

1870-71 ...	5,66,367	1,10,267	19·47	71,487	12·62	1,81,754	32·09	582	4,356	934	2·192	190	1,396	299	0·854	19·75
1871-72 ...	5,27,824	1,12,238	21·26	86,770	16·44	1,99,008	37·70	538	4,060	871	2·738	203	1,531	328	1·032	16·66
1872-73 ...	5,27,996	1,08,489	20·54	1,11,803	21·18	2,20,292	41·72	502	4,061	844	2·867	209	1,694	352	1·196	15·01
1873-74 ...	5,49,219	1,11,612	20·32	98,232	17·88	2,09,844	38·20	583	4,225	879	3·208	222	1,614	335	1·24	16·45

The results on the Ganges Canal compare very favourably with those of past years; those of the Eastern Jumna Canal not so favourably. These results are reviewed at greater length in the sections devoted to these canals.

Cost of establishment.

8. Table E. compares the cost of establishment with the expenditure on works, revenue management, and maintenance.

TABLE E.

Charge to—	Share of Establishment.		Total cost of establishment.	Other expenditure.	Percentage of Establishment to other Expenditure.	
	Executive, including cost of collection and remission.	Direction.			1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Original works	3,70,902	1,34,767	5,05,669	39,01,579	19·18	12·90
Repairs and plantations ...	86,662	18,143	1,04,805	5,30,028	21·74	19·77
Revenue management, including navigation and remissions [Rs. 14,959]	5,25,027	90,630	6,15,657	Assessments 26,61,470	25·63	23·12
Total ...	9,82,591	2,43,540	12,25,799	70,93,077	21·12	17·28
Survey, &c.						
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey ...	54,857	2,380	57,237	4,571	...	...
Eastern Ganges Canal ...	14,171	676	14,847	3,219	...	...
Miscellaneous	34,197	23	34,220	47,460	...	...
Total ...	1,03,225	3,079	1,06,304	55,250	...	...
Total Original Survey and Miscellaneous Works ...	4,74,127	1,37,846	6,11,973	39,56,829	22·21	15·46
Grand Total ...	10,85,816	2,46,619	13,32,435	71,48,327	24·25	18·63

The reduced percentage upon the cost of these various heads is very satisfactory. This good result is due partly to the increased expenditure on the Lower Ganges Canal, whilst the establishment remains practically the same; but the actual decrease attained in maintenance of running canals is very important, and points to a real reduction in these charges. The results on the two principal canals will be found far more fully discussed below.

Collection of revenue.

9. Tables F. and G., submitted by the Board of Revenue, show satisfactory returns. The uncollected balance in Meerut Division, Aligarh district, is considerably larger than that of last year: in other districts it is smaller.

Table G. shows that the outstanding balances of last year have been accounted for. There are discrepancies in respect of districts Furukhabad and Cawnpore, for which explanation has been asked. There is a satisfactory decrease in the charges for patwaris and lumberdars: although the collections have been larger in 1873-74, the relative percentages for these charges of this year and last year stand at 3·61 and 4·3.

Attendance of patwaris at measurements.

Conclusions have yet to be formed upon Mr. Anderson's suggestion to dispense with the attendance of patwaris at measurements, which was noticed in last year's report. Many replies have been received, but the Board's reply is still awaited.

TABLE F.

STATEMENT OF DEMANDS, COLLECTIONS, AND BALANCES ON ACCOUNT OF CANAL RATES FOR 1873-74.

Division.	District.	Year.	Demands.	Collections.	Remitted.	Balance.	Particulars of Balances. Real. In train of liquidation.	Real. Doubtful.	Real. Irrecoverable.	Nominal.	Percentage of balance in columns 8, 9, and 10 on demand.	Amount disbursed in patwaris' and lumbardar's fees.	Percentage of column 13 on total collections.	Remarks.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.		
Meerut ...	Dehra Dun		25,129	24,882	24	223	196	27	...	...	·84	709	2·84	
	Saharanpur		2,26,726	2,25,953	773	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,707	4·74	Increase due to a larger area than usual of sugarcane having been irrigated.
	Muzaffarnagar		3,65,692	3,64,799	893	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,020	4·39	
	Meerut		5,26,118	5,25,800	318	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,806	4·72	
	Bulandshahr		2,64,378	2,62,590	819	969	750	199	20	...	·36	5,220	1·99	
	Aligarh		2,20,477	2,10,348	55	10,074	10,074	...	...	...	4·57	7,676	3·64	Increase attributable to the remodelling of the distributaries and to the dry winter.
	Total ...	1873-74...	16,28,520	16,14,372	2,882	11,266	11,020	226	20	...	·69	65,138	4·03	
	Total ...	1872-73...	14,55,985	14,52,704	1,094	2,187	2,105	76	6	...	·15	62,852	4·33	
Kumaun ...	Tarai		4,673	4,673	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	2·05	The increase is due to scanty rainfall and a consequent larger demand for water.
	Total ...	1873-74...	4,673	4,673	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	2·05	
	Total ...	1872-73...	3,204	3,204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	1·75	
Rohilkhand ...	Bijnor		5,171	5,171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Increase partly to the lateness of the rains, and partly to increased appreciation of irrigation.
	Bareilly		27,326	27,324	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	858	3·07	Increase attributable to the opening of new rajbahas and to the scanty rainfall.
	Total ...	1873-74...	32,497	32,495	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	838	2·57	
	Total ...	1872-73...	23,556	23,003	...	553	553	...	...	...	2·35	333	1·44	
Agra ...	Muttra		13,461	13,461	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	604	4·48	The decrease is due to the transfer of Pargana Jalesar to Agra.
	Agra		26,255	20,518	...	5,737	5,737	...	...	...	21·85	...	...	Increase owing to the transfer of the Jalesar Pargana from the Muttra district.
	Farukhabad		72,581	72,561	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,022	4·16	
	Mainpuri		1,51,669	1,51,647	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,709	4·42	Failure of the winter rains.
	Etawah		2,13,042	2,12,807	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,555	4·02	Increase in demand attributable to a larger area having been irrigated for the year under report.
	Etah		57,490	57,395	1	94	94	...	...	...	·16	2,426	4·22	
	Total ...	1873-74...	5,34,498	5,28,389	278	5,831	5,831	...	...	...	1·09	21,310	4·03	
	Total ...	1872-73...	4,51,692	4,40,448	2,419	8,825	6,370	8	2,447	...	1·95	19,467	4·42	
Jhansi ...	Jhansi		1,081	1,013	58	10	1	...	9	...	·92	27	2·66	
	Total ...	1873-74...	1,081	1,013	58	10	1	...	9	...	·92	27	2·66	
	Total ...	1872-73...	755	732	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Allahabad ...	Cawnpore		2,34,990	2,34,921	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hamirpur		2,722	2,722	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	·84	
	Total ...	1873-74...	2,37,712	2,37,643	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	·0009	
	Total ...	1872-73...	1,79,075	1,78,859	105	111	111	...	...	...	·06	7,459	4·17	
	Grand Total ...	1873-74...	24,38,981	24,18,585	3,289	17,107	16,852	226	29	...	·7	87,432	3·61	
	Grand Total ...	1872-73...	21,14,267	20,98,950	3,641	11,676	9,139	84	2,453	...	·55	90,167	4 3	

Board of Revenue, N.-W. P.;
Dated Allahabad, 13th November 1874.

E. ALEXANDER,
For *Officiating Secretary.*

TABLE G.

STATEMENT OF OUTSTANDING BALANCES FOR 1873-74.

Division.	District.	Year.	Total outstanding balance at the beginning of the year.	Removed from Outstanding Balances during the year. Collected.	Removed from Outstanding Balances during the year. Remitted.	Removed from Outstanding Balances during the year. Total.	Balance outstanding at the close of the year, excluding that of the year under review.	Date of oldest balance in column 8.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Meerut ...	Dehra Dun	...	355	350	5	355	...	...	
	Saharanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Meerut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bulandshahr	...	476	430	46	476	...	...	
	Aligarh	...	1,357	1,041	6	1,047	310	...	
	Total ...	1873-74 ...	2,188	1,821	57	1,878	310	...	
	Total ...	1872-73 ...	10,248	9,551	696	10,247	1	...	
Kumaun ...	Tarai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	1873-74 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	1872-73 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rohilkhand ...	Bijnor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bareilly	...	553	553	...	553	...	...	
	Total ...	1873-74 ...	553	553	...	553	...	...	
	Total ...	1872-73 ...	945	945	...	945	...	...	
Agra ...	Muttra	...	2,479	32	2,447	2,479	...	...	
	Agra	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	
	Farukhabad	...	7,040*	7,023	17	7,040	...	...	* Explanation of the difference of Rs. 698 has been called for by the Board.
	Mainpuri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Etawah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Etah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	1873-74 ...	9,523	7,059	2,464	9,523	...	...	
	Total ...	1872-73 ...	4,280	3,433	149	3,582	698	...	
Jhansi ...	Jhansi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	1873-74 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	1872-73 ...	62	56	6	62	...	...	
Allahabad ...	Cawnpore	...	...†	...	...	...	...	...	† The balance of Rs. 111 reported in last year's statement not entered here. Explanation has been called for.
	Hamirpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	1873-74 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	1872-73 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total ...	1873-74 ...	12,264	9,433	2,521	11,954	310	...	
	Grand Total ...	1872-73 ...	15,535	13,985	851	14,836	699	...	

Board of Revenue, N.-W. P.;
Dated Allahabad, the 14th November, 1874.

E. ALEXANDER,
For *Officiating Secretary.*

SECTION II.

AGRICULTURAL STATEMENT.

10. The water and navigation rates in force during the year are shewn in the table below :—

TABLE OF RATES FOR GANGES CANAL AND EASTERN JUMNA CANAL.

Class.	Nature of Crop.	Per acre irrigated. Natural flow.	Lift.	Per
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
I.	Sugarcane, rice	5 0 0	3 5 4	Year.
II.	Tobacco, opium, vegetables, orchards, and water-nuts	3 0 0	2 0 0	Crop.
III.	All rabi crops, indigo and cotton	2 4 0	1 8 0	Do.
IV.	All kharif crops not specified above	1 10 8	1 0 0	Do.

TABLE OF RATES FOR DUN CANALS.

Class.	Nature of Crop.	Rate.
		Per year.
	Bejapur Canal.	Rs. A. P.
I.	Sugarcane	5 0 0
II.	Garden produce, 1st class rice, tobacco, opium, water-nuts (singhara) ...	3 0 0
III.	Indigo, cotton	2 4 0
IV.	Second class rice, wheat, oats, and all other inferior crops	1 4 0
	Rajpur, Katta Putta, and Kalinga Canals.	
I.	Sugarcane	5 0 0
II.	Garden produce, 1st class rice, tobacco, opium, water-nuts (singhara) ...	3 0 0
III.	Indigo, cotton	2 4 0
IV.	Second class rice, wheat, oats, all other inferior crops	0 12 0

Class.	Nature of Crop.	Rate.
		Per year.
	Jakhan Canal.	Rs. A. P.
I.	Sugarcane	5 0 0
II.	Garden produce, 1st class rice, opium, water-nuts (singhara)	2 4 0
III.	Indigo, cotton	...
IV.	Second class rice, wheat, oats, all other inferior crops	0 12 0
	Rate for tea on all canals Rs. 0-12-0 for each watering	..

	Rohilkhand Canals.	Flow.	Lift.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I.	Garden and orchards, per crop	2 0 0	1 0 0
II.	Sugarcane, tobacco, opium, and water-nuts, 1st watering ...	(*a*) 0 8 0	(*b*) 0 4 0
III.	All cereals, pulses, and oil-seeds, ditto	(*c*) 0 4 0	(*d*) 0 2 0

(*a.*) Increasing 4 annas at every subsequent watering.
(*b & c.*) Ditto 2 annas ditto ditto ditto.
(*d.*) Ditto 1 anna ditto ditto ditto.

Class.	Nature of Crop.	Per acre irrigated. Natural flow.	Lift.	Per
	Hamirpur and Jhansi Lakes.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
I.	Sugarcane	3 5 6	1 10 9	Year.
II.	Rice, tobacco, opium, vegetables, gardens, and water-nuts	2 4 0	1 2 0	Crop.
III.	All rabi crops	1 11 0	0 13 6	Do.
IV.	All kharif crops not specified above	1 2 0	0 9 0	Do.

CHARGES FOR TIMBER RAFTED AND BOATS PLYING ON THE GANGES CANAL.

			Pies.
1st Class.	Logs, whether round or squared, exceeding 2½ feet in girth ...	Per mile per 100 cubic feet or raft	9
2nd Class.	Logs, less than 2½ feet, including karris, bullas, sleepers, &c. &c. ...	Ditto ditto	4
3rd Class.	Bamboos	Ditto ditto	2
4th Class.	Firewood	Per mile per 100 cubic feet or raft	4
			Rs. A. P.
Boats, irrespective of size		Per mensem ...	4 8 0

The only alteration in this table from that shewn in last year's report is that rice has been made a 1st class crop on the Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals.

The new rates to be levied tentatively on the Rohilkhand Canals, and the water and navigation rates proposed for the Agra Canal, have no connection with the year under review.

Areas irrigated.

11. The areas irrigated since 1867-68 are shewn in Table H :—

TABLE H.

Year.	Ganges Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Dun Canals.	Rohilkhand Canals.	Bijnor Canals.	Bundelkhand. Jhansi.	Bundelkhand. Hamirpur.	Total.
1868-69 ...	1,078,399	274,101	14,223	70,803	3,052	118	1,222	1,441,918
1869-70 ...	780,406	251,067	10,429	45,433	1,376	122	840	1,089,673
1870-71 ...	766,614	212,715	12,419	56,233	1,882	154	792	1,050,808
1871-72 ...	606,555	192,750	11,039	39,331	1,635	180	1,004	852,494
1872-73 ...	685,170	184,154	14,002	52,244	3,406	441	1,169	940,586
1873-74 ...	795,314	168,048	13,043	67,486	3,449	574	1,420	1,049,334

Increase in area for the year.

The area for this year was 108,748 acres more than that of last year, and only 40,339 less than that of the famine year, 1868-69. Of the increase 48,001 was obtained in the kharif and 60,747 in the rabi.

Table H. shows that the increase has been due to the Ganges and Rohilkhand Canals, while on the Eastern Jumna Canal there is a considerable falling off in area, principally due to the increased rate charged for rice, but also to the fact that the rainfall was favourable for the rabi harvest in the districts of the Upper Doab, which are those watered by the Eastern Jumna Canal.

It is chiefly an increase of the irrigation of the more valuable crops, sugarcane and indigo, which has produced such favourable results in the revenue. This result is especially remarkable on the Eastern Jumna Canal, where, though the average is less, the revenue is higher than that of last year.

The rabi was specially favourable to irrigation in the divisions below Bulandshahr. In the divisions further north, late September rains kept the ground moist until the season was far advanced, and so checked the demand. An unusual quantity of water accordingly was passed down to meet the heavy demand of the lower divisions.

The Etawah division shows the highest increase of irrigation, the area being 42,968 more than in the preceding year. At the same time the increase on the sister Cawnpore division was not 20,000 acres. The Superintending Engineer attributes this to faults of management, consequent on frequent recent changes of officers. But the difference is sufficiently accounted for by the fact that in the Etawah division the principal distributaries are large new ones, constructed on the latest principles, whereas in Cawnpore very defective distributaries have as yet been only partially improved.

Proportion of kharif to rabi.

12. The two following tables show the proportion of kharif to rabi irrigation and the areas of the principal crops :—

Year.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Proportion of kharif to rabi. Percentage of kharif.	Percentage of rabi.
1868-69	484,485	957,413	33·60	66·40
1869-70	501,625	588,048	46·03	53·97
1870-71	396,399	654,409	37·72	62·28
1871-72	333,120	519,374	39·08	60·92
1872-73	353,621	586,965	37·59	62·41
1873-74	401,622	647,712	38·27	61·73

Class.	Crops.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Sugarcane	97,555	104,596	112,141	94,810	97,814	130,578
2	Rice	111,019	117,548	96,479	76,850	84,055	72,952
3	Indigo	76,687	130,248	118,897	119,617	130,985	144,094
4	Cotton	52,992	55,883	35,070	20,365	14,799	16,353

The second table shows a large increase on sugarcane and indigo over all preceding years.

Rice irrigation on Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals compared.

13. The total decrease in rice is only 11,103, although the decrease on the Eastern Jumna Canal, caused by increase of rates, is more than 16,000 acres. There was a large increase of rice irrigation on the Rohilkhand Canals, where the rates have not been raised. One good effect may be noticed of raising the rate for rice on the two principal canals, namely, that a good deal of sugar was planted on lands formerly used for rice on the Eastern Jumna Canal.

Wheat and barley irrigation.

14. In the rabi crops of wheat and barley there was an increase of 39,225 and 25,555 acres respectively, while in pulses there was a falling off of about 9,000.

Of the increase in wheat, 19,507 acres, more than 50 per cent. of the whole, was in the Etawah division, and 12,257, nearly 50 per cent. of the barley, was in the same division.

Taking the other extremity of the Doab, a falling off is apparent of nearly 4,000 acres in wheat on the Eastern Jumna Canal, and the area of barley to be quite trifling. As wheat cannot be grown without irrigation, the increase in its area may be attributed not to the variations of the season, but to a development of irrigation, specially apparent in the Etawah division.

Proportion of flow to lift irrigation.

15. The following table of the proportion of flow to lift irrigation shows an increased ratio of lift to flow, which is due to the large rabi irrigation in the lower divisions, where the relative levels of the country and of the canal surface render lift essential :—

Year.	Flow.	Lift.
1869-70	73·5	26·38
1870-71	74·1	25·9
1871-72	76·0	24·0
1872-73	72·3	27·7
1873-74	71·2	28·8

In a country where labour is plentiful, and where, through the saving effected by irrigation, it is 'liberated,' but not utilised, the tendency of lift irrigation to increase is not a discouraging sign, especially as it tends to check the lavish use of water, from which so many difficulties spring.

SECTION III.

1st CIRCLE OF SUPERINTENDENCE.

GANGES CANAL.

Main canal and distributaries. Increase mileage of distributaries.

16. The classification of main canal and distributaries is the same as that of 1872-73, the number of miles of main canal being 614. The mileage of distributaries for 1873-74 is quoted as 3,272 against 3,111 of the previous year. The Superintending Engineer explains that this increase is due partly to the opening out of new distributaries, partly to a re-adjustment of the lengths to be taken: in quoting the above mileage his rule has been to take the length of any State distributary upon which expenditure has been incurred; he should have added, from which irrigation has been practised, and revenue derived; otherwise by increasing the mileage a favourable rate for maintenance may be shewn at the cost of unduly depreciating the rate of revenue, which in a revenue report is undesirable. A further report on this subject has been promised; the materials are being collected from Executive Engineers.

Capital account.

17. The capital account at the beginning of the year stood at Rs. 2,60,51,782, as shewn in last year's report, no book addition having been as yet made, owing to the capitalization of diminution of land revenue not being completed. This will probably be added in the current year and shewn in the next report.

Expenditure on works.

Table I. shows that the gross expenditure on new works was Rs. 5,17,237, of which Rs. 1,22,766 was provided from reduction of stock balances, the net addition to capital being thus reduced to Rs. 3,94,471.

Net direct revenue.

18. The net direct revenue was Rs. 10,79,008, being a return of 4·14 on the capital sunk at the beginning of the year; a most satisfactory result, as compared with the percentage of 27·4 for the two previous years.

Indirect income.

19. The indirect income arising from increased land revenue due to irrigation was Rs. 3,81,708, which raises the percentage of profit to 5·60.

TABLE I.

Particulars.	Main Canal and Branches.	Distributaries and Drainage.	Total.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Actual outlay	2,06,292	1,98,847	4,05,139
Share of tools and plant	7,915	7,629	15,544
Total ...	2,14,207	2,06,476	4,20,683
Share of executive establishment	37,653	36,295	73,948
Direction	11,511	11,095	22,606
Total ...	2,63,371	2,53,866	5,17,237
Deduct decrease in stock and receipts on capital account ...	...	...	1,22,766
Net increase to capital ...	...	...	3,94,471

Net profit.

20. Table J. shows the direct income, expenditure, and profits for the last three years. The year under review was favourable to irrigation, and partly no doubt accounts for the largely increased profits.

TABLE J.

Particulars.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct income	15,79,040	17,03,032	20,14,266
Expenditure	9,16,699	9,95,387	9,35,258
Net return	6,62,341	7,07,645	10,79,008
On a capital of	24,185,342	25,767,303	2,60,51,782
Or	2·74 per cent.	2·74 per cent.	4·14 per cent.

Revenue charges.

21. The details of expenditure debited to revenue, divided between the two heads of revenue management and maintenance, are shewn in Tables K. and L. Under revenue charges are shewn, as in last year's report, remissions, which are treated now as a charge instead of being deducted from the gross revenue. These are all remissions that are made after the delivery of khatiauni to the Collector, and represent revenue remitted or refunded on account of water given, and are rightly accounted for here as a charge. It will be seen that the charges for revenue management compare most favourably with that of the last two years. The charges by civil officers are higher this year in consequence of the increased revenue collected; under all other heads there is a large decrease.

22. Table L. shows that the cost of maintenance has been largely reduced, especially in establishment charges, which show a decrease of more than Rs. 20,000 on the expenditure of the two preceding years.

TABLE K.—REVENUE MANAGEMENT, GANGES CANAL.

Particulars.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Share of executive establishment	2,91,364	2,84,827	2,77,679
Ditto direction	75,777	84,008	66,448
Navigation	19,259	19,207	18,858
Expenditure by civil officers	70,000	71,311	76,345
Remission of revenue	3,016	6,674	*12,963
Total ...	4,59,416	4,66,027	4,52,293

* This amount is higher than that shewn in Controller's statements by Rs. 332, which amount was subsequently communicated to this office by the Executive Engineer, Etawah Division.

TABLE L.—MAINTENANCE AND WORKS OF IMPROVEMENT.

PARTICULARS.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MAINTENANCE.			
Share of executive establishment	75,253	65,303	52,177
Direction	15,141	19,240	12,487
Medical	800	2,014	2,029
TOTAL ESTABLISHMENT ...	91,196	86,557	66,693
Repairs, and tools and plant	3,32,024	3,53,762	3,36,492
Plantations	34,063	43,243	41,991
TOTAL MAINTENANCE ...	4,57,283	4,83,562	4,45,176
WORKS OF IMPROVEMENT.			
Share of executive establishment	...	6,297	4,449
Direction	...	1,856	1,065
TOTAL ESTABLISHMENT ...	...	8,153	5,514
Expenditure on works	...	37,645	32,275
TOTAL WORKS OF IMPROVEMENT ...	...	45,798	37,789
Total maintenance and works of improvement. Establishment ...	91,196	94,710	72,207
Works and plantations	3,35,178	4,34,650	4,10,758
TOTAL ...	4,57,283	5,29,360	4,82,965
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES K AND L ...	9,16,699	9,95,387	9,35,258

Returns from different sources.

23. Table M. shows the returns from different sources of revenue since 1867-68:—

TABLE M.

YEAR.	Water-rate.	Navigation.	Water-power.	Miscellaneous.	Plantations.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1868-69	22,65,320	38,784	25,793	22,752	88,910	24,41,559
1869-70	17,57,573	33,796	20,637	18,912	60,465	18,91,383
1870-71	17,80,176	32,861	24,668	27,686	44,976	19,10,367
1871-72	14,25,875	58,929	30,495	16,079	47,662	15,79,040
1872-73	15,74,651	32,376	27,833	12,275	55,896	17,03,031
1873-74	18,74,027	38,088	34,301	18,597	54,303	20,14,266

Revenue compared with former years.

24. The total for the present year is only exceeded by that of 1868-69, the year of drought: the increase is principally in water-rate, the collections under which head are nearly Rs. 3,00,000 in excess of those of last year. There is also a satisfactory increase under water-power and miscellaneous collections.

Question of utilising water-power.

25. The question of further utilising the water-power of the canal is receiving attention. Superintending Engineer says that the distance of the canal from large cities is the principal cause of the water-power not being utilised. The deputation of a special officer to consider the question of erecting improved mills on the Ganges Canal has been directed.

Increase in water-rates.

26. Superintending Engineer in his report has pointed out that the increase in revenue from water-rates is largely due to the failure of the rains in June, which caused large demand for irrigation of the more valuable kharif crops of sugarcane and indigo.

27. There is a marked increase in the revenue of every division, as may be seen in page 5A. of Superintending Engineer's report.

Plantations and navigation.

28. The plantation report has been separately reviewed, and a summary of the navigation report will be found at the end of this section. The discrepancies in the figures stated here and in the reports are noticed further on.

Duty on distributaries.

29. It will be noticed that the Superintending Engineer has again this year drawn up both in detail and by divisions a table showing the cost of distribution and of maintenance, and the area irrigated per mile and per foot of discharge of distributaries. As he remarks, these returns are useful for purposes of general comparison, and it would be interesting to compare the results of different years, as well as to compare one set of distributaries with another. The chief benefit of such statistics is to lead officers in charge of the irrigation to consider how they can make the most of their means, and to husband their resources, so as year by year to show a more favourable return for their own division. The difficulties under which the distribution has to be occasionally carried out, owing to excess of water at unseasonable times, and the difficulty of procuring labour when required, is well exemplified in the report of Captain J. C. Ross, R.E.*

* *See page* 23*A., para.* 14.

But the happy results which can be brought about by care and energy have been exemplified in the successful administration of Major Moncrieff, which has invariably met with the approbation of Government during the five years of his career as Superintending Engineer of the 1st Circle.

Regulating supply and demand. *See page* 25 *A., para.* 58.

30. The necessity for husbanding the supply is shewn in the report of the Executive Engineer,* Aligarh Division, where he says that the demand is greater than the distributaries can carry. Captain Home, R. E., Executive Engineer, Eastern Jumna Canal, in paragraph 20 of his report has some useful remarks† on measuring the duty on distributaries for purposes of accurate comparison. The subject is a difficult one, and it is only by constant attention to discharges and close observation of results that scientific results can be attained. A table showing the duty per cubic foot of supply for periods of very high demand would be very valuable, and would be a useful aid to economical management. Such a table would be in fact more useful for questions of irrigating duty than one showing the average duty for the whole year, or even fasl, as there are periods in which the demand varies from time to time; and as Mr. Forrest truly remarks, the problem to solve is the amount of work that can be got out of a given quantity of water at times when every drop is required. The table at paragraph 9 of Superintending Engineer's report shows the best duty to have been obtained in the Aligarh, Cawnpore, and Etawah Divisions, ranging from 370 to 302 acres per mile. These divisions also show best in cost of maintenance and management.

† *See page* 10 *B.*

Insufficiency of rates in Aligarh division. ‡ *See page* 26*A., paras.* 64 *and* 65.

31. Captain Howard's remarks‡ on the insufficiency of water-rates in Aligarh will be read with interest, and taken in connection with those of Mr. Smith, the Settlement Officer, in reference to the same country, already brought to the notice of Government in the discussion upon the Agra Canal rates, are at this time worthy of careful consideration. Captain Howard calls attention to the high water-rate of Rs. 2-3-0 per acre realised in the past year, chiefly due to the improvements that have turned lift irrigation into flow, and he remarks that Government should reap a higher return for the capital sunk. A carefully worked out calculation in Mr. Smith's note shows that in watering an acre of land, lift irrigation has the advantage over well irrigation by a money value of 12 annas, and by a gain in time of four days—not to mention the saving of the cost and keep of bullocks and other expenses incident to wells. The gain of course in flush irrigation, for which two men are only required, and much time is saved, must be out of all proportion, and it is time to consider how much of this gain should be reaped by Government as a return for the works it has created.

Water duty and measurement of discharges.

32. In last year's report the statement of water duty in Table VIII was prepared on the basis of periods of demand, instead of on the number of days for which the canal was open. It is, as Mr. Forrest points out, impossible to ascertain the periods of no demand for the whole length of the canal. Moreover, what Government insists upon knowing, as a proof of financial results, is the duty performed by the gross daily volume entering the canal. This instruction has been repeatedly impressed upon Superintending Engineers, who are at liberty, after giving this information, to add any further remarks they may wish to make upon net results. Table VIII, which shows the gross amount entering Roorkee for the two fasls and for the whole year, is now restored to conformity with the orders of Government. The only point to notice is, that in calculating the column showing the discharge for the whole year, Mr. Forrest has merely taken a mean between kharif and rabi. This is incorrect, and also without precedent. In the Chief Engineer's tables the correct discharge for the year is given, calculated from the data returned. Mr. Forrest has drawn up another table illustrating the quantities of water available and actually utilised during periods of highest pressure, which is useful, especially when taken in connection with the question lately raised as to the water-supply of the Lower Ganges Canal, and of the pressure likely to be put upon it. All such information is invaluable to those engaged in planning new projects. At the same time, for summarising and comparing synoptically the general results of different canals, the method in present use has been adopted and will be maintained.

* Calculation made by W. Smith, Esq., Settlement Officer, Agra, of comparative cost of canal lift and well irrigation. Proceedings $\frac{A}{W}$, September 1874, 129-32, page 13. [Printed at end of the Appendix Statements.

33. Mr. Beresford, Executive Engineer of the Anupshahr Division, gives some useful information* (1) as to discharges and duty of different distributaries, which illustrates remarkably the various results caused by differences of soil through which the distributaries run; (2) as to the water received in the branch and actually passed down distributaries, showing the loss by evaporation and other causes, which amounted to 17·4 per cent. in the rabi. Accurate observations of this kind are most valuable in increasing the general stock of knowledge.

Remarks by Mr. Beresford on discharges of distributaries.

* *See pages* 18 *and* 19 *A., paras.* 20 *and* 21.

34. On the Ganges Canal the average supply passing Roorkee was—

Average supply passing into the canal.

Kharif	141 days,	5,309 cubic feet per second.	
Rabi	174 „	4,228 „ „	
Whole year	315 „	4,711 „ „	

and the amount of actual consumption, excluding the water discharged at tails—

Kharif	4,806
Rabi	3,608
Whole year	4,144

35. Mr. Forrest's table† shows the highest supply for kharif to have been in June 6,022 cubic feet, of which but little passed off. For rabi the highest supply was 5,048 cubic feet, which was nearly all utilised. This is noteworthy, as showing the requirements for a year of unusual demand for irrigation.

Highest supply for kharif and rabi.

† *Page 7 A. of his report.*

36. It will be observed that the water utilised was less than that of last year, in which there was no unusual demand, which confirms the experience of 1868-69, that when water is urgently wanted it may be made to go further than under ordinary circumstances, and that our resources in this respect are still elastic.

Capability for supplying water.

37. The following table compares the duty obtained on the Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canal for the last ten years :—

Comparison between duty of Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canal.

Year.	Acres irrigated per cubic foot per second. Of head discharge.		Acres irrigated per cubic foot per second. Of actual consumption.		Water-rate per cubic foot per second. Of head discharge.		Water-rate per cubic foot per second. Of actual consumption.	
	Ganges Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Ganges Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Ganges Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Ganges Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal.
1864-65 ...	140	220	...	...	222	314	...	...
1865-66 ...	133	145	...	...	294	374	...	...
1866-67 ...	138	224	154	224	307	498	343	498
1867-68 ...	135	196	156	208	314	496	354	527
1868-69 ...	218	285	232	291	477	623	487	625
1869-70 ...	169	246	188	246	380	572	419	572
1870-71 ...	177	223	198	227	411	572	443	582
1871-72 ...	144	196	188	205	340	507	442	531
1872-73 ...	143	175	162	184	328	468	373	492
1873-74 ...	168	180	191	188	397	539	452	502

The duty for both canals is considerably better than last year, especially for the Ganges Canal. There are several other years which show a considerably higher acreage duty for the Eastern Jumna, while there are few that show a better water-rate duty. On the Ganges Canal the two duties appear to rise and fall together; the reason of this is that the Eastern Jumna Canal has reached its utmost limit of acreage duty, but not of revenue, which admits of large improvement. On the Ganges Canal both acreage duty and revenue duty may yet be improved side by side.

38. Comparing the results of these two canals as shewn in Table D, a marked improvement will be seen to have taken place on the Ganges Canal in the decrease of cost of revenue management and of maintenance charges. The decrease in the former is especially remarkable. On the Eastern Jumna Canal, though these results show far better than last year, there is an increase on the charges for several previous years. The superiority of this canal over the Ganges, when calculating revenue results by the water-supply and length of channel, is again apparent. In working expenses, calculated by the same standard, the two canals have gradually approximated very closely until the Ganges Canal has this year decidedly gained the advantage over the other.

Results shewn by Table D.

Decrease in revenue charges on Ganges Canal.

Comparative results of the two canals measured by the standard of water-supply.

39. The preparation of Table N is complicated by the different methods of calculation adopted by various officers.

TABLE N.—GANGES CANAL.

Year and crop.	Length of canal.	Length of distributaries.	Number of villages irrigating.	Average supply passing Roorkee.	Area irrigated in acres. Total. Kharif and rabi.	Total. Whole year.	Per cubic foot of supply. Kharif and rabi.	Per mile of canal. Kharif and rabi.	Per mile of canal. Whole year.	Per mile of distributary. Kharif and rabi.	Per mile of distributary. Whole year.	Total water-rate.	Per mile of canal.	Per mile of distributary.	Per cubic foot of head discharge.	Per acre irrigated.
	Miles.	Miles.		C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870-71																
Kharif ...	654	3,069	4,783	3,981	266,683	766,614	67·0	177	250	87	163	7,70,396	1,178	251	194	2·89
Rabi ...			5,061	4,618	499,931		108·2					10,08,971	1,543	329	218	2·02
1871-72																
Kharif ...	654	3,078	4,314	4,180	232,688	606,555	55·7	144	197	76	121	6,66,082	1,018	216	159	2·86
Rabi ...			4,407	4,203	373,867		89·0					7,59,793	1,162	247	181	2·03
1872-73																
Kharif ...	614	3,111	4,389	5,164	249,191	685,170	47·8	143	220	79	141	7,06,060	1,149	227	136	2·85
Rabi ...			4,905	4,575	437,979		95·7					8,68,379	1,414	279	190	1·98
1873-74																
Kharif ...	614	3,272	4,438	5,309	287,842	795,314	54·2	168	243	88	155	8,67,229	1,414	265	163	3·01
Rabi ...			4,685	4,228	507,472		120·0					10,06,798	1,640	308	238	1·98

The standard method of finding the discharge for the year consists in dividing the sum of total discharges by the number of days. Superintending Engineer will make a point of ensuring an invariable adoption of this method in compiling returns for the Revenue Report. The results of the table, as compiled in the Chief Engineer's office, compare very favourably with those of other years.

Percentage of executive charges on revenue.

40. Table O. shows the percentages of executive charges for revenue management and maintenance respectively on gross revenue :—

TABLE O.—GANGES CANAL.

Particulars.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Works (maintenance)	4·8	4·2	2·8
Revenue management	18·4	16·7	13·78

The figures shewn are most favourable, and are the result not only of the largely increased revenue, but of reduction of outlay, the result of successful administration.

41. Large outstanding balances of collection of water-rates are shewn in paragraph 13 of Superintending Engineer's report, which comes down only to 31st March; but the latter returns given by the Board in Table F. down to 30th September prove that the balances have been liquidated. Likewise the Controller states that the unrealised balances of miscellaneous revenue (collected by canal officers) are at present small, and restricted to assessments for 1874-75. The Aligarh Division shows a balance of Rs. 10,000, which is much larger than the balance of last year.

42. In future the Superintending Engineer should omit altogether his review of Collectors' collections, and confine himself to consideration of canal collections.

43. The percentage of cost of collections is slightly less than last year; in several districts, however, the cost has exceeded the five per cent. allowed.

NAVIGATION REPORT OF GANGES CANAL.

Discrepancy in statements of receipts.

44. The results of the year in the Navigation Department are detailed both by the Superintending Engineer and the Traffic Manager. The returns of Rs. 54,310, as quoted in those reports, show a large increase over those of last year; but in Appendix Statements 1A, 1B, 1C, of the 1st Circle, the gross revenue appears only as Rs. 33,038.

In the case of such a wide discrepancy as this, some explanation ought to have been submitted with the report. It will be seen that the difference between the two amounts is Rs. 23,462. Of this sum Rs. 6,495 is accounted for as due for outstanding bills, and there is no objection to this being included; but the large remaining balance of Rs. 16,967 is the sum disbursed as expenditure, which Mr. Conner says he was ordered to charge through miscellaneous advances account, and clear it off from receipts; he has, therefore, included this in his gross revenue.* This explanation is not clear. A new system of account has been opened this year, and in future the Traffic Manager's account will be audited by the Controller before being entered in these reports.

* *See page* 32 A.

Increase in carrying operations.

45. The increase in carrying operations is attributed partly to the famine in Bengal, which, in the first few months, drew a large traffic to the canal; but it may also be partly attributed to the increased facilities of traffic and accommodation.

Difficulties with which the traffic had to contend.

There was reason to expect that the famine would have increased the traffic to a greater extent than has been the case, but, as the Traffic Manager remarks, there were several difficulties against which navigation had to contend. Amongst these we may mention periods of low supply, the failure of Salawa lock in the height of the downward traffic, and lastly, the most important difficulty of all, the reduction of the railway rate for grain to one-eighth of a pie per maund per mile.

Traffic returns.

46. The traffic returns show a total of 2,031,873 and 314,543 maunds for the boats and rafts respectively plying throughout the year, being an increase of 829,582 and 78,127 maunds respectively over the returns of last year.

The ton mileage for the year stands as follows :—

For boats, reckoning 18 miles on an average for each boat	13,621,155
For rafts at an average of 50 miles	582,500
Total Ton Mileage ...	14,203,655

Value of goods.

47. A rough estimate of the value of goods conveyed is given by the Traffic Manager at Rs. 35,86,263; the percentage of freight charges on this value is very small.

Table showing freight up and down.

48. A table of rates of up and down freight between the principal stations and Cawnpore, as charged by the boat owners, shows the cheapness of the traffic. Thus, the lowest charge for a distance of 350 miles from Hardwar to Cawnpore was Rs. 18-4 per 100 maunds :—

FREIGHT RULING ON THE GANGES CANAL BETWEEN CAWNPORE AND PLACES NAMED FOR NINE WORKING MONTHS OF 1873-74.

	Miles.	Down.			Up.		
		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Hardwar	350	22 3	18 4	20 3	23 14	21 4	22 9
Roorkee	331	21 1	17 8	19 4	23 12	21 3	22 8
Khatauli	288	22 7	19 3	20 11	16 10	15 4	17 1
Nanu	272	19 10	18 4	18 14	16 11	15 9	16 3
Raotha	181	12 1	11 2	11 10	10 0	8 14	9 7
Fatarpur	144	10 9	9 3	10 2	8 10	7 6	8 0

The reduced railway rate allowed by Government for grain traffic to the famine was one-eighth of a pie per maund per mile, which gives Rs. 6-8-2 per 100 maunds per 100 miles, or Rs. 22-12-7 per 350 miles, against the minimum down canal rate of Rs. 18-4-0.

Construction of boats.

49. It is satisfactory to note the improvement that has taken place in the size and build of boats; the former has been still further promoted by the increased headway of the bridges in the Cawnpore division. The Superintending Engineer observes :—"In 1869 a boat capable of carrying 350 maunds was considered large; now 102 out of 365 boats are plying on the canal, carrying 750 maunds."

50. His remarks upon the increased activity in carrying operations at the wharves at Cawnpore lead us to expect increased returns from this source of revenue. The navigation charges are somewhat less than they have been in previous years.

SECTION IV.

2nd CIRCLE OF SUPERINTENDENCE.

EASTERN JUMNA CANAL.

Capital account.

51. The net increase to capital during the year was Rs. 15,645.

TABLE I.—EASTERN JUMNA CANAL.

Particulars.	Main Canal and Branches.	Rajbahas.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Actual outlay	4,799	2,514	7,313
Share of tools and plant	104	55	159
Total ...	4,903	2,569	7,472
Share of executive establishment	953	496	1,449
Ditto direction	269	140	409
Total ...	6,125	3,205	9,330
Add increase to stock and deduct receipts on capital account ...	...	...	6,315
Net increase to capital account ...	...	...	15,645

Percentage of net income to capital.

52. The net income was Rs. 3,39,375, being a return of 16·45 per cent. on the capital of Rs. 20,61,773 sunk on the works at the beginning of the year, or an increase of 1·44 per cent. on last year's return. This is the result of an increased gross revenue and decreased charges against revenue; still the return is not so good as that of 1871-72.

TABLE J.—EASTERN JUMNA CANAL.

Particulars.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct Income	5,27,824	5,27,996	5,99,219
Expenditure	1,99,008	2,20,292	2,09,844
Net return	3,28,816	3,07,704	3,39,375
On a capital of	19,73,320	20,49,353	20,61,773
Or	16·66 per cent.	15·01 per cent.	16·45

Revenue charges.

53. Tables K. and L. give full particulars of revenue and maintenance charges, and show that there is an increase on both heads. The decrease on the total charge is entirely due to a reduction under the head Works of Improvement:—

TABLE K.—REVENUE MANAGEMENT, EASTERN JUMNA CANAL.

Particulars.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Share of executive establishment	70,108	62,523	64,159
Ditto direction	20,613	21,852	19,854
Navigation	...	...	...
Expenditure by Civil Officers	21,310	23,008	25,948
Remission of revenue	207	1,111	1,659
Total ...	1,12,238	1,08,489	1,11,612

TABLE L.—MAINTENANCE OF WORKS OF IMPROVEMENT.

Particulars.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Maintenance.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Share of executive establishment	12,744	8,710	9,011
Ditto direction	2,873	3,044	2,780
Medical establishment	...	533	905
Total Establishment ...	15,617	12,487	12,705
Repairs, and tools and plant	62,170	66,012	70,306
Plantations	8,983	8,204	6,838
Total Maintenance ...	86,770	86,503	89,843
Works of Improvement.			
Share of executive establishment	...	2,584	850
Ditto direction	...	903	263
Total Establishment ...	...	3,487	1,113
Expenditure on works	...	21,813	7,276
Total Works of Improvement ...	...	25,300	8,389
Total Maintenance and Works of Improvement ... ... Establishment ...	15,617	15,774	13,818
... Works and Plantations ...	71,153	96,029	84,414
Total ...	86,770	1,11,803	98,232
Total Working Expenses, K. and L. ...	1,99,008	2,20,292	2,09,844

Increase in charges of Civil Officers.

54. The increase under the head Charges of Civil Officers, which means the cost of collections, is especially unsatisfactory, and, as shewn in paragraph 23 of Superintending Engineer's Report, these charges aggregate more than the sanctioned 5 per cent.

Gross revenue.

55. There is an increase under every head of revenue except Navigation, which is unimportant. This is satisfactory when it is observed that there is a decrease in irrigated area of 16,000 acres. The decrease is partly due to the falling off in rice irrigation from the influence of newly augmented rates, partly to the season in the upper Duab being favourable to agriculture without the use of canal water.

TABLE M.—EASTERN JUMNA CANAL.

Year.	Water-rates.	Navigation.	Water-power.	Miscellaneous.	Plantations.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870-71	5,44,377	...	7,661	3,052	11,277	5,66,367
1871-72	4,97,838	10	9,434	2,073	18,470	5,27,825
1872-73	4,91,596	118	8,236	3,147	24,839	5,27,996
1873-74	5,01,306	29	11,643	5,164	31,078	5,49,219

Water-rate.

56. The increase in water-rate is entirely attributable to the high rate realised for kharif irrigation, which denotes an increase in the more valuable crops of the early kharif.

Deficiency in supply of water.

57. It is to be noticed that the supply of the Eastern Jumna Canal is at times unequal to the demand; and on this occasion we have a crucial instance of irrigation so strained for a certain period of the year, that the Superintending Engineer affirms that 300 cubic feet more could have been utilised with advantage, and relates that, in order to save the sugarcane, it was necessary to refuse water to the indigo; at the same time the rabi requirements were easily met. The failure was, of course, due not to the capacity of the canal, but to the lack of water in the river.

The whole indigo of the canal, however, was limited to 2,200 acres in 1872-73.

The average volume in April, May, and June, for the last three years, is as follows:—

	1871.	1872.	1873.
April	806	703	998
May	929	1,180	937
June	1,033	1,200	1,222

The tables show that full use is made of the water available.

Table N. Increase in number of irrigating villages, &c.

58. In Table N. the principal facts to notice are the increase in number of irrigating villages, an increase of 9,708 in water-rate, coincident with a decreased area of 16,106 acres, and the increase of kharif water-rate over rabi.

TABLE N.—EASTERN JUMNA CANAL.

Year.	Length of canal.	Length of rajbaha (open).	Number of villages irrigating.	Average supply passing Kalsia.	Area irrigated. Total. Kharif and rabi.	Area irrigated. Total. Total.	Area irrigated. Per cubic foot of supply. Kharif and rabi.	Area irrigated. Per cubic foot of supply. Total.	Per mile of rajbaha. Kharif and rabi.	Per mile of rajbaha. Total.	Water-rate. Total water-rate.	Water-rate. Per mile of canal.	Water-rate. Per cubic foot of supply.	Water-rate. Per mile of rajbaha.	Water-rate. Per acre irrigated.
1871-72															
Kharif	130	606	844	993	72,404	192,749	72·9	195·9	116·1	310·6	2,43,534	1,873	245	400	3·36
Rabi	130	606	874	970	120,345	192,749	124·0	195·9	194·5	310·6	2,54,304	1,956	262	411	2·11
1872-73															
Kharif	130	606	872	1,058	79,699	184,154	75·3	175·4	127·5	294·6	2,72,099	2,093	257·1	435	3·41
Rabi	130	606	803	1,043	104,455	184,154	100·1	175·4	167·1	294·6	2,19,497	1,688	210·4	351	2·10
1873-74															
Kharif	130	625	885	1,029	70,478	168,048	66·5	182·9	112·8	268·9	2,95,376	2,272	287	473	4·19
Rabi	130	625	874	855	97,570	168,048	114·4	182·9	156·1	268·9	2,05,928	1,584	241	329	2·11

59. In Table O. the decrease in executive management due to maintenance is accounted for by the decrease under Works of Improvement :—

Establishment charges.

TABLE O.—EASTERN JUMNA CANAL.

Establishment charged to	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Works (maintenance)	1·16	2·41	2·12	1·79
Revenue management	11·5	13·2	11·84	11·86

The increase of the charges of revenue management is again apparent.

60. The holders of contracts suffered no loss from the increased rates for rice, which could not be applied to those who held contracts previous to the enhancement.

Results of contracts.

61. The remissions due to errors are only 0·3 per cent. on the revenue, which is satisfactory. There is only one case of compensation for damages.

Remissions.

62. The measures referred to by Mr. Anderson in para. 26, page 5B., for the improvement of the distribution of water on the Eastern Jumna Canal, are full of promise.

Distribution of water.

DUN CANALS.

63. These consist of five small and inexpensive water-courses from which an increasing revenue is derived.

64. The capital sunk at the beginning of the year was Rs. 5,72,533, increased by Rs. 6,539 during the year. The direct revenue was Rs. 49,954, and the working expenses Rs. 27,509, showing a net return of Rs. 22,405. The direct return is, however, swallowed up by the interest charges, and it becomes a matter for consideration how to remedy this.

Capital account and percentage of profit.

65. Three years ago the water-rates of these canals were lowered upon a representation from land-owners that fresh land would be brought under cultivation and the area of irrigation increased. But no increase of area has followed this reduction; on the contrary both Superintending and Executive Engineers insist strongly on the necessity of raising the rates. The Government declined to terminate the experiment of lowering rates until it had been fairly tried; but as a good deal of money is being sunk in useful improvements, the means of obtaining a fair return must be re-considered. The present interest charge standing against the account of these small canals, with their capital of Rs. 5,72,533, is Rs. 3,02,503; their net profit, however, is in excess of this year's interest charge by Rs. 1,269.

Lowering of rates on Dun Canals.

66. Table O. shows the revenue on these canals for the last four years. There has been a gradual increase, less in the year under review than in previous years, on account of the season having been unfavourable to Dun irrigation, and because the profits of the year under review are diminished by a heavy work of renewal on the Kata Putther being charged to the revenue account, whereby the net direct profit is brought down to 3·91 per cent. on the capital.

TABLE O.—DUN CANALS.

Year.	Water-rate.	Water-power.	Miscellaneous.	Plantations.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870-71	26,940	14,605	1,359	209	43,113
1871-72	22,693	19,338	1,247	576	43,854
1872-73	25,663	21,443	1,942	767	49,814
1873-74	25,129	23,149	1,197	479	49,955

67. The Superintending Engineer should himself address the Superintendent of the Dun, and, if necessary, the Commissioner of the Meerut Division, in respect of the recovery of balances of mill-rent which the Executive Engineer has not been able to realise in the ordinary course, as explained in Mr. Anderson's Report.

Recovery of balances of mill-rent.

Para. 37, p. 7B.

Administration and condition of canals.

68. The administration and condition of the canals is all that can be desired.

Year.	Gross revenue.	Working expenses.	Net direct profit.	Percentage on capital.	Net direct and indirect profits.	Percentage on capital.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		
1869 70 ...	38,281	24,327	13,954	2·58	18,701	3·45	The amount of indirect revenue in each of these years is Rs.4,717.
1870-71 ...	43,113	24,672	18,441	3·36	23,188	4·32	
1871-72 ...	43,854	26,358	17,496	3·18	22,243	4·04	
1872-73 ...	49,815	25,470	24,345	4·34	29,092	5·18	
1873-74 ...	49,954	27,509	22,445	3·91	27,192	4·73	

AGRA IRRIGATION WORKS.

Agra Irrigation Works.

69. These have been definitely abandoned after a capital of Rs. 2,21,970 had been spent on them. The interest charges amount to 1¼ lakhs. The question of wiping the debit off the irrigation accounts is now before the Government of India.

SECTION V.

3RD CIRCLE OF SUPERINTENDENCE.

ROHILKHAND CANALS.

Capital and net revenue.

70. The capital sunk at the beginning of the year was Rs. 9,66,040, increased during the year by Rs. 1,54,996, spent chiefly on the construction of two new canals. The gross revenue, direct and indirect, was Rs. 70,801, and the working expenses were Rs. 65,772, so there was a net profit of Rs. 5,029.

Interest charges.

71. The interest charges for the year are Rs. 53,188, or Rs. 48,159 in excess of the net revenue, according to Controller's capital and revenue accounts. The results are shewn at pages xxvii and xxviii of the appendices.

New rates for Rohilkhand Canals.

72. The new rates for these canals, sanctioned by the Government of India as a tentative measure, were not in force for the year under review; and it has been decided not to raise the rate for sugarcane, owing to the discouraging results of the current year. The prospects of increasing the water-supply of these canals from the Sarda having been disappointed, measures have been taken to reduce the cost of management. The policy pursued now is to improve the existing lines, rather than to design new ones. The effect of these remedial measures, and of the completion of the Kicha and Kailas canals, will no doubt greatly improve the financial position of these canals.

73. The effect of the ruling of 1867, which deprived these canals of the power of raising water-rate for irrigation from waters conveyed in natural channels, and created an annual loss of 39 per cent. of the total* irrigated area, is terminated by the powers conferred under Act VIII of 1873.

BIJNOR CANALS.

74. The revenue was Rs. 6,500; the working expenses Rs. 4,315; the net revenue Rs. 1,185.

Discrepancies in financial statements of Collector and Controller.

75. The difference in working expenses, as stated by Collector and as given in Controller's statement, requires explanation. Collector states his working expenses at Rs. 1,831, showing a net revenue of Rs. 3,669: Controller explains that in his accounts the former have been unduly increased and the latter diminished in adjustment of old outstandings in the civil accounts, so that the profits are shewn to be less than they ought to be. It may be noticed that the gross revenue which is correctly stated by Collector has steadily improved for the last five years; the net profits are, however, still swamped by the interest charges. The proportion of flow to lift irrigation stands as last year, at two to one. The Collector explains the cause of the falling off of flow irrigation to be due to the failure of water for the last two years in the Gangan river.

SECTION VI.

BUNDELKHAND.

Financial results.

76. The revenue for the Hamirpur and Jhansi lakes is Rs. 4,337, and the expenditure Rs. 7,792. Of this amount, Rs. 3,647 was upon special repairs, the cost of which is divided proportionally between capital and revenue. Thus, for instance, out of an estimate of Rs. 4,644 for repairs to Muggerwara lake, Rs. 2,379 was debited to capital, and Rs. 2,265 to revenue, which amount forms a large part of the above maintenance charges.

* This, in a good year, similar to 1866-67, would represent a loss of revenue of Rs. 17,000.

Improvements of irrigation channels.

77. The improvements which have been carried out, and which are contemplated, will doubtless bear fruit in future years. Some considerable, but inexpensive improvements have been planned and sanctioned in communication with the Revenue Department this year, amongst which we may mention estimates of Rs. 473 and Rs. 2,500 for the northern and southern channels, respectively, of the Puchwara lake. The execution of the latter project is estimated to bring 500 acres under irrigation, which includes a fine tract of culturable waste. A distinct agreement has been demanded from the Revenue Department that the extra revenue obtained from lands irrigated from the lake will be credited to the canal account.

Effects of *Kadimi abpashi* rights.

78. Turning to a note in 1872 by the Chief Engineer of Irrigation on the subject of irrigation in Bundelkhand, it is observed in paragraph IV that the great difficulty which has presented itself hitherto in the matter of these lakes is, that the returns are insufficient to pay the cost of establishment and maintenance, on account of the depreciation of the revenue by the existence of *Kadimi abpashi* rights. But in paragraph V it is added that the Board has now agreed to recommend that this enhancement shall be credited to irrigation revenue, by which means this department saw its way to a fair return upon expenditure. The arrangement by which this department was ensured against any loss in undertaking the management of the lake irrigation was distinctly set forth by the Board in their letter, and it was on the understanding that this would be carried out that the lakes were given over to this department in a Resolution by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. No definite steps, however, appear to have been taken in this matter, and this Government in the Revenue Department has also decided to leave for the present the question of levying owner's rate on the *Kadimi abpashi* lands in Hamirpur in which the period of settlement has expired.

No. 231 *I.-C., dated* 2*nd February* 1872.

No. 921, *dated* 22*nd September* 1871.

No. 791 *I.-C., dated* 17*th April* 1872.

Reimbursement of loss on lakes.

79. The areas irrigated for the year under review are 574 and 1,420 acres, respectively, for the Jhansi and Hamirpur lakes. Including indirect revenue, and exclusive of interest charges, the net loss on the year's operations is 905, which, considering all these adverse circumstances, is less than might have been expected; but it is now necessary that the Board should be called upon to reimburse this loss under the arrangements above alluded to.

Remarks on administration.

80. The Executive Engineer in his report upon the Jhansi lakes remarks upon the necessity of some restriction being put upon the *Kadimi* cultivators with regard to the use of water, and adds that under the present conditions the administration is impeded. It is remarked that the orders upon this point in the Government Resolution,* giving over the charge of the lakes to this department, are distinct, and that no such difficulties should exist.

* *No.* 2804 *I.-C., dated* 20*th November* 1872.

Statement of loss incurred.

81. The following statement shows the loss incurred by this department on the lakes this year:—

† Items as follows:—

Maintenance and Repairs.		*Establishment.*		
Hamirpur ...	2,241	Hamirpur...	1,707	
Jhansi ...	2,329	Jhansi ...	1,439	
	4,570		3,146	
		Total ...	7,716	

Expenditure against revenue, as shewn by Controller	†7,716
Remissions	76
Total Expenditure ...	7,792

The revenue and interest accounts stand thus—

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	Gross Revenue, including indirect.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
Hamirpur	3,239	3,993	—754
Jhansi	3,648	3,799	—151

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	Net Revenue.	Interest Charges.	Total deficit.
Hamirpur	—754	44	—798
Jhansi	—151	3,215	—3,366
Total ...	—905	3,259	—4,164

The total amount which should be recouped by Revenue Department is Rs. 4,164.

SECTION VII.

ENHANCEMENT OF LAND REVENUE DUE TO CANALS.

82. A reference to the corresponding section of the Revenue Report for 1873-74 will show that the subject of enhancement of land revenue had been carefully considered in this Department, and efforts had been made to get the amounts of land revenue credited to canals determined under the instructions of the Board on some fixed principles.

Orders passed by Government on enhancement of land revenue.

**A/A, January 1873, Nos. 8—44, and June 1873, 12—17.*

† No. 2472A.

The results of careful enquiries, detailed in Proceedings* of this Department, led to the issue of a Resolution† in the Revenue Department, dated 3rd November, addressing orders on this subject to the Board of Revenue.

The results of enquiry are promised at an early period.

83. The statement of amounts credited in 1873-74 has not been obtained this year, but only a statement showing the increase credited in 1873-74 for four districts, Muzaffarnagar, Aligarh, Etah, and Etawah, which was received on the 21st November.

Increased enhancement in four districts.

I. *Aligarh.*—Shows a net increase of Rs. 566.

II. *Etawah.*—There is an increase of Rs. 7,220 over that of previous years in pargana Etawah.

III. *Etah.*—There is an increase of Rs. 2,081 in pargana Sakit.

IV. *Muzaffarnagar.*—The statement now submitted returns the revenue credited in previous years as Rs. 1,03,000, increased in 1872-73 by a sum of Rs. 2,827 credited for pargana Jansath. In our statements of last year it was shewn that the credit of previous years was to be increased by a sum of Rs. 10,500 obtained from Khatauli and Jansath, and this is the sum (Rs. 1,13,500) which is taken as the credit for Muzaffarnagar in the Resolution‡ in the Revenue Department above alluded to. These figures were based upon information received from the Board in their No. 986, dated 17th September 1872, and as the figures now given can be brought into no degree of accord with the former, the Board will be asked to explain this difference. The additional revenue credited for the year under review is Rs. 35,743. Of the total amount, Rs. 60,000 is credited to the Eastern Jumna, and Rs. 81,071 to the Ganges Canal. The details of the increase are shewn in the tables.

‡ *No. 2472A of 1873.*

It is much to be desired that the corrected returns for 1873-74 and those for 1874-75 may be presented at an early date.

Tables showing progress of settlements in canal-irrigated parganas.

84. The following Tables A, B, and C, are given as usual, showing the progress of settlement operations as far as they concern canal-irrigated parganas:—

A.—COMPLETE ASSESSMENTS DECLARED.

Districts.	Amount of enhancements due to canals.
	Rs.
Saharanpur ...	79,369
Meerut ...	1,25,239
Bulandshahr ...	88,418
Aligarh ...	88,632
Mainpuri ...	23,965
Farukhabad ...	10,410
Dun ...	4,747
Jhansi ...	2,550
Total ...	3,68,330

B.—ASSESSMENTS INCOMPLETE.

District.	Parganas in which assessments have not been declared.	Parganas completed.	Amount credited to canals.	Total by districts.
			Rs.	Rs.
Muzaffarnagar ...	General revision in progress; amounts not yet declared ...		...	1,41,071
Etah ...	Etah	Moradabad	11,700	
		Sonhar	142	
		Bilram	597	
		Sakit	2,081	14,520
Etawah ...	.....	Bharthna	11,309	
		Bidhuna	4,579	
		Phaphund	11,863	
		Etawah	7,220	34,971
Bareilly ...	Jahanabad	Ritcha	10,407	
	Mainajbandi ...	Nawabganj	13,509	
	Karor	Chaumalla	5,050	
		Kabar and Sarsawan... ...	3,641	32,607
Bijnor ...	Nagina	Nehtaur	...	...*
		Total ...	...	2,22,969

C.—SETTLEMENT NOT COMMENCED OR ASSESSMENT NOT YET DECLARED.

District.	Canal-irrigated parganas.	District.	Canal-irrigated parganas.
Agra ...	Firozabad.	Cawnpore ...	Derapur.
Muttra ...	Nao Jhil.	Ditto ...	Akbarpur.
Ditto ...	Jalesar.	Ditto ...	Ghatampur.
Cawnpore ...	Sarh Salimpur.	Ditto ...	Bhajarpur.
Ditto ...	Bilhaur.	Tarai ...	Kilpuri.
Ditto ...	Rasulpur.	Ditto ...	Rudarpur.
Ditto ...	Jajmau.	Hamirpur ...	Mahoba.
Ditto ...	Shiurajpur.	Ditto ...	Jeitpur.

IMPOSITION OF OWNER'S RATE UNDER ACT VIII OF 1873.

85. During the year under review this question met with full consideration from both irrigation and revenue officers.

Owner's rate.

Steps taken on the issue of last year's report.

A reference to Section VII of Chief Engineer's Review of last year's Revenue Report will show that at the date of issue of that report the opinions of the Board had been taken on the subject, and the procedure to be followed had been laid down by Revenue Department Resolution* on the principles adopted in Sir William Muir's minute.

* *No. 2534A, dated 8th November 1873.*

86. In the course of the year, a rule for the levy of the rate was submitted† to the Government of India, proposing to take, as a tentative measure, one-third of the amount of water-rate levied on occupiers as the rate to be levied on owners. It was proposed to make the rule immediately applicable to muafi or rent-free lands.

Rule submitted to Government of India.

† *No. 415A, dated 14th February 1874.*

The rule has been sanctioned by the Government of India in respect of "all estates into which canal-irrigation has been introduced for the first time since the last settlement or shall hereafter be introduced." But its application to muafi lands has not yet been sanctioned.

SECTION VIII.

ADMINISTRATION.

87. During the year good progress was made on the works of the Lower Ganges Canal, full details of which will be found in the Progress Report.

Progress on works.

88. Shortly after the close of the year two special appointments in connection with the Lower Ganges Canal were sanctioned.

Appointment of special officers.

89. The Executive Engineer, Cawnpore Special Works Division, is charged with the duty of providing (under the instruction of the Superintending Engineer, 4th Circle) for several important issues dependent on the construction of the Lower Ganges Canal, and its connection with the Ganges Canal.

Special Works Division.

At present a larger volume of water than is requisite is thrown into the Cawnpore Branch, in order to maintain a sufficient depth of water for the requirements of navigation, and in consequence a large volume of water is of necessity wastefully returned to the Ganges. It is now intended to deflect the carrying branch of the canal at a few miles distance from the city, with which communication will be maintained by a still-water canal. The waste of water will by this means be limited to that requisite to create the gentle current which is desirable on sanitary grounds.

The execution of these works involves the lowering of the bed of the channel in Cawnpore, and the substitution of girders for arches in the bridges, in order to obtain sufficient headway for the passage up to the centre of trade of heavy-laden boats, which has up to the present time been impracticable.

A special establishment under the executive charge of Captain G. F. L. Marshall, R. E., has been sanctioned by the Government of India* for two year to carry out these improvements.

* G. G. O. 116E-J, dated 14th May.

90. The rapid progress made on the works of the Lower Ganges Canal allows no time to be lost in arranging for the distribution of its water. The execution of this important duty has been confided to Captain J. C. Ross, R. E., an officer who has made the study of the natural contours of the country his special business, and who can consequently be relied upon to work in accordance with physical laws which cannot be transgressed without certain, if tardy, retribution, although their action may only be perceived in the apparently level plains of the North-West by the eye of a practised thoughtful observer.

Special division for laying out distributaries of Lower Ganges Canal.

91. The Agra Canal channel was completed during the year, and was opened on the 5th of March by the late Lieutenant-Governor, Sir William Muir, in the presence of a large number of officials of the various departments, and of the native landholders and inhabitants assembled by special invitation to do honour to the occasion. This is believed to be the first instance of a canal of magnitude being sanctioned and completed under the same Administration.

Completion of the Agra Canal.

92. Shortly after the close of the year, an irrigation establishment was sanctioned for the canal, whose duties were to begin on the 1st of September, and it was determined by the Government of India, on the representation of this Government, that the cost of maintenance should be charged to revenue, and cease to be charged to capital from the 31st October.

Establishment for the Agra Canal.

G. G. O., 216A-I, dated 10th July 1874.

93. The subject of the rates to be levied for this canal was long and carefully discussed, and complete agreement arrived at between the Board and the Settlement Officers on the one side, and the Chief Engineer on the other, before the question was laid before Government.

Rates for the Agra Canal.

Settlement Officers of long experience in irrigated districts were found to be uniformly of opinion that the present rates for flush irrigation on these canals are too low, and out of due proportion to those for lift; and all the deliberative authorities agreed that the rates should be considerably increased. The opening of the Agra Canal in an unirrigated country whose soil is peculiarly adapted for irrigation, at a time when a revision of the settlement is commencing, affords an opportunity of scientific assessment which up to this time has no precedent.

Moreover, the cost of the canal was so increased by the addition of charges which did not exist when the estimates were framed, that an addition to the expected income became a financial necessity.

The result deliberately arrived at by the Government of the North-Western Provinces was to maintain the Ganges Canal rates for lift-irrigation, and to make lift-rates the double of flow-rates, instead of one-half larger, as on the Ganges and other canals. The increase of water-rate practically amounts to about 25 per cent.

The adoption of the highest rates proposed are postponed on the ground that they might be beyond the present capacity of a people unaccustomed to irrigation. Half rates are to be charged for every water-course constructed at private cost during the first two seasons of its working. A modified tariff for navigation was at the same time adopted, which simplifies classification, and promotes employment of narrow boats.

These proposals have received the sanction of the Government of India. The correspondence, which is of great interest, will be found at p. xcvii of appendix.

94. The publication of the rules laid down under Act VIII of 1873 was for some time delayed, pending the settlement of discrepancies between the rules proposed by this Government and those proposed by the Punjab Government. These discrepancies having been reduced to those caused by local differences, the rules were submitted to the Government of India for approval, but these have again been returned for further consideration.

Rules under Act VIII.

95. Orders of the Government of India issued approving, as a tentative measure, of the modifications in classifying expenditure for purposes of account proposed by the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

Classification of expenditure.

96. A new system of accounting for works costing under Rs. 10,000 by the normal outlay proposed optionally by the Government of India to the various local Governments and Administrations was declined by this Government. At the same time the monthly progress report was abolished in this branch. A system has been adopted of submitting a duplicate of every register of works monthly to the scrutiny of Superintending Engineers, by whom a certificate is submitted to Government that the works are being carried on in accordance with the budget allotments and the estimated rates of work.

New system of keeping accounts.

97. It has been found necessary to call attention to the strict orders of the code on the subject of stock-taking at fixed periods, and on the occasion of transfers. The provisions of Circular H will no doubt lead to greater punctuality and system.

Condition of the stock returns.

98. By Circular I the limit of jurisdiction of canal officers was defined in accordance with the orders of the Government of India. But discretion was afforded to Superintending Engineers to sanction journeys within the province for purchase of materials, or for inspection of the larger works which are now in progress.

Limit of jurisdiction.

99. The following statement shows that the majority of the reports were submitted with fair punctuality this year:—

Date of submission of statements from which this report is compiled.

From.	Date received.
1st Circle	5th September 1874.
2nd „	25th July „
3rd „	9th September „
Superintendent of Works	10th August „
Controller	14th „ „
Board	21st November „

100. The present volume would have been submitted to the Government of India by the appointed date, had the statements of the Board of Revenue been received in proper time.

Cause of delay in submission of this report.

The numerous tables for the Chief Engineer's report which relate to income cannot be prepared until the amount of credit of indirect revenue is ascertained.

101. In the review of the Revenue Report for 1872-73 by the Government of India, No. 26781I, dated 12th May 1874, it was remarked that the statement of value of crops irrigated during the year called for in the Resolution on the previous year's Revenue Report had not been submitted.

Statement of value of crops irrigated.

The returns were promised by the Board of Revenue for the current year, but they have not been obtained in time.

There seems to be no reason why the return should not be submitted annually.

102. Great delay has occurred in printing, which will be obviated in future years, by the coming removal of the press into convenient premises.

Delay in preparation of appendix statements.

108. The successful results of the year confirm the opinion of the Superintending Engineers that the labours of all have been successful. The following appear to the Chief Engineer to be most prominently mentioned:—

EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS.

Captain F. V. Corbett, R. E.
Captain F. J. Home, R. E.
Captain J. L. Macpherson, R. E.
Mr. O. Phillpott.

1.—ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

Mr. C. G. Palmer.
Mr. J. L. Tickell.
Mr. J. Thornhill.
Lieutenant J. Clibborn.
Mr. W. Willcocks.
Mr. R. W. Hawkins.

2.—UPPER SUBORDINATES.

Conductor G. McArthur, Sub-Engineer.
Sub-Engineer Elahi Bakhsh, Supervisor.
Sergeant J. Williams, Supervisor.
Sergeant J. Laing, Supervisor.
Sergeant R. Read.

3.—DEPUTY MAGISTRATES.

Chirinji Lal.	Girdhari Lal.

4.—ZILADARS.

Bhikum Sen.	Narinji Lal.
Sewa Ram.	

104. The direction has sustained a loss in the past year from the transfer of Captain P. S. Marindin, R. E., Executive Engineer, and Captain G. F. L. Marshall, R. E., Personal Assistant, to important divisions on the canals. They have been replaced by Mr. G. H. D. Walker, B.A., and Mr. P. Nelson, Executive Engineer.

Remarks on Direction.

105. In accordance with the orders of the Government of India, a collection has been made of the records of gauges of the various rivers in the North-Western Provinces, ranging from the year 1868 to the present time, and, where they are available, discharges have also been given. The care with which the latter records have been regularly maintained on the rivers in the second circle of superintendence does great credit to Mr. C. C. Anderson, the Superintending Engineer; though greater attention has been paid to the subject on other rivers since the publication of Circular K, there is a dearth of discharges to record in other circles.

Collection of gauge readings and discharges.

106. Simultaneously with the present Revenue Report will be published the diagrams and discharges of rivers for 1873-74, with a map showing the sites at which the gauges are fixed, and also diagrams of the canals.

107. A separate Gauge Atlas is about to be published, which was promised in last year's report, containing all available diagrams and discharges of rivers and canals from the earliest dates up to the end of 1873. The discharges for subsequent years in succession should be stitched or otherwise attached to the volume, which will constitute a record of the highest professional value.

W. H. GREATHED, COLONEL, R.E.,
Chief Engineer of Irrigation,
N.-W. Provinces.

DATED ALLAHABAD,
The 3rd December 1874.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

Nos. 335—49 I., Dated Simla, the 27th September 1875.

READ—

Letter from the Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, No. 112 I—A, dated the 13th February 1875, forwarding a copy of the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Bengal for the year 1873-74, and of the Resolution of that Government reviewing the same.

OBSERVATIONS.—This Report has been received three months after the time fixed for its submission; but it is understood that the delay has been occasioned by the Chief Engineer's absence in Orissa on duty.

2. The operations of the year having been reviewed in detail by the Local Government, only the general results and a few points requiring attention will be noticed here.

3. From the abstracts (annexed) of the general financial results of the canals in the province, none of which are as yet complete, it is observed—

	£	£
I.—That the capital outlay on all the Irrigation Works under the Government of Bengal to end of 1873-74, including the Damoodah Project, which has been suspended, has amounted to	...	3,151,898
II.—Of this sum, the amount expended on the Soane scheme, which had not been brought into operation till after the close of the year under review, has been	986,583	
And on the Damoodah scheme which has been suspended ...	15,832	
		1,002,415
III.—Leaving as the expenditure on the Orissa Project		2,149,483
IV.—The gross direct receipts from this project during 1873-74 have amounted to		14,768
V.—And the working expenses to		29,096
VI.—Leaving a deficit in the operations of the year of		14,328

equivalent to a loss of 0·7 per cent. in the operations of the year, exclusive of £91,753 for simple interest on the capital outlay. If the net returns are based on the assessments of the

year, the receipts will amount to £19,484, the expenses to £29,096, and the net deficit to £9,612. This, though unsatisfactory, is still a considerable improvement on the results of the previous year, when the loss was as high as £25,073. The anticipations of improvement in the returns from irrigation, expressed in the review of the previous year's operations, have been more than justified by the results of 1873-74. The Report shows that there are some grounds for expecting that the development of irrigation will be greater than has lately been considered possible.

4. Fourteen miles of new canal and 37 miles of distributaries have been opened during the year under review. The irrigated area has risen from 18,159 acres to 48,920 acres, and the earnings (assessments) have increased from Rs. 470 per mile of canal and Rs. 110 per mile of distributary to Rs. 994 and Rs. 239, respectively. There has also been marked improvement in the navigation receipts, the collections having been Rs. 80,659 against Rs. 45,492 in the year previous.

5. The most marked improvement occurred in the Midnapore series, where the demand for water in the month of October much exceeded the available supply. This deficiency at a critical period occurring so early in the history of the canal, points to the advisability of supplementing the available volume by storage reservoirs if they can be constructed at a reasonable cost, and this point might be enquired into at the first favourable opportunity.

6. The irrigation in Orissa shows about the same ratio of increase as that in Midnapore, though the aggregate result is still insignificant compared with the capacity of the canals. The income from navigation is nearly double that of the previous year; and although this large increase is in part attributable to the demand for grain required for the famine-stricken districts in upper Bengal, there appears to be little doubt that, as the navigable communications with the trading marts in Orissa and arrangements for loading and unloading vessels at the sea-board are perfected, this item of revenue will be largely increased.

7. The income from the Tidal Canal, which is solely a navigable line, was double that of the previous year, owing partly, as in Orissa, to the exceptional demand for grain for other districts in Bengal, but also to the completion of the terminal locks by which the communication with tide water is now practicable at all times.

8. In outlay on repairs there has been in the Orissa series a decrease. On the Midnapore and Tidal Canals there has been a considerable increase, due in both instances to exceptional circumstances which are detailed in the reports.

9. The reports of the revenue officers show that the system of management in revenue matters on both the Orissa and Midnapore series is improving and becoming more efficient, though there are still some grave difficulties to be overcome. Surreptitious irrigation is reported to be still rife, in spite of every effort on the part of the officers to prevent it. This and other matters alluded to in the reports will doubtless be considered by the Local Government, by whom a Bill to regulate Canal administration has lately been introduced into the Bengal Legislative Council.

10. The calculations of the value of the crops saved in Behar by the Soane Canal irrigation given in the report, appear to be a moderate estimate of the benefit of these works to the country in years of drought. The Soane Canal, though incomplete, was yet sufficiently advanced to admit of a large supply of water being conveyed to lands on which the crops must have otherwise perished. The area thus irrigated is estimated at 159,470 acres, and the value of the crops as £477,500. This is a prominent instance of the indirect benefits which such works confer on the State. Similarly, the value of the crops saved on the Midnapore Canal is estimated at £52,960.

11. In conclusion, it may be observed that this report is satisfactory in the sense that what was before discouraging is now not only much less so, but is even hopeful as to the future.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of this Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and the Financial and Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Departments, for information, and that the attention of the latter Department be drawn to paras. 29—32 of Mr. Wylly's report on model farms.

Ordered also, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bengal and the several* other Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information.

* The Governments of Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burmah, Mysore and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents of the Governor General for Central India and Rajpootana.

Ordered further, that this Resolution, the Resolution of the Local Government, and the Chief Engineer's Report, be forwarded to the Home Department for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL BASED ON THE ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS FOR AND UP TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1873-74.

		WORKS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.					WORK SUSPENDED.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Orissa Project.	MIDNAPORE PROJECT. Midnapore Series.	MIDNAPORE PROJECT. Tidal Canal.	Soane Scheme.	TOTAL.	Damoodah Project.	
CAPITAL ACCOUNT. (WITHOUT INTEREST.)		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
FOR THE YEAR	Ordinary ...	10,642	—577	332	...	10,397	—2,653	7,744
	Extraordinary ...	156,829	48,207	14,373	293,200	512,609	...	512,609
	Contributions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Capitalization of land revenue ...	2,288	...	...	...	2,288	...	2,288
	TOTAL ...	169,759	47,630	14,705	293,200	525,294	—2,653	522,641
TO END OF YEAR	Ordinary ...	32,487	27,440	9,256	8,864	78,047	15,832	93,879
	Extraordinary ...	1,356,561	552,353	169,098	977,719	3,055,731	...	3,055,731
	Contributions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Capitalization of land revenue ...	2,288	...	...	...	2,288	...	2,288
	TOTAL ...	1,391,336	579,793	178,354	986,583	3,136,066	15,832	3,151,898
REVENUE ACCOUNT. GROSS REVENUE. FOR THE YEAR	Direct ...	4,383	7,264	3,121	...	14,768	...	14,768
	Indirect ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	4,383	7,264	3,121	...	14,768	...	14,768
TO END OF YEAR	Direct ...	18,867	22,287	7,811	...	48,965	...	48,965
	Indirect ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	18,867	22,287	7,811	...	48,965	...	48,965
WORKING EXPENSES.								
During year ...	...	12,919	12,056	4,121	...	29,096	...	29,096
To end of year ...	...	70,757	33,985	9,625	...	114,367	...	114,367
NET REVENUE.								
FOR THE YEAR	Direct ...	—8,536	—4,792	—1,000	...	—14,328	...	—14,328
	Indirect ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	—8,536	—4,792	—1,000	...	—14,328	...	—14,328
TO END OF YEAR	Direct ...	—51,890	—11,697	—1,815	...	—65,402	...	—65,402
	Indirect ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	—51,890	—11,697	—1,815	...	—65,402	...	—65,402
SIMPLE INTEREST. ACCOUNT, INCLUDING INTEREST WHILE WORK WAS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.								
For the year ...	...	58,906	25,051	7,796	37,438	129,191	811	130,002
To end of year ...	...	226,797	97,516	28,375	89,498	442,186	3,991	446,177
DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NET REVENUE AND CHARGE FOR INTEREST. FOR THE YEAR	Direct ...	—67,442	—29,843	—8,796	—37,438	—143,519	—811	—144,330
	Indirect ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	—67,442	—29,843	—8,796	—37,438	—143,519	—811	—144,330
TO END OF YEAR	Direct ...	—278,687	—109,213	—30,190	—89,498	—507,588	—3,991	—511,579
	Indirect ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	—278,687	—109,213	—30,190	—89,498	—507,588	—3,991	—511,579

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—ASSESSMENTS.

	CAPITAL ACCOUNT.		REVENUE ACCOUNT, 1873-74.							PERCENTAGE OF NET REVENUE ON CAPITAL, 1873-74.		
	Outlay during 1873-74.	Total to end of 1873-74.	Direct Revenue assessed.	Working expenses.	Net Revenue.	Add indirect.	Total net direct and indirect.	Charges for interest, 1873-74.		Direct.	Indirect.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£				
WORKS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.												
Orissa Project ...	169,759	1,391,336	4,467	13,919	—9,462	...	—9,462	58,906		—·60	...	—·60
Midnapoor Series ...	47,630	579,793	11,906	13,056	—150	...	—150	25,051		—·02	...	—·02
Tidal Canal ...	14,705	178,354	3,121	4,121	—1,000	...	—1,000	7,796		—·56	...	—·56
	232,094	2,149,483						37,438				
Soane Scheme ...	293,200	986,583	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
TOTAL ...	525,294	3,136,066	19,494	30,096	—9,612	...	—9,612	129,191		—·30	...	—·30
Damoodah Project (suspended) ...	—2,653	15,832	...	...	...	...	...	811		...	...	...
	522,641	3,151,898	19,494	30,096	—9,612	...	—9,612	130,002		...	...	...

No. 1101.—A.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, under date the 13th February 1875.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.

READ—

Chief Engineer's Report of Irrigation Revenue for the year 1873-74, and annexures.

RESOLUTION.—The capital invested in canals in this province amounts at the end of the year under review to Rs. 3,15,18,966; of this amount, Rs. 52,26,403 had been expended during the year.

The portion of the capital due to works not yet producing revenue (*i. e.*, the Soane and Damoodur Projects) was Rs. 1,00,24,135.

2. The assessments of the year amounted to Rs. 1,94,841, whilst the charges for maintenance and establishment were Rs. 2,90,956, showing a loss of Rs. 96,115 on the transactions of the year.

The actual collections, however, only amounted to Rs. 1,47,688, showing a deficit of Rs. 1,43,268. If to this latter sum be added the charges for maintenance unpaid in previous years, *viz.* Rs. 5,10,726, we obtain as the total deficit on account of current expenses to the end of the year Rs. 6,53,994.

3. The difference between the assessments and collections is heavy, and occurred principally in Midnapore.

It is said to be due to the strain thrown on the establishment by the sudden demand for irrigation in October and November.

4. The interest due for the year on canals returning revenue amounts to Rs. 9,17,537; on canals not yet opened to Rs. 3,82,489; and the total charge for interest up to the end of the year to Rs. 44,61,764.

5. The total deficit chargeable therefore against the department up to the end of the year 1873-74 amounts to Rs. 51,15,758.

6. The lengths of canals open at the commencement and close of the year were as follows:—

NAME OF CHANNEL.	Open at the end of 1872-73.	Open at the end of 1873-74.	Added during 1873-74.
Kendraparah Canal	39·6	39·6	0
Ditto Distributaries	244·8	252	7·2
Ditto Village Channels	59·5	59·5	0
High Level Canal	33·1	37·1	4
Ditto Distributaries	88	90	2
Taldundah Canal	27·3	27·3	0
Ditto Distributaries	64·5	64·5	0
Matchgong Canal	15	15	0
Ditto Distributaries	66·8	74	7·2
Midnapore Canal	38	48	10
Ditto Distributaries	177	197·5	20·5
Ditto Village Channels	77·5	77·5	0
Tidal Canals	29	29	0

7. The area irrigated during the year was 48,920 acres, of which 12,571 were in Orissa and 36,349 in Midnapore. These areas compare favorably with those of the previous year, which were 4,753 and 13,406 acres respectively.

8. The collections on account of tolls on traffic amounted to Rs. 80,659, against Rs. 45,492 the previous year. They were in Orissa Rs. 18,577, in Midnapore Rs. 34,104, and on the Tidal Canals Rs. 27,978, and show a large increase over those of 1872-73, which were Rs. 10,044, Rs. 20,994, and Rs. 14,454, respectively. The increase is due in some measure to the traffic in grain consequent on the scarcity in Behar; but as the Midnapore and Tidal Canals were only open for through traffic in October and September respectively, there are fair grounds for expecting that the traffic on these last canals will be large.

9. The works not yet completed are the Soane and Damoodur Canals; the latter has been, as stated last year, postponed indefinitely. It was hoped that the Soane Canals might have been so far completed as to allow of regular irrigation being carried on during the rainy season of 1874-75, but the temporary opening during the drought in Behar interfered so much with the progress of the works that it was not found practicable to complete them as soon as was expected. They will probably be ready by the end of the working season of 1874-75.

10. In September 1873 orders were issued to turn water into these canals and distribute it by any means. Irrigation was accordingly supplied to an estimated area of 159,470 acres, much of which received two and even three waterings.

11. The value of the crops saved by the irrigation from the Soane was about Rs. 48,00,000, and in Midnapore about Rs. 5,29,000; these would almost to a certainty have perished without the water, so that this amount may be fairly considered an indirect return from the works greater in amount than the whole accumulated deficit.

12. The reports of the Commissioner and Officiating Revenue Superintendent in Orissa and of the Collector and Deputy Revenue Superintendent in Midnapore give details of all that has been done during the year.

13. The Commissioner of Orissa considers that matters are going on very quickly and satisfactorily, and that although progress is but slow it is still steady, and there is reason to be hopeful for the future. The Collector of Midnapore considers the year as the most critical and most successful that has been experienced; the only limit to the amount watered being the quantity of water available, which was unfortunately much reduced by the failure of the rains.

14. On the whole, then, it may be considered that the prospects of canal irrigation and traffic being extended are very much better than when the last report was written, and that there will be some return for the capital invested.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor has much pleasure in acknowledging the services rendered during the year by the Officers of the Irrigation Department.

To Mr. Levinge, the Superintending Engineer of the Soane Canal, and to Major McNeile, Captain Heywood, Mr. Stoney and Mr. Hope, the Executive Engineers under him, especial credit is due, not only for the rapid and excellent work which they have done in carrying on the canal construction, but for their great and untiring exertions in distributing the water to the furthest point which it could be made to reach. In Midnapore, Mr. Harrison, the Collector, Mr. Kimber and Mr. Apjohn, Executive Engineers, and Baboo J. N. Mookerjee, the Deputy Superintendent, deserve great credit for their successful exertions in extending the irrigation. In Orissa, Mr. Walker, the Superintending Engineer, has worked with his usual ability and energy, and Mr. Wylly, the Officiating Revenue Superintendent, has done good work.

16. Although not employed on works returning revenue, the exertions of Mr. Martin, the Superintending Engineer, and Messrs. Vertannes and DeGroussilliers and Cotton, in completing the embankments of the River Gunduk, and of Mr. Whitfield in forcing water into the old bed of the Kana Nuddee in the Hooghly districts, deserve acknowledgment.

17. The best thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Colonel Gulliver, for his efficient superintendence of the operations of the Department during the year under review.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. W. GULLIVER, COLONEL, R. E.,
Offg. Joint Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal in the P. W. Dept., Irrign. Branch.

BENGAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation Branch.

Note on the Canal Revenue Reports for the year 1873-74, by COLONEL H. W. GULLIVER, R. E. *Officiating Chief Engineer.*

ORISSA SERIES.

1. The capital invested in these canals on the 1st April 1874 amounted to Rs. 1,39,13,364, exclusive of interest. The following is the detail of the amount added during the year:—

	Rs.
Works and Tools and Plant	13,82,604
Establishment	2,97,706
Capitalization of the rent of land taken up for works	22,877
	17,03,187
D. D. receipts on Capital Accounts	5,596
Net addition to Capital	16,97,591

2. The principal items of expenditure were as follows:—

	Rs.
On Head Works	18,147
„ Taldundah Canal	74,890
„ Matchgong „	84,718
„ Kendraparah „	98,814
„ Patamoondi „	2,55,462
„ High Level „ Section I	47,443
„ „ „ „ „ II	3,50,420
„ „ „ „ „ III	2,79,114
Field Survey	9,495
	12,18,502

so that the greater portion of the money was spent on the Patamoondi Canal and the Sections II and III of the High Level Canal.

3. The interest and charges unpaid amounted on the same date to Rs. 27,86,850, of which Rs. 5,18,887 was the excess of charges for maintenance over receipts, and Rs. 22,67,963 the amount of interest. The portion of this for the year now reported on was—

	Rs.
Balance of Charges	85,356
Interest	5,89,066
TOTAL ...	6,74,422

4. In the statement of charges given above, and in the Revenue Account prepared by the Controller appended to this report, the account is only credited with actual collections. This has been done under directions from the Accountant-General, so that these statements may agree with the Imperial Accounts; but, in order that the results of the working of the canals during the year may be considered in connection with the conditions of the year, it is necessary to show what the earnings have been: and the Revenue Account below is prepared for this purpose.

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	18,145	
Navigation Tolls	18,577	
		36,722
Miscellaneous.		
Plantations	161	
Rents of lands and fisheries ...	1,316	
Sales of produce	17	
„ of materials	100	
Fines	2,545	
Rent of buildings	3,101	
Sales of grass	242	
Sundries	364	
		7,846
		44,568
Balance deficit		84,623
TOTAL ...		1,29,191

EXPENDITURE. *Maintenance and Repairs.*	Rs.	Rs.
Main Canal	52,593	
Distributaries	16,044	
Drainage	104	
Navigation	3,704	
Buildings	4,574	
	77,019	
D. D. correction from last year	4,587	
		72,432
Plantations		2,073
Establishment.		
General	9,568	
Revenue	38,607	
Navigation	5,828	
		54,003
Tools and Plant		683
TOTAL ...		1,29,191

5. Hence the deficit, due to the working of the year, is Rs. 84,623, or 0·693 per cent. on Rs. 1,22,15,773, which formed the capital of the canal at the commencement of the year.

6. The above deficit, Rs. 84,623, would seem to show a great improvement over the results of the previous year, when the deficiency was Rs. 2,15,271; but I regret to say that this is mostly fallacious, as the great reduction in the cost of maintenance is due to a re-adjustment of the accounts carried out during the year.

The total expenditure on repairs was Rs. 1,46,818, of which Rs. 74,881 were written back; otherwise the deficit would have been Rs. 1,59,004, which is still Rs. 56,267 less than in 1872-73.

7. The following table gives a comparison between the charges for maintenance in this and the preceding year:—

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Difference, 1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Main Canals	1,25,603	52,593	—73,010
Distributaries	5,788	16,044	+10,256
Drainage Works	4,587	104	—4,483
Navigation	4,476	3,704	—772
Buildings	2,083	4,574	+2,491
Miscellaneous	21,347	...	—21,347
Plantations	57	2,073	+2,116
Establishment.			
General	26,552	9,568	—16,984
Revenue	41,382	38,607	—2,775
Navigation	6,154	5,828	—326

But this does not give a fair comparison, as has been explained in the preceding paragraph.

8. The following tables give the comparison between the actual cost of the repairs in the two years without allowing for the adjustment of accounts:—

CANAL REPAIRS.

	1872-73.		1873-74.			
	Length open.	Repairs.	Length open.	Repairs.	+	—
	...	Rs. 79,555	...	Rs. 1,13,207	Rs. 33,652	Rs. ...
Head Works—Total ...		Per mile.		Per mile.		
Kendraparah Canal ...	39·6	1,288	39·6	153	...	1,135
High Level „ ...	33·1	454	37·1	287	...	167
Taldundah „ ...	27·3	446·4	27·3	17	...	429·4
Matchgong „ ...	15·0	20·5	15	...	...	20·5
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON REPAIRS ...	...	1,58,096	...	1,30,480	...	27,616

DISTRIBUTARY REPAIRS.

	1872-73.		1873-74.			
	Length open.	Repairs per mile.	Length open.	Repairs per mile.	+	—
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kendraparah Canal ...	244·8	20	252	35·8	15·8	
Village Channels ...	59·5	Not included	59·5	Not included	...	
High Level Canal ...	88	...	90	47·6	47·6	
Taldundah „ ...	64·5	2·3	64·5	47·2	44·9	
Matchgong „ ...	66·5	12	74	0·74	...	11·26
TOTAL ...	523·3	5,788	540	16,333	10,545	...

9. The cost of general establishments is divided according to the percentage on expenditure, hence the decrease is only nominal as the adjusted accounts formed the basis of the charge.

10. The following shows a comparison between the revenue of the two years. It is useless entering the amounts in former years as the returns of irrigation before 1872-73 are unreliable, as explained in the report of that year:—

ITEMS OF REVENUE.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase, 1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	5,401	18,145	12,744
Navigation	10,044	18,577	8,533
Miscellaneous	7,508	7,846	338
TOTAL ...	22,953	44,568	21,615

11. The increase in water-rates is due to the larger area irrigated, which was 12,571 acres instead of 4,753, and it was distributed between the canals and crops as shown in the following table:—

NAME OF CANAL.	Season.	Area, 1872-73.	Area, 1873-74.	Increase, 1873-74.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kendraparah Canal	Khureef ...	3,474	4,807	1,333
	Rubbee ...	844	2,921	2,077
	Perennial ...	...	97	97
High Level Canal, Section I. ...	Khureef ...	237	2,977	2,740
	Rubbee ...	...	36	36
Taldundah and Matchgong ...	Khureef ...	88	1,320	1,232
	Rubbee ...	97	334	237
	Perennial ...	13	79	66
TOTAL ...	... ...	4,753	12,571	7,818

12. The proportions between flow and lift irrigation were as follows:—

	1872-73.			1873-74.		
	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Flow.	Lift.	Total.
Khureef	3,747	52	3,799	8,859	245	9.104
Rubbee	780	161	941	2,555	733	3,291
Perennial	12	1	13	100	76	176
TOTAL ...	4,539	214	4,753	11,514	1,057	12,571

It will be seen that the larger proportion of lift irrigation is for the rubbee and perennial crops, when the quantity of water in the rivers is small.

13. The following table shows the area irrigated per cubic foot per second of discharge on the several canals: the portion irrigated throughout the year is included under the head Rubbee:—

	Discharge.	Area irrigated.	AREA PER CUBIC FOOT.	
			1873-74.	1872-73.
Kendraparah Canal—	c. ft. per sec.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Khureef	273	4,807	17·6	8·5
Rubbee	233	3,018	12·9	4·3
High Level Canal—				
Khureef	184	2,977	16·1	1·05
Rubbee	141	36	0·25	0·41
Taldundah and Matchgong—				
Khureef	156	1,320	8·5	...
Rubbee	88	416	4·7	...

It will be seen that there is an increase on each canal in both seasons except in the rubbee on the High Level Canal.

14. The water-rates charged are shewn in the table annexed to the report. The details of the area irrigated are as follows:—

		Acres.
Rice ...	leased for before the 1st May	4,504
	leased after the 1st May	3,887
Surreptitious irrigation		732
Dry-weather crops		3,276
Perennial		172
		12,571

15. The nature of the crops grown are shewn in a table attached to the Deputy Revenue Superintendent's Report. The principal are autumn and winter rice crops 9,104, cold-weather rice 1,102, and cotton 2,154 acres.

16. The following table shows the difference in the rainfall in the last three years compared with the average of the last 18 years:—

Looking merely at the totals, it would appear that a much larger area should have been irrigated in this year; but the rain was distributed over the critical months for the crop in such a way as to be most favorable for the cultivation, so that, although there were signs at one time of a large demand for water, rain fell in time to prevent the irrigation being carried out.

1873-74 ...	40·31	inches.
1872-73 ...	73·04	„
1871-72 ...	50·03	„
Average ...	54·69	„

Rainfall in June	2·72	inches.
„ July	11·04	„
„ August	11·06	„
„ September	5·56	„
„ October	2·17	„

17. The increase in navigation returns, Rs. 8,533, is in some measure due to the traffic in grain consequent on the scarcity in Behar; but the canals were also in better order than in the previous year. The increase is mainly in the Kendraparah Canal, as will be seen below:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High Level Canal	1,551	1,497	—54
Kendraparah „	8,023	16,087	8,064
Taldundah „	468	987	519
Matchgong „	2	6	4
TOTAL	10,044	18,577	8,533

18. The following table gives the comparison between the toll collections, &c., of the various canals for the two last years:—

NAME OF CANAL.	Number of miles of Canal open for traffic at the end of the year.		Toll Collections.		Rate of Tolls per mile of Canal.		Number of Boats.		Tonnage.		Value of Traffic.	
	1872-73.	1873-74	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73. Rs.	1873-74. Rs.
High Level Canal, Section I.	37	37	1,551	1,497	42	40	772	1,087	3,190	6,375	51,415	1,03,040
Kendraparah	40	40	8,023	16,087	206	412	3,947	6,166	26,313	50,377	47,10,968	42,55,389
Taldundah	27	27	468	987	17	36	382	884	2,452	9,108	21,270	30,844
Matchgong	6	6	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	110	110	10,044	18,577	265	488	5,101	8,117	31,955	65,860	47,83,653	43,89,273

It will be seen that although the average tonnage has increased from about 6 to 8 tons per boat, the value of the traffic has decreased; but this value is only ascertained by the toll collectors roughly, and is by no means reliable.

19. The following table gives the principal articles carried in the two years:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1873-74.	
			+	—
	Tons.	Tons.		
Articles of food	19,667	30,086	10,419	
Stimulants	18	19	1	
Clothing	278	257	...	21
Staples of manufacture	251	1,158	907	
Building materials	1,388	13,380	11,992	
Live-stock	...	45	45	
Fuel	345	2,562	2,217	
Cooking utensils...	46	...	...	46
Miscellaneous	3,059	2,258	...	801
	Number.	Number.		
Empty boats	Not known.	3,199		
Passenger boats	Ditto.	327		

20. The total demand for the year, including arrears of previous years, amounted to Rs. 23,389, of which Rs. 19,889 were collected, Rs. 1,118 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,382 due at the end of the year, of which only Rs. 17 is for assessment of 1872-73. All previous accounts have now been disposed of. The amount received was Rs. 19,905, a voluntary payment of Rs. 16 having been made in advance on account of perennial crops for 1874-75.

21. The Officiating Revenue Superintendent has remarked on the following points:—

The decrease in the number of men appointed by the cultivators to collect and pay in the rates.—This has been nearly 50 per cent., and is attributed to the collectors having insisted on having something paid them by the cultivators for their trouble. This is extremely probable, and has led to the ryots preferring to pay their water-rates direct to the canal officials.

With regard to surreptitious irrigation, he remarks on the difficulty of proving it, or catching the people in the act. The owners have been made to pay the double assessment in some cases where the field banks were cut, and water was found flowing on to the land, when it was necessary for the preservation of the crop. The Collector considers that such evidence would not suffice if he had to try the case judicially.

Mr. Toynbee, the late, and Mr. Wylly, the Officiating, Revenue Superintendent, consider that if leases are taken for larger and more compact areas, the theft of water will be reduced to a minimum, and the attempt has been made to carry this out in the current year. Up to the date on which the report was written, the average area of leases had been 22 acres against 5 and 9 in 1872-73 and 1873-74, respectively. It remains to ascertain what the result may be.

22. Some experiments on cultivation carried on under the orders of the Canal Officials have resulted in an average outturn of about 20 maunds of paddy per acre. The report does not show the Autumn and Winter crops or the Carolina rice separately, so it is not of much use.

The amount expended was Rs. 333-5-10, and the total outturn 1,006½ maunds, or rather more than 3 maunds for the rupee.

23. The Commissioner considers that matters are going on very quietly and very satisfactorily, and deprecates any change in the rules until the end of the term for which they were provisionally formed.

MIDNAPORE CANALS.

24. These canals consist of two different series,—the Midnapore Canal running from the Cossye River at Midnapore to Oolaberiah on the Hooghly and the Tidal Canals near the sea coast between the Roopnarayan and the Russoolpore Rivers. The accounts of these two series of canals have hitherto been amalgamated, but are now separated by order of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

MIDNAPORE CANAL.

25. The capital invested in this canal up to the 1st April 1874, exclusive of interest, amounted to Rs. 57,97,932. The sum added during the year was Rs. 4,76,298, of which the following is the detail :—

	Rs.
Canal Works	2,25,380
Distributaries	1,31,627
Tools and Plant	5,106
Establishment	90,388
Increase of Suspense Balances	25,691
TOTAL ...	4,78,192
D. D. Receipts on Capital Account	1,894
TOTAL ...	4,76,298

26. The interest and excess of charges over income were on the same date :—

	Rs.
Excess of charges	1,16,968
Interest	9,75,162
TOTAL ...	10,92,130

Of this, the amount for the year 1873-74 was—

	Rs.
Excess of charges	47,919
Interest	2,50,511
TOTAL ...	2,98,430

27. As in the Orissa Canals, the above statement is based on the collections for the year. Taking the assessments of the year as the data for the account, the following shows the transactions of the year :—

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	82,243	
Navigation	34,104	
		1,16,347
Miscellaneous.		
Rents of Buildings	670	
Ditto Lands and Fisheries ...	1,608	
Sales of Produce	47	
Tools and Plant	125	
Fines and Refunds	161	
Miscellaneous	100	
		2,711
TOTAL ...		1,19,058
Balance deficit		1,499
TOTAL ...		1,20,557

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance and Repairs.		
Main Canal	71,565	
Distributaries	10,114	
Navigation Works	1,190	
Buildings	2,533	
Miscellaneous	1,134	
		86,536
Works.		
Buildings	1,575	
Bridges	375	
		1,950
Establishment.		
General	15,474	
Revenue	10,701	
Navigation	5,896	
		32,071
TOTAL ...		1,20,557

So that the deficit is only 0·028 per cent. on Rs. 53,21,634, which was the amount of the capital at the beginning of the year.

28. The following table shows a comparison between the cost of maintenance in this and the preceding year :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	DIFFERENCE, 1873-74. +	DIFFERENCE, 1873-74. —
Maintenance and Repairs—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Main Canal	47,481	71,565	24,084	...
Distributaries	11,310	10,114	...	1,196
Navigation Works	665	1,190	525	...
Buildings	2,565	2,533	...	32
Miscellaneous (Ferries)	823	1,134	311	...
			24,920	1,228
TOTAL ...	62,844	86,536	23,692	
Works—				
Buildings	...	1,575	1,575	...
Bridges	...	375	375	...
TOTAL ...	...	1,950	1,950	...
Establishment—				
General	9,705	15,474	5,769	...
Revenue	9,316	10,701	1,385	...
Navigation	5,133	5,896	763	...
TOTAL ...	24,154	32,071	7,917	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	86,998	1,20,557	33,559	...

29. The great difference is in the cost of the repairs to the Main Canal Rs. 71,565, of which the following are the principal items :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1873-74. +	1873-74. —
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Head Works	4,710	28,195	23,485	...
Earthworks	15,714	36,697	20,983	...
Masonry Works	27,057	6,673	...	20,384
TOTAL ...	47,481	71,565	44,468	20,384
			24,084	

The weir across the Cossye at Midnapore was much damaged by a flood in 1873-74, and the repairs to the banks were rendered heavy. The large items under masonry works in the previous year was due to the re-coustruction of the head sluice at Panchkoora.

The length of the canal open in 1872-73 was 38 and now is 48 miles, so that the repairs to the canal this year average Rs. 1,490 per mile against Rs. 1,250 in 1872-73. Both amounts are high, and it is hoped will be reduced in the current year.

The length of distributaries open in 1872-73 was 177½; in 1873-74, 197½ miles, so that the cost of repairs averaged 63·8 and 51·2 respectively. I am afraid this cannot be reduced at present, as the banks are very unsafe in some places still.

30. The works charged to Revenue are in connection with shelter for the revenue officials and three small pile bridges on the tow-path of the tidal range between the Hooghly and Damoodur rivers. The establishment charges increase in proportion to the expenditure.

31. The following is the comparison between the assessments of the two last years :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	DIFFERENCE. +	DIFFERENCE. —
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	21,876	82,243	60,367	...
Navigation	20,994	34,104	13,110	...
Miscellaneous	6,714	2,711	...	4,003
			73,477	4,003
TOTAL ...	49,584	1,19,058	69,474	

32. The increase in water-rates is due to the larger area irrigated in the present season. The table given below shows the rainfall compared with that of the previous year, and also the area irrigated :—

Months.	Rainfall.			Area irrigated.		Difference.
	1872-73.	1873-74.		1872-73.	1873-74.	1873-74. +
	Inches.	Inches.		Acres.	Acres.	
May	4·04	8·68	Khureef	13,406	35,996	22,590
June	10·49	6·86				
July	9·06	15·15	Rubbee	...	352	352
August	14·44	6·59				
September	6·66	4·25	Perennial	...	1	1
October	12·49	0·0				
Total ...	57·18	41·53	Total ...	13,406	36,349	22,943

33. The small rainfall in September, and the absence of any rain in October, caused the great demand for water. The following is the detail of the irrigation :—

Area leased for at—

	Acres.	Flow.	Lift.
Ordinary rates before 1st May was	12,208	12,197	11
Penalty rates after the above date	19,865	19,865	...
Surreptitious Irrigation	3,923	3,923	...
Total Khureef, all Winter rice ...	35,996	35,985	11
Rubbee—			
Rice (boro)	310	310	...
Onion	2	...	2
Vegetables	26	6	20
Oil-seed (teel)	14	14	...
Sugarcane throughout the year	1	1	...
Total Rubbee ...	353	331	22
Grand Total ...	36,349	36,316	33

So that of the whole area irrigated, only a little more than one-third was watered from the beginning of the season, the rest only after the commencement of the drought. The irrigation by lift is an infinitesimal portion of the whole.

34. The area irrigated per mile of canal was—

Khureef 750 acres; rubbee 7·4.

The area irrigated per mile of distributary—

Khureef 182 acres, rubbee 1·75,

but the district is not suited to rubbee cultivation, and it is only resorted to on lands damaged by inundation during the rains.

The area irrigated per cubic foot of supply was—

		Acres.
Khureef	$\frac{35,996 \text{ acres}}{350 \text{ cubic feet per second}}$	102·8
Rubbee	$\frac{353 \text{ acres}}{234 \text{ cubic feet per second}}$	1·5

It will be seen that the duty of the water in the khureef is very high in comparison with that on canals in the Upper Provinces, but it must be remembered that here no water beyond the small quantity necessary to allow for absorption and evaporation is admitted into the canal unless it is required for irrigation, as the slope of bed is so arranged that each reach can be reduced to the state of a still-water canal. Moreover, the rainfall is heavy, and cultivators can allow a longer interval between the waterings than in a drier climate.

35. It is probable that a much larger area would have been irrigated in September and October, had the water in the river not fallen so low, and had the weir at Midnapore been raised to its full height. Below is given the previous average and minimum discharges of the river compared with those of 1873 :—

	Previous Years.		1873.		Average utilized.
	Average	Minimum.	Average.	Minimum.	
May	1,000	180	500	200	154
June	3,000	180	1,100	469	341
July	6,000	1,500	2,200	750	409
August	9,000	1,200	8,000	2,750	361
September	8,000	2,000	2,000	641	456
October	4,000	900	700	241	383

From which it will be seen that in October, when the water was most wanted, the average supply was 200 cubic feet per second less than the minimum supply known in previous years, and the minimum was 659 below that quantity. This is the great drawback to which irrigation schemes in Lower Bengal are subject: the supply of water in the rivers is derived only from the rain which falls within the area of their catchment basins, and consequently is liable to fail when water is most required for irrigation. The remedy would of course be to construct reservoirs for the storage of water; but I seriously doubt whether this can be done without incurring an expenditure far beyond that on which there is any probability of a return being obtained.

36. The state of the collections is as follows :—

	Due.	Recoveries and Remissions.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arrears outstanding on account of previous year ...	12,272	...	...
Assessment of year's water-rates	82,243	45,569	48,946
Miscellaneous	2,711	2,711	...
Total ...	97,226	48,280	48,946

The balances are very heavy; but much work was thrown on the establishment by the sudden demand for irrigation, and they could not attend to the collections.

37. The Navigation Returns have been as follows :—

	Rs.
Tolls collected in 1872-73	20,994
Ditto in 1873-74	34,104
Increase in 1873-74 ...	13,110

This is due to the opening of the canal throughout in October 1873, and traffic was no doubt stimulated by the drought in Behar, as some Patna boats found their way up to Midnapore.

The tollage per mile of canal open was somewhat less than in the previous year, but this was due to the entire 53 miles not having been open during the whole year.* The mean length of canal open for 12 months was 35 miles only, and this gives a mileage rate of Rs. 975 per annum against Rs. 874 in the previous year.

* The tollage of the last half of the year was nearly 50 per cent. in excess of that in the first half.

38. The following table shows a comparison on various points of the traffic in the last two years :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	Difference, 1873-74.
Number of miles open at the end of the year	24	53	+ 29
Toll collections	20,994	34,104	+ 13,110
Rate of tolls per mile	874	643	— 231
Number of boats, including empties	26,407	29,997	+ 3,590
Value of traffic	76,25,108	91,65,525	+ 15,40,417
Tonnage of boats, exclusive of empties	1,03,314	1,20,098	+ 16,784

39. The principal articles carried were—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	Difference, 1873-74.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Articles of food	39,574	50,541	+ 10,967
Stimulants	2,971	4,382	+ 1,411
Clothing	7,601	7,073	— 528
Staples of manufacture	11,269	14,610	+ 3,341
Building materials	4,895	5,028	+ 133
Fuel	18,173	15,009	— 3,164
Cooking utensils and domestic implements	2,533	1,951	— 582
Miscellaneous	16,630	16,366	— 264
Government stores and materials	668	5,141	+ 4,473
	Number.	Number.	Number.
Empty boats	3,860	6,174	+ 2,314
Passenger boats	11,877	12,379	+ 502

so that of the total increase in tonnage, two-thirds was due to boats carrying articles of food.

40. There is one benefit gained by a district from a canal in years of drought, which, though it cannot be shewn to its credit in account, should be taken into consideration in calculating the advantages to be gained by its construction, and that is the value of the food-grains produced by the irrigation afforded.

The following statement of the average produce in paddy per acre was furnished by Mr. Anderson, the Manager of the large estate of Messrs. Watson and Company in the Midnapore district:—

	Mds.		Mds.
Land of the 1st quality irrigated from tanks	39	to	42
„ 2nd „ irrigated	33	to	36
„ „ „ unirrigated	18	to	30
„ 3rd „ „ autumn rice (aous)	18	to	30

During the present year, I think it will be fair to assume the produce of the lands irrigated throughout the season as equal to the best unirrigated land in produce, say at 30 maunds per acre, and the remainder as equal to the worst unirrigated land, say at 18 maunds per acre—

	Mds.
We then have 12,208 acres, at 30 maunds per acre	3,66,240
„ 23,788 „ 18 „ „	4,28,184
Produce of grain in maunds ...	7,94,424

	Rs.
The rate for paddy, I am told, was about 1½ maunds per rupee, hence the value of the crop, which would probably have failed without the irrigation, was ...	5,29,616

TIDAL CANALS.

41. These canals are situated near the coast, and consist of two reaches: one extends from the river Roopnarayan to the Haldee, the other from the latter river to the Russoolpore: their total length is 29 miles. It was intended by the East India Irrigation Company, who commenced these works, to connect them with the canal to Cuttack; but at present they are isolated works, carrying the produce of the Hidgellee portion of the Midnapore district and some of that from the neighbouring district of Balasore.

When the sea is smooth many of the boatmen prefer floating with the tide up the Hooghly to Calcutta, instead of towing their boats through the canals; but in the south-west monsoon they take the latter route. The canals were completed and opened for traffic in September 1873.

42. The amount of capital invested in them up to the 1st April 1874, exclusive of interest, was Rs. 17,83,535, of which the following is the detail of the additions made in 1873-74:—

	Rs.
Canal	98,237
Establishment	54,872
	1,53,109
D. D. reduction of Suspense Balances	6,063
Expenditure of the year	1,47,046

43. The amount of charges unpaid—

	Rs.
Up to date is	18,139
Of interest	2,83,746
Total Deficiency	3,01,885

Of the above, Rs. 9,993 and Rs. 77,960 are the amounts for the current year.

44. The Revenue account for 1873-74 is as follows:—

Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Expenditure.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	2,598		Main Canal	35,331	
Navigation	27,978		Drainage	1,575	
Miscellaneous	639		Buildings	813	
		31,215			37,719
			Establishment.		
Balance deficiency, being 0·61 per cent. on the capital of Rs. 16,36,489		9,993	General	1,215	
			Navigation	1,933	
					3,148
			Tools and Plant		341
Total ...		41,208	Total ...		41,208

There is an increase of Rs. 31,998 over that in 1872-73 in the expenditure on repairs; this is due to the thorough silt clearance of the canal before the final opening. A large reduction in the executive establishment was made towards the end of the year.

The receipts are mainly for navigation, which was only made practicable at all times of the tide by the completion of the locks in September 1873. The most unexpected increase in the tollage was in some measure due to the demand for rice created by the drought. The crops in the district traversed by this canal were good, and much grain from the lower portion of the Balasore district was exported through it. The canal was closed for traffic from April to the end of August.

45. The following table gives some details of the traffic in the two last years:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	Difference, 1873-74.
Miles of canal open	26	29	+ 3
Toll collections	14,454	27,978	+ 13,524
Rate of toll per mile of canal	556	965	+ 409
Number of boats	7,721	13,918	+ 6,197
Value of traffic	10,35,238	14,33,724	+ 3,98,486
Tonnage of boats, exclusive of that of empties	19,153	63,077	+ 43,924

46. The principal articles carried were—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	Difference, 1873-74.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Articles of food	15,430	53,669	+ 38,239
Stimulants	1,257	1,852	+ 595
Clothing	23	194	+ 171
Staples of manufacture	67	786	+ 719
Building materials	851	1,249	+ 398
Live-stock boats	No. 3	No. 2	—No. 1
Fuel	509	575	+ 66
Cooking utensils and other domestic implements ...	32	318	+ 286
Miscellaneous	927	14,042	+ 13,115
Empty boats	No. 2317	No. 5910	+No. 2593
Passenger boats	No. 152	No. 284	+No. 132

Of the total increase in tonnage, 38,239 is due to boats carrying articles of food.

47. The water-rates charged became due in 1870-71 in the following manner:—On the 16th July in that year the Executive Engineer reported that up to that date the rainfall had only been 8·35 inches against an average of 34·44 in the three previous years, and on the 27th that it had only reached 10·03 inches. Orders were therefore given to him to allow the cultivators to take water in any way they could through the canal on their agreeing to pay a charge of 1 rupee per acre. In this way 2,774 acres were irrigated, for which Rs. 2,598 were recovered, and Rs. 8 remitted in the current year, leaving a balance of Rs. 168 still unrealized. No water has been given for irrigation since that year.

SOANE CIRCLE.

48. The canals in this circle are not yet in use. At the time the last Revenue Report was submitted, hopes were entertained that they might be ready to commence irrigation in the current year, but the temporary opening of them during the drought interfered so much with the progress of the works that it has not been found possible to make them available, but they will probably be ready by the end of the working season 1874-75.

49. The Capital Account to April 1874 is as follows:—

	Works and Tools and Plant.	Establishment.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital on 1st April 1873	57,52,902	11,80,919	69,33,821
Expenditure in 1873-74	24,78,871	4,79,029	29,57,900
	82,31,773	16,59,948	98,91,721
Deduct receipts on Capital Account	25,903	...	25,903
Capital on 1st April 1874	82,05,870	16,59,948	98,65,818

50. The abstract of the year's expenditure on works has been as follows:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Head Works	5,17,650	
		5,17,650
EASTERN BANK.		
Main Canal	17,986	
Patna Branch	5,05,372	
Distributaries	4,301	
		5,27,659
WESTERN BANK.		
Main Canal	1,53,830	
Distributaries	10,144	
Extension	6,967	
		1,70,941
Arrah Branch	5,20,856	
Distributaries	1,23,025	
		6,43,881
Buxar Branch	80,217	
Distributaries	35,716	
		1,15,933
Field Survey		17,365
TOTAL SOANE CANAL ...		19,93,429

51. Total charge for establishment was Rs. 4,79,029, or, exclusive of surveys, Rs. 4,25,118, which gives a percentage of 21·3 on the expenditure.

52. The Interest Account is as follows:—

	Rs.
Amount of interest due on 1st April 1873	5,20,603
Charge for 1873-74	3,74,380
TOTAL DUE ON 1ST APRIL 1874 ...	8,94,983

53. Although these canals were not sufficiently complete to allow of regular irrigation during the year, still, on the occurrence of the drought in September, orders were issued to turn the water into them, and distribute it in the best manner possible. The gates were lifted on the 3rd of October, and irrigation was carried on through cuts in the bank and by means of the natural drainage lines up to the month of February.

During that time water was issued to 702 villages in the Shahabad and 288 in the Patna and Gya districts, or 990 villages in all. The gross area of the lands owned by these villages is 607 square miles, and it is estimated that of this 159,470 acres were watered. It was not thought advisable to make any measurement of the land irrigated as the water was given without payment. Much of the land was watered two and three times.

54. If we consider that each irrigated acre produced a crop of 10 maunds weight of grain, which is a low average, then the quantity of grain provided in this tract of country by means of irrigation was about 15,94,700 maunds, or about 57,000 tons, which must otherwise have been imported for the sustenance of the people. At Rs. 3 per maund, the value of this would have been Rs. 47,84,100, or nearly one-half of what had been expended on the canal up to the end of the year. The rate in an ordinary year is about Rs. 2 per maund, but even at this rate the value would have been Rs. 31,89,400.

DAMOODUR CANAL.

55. Work on this canal has been suspended for the present, but the charge for interest is still accumulating on the capital expended. The following is the account for the year:—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	Rs.
Capital on 1st April 1873	1,84,846
Deduct net receipts	26,529
Capital on 1st April 1874	1,58,317

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

Interest on 1st April 1873	31,801
Charge for the year	8,109
Interest up to 1st April 1874	39,910

The receipts during the year are due to the sale of old stores belonging to the canal.

GENERAL REMARKS.

56. The aggregate increase to the capital invested in Irrigation Works during the year amounted to Rs. 52,52,932 on extraordinary works. On ordinary works the capital invested was decreased during the year by Rs. 26,592. The debit to each series is as follows:—

	Capital on 1st April 1873.	Additions during 1873-74.	Capital on 1st April 1874.
Extraordinary.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Works	1,22,15,773	16,97,591	1,39,13,364
Midnapore Canal	53,21,634	4,76,298	57,97,932
Tidal Canal	16,36,489	1,47,046	17,83,535
Canals not yet producing Revenue—			
Soane Canal	69,33,821	29,31,997	98,65,818
Ordinary.			
Damoodur Canal	1,84,846	—26,529	1,58,317
TOTAL ...	2,62,92,563	52,26,403	3,15,18,966

57. The state of the account for maintenance charges and interest is as follows:—

	Balance of Charges unpaid.		Interest.		Total.	
	For the year.	Total.	For the year.	Total.	For the year.	Total.
Extraordinary.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Works	85,356	5,18,887	5,89,066	22,67,963	6,74,422	27,86,850
Midnapore „	47,919	1,16,988	2,50,511	9,75,162	2,98,430	10,92,130
Tidal Canals	9,993	18,139	77,960	2,83,746	87,953	3,01,885
Soane „	...	...	3,74,380	8,94,983	3,74,380	8,94,983
TOTAL EXTRAORDINARY ...	1,43,268	6,53,994	12,91,917	44,21,854	14,35,185	50,75,848
Ordinary.						
Damoodur Canal	...	...	8,109	39,910	8,109	39,910
TOTAL EXTRAORDINARY & ORDINARY	1,43,268	6,53,994	13,00,026	44,61,764	14,43,294	51,15,758

58. The percentage of establishment charges, exclusive of surveys, revenue, and navigation on the total cost of works and repairs, has been only 22·3 per cent. against 23 and 24 in the two previous years.

59. The revenue of each series has been in excess of the estimate.

	Rs.
The amount of the Budget Estimate was	1,06,600
Regular	1,02,189
The receipts	1,47,688

This was mainly due to the unexpected increase in navigation tolls on the Midnapore and Tidal Canals.

60. A list of the officers employed is attached.

61. The following statements and reports are annexed:—

STATEMENTS.

1. Comparative statements of rainfall and irrigation in 1873-74 and 1872-73 (two statements).
2. Comparative statements of navigation in 1873-74 and 1872-73 (three statements).
3. Capital account of the Orissa Project to end of 1873-74.
4. Ditto ditto Midnapore Project to ditto.
5. Ditto ditto Soane Project to ditto.
6. Ditto ditto Damoodur Project to ditto.
7. Revenue account of the Orissa Project to ditto.
8. Ditto ditto Midnapore Project to ditto.
9. Summary of financial results to ditto.
10. Flood diagrams of the Mahanuddy, Katjooree, Brahminee, Byturnee, Beropa, Salundee, and Pattea Rivers in Orissa, and the Cossye River in Midnapore, and the Ganges and the Soane in Behar (14).
11. List of officers employed.

REPORTS.

ORISSA PROJECT.

1. Report by the Commissioner of Orissa and by the Collector of Cuttack, submitting the Canal Revenue Report by the Officiating Canal Revenue Superintendent for 1873-74.
2. Report by the Superintending Engineer, Orissa Circle, on the Navigation Revenue for 1873-74.

MIDNAPORE PROJECT.

3. Report by the Collector of Midnapore, submitting the Canal Revenue Report by the Deputy Superintendent of Canal Revenue for 1873-74.
4. Report by the Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle, on the Navigation Revenue for 1873-74.

H. W. GULLIVER, COLONEL, R. E.,
Offg. Chief Engineer, Bengal, Irrigation Branch.

COMPARISON BETWEEN RAINFALL IN THE YEARS 1873-74 AND 1872-73.

		Kharreef.							Rubbee.							Total of year.
		June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Total.	Dec.	January.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	Total.	
Orissa	1873-74	2·74	11·04	11·06	5·56	2·17	0·30	32·87	0·18	1·92	2·32	0·52	1·70	0·80	7·44	40·31
	1872-73	17·71	12·72	9·54	8·76	16·16	2·39	67·28	0·02	...	...	2·71	0·65	2·38	5·76	73·04
Average rainfall for 18 years		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54·69
Midnapore	1873-74	6·86	15·15	6·59	4·25	...	0·02	32·87	0·05	0·56	3·69	1·13	0·71	1·46	7·60	40·47
	1872-73	10·49	9·06	14·65	6 66	12·49	0·04	53·39	0·01	0·23	...	0·88	...	8·68	9·80	63·19
Average rainfall for three years		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53·73
Panchkoorah	1873-74	3·30	24·30	14·27	4·18	0·25	...	46·30	0·10	1·85	0·50	1·09	1·01	2·56	7·11	53·41
	1872-73	9·45	5·20	4 70	6·60	8·90	...	34·85	...	...	...	0·50	...	Rain gauge broken.	0·50	35·35
Average rainfall for three years		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46·78

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION IN 1873-74 AND 1872-73.

Name of Canal.	Area.			Area irrigated in 1873-74.			Area irrigated in 1872-73.			1873-74 compared with 1872-73.		Remarks.
	Culturable in the portion of the District under the Canal.	Provided for at 133 acres per cubic foot of discharge.	For which distributaries have been constructed.	Khureef.	Rubbee.	Total.	Khureef.	Rubbee.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Orissa.												
Kendraparah Canal	2,49,000	2,00,000	56,200	4,904	2,921	7,825	3,474	844	4,318	3,507	...	The area shown as irrigated in 1873-74 includes surreptitious irrigation 732 acres.
Pattamoondee Branch	1,57,000	1,13,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
High Level Canal, 1st Section	89,000	80,000	48,200	2,977	36	3,013	237	...	237	2,776	...	
Taldundah and Matchgong	2,32,000	1,56,000	33,265	1,399	334	1,733	101	97	198	1,535	...	
Total Orissa	7,27,000	5,48,000	1,37,665	9,280	3,291	12,571	3,812	941	4,753	7,818	...	
Under Midnapore Weir	2,50,000	1,33,800	70,800	30,613	43	30,656	9,206	...	9,206	21,450	...	
Panchkoorah Weir	67,000	31,800	18,750	3,361	310	3,671	2,277	...	2,277	1,394	...	
Tidal Reaches	16,000	11,500	11,500	2,022	...	2,022	1,923	...	1,923	99	...	
Total Midnapore	3,33,000	1,26,100	1,01,050	35,996	353	36,349	13,406	...	13,406	22,943	...	

H. W. GULLIVER, Colonel, R. E.,
Offg. Chief Engineer, Bengal, Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL TRAFFIC DURING 1873-74, AS COMPARED WITH 1872-73, ON THE ORISSA AND MIDNAPORE CANALS.

Name of Canal.	Number of miles open, 1872 73.	Number of miles open, 1873-74.	Number of Boats, including empties, 1872-73.	Number of Boats, including empties, 1873-74.	Tonnage of Boats, 1872-73.	Tonnage of Boats, 1873-74.	Value of Cargo, 1872-73.	Value of Cargo, 1873-74.	Tolls, 1872-73.	Tolls, 1873-74.
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kendraparah	40	40	3,947	6,166	26,313	50,377	47,10,968	42,55,389	8,023	16.087
High Level	37	37	772	1,067	3,190	6,375	51,415	1,03,040	1,551	1,497
Taldundah	27	27	382	884	2,452	9,108	21,270	30,844	468	987
Matchgong	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
Total Orissa	110	110	5,101	8,117	31,955	65,860	47,83.653	43,89,273	10,044	18,577
Midnapore	24	53	26,407	29,997	103,314	120,098	76,25,108	91,65 525	20,994	34.104
Tidal	26	29	7,721	13,918	19,153	63,077	10,35,238	14,33,724	14,454	27,978
Total Orissa and Midnapore	160	192	39,229	52,032	154,422	249,035	1,34,43,999	1,49,88,522	45,492	80,659
1873-74 More	...	32	...	12,803	...	94,613	...	15,44,523	...	35,167
1873-74 Less	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BOATS, CLASS OF GOODS, TONNAGE AND VALUE OF CARGOES, AND TOLLS LEVIED ON ALL CANALS IN ORISSA IN 1873-74, AS COMPARED WITH 1872-73.

	Number of Boats, 1872-73.	Number of Boats, 1873-74.	Tonnage of Cargo, 1872-73.	Tonnage of Cargo, 1873-74.	Value of Cargo, 1872-73.	Value of Cargo, 1873-74.	Tolls, 1872-73.	Tolls, 1873-74.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Articles of food	1,944	3,125	19,667	30,086	28,71,063	33,58,219	5,593	11,553
Stimulants	1	4	18	19	2.53,500	32,130	5	7
Clothing	16	27	278	257	3,47,508	80,073	135	110
Staples of manufacture	32	40	251	1,158	16,419	3,06,978	76	85
Building materials	143	278	1,388	13,380	15,859	75,860	455	466
Live-stock	...	3	...	45	...	3,090	...	20
Fuel	23	29	345	2,562	831	410	54	34
Cooking utensils and domestic implements	13	...	46	...	1,315	...	16	...
Miscellaneous	400	174	3,059	2,258	7,91,921	4,20,402	1,142	189
Total	2,572	3,680	25,052	49,765	42,98,416	42,77,212	7,476	12,464
1873-74 More	...	1,108	...	24,713	...	...	...	4,988
1873-74 Less	...	...	...	...	...	21,204	...	...

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PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BOATS, CLASS OF GOODS, TONNAGE AND VALUE OF CARGOES, AND TOLLS LEVIED ON THE MIDNAPORE CANALS IN 1873-74, AS COMPARED WITH 1872-73.

	Number of Boats, 1872-73.	Number of Boats, 1873-74.	Tonnage of Cargo, 1872-73.	Tonnage of Cargo, 1873-74.	Value of Cargo, 1872-73.	Value of Cargo, 1873-74.	Tolls, 1872-73.	Tolls, 1873-74.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Articles of food	7,042	11,024	55,004	1,04,210	19,10,474	29,96,304	13,471	31,006
Stimulants	703	653	4,228	6,284	4,17,045	4,27,168	1,419	1,410
Clothing	1,163	990	7,623	7.267	20,00,651	25,14,786	951	1,036
Staples of manufacture ...	1,334	1,465	11 386	15,396	25,32,396	28,38,348	1,745	2,739
Building materials ...	537	611	5,746	6,277	33,428	48,215	978	1,338
Live stock	3	2	...	11	530	620	3	2
Fuel	761	782	18,681	15,584	1,12,681	90,057	2,340	2,824
Cooking utensils and domestic implements	434	353	2,565	2,269	18,083	20,389	392	304
Miscellaneous	22,074	27,705	17,557	30,408	16,17,025	16,32,391	13,737	20,868
TOTAL ...	34,051	43,585	1,22,740	1,87,656	86,42,268	1,05,68,278	35,036	61,527
1873-74 ... More ...	...	9,534	...	64,916	...	19,26,015	...	26,491
1873-74 ... Less ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..

H. W. GULLIVER, COL., R. E.,
Offg. Chief Engr., Bengal, Irrign. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXVI OF 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING 4th July 1874.	FOR WEEK ENDING 3rd July 1875.	TOTAL FROM 1st JANUARY to 4th July 1874.	TOTAL FROM 1st JANUARY to 3rd July 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18th Sept. 1875	East Indian, Main ...	6,50,889	4,47,380	2,15,81,013	1,47,80,115	...	68,00,898
Ditto	Ditto, Jubbulpoor ...	1,15,809	81,170	17,33,097	11,88,921	...	5,44,176
Ditto	Eastern Bengal ...	64,114	58,013	13,56,674	14,20,988	...	4,35,786
28th Aug. 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund	34,201	43,100	9,80,590	14,99,908	5,19,385	...
11th Sept. 1875	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	2,49,060	1,85,062	45,61,124	35,20,421	...	10,40,703
4th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,15,967	1,36,824	29,29,085	32,17,516	2,88,431	...
28th Aug. 1875	South Indian ...	18,413a	27,181	4,68,896	4,86,158	17,762	...
11th Sept. 1875	Great Indian Peninsula	2,28,851	4,04,783	1,25,32,649	1,32,69,690	7,37,041	...
Ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	1,24,720	74,753	38,21,423	39,26,388	1,04,915	...
	TOTAL ...	16,02,013	14,10,266	5,04,63,981	4,33,10,005	...	71,53,976
	State.						
18th ditto ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,514	2,674	56,542	56,352	...	190
Ditto	Nulhattee ...	1,637	1,438	47,700	45,184	...	2,516
11th ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	15,503	47,665	2,16,192	8,74,411	6,58,219	...
Ditto	Holkar ...	4,371	6,336	31,663b	1,84,548	1,52,885	...
Last 4 days of June.	Khamgaon ...	...	127c	23,989d	39,361e	15,372	...
21st Aug. 1875	Oomraotee ...	492	557	21,997	43,268	21,271	...
Ditto	Wardha Valley ...	...	...	17,244f	22,877g	5,633	...
21st Aug. 1875	Nizam's ...	...	24,865	...	2,43,862	2,43,862	...
Ditto	Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	40,429h	40,429	...
28th Aug. 1875	Punjab Northern ...	...	4,055	...	45,037i	45,037	...
	TOTAL ...	24,517	87,717	4,15,327	15,95,329	11,80,002	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	16,26,530	14,97,983	5,08,79,308	4,49,05,334	...	59,73,974

(a) Includes Rs. 207, being the approximate earnings of the Carnatic Railway for the first four days of July 1874.
(b) Total receipts from 1st February to 4th July 1874.
(c) Receipts for the last four days of June 1875.
(d) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(e) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875.
(f) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(g) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(h) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(i) Total receipts from 12th April to 3rd July 1875.

No. XXVII OF 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING 11th July 1874.	FOR WEEK ENDING 10th July 1875.	TOTAL FROM 1st JANUARY to 11th July 1874.	TOTAL FROM 1st JANUARY to 10th July 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18th Sept. 1875	East Indian, Main ...	5,16,278	3,92,316	2,20,97,291	1,51,72,431	...	69,24,860
18th ditto	Ditto, Jubbulpoor ...	32,244	18,390	17,65,341	12,07,811	...	5,58,030
18th ditto	Eastern Bengal ...	38,921	38,346	18,95,595	14,59,284	...	4,36,311
28th Aug. 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund	34,186	45,583	10,14,706	15,45,491	5,30,785	...
11th Sept. 1875	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	1,06,453	1,28,833	46,67,577	36,49,254	...	10,18,323
4th ditto	Madras ...	1,12,511	1,26,454	30,41,596	33,43,970	3,02,374	...
28th Aug. 1875	South Indian ...	16,331a	16,852	4,84,727	5,03,010	18,283	...
11th Sept. 1875	Great Indian Peninsula	2,42,501	1,95,227	1,27,75,149	1,34,64,916	6,89,767	....
11th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	61,985	66,034	38,88,408	39,92,872	1,03,964	...
	TOTAL ...	11,61,410	10,28,035	5,16,35,390	4,43,33,039	...	72,87,351
	State.						
18th Sept. 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,377	1,361	57,920	57,712	...	208
18th ditto	Nulhattee ...	1,162	1,574	48,862	46,758	...	2,104
11th ditto	Rajpootana ...	12,271	29,373	2,28,464	9,03,785	6,75,321	...
11th ditto	Holkar ...	1,956	3,750	33,620b	1,88,299	1,54,679	...
11th ditto	Khamgaon ...	...	...	23,989c	39,361d	15,372	...
21st Aug. 1875	Oomraotee ...	368	470	22,365	43,737	21,372	...
21st ditto	Wardha Valley ...	...	...	17,244e	22,877f	5,633	...
21st ditto	Nizam's ...	...	9,824	...	2,53,686	2,53,686	...
21st ditto	Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	40,429g	40,429	...
28th ditto	Punjab, Northern ...	...	5,551	...	50,588h	50,588	...
	TOTAL ...	17,134	51,903	4,32,464	16,47,232	12,14,768	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	11,78,544	10,79,938	5,20,57,854	4,59,85,271	...	60,72,583

(a) Includes Rs. 545, being the approximate earnings of the Carnatic Railway for the week ending 11th July 1874.
(b) Total receipts from 1st February to 11th July 1874.
(c) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(d) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875.
(e) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(f) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(g) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(h) Total receipts from 12th April to 10th July 1875.

No. XXVIII OF 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING 18th July 1874.	FOR WEEK ENDING 17th July 1875.	TOTAL FROM 1st JANUARY to 18th July 1874.	TOTAL FROM 1st JANUARY to 17th July 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18th Sept. 1875	East Indian, Main ...	4,93,539	3,82,881	2,25,90,830	1,55,55,312	...	70,35,518
18th ditto	Ditto Jubbulpoor ...	29,435	21,965	17,94,776	12,29,276	...	5,65,500
18th ditto	Eastern Bengal ...	38,095	34,726	19,33,690	14,94,009	...	4,39,681
28th Aug. 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund	34,447	46,220	10,49,153	15,91,710	5,42,557	...
11th Sept. 1875	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	1,49,029	1,00,655	48,16,606	37,49,910	...	10,66,696
4th ditto	Madras ...	1,22,348	1,17,700	31,63,945	34,61,670	2,97,725	...
28th Aug. 1875	South Indian ...	21,998a	15,184	5,06,725	5,18,194	11,469	...
11th Sept. 1875	Great Indian Peninsula	1,93,535	2,08,369	1,29,68,684	1,36,68,285	6,99,601	...
11th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	61,680	54,454	39,45,088	40,46,826	1,01,738	...
	TOTAL ...	11,44,106	9,77,154	5,27,69,497	4,53,15,192	...	74,54,305
	State.						
18th Sept. 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,264	1,345	59,204	59,058	...	146
18th ditto	Nulhattee ...	1,745	1,886	50,607	48,144	...	2,463
11th ditto	Rajpootana ...	10,990	23,140	2,39,454	9,26,925	6,87,471	...
11th ditto	Holkar ...	1,492	2,404	35,112b	1,91,702	1,56,590	...
11th ditto	Khamgaon ...	...	...	23,989c	39,361d	15,372	...
21st Aug. 1875	Oomraotee ...	306	347	22,671	44,084	21,413	...
21st ditto	Wardha Valley ...	...	...	17,244e	22,877f	5,633	...
21st ditto	Nizam's ...	...	9,334	...	2,63,021	2,63,021	...
21st ditto	Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	40,429g	40,429	...
28th ditto	Punjab, Northern ...	...	3,965	...	54,552h	54,552	...
	TOTAL ...	15,817	42,921	4,48,281	16,90,153	12,41,872	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	11,59,923	10,20,075	5,32,17,778	4,70,05,345	...	62,12,483

(a) Includes Rs. 590, being the approximate earnings of the Carnatic Railway for the week ending 18th July 1874.
(b) Total receipts from 1st February to 18th July 1874.
(c) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(d) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875.
(e) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(f) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(g) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(h) Total receipts from 12th April to 17th July 1875.

No. XXIX OF 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 25th July 1874.	For week ending 24th July 1875.	Total from 1st January to 25th July 1874.	Total from 1st January to 24th July 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18th Sept. 1875	East Indian, Main ...	5,64,885	4,24,718	2,31,55,715	1,59,80,030	...	71,75,685
18th ditto	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	30,692	23,538	18,25,469	12,52,814	...	5,72,655
18th ditto	Eastern Bengal ...	41,524	54,557	19,75,214	15,48,567	...	4,26,647
28th Aug. 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund	29,185	48,112	10,78,338	16,39,822	5,61,484	...
11th Sept. 1875	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	1,48,387	1,11,133	48,64,993	38,61,042	...	11,03,951
4th ditto	Madras ...	1,09,036	1,22,473	32,72,980	35,84,143	3,11,163	...
28th Aug. 1875	South Indian ...	30,422	13,786	5,37,172	5,31,980	...	5,192
11th Sept. 1875	Great Indian Peninsula	1,83,193	2,08,249	1,31,51,877	1,38,76,534	7,24,657	...
11th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	48,495	53,935	39,93,583	41,00,762	1,07,179	...
	TOTAL ...	11,85,819	10,60,501	5,39,55,341	4,63,75,694	...	75,79,647
	State.						
18th Sept. 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,415	1,671	60,619	60,729	110	...
11th ditto	Nulhattee ...	1,460	1,324	52,067	49,468	...	2,599
11th ditto	Rajpootana ...	9,373	19,501	2,48,827	9,46,426	6,97,599	...
11th ditto	Holkar ...	1,593	2,693	36,705*a*	1,94,396	1,57,691	...
11th ditto	Khamgaon ...	...	...	23,989*b*	39,361*c*	15,372	...
21st Aug. 1875	Oomraotee ...	304	353	22,975	44,438	21,463	...
21st ditto	Wardha Valley ...	...	...	17,244*d*	22,877*e*	5,633	...
21st ditto	Nizam's ...	...	8,976	...	2,71,997	2,71,997	...
21st ditto	Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	40,429*f*	40,429	...
28th Aug. 1875	Punjab, Northern ...	...	3,940	...	58,493*g*	58,493	...
	TOTAL ...	14,145	38,458	4,62,426	17,28,614	12,66,188	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	11,99,964	10,98,959	5,44,17,767	4,81,04,308	...	63,13,459

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 25th July 1874.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*f*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*g*) Total receipts from 12th April to 24th July 1875.

No. XXX OF 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 1st August 1874.	For week ending 31st July 1875.	Total from 1st January to 1st August 1874.	Total from 1st January to 31st July 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18th Sept. 1875	East Indian, Main	6,43,486	4,09,996	2,37,99,201	1,63,90,026	...	74,09,175
18th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	33,842	17,304	18,59,311	12,70,119	....	5,89,192
18th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	45,667	39,371	20,20,881	15,87,938	...	4,32,943
28th August 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	29,097	42,276	11,07,435	16,82,098	5,74,663	...
11th Sept. 1875	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi ...	1,47,183	1,16,582	51,12,175	39,77,575	...	11,34,600
4th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,10,728	1,27,186	33,83,708	37,11,309	3,27,601	...
28th August 1875	South Indian ...	18,776	17,673	5,55,948	5,49,653	...	6,295
11th Sept. 1875	Great Indian Peninsula ...	1,44,565	2,43,956	1,32,96,442	1,41,20,490	8,24,048	...
11th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda, & Central India ...	47,469	55,400	40,41,052	41,56,161	1,15,109	...
	TOTAL ...	12,20,813	10,69,674	5,51,76,153	4,74,45,369	...	77,30,784
	State.						
18th ditto ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,714	2,420	63,333	63,150	...	183
18th ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	1,667	1,051	53,734	50,519	...	3,215
11th ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	10,401	21,417	2,59,228	9,67,843	7,08,615	...
11th ditto ...	Holkar ...	864	6,554	37,570*a*	2,00,949	1,63,379	...
11th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	...	...	23,989*b*	39,361*c*	15,372	...
21st August 1875	Oomraotee ...	272	665	23,247	45,103	21,856	...
21st ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	...	...	17,244*d*	22,877*e*	5,633	...
21st ditto ...	Nizam's ...	...	9,245	...	2,81,243	2,81,243	...
21st ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	40,429*f*	40,429	...
28th ditto ...	Punjab, Northern...	...	3,369	...	61,862*g*	61,862	...
	TOTAL ...	15,918	44,721	4,78,345	17,73,335	12,94,990	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	12,36,731	11,14,395	5,56,54,498	4,92,18,704	...	64,35,794

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 1st August 1874.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*f*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*g*) Total receipts from 12th April to 31st July 1875.

No. XXXI OF 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 8th August 1874.	For week ending 7th August 1875.	Total from 1st January to 8th August 1874.	Total from 1st January to 7th August 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18th Sept. 1875	East Indian, Main ...	5,85,438	3,53,860	2,43,84,639	1,67,43,886	...	76,40,753
18th ditto	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	27,405	21,752	18,86,716	12,91,870	...	5,94,846
18th ditto	Eastern Bengal ...	55,080	40,331	20,75,962	16,28,269	...	4,47,693
28th Aug. 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund	30,886	32,284	11,38,322	17,14,383	5,76,061	...
11th Sept. 1875	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	1,38,306	1,05,550	52,50,482	40,83,125	...	11,67,357
4th ditto	Madras ...	1,18,967	1,22,489	35,02,676	38,33,797	3,31,121	...
28th Aug. 1875	South Indian ...	18,145	15,443	5,74,093	5,65,097	...	8,996
11th Sept. 1875	Great Indian Peninsula	2,02,968	2,38,926	1,34,99,410	1,43,59,416	8,60,006	...
11th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, & Central India ...	42,368	56,825	40,83,420	42,12,986	1,29,566	...
	TOTAL ...	12,19,563	9,87,460	5,63,95,720	4,84,32,829	...	79,62,891
	State.						
18th Sept. 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,304	1,231	64,636	64,380	...	256
18th ditto	Nulhattee ...	1,251	983	54,985	51,502	...	3,483
11th ditto	Rajpootana ...	8,384	25,576	2,67,612	9,93,419	7,25,807	...
11th ditto	Holkar ...	1,056	3,226	38,626*a*	2,04,175	1,65,549	...
11th ditto	Khamgaon ...	...	...	23,989*b*	39,361*c*	15,372	...
21st Aug. 1875	Oomraotee ...	329	431	23,576	45,534	21,958	...
21st ditto	Wardha Valley ...	...	...	17,244*d*	22,877*e*	5,633	...
21st ditto	Nizam's ...	...	9,783	...	2,91,025	2,91,025	...
21st ditto	Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	40,429*f*	40,429	...
28th ditto	Punjab, Northern ...	...	3,572	...	65,434*g*	65,434	...
	TOTAL ...	12,324	44,802	4,90,668	18,18,136	13,27,468	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	12,31,887	10,32,262	5,68,86,388	5,02,50,965	...	66,35,423

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 8th August 1874.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*f*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*g*) Total receipts from 12th April to 7th August 1875.

No. XXXII OF 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 15th Augt. 1874.	For week ending 14th Augt. 1875.	Total from 1st January to 15th Augt. 1874.	Total from 1st January to 14th Augt. 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18th Sept. 1875	East Indian, Main ...	4,73,717	3,74,851	2,48,58,356	1,71,18,737	...	77,39,619
18th ditto	Ditto, Jubbulpoor ...	20,491	20,711	19,07,206	13,12,581	...	5,94,625
18th ditto	Eastern Bengal ...	89,130	51,897	21,65,092	16,80,166	...	4,84,926
28th Aug. 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund	31,864	35,229	11,70,186	17,49,612	5,79,426	...
11th Sept. 1875	Sindh, Punjab, & Delhi	89,706	78,870	53,40,188	41,56,995	...	11,83,193
4th ditto	Madras ...	1,24,857	1,20,856	36,27,533	39,54,654	3,27,121	...
28th Aug. 1875	South Indian ...	16,089	16,404	5,90,182	5,81,501	...	8,681
11th Sept. 1875	Great Indian Peninsula	2,05,359	1,84,900	1,37,04,769	1,45,44,315	8,39,546	...
11th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	49,168	54,507	41,32,588	42,67,493	1,34,910	...
	TOTAL ...	11,00,376	9,33,225	5,74,96,095	4,93,66,054	...	81,30,041
	State.						
18th Sept. 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,198	1,375	65,835	65,755	...	80
18th ditto	Nulhattee ...	1,496	1,398	56,481	52,900	...	3,581
11th ditto	Rajpootana ...	8,529	29,055	2,76,141	10,22,474	7,46,333	...
11th ditto	Holkar ...	1,196	3,843	39,822*a*	2,08,019	1,68,197	...
11th ditto	Khamgaon ...	...	...	23,989*b*	39,361*c*	15,372	...
21st Aug. 1875	Oomraotee ...	446	522	24,022	46,056	22,034	...
21st ditto	Wardha Valley ...	...	...	17,244*d*	22,877*e*	5,633	...
21st ditto	Nizam's ...	...	6,588	...	2,97,612	2,97,612	...
21st ditto	Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	40,429*f*	40,429	...
28th Aug. 1875	Punjab, Northern ...	...	883	...	66,317*g*	66,317	...
	TOTAL ...	12,865	43,664	5,03,534	18,61,800	13,58,266	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	11,13,241	9,76,889	5,79,99,629	5,12,27,854	...	67,71,775

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 15th August 1874.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*f*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*g*) Total receipts from 12th April to 14th August 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of September 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
Madras.	Ganjam	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	15 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 3	12 3	14 7	13 6	15 2	24 8	21 6	27 0	27 7	31 7	31 7
	Godavery	12 6	12 6	13 5	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	16 8	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna	13 2	13 2	11 8	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	17 0	19 6	19 6	17 9	25 0	25 0	31 2	...	...	...
	Nellore	11 2	11 2	12 6	...	...	...	15 8	14 3	15 8	17 0	16 0	18 0	29 0	28 1	24 0	...	...	23 0
	Cuddapah	11 8	11 8	12 5	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	13 2	15 8	15 8	14 1	22 9	22 9	23 7	29 0	29 0	26 1
	Bellary	14 4	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	13 4	12 8	11 8	14 6	14 6	14 0	21 6	21 6	30 9	20 7	18 8	26 3
	Kurnool	13 3	13 3	14 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 4	15 0	15 0	13 2	21 6	21 9	28 8	...	...	26 2
	Madras	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	11 4	13 5	13 5	12 8	22 4	23 1	19 6	20 5	20 5	19 2
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	12 0	14 3	15 8	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	10 5	11 4	11 0	...	...	...	15 9	16 8	15 0	17 3	17 9	15 4	25 5	26 4	27 3	...	...	27 2
	South Arcot	9 7	9 7	8 6	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	12 2	15 7	15 7	...	...	...	20 2	24 6	23 9	26 2
	Tanjore	10 3	11 0	10 3	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	12 9	...	...	13 4	25 4	25 4	...	29 0	29 0	26 1
	Trichinopoly	9 9	9 9	10 6	...	...	...	14 4	15 1	11 9	15 2	15 6	12 3	22 4	23 8	18 2	22 9	25 4	19 0
	Madura	11 3	11 3	9 7	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	10 1	14 4	13 9	11 0	25 9	34 0	21 9	26 5	30 9	23 5
	Tinnevelly	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	9 0	12 1	12 1	10 6	...	...	...	18 3	18 3	11 8
	Coimbatore	10 2	10 2	11 7	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	10 1	12 2	12 2	10 6	20 1	19 6	20 4	21 4	20 0	21 4
	Nilgiris	9 9	11 4	8 5	...	...	...	8 8	10 4	8 0	9 6	11 2	8 8	15 4	15 4	16 9	14 0	14 0	16 8
	Salem	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Canara	10 3	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 2	9 7	9 5	13 7	13 7	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	10 1	10 1	11 5	...	...	...	11 7	12 1	11 3	12 5	13 0	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.	Bombay	11 9	11 9	13 4	20 6	20 2	20 4	7 12	7 12	8 12	11 2	11 2	12 10	19 6	19 6	22 8	17 3	17 3	18 0
	Ahmedabad	16 12	17 0	14 12	25 0	25 0	30 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	21 2	18 0	19 0	19 0	18 4	23 12
	Kaira	13 5	13 15	13 5	26 11	26 11	32 0	8 7	8 14	8 14	11 7	12 5	12 1	20 0	17 2	22 2	14 16	0 16	13 22
	Surat	12 5	12 5	12 13	13 6	13 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	9 0	8 3	8 3	11 5	16 3	16 6	18 8	14 1	17 6
	Broach	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	21 8	15 0	15 0	20 0
	Tanna	11 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	17 0
	Kolaba	11 5	11 5	11 6	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	7 10	11 6	11 6	11 6	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	16 10	15 12	20 4	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	8 7	11 4	11 4	10 14	32 6	28 12	35 7	25 2	25 2	26 4
	Nasik	15 12	15 11	17 0	8 1	8 1	...	5 15	5 15	6 0	11 14	11 14	12 0	...	...	28 6	19 12	19 12	25 10
	Ahmadnagar	17 6	15 15	23 10	...	...	...	9 15½	9 13	9 12	11 2	10 9	10 8	37 2	32 5	59 4	29 4	27 1	36 6
	Poona	13 13	13 13	16 8	10 3	10 3	...	10 7	10 7	10 3	11 10	11 10	11 6	27 3	27 3	32 6	20 11	20 11	28 1
	Sholapur	18 9	19 1	18 10	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 15	14 7	15 3	14 8	24 8	24 15	42 0	26 10	25 12	35 0
	Kuladgi	21 3	20 3	20 0	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	10 8	14 0	14 0	11 0	28 11	24 9	28 0	25 12	23 12	28 0
	Satara	14 11	14 11	18 11	26 1	...	26 1	8 14	8 14	10 15	10 11	10 11	14 5	22 10	21 4	37 4	19 6	19 6	33 10
	Belgaum	17 5	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	14 5	15 0	15 0	15 4	15 8	15 2	18 12	17 8	24 0	19 6	19 0	29 0
	Dharwar	23 2	22 10	22 2	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 4	19 12	20 0	16 13	24 0	24 2	27 11	22 1	22 4	26 2
	Ratnagiri	9 0	7 12	9 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	12 15	12 15	12 15	...	...	15 9	15 9	15 9	15 9
	Kanara (Karwar)	13 0	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	20 0
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	29 0	19 0	19 0	25 0
	Aden	...	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	...	...	8 0	...	...	14 14	...	...	12 7	...
	Asirgarh	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	26 8	28 0	...	26 8	26 8	...
	Baroda	11 7	12 0	...	18 5	17 11½	...	6 14	7 4½	...	9 2½	9 2	...	18 14½	18 13½	...	16 0½	15 4½	...
	Disa	20 0	19 4	18 14½	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	7 12	28 9	26 8	21 10½	32 9	31 4	26 15
	Nimach	13 12	13 12	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	16 8	16 8	...	15 0	15 0	...
	Nasirabad	...	16 3¾	...	...	22 10½	...	...	7 0	...	...	8 0	...	...	21 12½	...	...	19 7½	...
	Rajkot	16 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	8 0	8 4	...	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...
	Upper Sind Frontier	21 8	21 8	18 8	23 0	23 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 8	13 8	17 0	27 0	27 0	24 11	20 0	20 0	...
	Karachi	13 10	13 10	13 5	26 0	26 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	22 0	18 0	17 0	20 0
	Haidarabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shikarpur	16 0	16 0	16 0	21 8	21 8	21 4	8 0	9 0	10 0	13 4	13 4	14 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 12	22 14	22 0
	Thur and Parkur	20 8	20 8	14 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	30 0	30 0	...	19 0	19 0	20 0
	Western Districts.																		
Bengal.	Burdwan	17 4[a]	17 8	13 0	18 8	18 8	16 0	18 0	16 8	12 0	20 8	17 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	20 0[b]	17 12	13 8	22 8	22 8	22 0	16 0	16 0	11 8	18 0	17 8	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	20 8[c]	21 0	12 0	24 0	20 0	15 0	19 0	16 8	9 8	25 0	20 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	18 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	16 0[d]	15 0	12 0	26 0[e] to 39 0	25 0 to 32 0	16 0 to 19 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	17 0	17 8 to 18 0	11 0 to 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	16 0	17 0	12 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	10 0	16 0	15 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																		
	Calcutta	16 12	16 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	16 0	9 8	9 0	7 0	13 8	13 0	11 0	23 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs	17 8[e] to 20 0	16 0 to 19 12	10 8 to 11 10	25 0[e] to 32 0	22 8 to 26 8	16 0	8 0[f] to 13 5	8 0 to 13 5	8 4 to 10 0	18 4 to 16 13½	13 12 to 16 13½	11 0 to 10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea	18 5	18 5	12 13	35 8	32 0	...	13 5	13 0	11 0	21 5	20 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	18 4[g]	18 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	21 0[h]	20 0	14 0	38 0[e] to 40 0	38 0 to 40 0		16 0	14 0	13 0	18 4	19 0	20 0	10 0	...	...	31 0[e]	31 0	18 0

[a] In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 21 seers, barley 28 to 32 seers, beat rice 12 to 19-14 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, and gram 22 to 25 seers per rupee.
[b] In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 19 seers, barley 18 to 40 seers, best rice 13 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, maize 19 to 32 seers, and gram 15 to 1
seers per rupee.
[c] In the interior prices [illegible] Wheat 16 to 24 seers, barley 24 seers, best rice 16 to 24 seers, common rice 18 to 26 seers, and gram 21 to 24-4 seers, per rupee.
[d] In the interior prices [illegible] Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 24 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 24 seers, per rupee.

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Madras.	Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Ganjam	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam	28 3	26 3	25 2	23 4	24 6	37 4	145 8	145 8	97 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	34 6	36 4	30 9	26 2	27 3	43 0	243 0	243 0	161 3	18 7	18 7	18 7	Godavery		
	Kistna	32 3	32 3	35 3	22 2	21 8	32 5	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	17 5	18 4	Kistna		
	Nellore	29 8	28 2	28 2	21 5	22 0	24 4	65 3	65 3	57 6	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	27 7	27 7	27 0	24 9	24 9	21 5	243 0	243 0	243 0	16 2	16 2	16 2	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	25 2	25 2	37 8	26 3	25 8	21 8	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 1	16 1	16 1	Bellary		
	Kurnool	20 6	20 6	25 8	24 0	23 2	27 7	204 1	202 2	170 6	14 8	14 8	15 2	Kurnool		
	Madras	22 9	23 3	24 3	19 0	18 6	20 9	93 5	93 5	91 7	18 2	18 2	18 2	Madras		
	Chingleput	22 6	24 0	23 3	18 7	19 5	21 8	97 2	102 1	102 1	18 6	18 6	18 6	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	34 2	28 2	28 2	20 7	22 6	16 1	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	15 4	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	25 4	25 4	27 0	21 5	20 6	19 2	235 7	235 7	234 5	17 5	17 1	19 8	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	30 2	30 2	27 2	18 4	21 9	18 4	194 4	194 4	194 4	17 5	17 5	17 0	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	26 2	27 5	21 0	23 1	23 1	18 5	157 9	157 9	157 9	15 4	15 4	15 4	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	31 0	35 6	22 5	23 1	24 9	16 9	133 2	132 2	125 4	18 7	17 8	17 8	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	20 5	20 5	16 4	15 6	15 6	12 5	76 8	76 8	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	21 3	20 6	22 0	25 5	25 5	17 0	121 5	121 5	121 5	12 5	12 5	13 3	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	14 4	15 8	18 0	13 3	14 9	13 3	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	Nilgiris		
	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Salem		
	South Canara	22 0	21 1	21 1	17 2	17 2	14 1	85 0	85 0	72 9	14 0	14 0	16 0	South Canara		
	Malabar	20 4	20 4	18 2	21 0	21 0	16 8	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 4	14 4	17 1	Malabar		
Bombay.	Bombay	14 1	14 1	12 15	18 10	18 10	14 10	68 4	68 4	75 1	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad	...	...	...	19 12	21 8	18 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	...	...	...	11 7	16 13	14 9	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 13	16 13	16 14	Kaira		
	Surat	...	...	...	14 1	14 13	12 5	92 8	92 8	101 12	14 13	14 13	13 6	Surat		
	Broach	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Broach		
	Tanna	17 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	Tanna		
	Kolaba	...	...	...	15 3	15 3	13 0	130 0	130 0	112 0	15 3	15 3	15 3	Kolaba		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	...	...	...	17 14	17 14	17 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 14	13 14	12 11	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Nasik	27 10	27 9	31 14	18 7	19 2	16 5	106 10	106 10	106 12	12 12	12 12	14 8	Nasik		
	Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	25 10½	44	23 10	124 4½	106 10	100 0	12 7½	12 13	13 14	Ahmadnagar		
	Poona	...	...	...	19 9	19 9	18 0	76 0	76 0	80 0	13 6	13 6	13 9	Poona		
	Sholapur	...	...	...	22 13	23 12	16 0	100 0	120 0	100 0	13 0	13 8	13 8	Sholapur		
	Kaladgi	...	...	...	19 8	18 8	14 0	140 0	140 0	60 0	12 0	11 13	13 0	Kaladgi		
	Satara	...	...	37 6	20 13	20 13	18 3	129 7	129 7	145 10	13 1	13 1	13 13	Satara		
	Belgaum	27 6	27 0	27 8	18 8	18 8	14 0	145 0	145 0	150 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	Belgaum		
	Dharwar	28 0	28 0	33 10	18 12	19 3	14 1	92 12	92 12	92 12	17 0	16 4	16 0	Dharwar		
	Ratnagiri	26 0	28 6	26 0	15 0	15 0	12 5	11 Bdls.	10 Bdls.	10 Bdls.	18 4	18 4	13 1	Ratnagiri		
	Kanara (Karwar)	18 0	...	24 0	13 0	...	12 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	36 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Panch Mahals (Godhra)		
	Aden	...	...	...	...	9 5	..	...	60 4	...	...	32 0	...	Aden		
	Asirgarh	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	Asirgarh		
	Baroda	...	...	...	14 14	15 7	...	91 8	91 8	...	15 7½	15 7	...	Baroda		
	Disa	...	...	...	22 12	23 8	20 10	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa		
	Nimach	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	140 0	140 0	...	30 0	30 0	...	Nimach		
	Nasirabad	...	...	...	...	21 2¾	...	...	100 0	...	...	45 0	...	Nasirabad		
	Rajkot	...	...	...	14 0	12 12	...	40 0	40 0	...	60 0	60 0	...	Rajkot		
	Upper Sind Frontier	16 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	16 0	16 0	14 8	Upper Sind Frontier		
	Karachi	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	112 0	108 0	126 0	61 0	63 0	60 0	Karachi		
	Haidarabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Haidarabad		
	Shikarpur	27 0	27 0	27 0	17 4	17 4	18 0	300 0	320 0	240 0	32 0	32 0	29 0	Shikarpur		
	Thur and Parkur	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Thur and Parkur		
	Western Districts.															
Bengal.	Burdwan	...	...	...	21 8	21 12	16 0	180 0	180 0	100 0	9 4	9 4	8 8	Burdwan	Bengal.	
	Bancoorah	...	...	...	20 0	19 8	15 8	320 0	320 0	440 0	8 10	8 10	8 2	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	...	...	...	23 0	20 0 to 23 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hooghly		
	Howrah	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Howrah		
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	...	...	...	19 0	22 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	20 0	18 12	13 5	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	...	...	...	29 0	26 5	15 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 2¼	9 2¼	8 10	Nuddea		
	Jessore	...	...	...	22 12	21 0	14 8	140 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	...	...	...	30 0	28 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Moorshedabad		

[e] In the interior only.
[f] In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 6-12 to 9 seers, common rice 13 to 20 seers, and gram 20 to 24-8 seers, per rupee.
[g] In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 20 seers, best rice 12 to 22 seers, common rice 16 to 22-8 seers, and grain 11 to 23 seers, per rupee.
[h] In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 23 seers, best rice 12 to 22 seers, common rice 19 to 27 seers, and grain 22 to 28 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of September 1875 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
Bengal—contd.	*Central Districts*—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Dinagepore ...	18 8	18 8	12 12	20 0	18 8	11 0	20 0	19 0	10 0	26 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	23 0	23 0	15 8	55 0	50 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	11 8	23 8	23 0	18 0 to 20 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	14 0
	Rajshahye ...	18 12 to 21 0	18 0	13 8 to 14 4	34 0	33 12	...	15 0 to 18 12	15 0 to 16 0	8 4 to 12 0	22 8 to 26 8	19 0 to 26 4	15 0 to 16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	19 2½	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	7 15	22 8	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	17 4	15 0	10 8	...	...	...	19 8	10 8	6 12	25 8	24 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	20 0	20 0	14 4	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	7 8	22 8	22 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	8 0*f*	8 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	13 0	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	...	12 3	...	...	...	...*k*	16 0	14 0	8 0	20 0	25 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	14 0	15 8	12 8	32 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	10 8	20 0	20 0	13 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	20 0*l*	20 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...*m*	14 8	14 8	11 8	17 0	17 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing ...	12 12*n*	12 8	10 12	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	9 0	17 8	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	11 0*o*	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...*p*	16 0	12 0	10 8	18 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	9 6	14 8	14 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	8 6	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	8 8	16 0	16 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	27 0	25 0	17 0	38 0	35 0	20 8	11 8	11 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	34 0	30 0	21 0	...	...	...
	Gya ...	25 8*q*	25 8	13 0	39 0	36 8	16 0	11 8	11 8	8 8	23 8	23 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	20 0*r*	19 0	14 0	33 0	30 0	18 0	16 8	15 8	12 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	23 0*e* to 30 0	23 0 to 30 0	18 8	22 0*e*	22 0	17 8
	Durbhunga ...	19 4*s*	19 4	12 0	30 12	20 12	30 0	16 8	16 8	15 0	19 12	17 9	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore ...	21 0*t*	19 0	13 8	32 8	36 4	18 0	9 0	10 0	6 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	23 0	21 0	15 0	40 0	36 0	19 8	9 8	9 8	7 4	22 0	21 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	23 0*u*	22 0	11 8	34 0	34 0	18 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 8	19 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	21 0	18 9	16 8	36 7	33 6	23 1	12 6	14 7	9 4	16 8	17 3	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	18 15*v*	18 15	15 12	37 14	40 6	24 0	16 7	17 11	10 11	17 11	20 3	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	25 0	25 0	15 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	18 0*w*	18 0	13 0	25 0*e* to 50 0	40 0 to 60 0	17 0 to 18 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	20 0	19 0	10 0	...	...	...	40 0*e* to 60 0	40 0	17 0
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	18 6	18 6	17 1	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	18 6	21 0	19 11	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	15 12	15 12	13 0	...	...	...	14 7	15 12	17 1	18 6	24 15	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	16 0	17 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	19 0	20 0	11 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	19 8	19 0	12 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	18 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	16 0*x*	16 0	13 0	16 0*e*	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	9 8	20 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0*e*	16 0	17 0
Assam.	Sylhet ...	15 0	13 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	9 0	14 0	12 4	9 6	17 8	14 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...	11 6	12 4	8 14	16 0	...	...	11 6	11 6	8 0	16 13	14 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá ...	27 8	22 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	9 0	30 0	22 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp ...	20 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 4	11 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	10 0	5 8	12 0	12 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	6 0	10 0	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	20 0	20 0	19 4	34 0	34 0	28 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	24 0	24 0	16 0
	Saháranpur ...	22 10	22 10	23 11	34 9	34 13	31 4	9 11	9 11	8 10	13 7	13 10	12 6	29 2	29 2	32 5	25 14	25 14	26 15
	Muzaffarnagar ...	24 3	23 2	23 10	38 8	38 8	36 5	6 1	6 1	6 1	14 5	14 5	12 2	30 13	30 13	22 0	17 10	17 10	17 10
	Meerut ...	22 1½	21 3	22 0½	30 12	29 0	28 10½	6 8	6 8	7 0	15 8	15 8	12 0	27 3	26 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	19 0
	Bulandshahr ...	21 8	21 8	22 0	29 0	29 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	16 0
	Aligarh ...	24 0	24 0	21 8	33 0	38 0	28 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	17 0	16 8	14 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	19 8	19 8	16 8
	Kumaun ...	13 8	13 8	12 8	17 0	17 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

e In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 22-8 to 27 seers, best rice 8 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 30 seers, and gram 8 to 30 seers, per rupee.
f In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 5-8 to 13-5 seers, best rice 4 to 15 seers, common rice 10 to 24 seers, lesser millet 16 seers, maize 20 to 40 seers, and gram 9 to 18-8 seers, per rupee.
k In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 23 seers, and gram 8 to 14 seers, per rupee.
l In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 26 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 16 to 19-8 seers, and gram 16 seers, per rupee.
m In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 14 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 19 seers, paddy 30 to 32 seers, and gram 10 to 16 seers, per rupee.
n In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17-6 to 20 seers, best rice 11 to 16 seers, common rice 17-12 to 22 seers, and gram 9-8 to 17-12 seers, per rupee.
o In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 19 seers, and common rice 18 to 23 seers, per rupee.
p In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 20 seers, and common rice 17 to 21-8 seers, per rupee.
q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 22-8 to 26-8 seers, barley 35 to 42 seers, best rice 19-8 seers, common rice 20-8 to 27 seers, lesser millet 35 to 47-8 seers, maize 35 to 40 seers, and gram 26 to 31-4 seers, per rupee.
r In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20-8 to 26 seers, barley 30 to 47-8 seers, best rice 9 to 14 seers, common rice 19-8 to 22 seers, lesser millet 44 to 64 seers, maize 32 to 40 seers, and gram 30 to 32 seers, per rupee.
s In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 27 to 30 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 15 to 18 seers, lesser millet 30 to 40 seers, maize 30 to 45 seers, and gram 23 to 35 seers, per rupee.

India for the 2nd half of September 1875 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Remarks.
Bengal—contd.	*Central Districts*—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
	Dinagepore ...	...	...	...	24 0	21 0	13 8	180 0	180 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	
	Maldah ...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	16 0	150 0	150 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	
	Rajshahye ...	...	...	...	21 0 to 33 12	15 0 to 25 5	15 0 to 16 8	240 0	200 0	240 0	8 5	8 2½	7 11½	
	Rungpore ...	48 0*e*	48 0	...	14 1	12 12	15 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	
	Bograh ...	...	...	...	17 4	15 12	11 4	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 10	8 4	7 8	
	Pubna ...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	
	Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	
	Jalpáiguri ...	...	...	...	13 0	13 3	9 6	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	6 6	6 6	
	Eastern Districts.													
	Dacca ...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 8	
	Furreedpore ...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0,	7 8	
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	13 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	
	Mymensing ...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	
	Tipperah ...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 0	
	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	7 4	
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	16 0	12 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	280 0	7 4	7 4	6 6	
	Hill Tipperah ...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	8 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Behar.													
	Patna ...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	20 0	150 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	
	Gya ...	45 0	42 8	22 8	27 0	26 8	15 0	160 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	7 4	
	Shahabad ...	37 0	...	...	32 0	30 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	
	Durbhunga ...	38 8	26 12	28 0	26 4	26 4	21 0	176 0	120 0	200 0	7 6	7 2	6 8	
	Mozufferpore ...	40 0	35 0	21 4	24 0	25 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	
	Sarun ...	36 0	36 0	19 8	31 0	31 0	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	7 4	
	Chumparun ...	33 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	25 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	
	Monghyr ...	...	...	...	28 3	28 3	21 0	126 0	147 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	
	Bhaugulpore ...	50 0*e*	40 0 to 50 0	25 0 to 26 0	27 12	27 12	19 9	151 8	151 8	164 2	8 3	8 3	7 14	
	Purneah ...	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	8 0	7 0	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	80 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	17 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	
	Orissa.													
	Cuttack ...	21 0	19 11	21 0	15 0	16 6	22 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	13 0	10 10	
	Pooree ...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	
	Balasore ...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 8	140 0	140 0	280 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.													
	Hazáribágh ...	36 0	42 0	40 0	16 0	21 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	
	Lohardugga ...	48 0	37 0	36 0	18 8	20 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	
	Singbhoom ...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	
	Maunbhoom ...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	
Assam.	Sylhet ...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	12 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	
	Cachar ...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	11 6	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	7 9	7 9	
	Goálpárá ...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	12 8	140 0	110 0	128 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 4	
	Kámrúp ...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Darrang ...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	5 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 8	5 8	6 8	
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 0	5 8	
	Lakhimpur ...	...	...	...	10 0	11 8	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	
	Khásí and Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	6 10	6 8	9 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	22 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Saháranpur ...	...	...	...	26 15	28 0	32 5	129 0	129 0	106 0	8 5	8 5	7 15	
	Muzaffarnagar ...	...	...	...	26 3	26 3	31 14	132 0	132 0	110 0	...	...	...	
	Meerut ...	...	...	...	27 3	25 12	27 10½	110 0	110 0	105 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	
	Bulandshahr ...	...	...	...	27 0	27 4	28 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	10 4	9 8	
	Aligarh ...	...	...	...	31 0	30 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	9 8	
	Kumaun ...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	168 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	

t In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 25 seers, barley 28-4 to 40 seers, best rice 9 to 18 seers, common rice 15-8 to 23 seers, lesser millet 21 to 40 seers, maize 31 to 37-8 seers, and gram 20 to 30 seers, per rupee.
u In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, barley 25 to 34 seers, best rice 13 to 17 seers, common rice 17 to 27-8 seers, lesser millet 15 to 40 seers, maize 26 to 45 seers, and gram 21 to 25 seers, per rupee.
v In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 23-8 to 24 seers, barley 36 to 32 seers, best rice 18 to 19 seers, common rice 23 to 25 seers, maize 60 seers, and gram 18 to 24 seers, per rupee.
w In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 25 seers, best rice 13 to 24 seers, common rice 18 to 26 seers, lesser millet 40 seers, maize 30 to 80 seers, and gram 16 to 30 seers, per rupee.
x In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 28 seers, and gram 15 to 18 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-Grains throughout India for the 2nd half of September 1875 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál ...	22 8	22 8	21 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor ...	20 8	20 4	20 4	29 4	28 11	29 15	11 8	11 4	11 4	15 3	15 3	13 8	23 0	23 0	25 14	22 8	23 0	15 12
	Moradabad ...	22 3	22 13	18 12	32 14	32 14	26 4	8 12	8 12	8 2	17 8	17 8	15 0	25 0	25 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	15 0
	Budaun ...	24 9½	24 0	17 14	33 0	31 12½	22 3	12 0	9 9½	9 9½	19 12½	16 12½	16 12½	14 6½	12 0	16 12½	18 0	18 0	16 13½
	Bareilly ...	23 2	22 3	18 2	32 8	35 0	23 12	6 14	6 9	6 9	17 8	17 8	12 8	31 4	17 8	28 12	25 0	17 8	16 ...
	Sháhjahánpur ...	26 6	26 0	19 8	39 8	37 8	26 8	8 0	8 2	8 0	22 12	19 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tarái Pergunnahs ...	26 4	26 4	21 9	30 0	36 4	31 4	10 0	10 0	8 12	20 0	20 0	15 0	27 8	25 0	...	27 8	25 0	...
	Muttra ...	21 8	22 0	21 0	29 8	28 4	31 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	14 8	14 8	12 8	25 0	25 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	24 0
	Agra ...	21 3	21 0	17 7½	28 7½	26 9½	27 0½	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	25 10½	25 0	21 8½	25 0	24 0	19 5
	Farukhabad ...	22 12	21 0	16 3	30 4	30 0	20 5	6 8	7 0	7 8	16 0	16 8	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mainpuri ...	23 0	22 4	18 0	29 0	27 8	21 4	6 0	6 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah ...	21 8	20 0	17 0	24 8	24 8	23 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	12 8	12 8	14 8	22 0	22 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	17 0
	Etah ...	25 0	23 12	17 10	33 0	30 0	23 0	8 0	6 8	6 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalaun ...	20 8	20 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	16 8	22 0	22 0	16 0
	Jhánsi ...	19 0	18 12	19 7	26 6	25 8	25 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	22 14	22 0	18 14	20 6	20 8	15 0
	Lalitpur ...	19 4	19 4	21 0	28 0	28 0	28 8	11 0	11 0	10 8	13 0	13 0	12 8	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...
	Cawnpore ...	25 0	24 8	17 0	33 0	32 0	22 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	23 0	20 0	...
	Fatehpur ...	23 4	23 0	18 0	29 12	29 0	21 8	9 0	9 0	9 8	22 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda ...	22 4	21 8	16 12	24 0	23 8	18 12	8 12	8 12	12 4	18 0	17 8	13 12	23 0	22 8	...	21 8	21 0	...
	Allahabad ...	19 0	19 8	15 12	27 8	28 0	20 0	7 4	7 8	7 8	16 8	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	26 8	26 0	20 0
	Hamírpur ...	20 8	20 8	16 0	24 0	24 12	19 6	12 8	11 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	23 8	23 0	17 8	22 8	20 8	15 12
	Jaunpur ...	26 2	26 2	17 8	38 2	38 0	23 10	7 1	7 1	7 1	25 9	19 12	11 5	...	...	...	21 3	21 3	16 15½
	Gorakhpur ...	29 12	29 12	14 11	49 0	18 2	19 4	16 10	16 10	10 8	28 10	22 12	17 8	49 0	49 9	28 0	...	...	...
	Basti ...	28 12	29 6	15 0	12 8	18 12	18 12	13 12	13 12	10 0	20 10	21 4	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh ...	24 6	24 6	15 8	34 11	34 6	21 6	11 13	11 13	9 9	19 8	19 8	16 8	32 7	...	23 9	...	...	...
	Mirzapur ...	20 0	21 0	15 0	28 0	29 6	19 15	10 8	8 6	8 6	19 0	17 0	15 0	28 0	30 0	21 0	25 0	24 0	18 0
	Benares ...	22 0	21 8	15 4	30 7	29 6	19 15	10 8	8 6	8 6	16 12	15 12	10 8	...	...	...	23 1	15 12	...
	Ghazipur ...	20 9½	20 9½	14 2½	28 5	28 5	19 5	7 14	7 14	6 7	18 0	18 0	11 9½	25 12	25 12	19 5	23 3	23 3	16 12
Panjab.	Delhi ...	22 0	21 0	21 0	30 0	28 0	31 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	23 0	24 0
	Gurgáon ...	20 5	19 12	21 5	30 0	28 0	32 8	...	...	...	9 5	9 0	8 3	25 0	24 8	29 0	26 8	25 8	26 8
	Karnál ...	23 0	21 0	23 8	30 8	31 0	22 8	...	...	...	16 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Hissár ...	23 0	21 8	22 0	34 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	34 0	30 0	28 0	32 0	30 0	28 0
	Rohtak ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sirsa ...	23 8	22 0	22 4	39 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	45 0	36 0	35 0	38 0	36 0	32 0
	Umballa ...	24 8	24 0	25 8	32 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Ludhiána ...	25 0	25 8	29 0	34 8	37 0	41 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 0	37 0	35 0	36 0	24 0	24 0	18 0
	Simlá ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur ...	24 0	24 0	29 0	36 0	36 0	48 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Hushiárpúr ...	25 0	24 8	29 0	40 0	35 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0
	Kángra ...	18 0	19 0	22 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Siálkot ...	22 0	21 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	39 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	30 0	30 0	21 0	27 0	27 0	21 0
	Gurdáspúr ...	20 8	21 0	28 0	24 0	28 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	20 0
	Lahore ...	22 0	22 8	24 0	34 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 8	31 0	31 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	22 0
	Ferozepore ...	25 0	24 0	26 8	40 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	37 0	34 0	36 0	24 0	24 0	34 0
	Gujránwála ...	21 12	21 0	24 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	23 0	20 0	20 0
	Ráwalpindi ...	28 0	28 0	30 0	33 0	33 0	38 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	42 0	38 0	36 0
	Jhelum ...	28 0	28 8	27 0	32 0	32 8	40 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	35 0	37 0	30 0
	Gujrát ...	26 0	26 0	26 0	38 0	38 0	40 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	40 0	38 0	24 0	38 0	38 0	30 0
	Shahpúr ...	24 0	23 8	26 8	35 0	35 0	46 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	34 0	34 0	30 0
	Mooltan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhang ...	19 0	18 8	23 8	24 0	25 0	40 0	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	8 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	30 0
	Montgomery ...	19 8	19 0	20 12	25 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh ...	20 0	21 0	18 8	28 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	8 0	12 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	13 0
	Dera Ismail Khán ...	30 0	27 8	26 4	38 12	38 2	40 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	42 8	42 8	40 0	37 8	36 4	40 0
	Déra Ghazi Khan ...	18 0	18 2	21 4	25 0	25 10	27 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 4	26 4	30 0	26 4	26 4	25 0
	Bannú ...	22 8	35 10	45 0	57 8	42 8	68 12	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 0	50 0	50 0	42 8	40 0	45 0	28 0
	Pesháwar ...	23 1	24 11	24 1	35 1	35 12	40 15	...	...	...	13 6	13 0	13 0	28 9	28 9	26 10	31 8	31 8	28 0
	Kohát ...	28 11	28 11	29 5	45 14	45 14	59 15	...	...	...	17 14	17 0	19 2	38 4	38 4	44 4	43 6	48 6	51 0
	Hazárá ...	22 8	25 0	26 0	33 8	35 0	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0†	30 0†	24 0†	22 0	22 0	23 0
Oudh.	Lucknow ...	24 8	24 0	17 8	32 0	30 0	23 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	34 0	32 0	20 0	24 0	24 8	19 8
	Unáo ...	24 8	23 12	16 8	30 0	29 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	...	14 0	16 0	...	16 0	18 0
	Bára Banki ...	25 12	25 4	18 0	36 0	36 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	50 0	44 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	13 0
	Sítápur ...	30 0	29 8	20 8	50 0	40 0	27 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	24 0	19 0	23 0*	...	...	23 0	...	...	...
	Hardui ...	25 5	24 0	18 1	36 9	34 0	26 4	6 9	6 9	6 9	15 0	15 0	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kheri ...	31 0	31 8	22 1	60 0	60 0	35 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	26 12	19 0	...	...	...	25 0	29 0	9 ...
	Fyzabad ...	25 8	25 9	17 4	34 0	34 1	24 0	10 0	14 1	10 0	19 10	18 13	13 0	40 0	34 15	24 14	19 0	18 11	16 7
	Bharaich ...	32 0	32 0	18 0	64 0	60 0	35 0	10 0	13 0	9 8	21 0	20 0	12 8	54 0	40 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Gonda ...	30 1	29 14	17 11	43 0	39 8	21 8	22 0	20 0	14 0	22 8	20 6	14 8	35 2	34 8	18 4	22 4	20 0	13 4
	Rái Barelí ...	27 0	26 12	19 8	36 0	36 0	24 0	22 8	22 8	14 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	[illegible] ...	30 0	28 0	18 8	41 0	41 0	25 8	10 0	10 0	8 8	26 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	...	...	16 0
	[illegible] ...	37 1	36 13	18 9	39 13	39 4	26 1	15 0	15 0	17 8	26 5	25 0	22 6	...	...	...	...	...	...

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál ...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	6 4	6 4	6 0	
	Bijnor ...	...	...	...	24 3	24 3	24 12	90 0	90 8	112 8	...	...	...	
	Moradabad ...	...	...	...	29 6	29 1	21 14	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 2	10 2	9 6	
	Budaun ...	...	...	...	31 8	30 0	20 1½	192 0	192 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 4	
	Bareilly ...	...	...	...	28 12	30 0	20 10	112 8	125 0	100 0	9 6	9 6	9 1	
	Sháhjahánpur ...	...	...	...	30 12	31 0	20 4	155 0	155 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	
	Tarái Pergunnahs ...	...	...	...	26 4	27 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 7	
	Muttra ...	...	...	...	28 8	26 8	32 0	80 0	80 0	70 0	10 12	10 12	11 0	
	Agra ...	...	...	...	26 0	24 11½	27 7½	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 12	8 8	
	Farukhabad ...	...	...	...	28 2	27 8	19 10	165 0	158 2	158 2	8 14	8 14	8 6	
	Mainpuri ...	...	...	...	26 0	24 8	22 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	
	Etáwah ...	...	...	...	28 0	23 8	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	
	Etah ...	...	...	...	27 0	26 8	22 2	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	
	Jalaun ...	...	...	...	25 8	25 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	
	Jhánsi ...	...	...	...	20 9	20 4	22 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	
	Lalitpur ...	...	...	...	21 8	22 0	26 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	6 12	6 12	6 12	
	Cawnpore ...	...	...	...	32 0	30 0	21 0	160 0	150 0	140 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	
	Fatehpur ...	...	...	...	29 8	30 0	24 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	
	Bánda ...	...	...	...	28 8	28 0	22 12	163 0	163 0	163 0	11 4	11 4	10 8	
	Allahabad ...	...	...	...	26 12	27 0	22 0	140 0	100 0	110 0	8 4	8 0	8 4	
	Hamírpur ...	...	...	...	26 0	26 4	21 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	...	
	Jaunpur ...	...	...	...	35 5	33 14	19 12	197 12	197 12	197 12	8 1	8 1	8 1	
	Gorakhpur ...	...	...	...	36 12	36 4	14 14	160 0	160 0	150 0	7 2	7 2	7 2	
	Basti ...	...	...	...	31 14	31 14	15 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	7 3	7 3	6 14	
	Azamgarh ...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	17 15	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	
	Mirzapur ...	...	...	...	23 0	25 0	21 0	90 0	90 0	110 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	
	Benares ...	...	...	...	25 3	25 3	16 13	100 0	100 0	105 0	6 4	6 5	6 4	
	Ghazipur ...	...	...	...	28 5	28 5	19 5	180 4	180 4	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 1½	
Panjab.	Delhi ...	...	...	...	28 8	26 0	28 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	
	Gurgáon ...	...	...	...	26 4	25 4	31 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	
	Karnál ...	...	...	...	30 0	28 0	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	
	Hissár ...	...	...	...	38 0	32 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Rohtak* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sirsa ...	...	...	...	38 0	34 0	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	38 0	
	Umballa ...	...	...	...	34 8	32 8	35 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	
	Ludhiána ...	...	...	...	33 0	32 0	41 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 8	9 8	9 2	
	Simlá* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jullundur ...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	42 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	9 4	9 8	9 4	
	Hushiárpúr *d* ...	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	39 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	
	Kángra ...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	
	Amritsar* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Siálkot ...	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	37 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	
	Gurdáspúr *e* ...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Lahore ...	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	39 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	
	Ferozepore *c* ...	...	...	...	39 0	34 8	37 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 4	10 0	9 8	
	Gujránwála ...	...	...	...	28 0	27 0	40 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	
	Ráwalpindi *f* ...	...	...	...	27 8	29 0	41 0	110 0	110 0	113 0	10 4	10 4	10 8	
	Jhelum ...	...	...	...	22 0	24 8	34 0	140 0	140 0	100 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	
	Gujrát ...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	37 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 10	10 8	
	Shahpúr ...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	40 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	
	Mooltan* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jhang *g* ...	...	...	...	28 0	21 8	31 0	240 0	240 0*	240 0	10 8	10 10	10 8	
	Montgomery ...	...	...	...	28 0	22 0	27 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Muzaffargarh *h* ...	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	120 0	100 0	9 8	9 0	10 0	
	Dera Ismail Khán *i* ...	...	...	...	37 8	32 8	40 0	112 0	112 0	112 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
	Dera Ghazi Khán ...	...	...	...	25 10	25 0	25 10	150 0	150 0	150 0	31 4	31 4	28 12	
	Bannú *j* ...	...	...	...	45 0	40 10	46 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	
	Pesháwar ...	...	...	...	26 10	28 9	32 3	110 0	110 0	110 0	58 8	58 8	55 14	
	Kohát ...	...	...	...	30 10	30 10	40 13	153 0	153 0	153 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	
	Hazárá ...	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	33 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
Oudh.	Lucknow ...	45 0	31 8	40 0	29 0	28 8	19 8	130 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	
	Unáo ...	...	...	28 0	29 0	28 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 10	8 0	
	Bára Banki ...	60 0	40 0	40 0	31 8	31 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	8 0	7 8	
	Sítápur ...	*50 0	†128 0	†46 0	35 0	33 0	23 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	
	Hardui ...	42 5	...	33 12	31 3	30 0	18 4	192 8	192 8	192 8	8 0	8 0	7 1	
	Kheri ...	80 0	72 0	60 0	35 0	36 4	24 2	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	
	Fyzabad ...	*36 4	26 2	23 1	31 0	30 11	19 9	120 0	140 0	120 0	8 6	8 4	7 12	
	Bharaich ...	*80 0	†40 0	24 0	42 0	50 0	18 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	
	Gonda ...	42 1	*42 9	28 11	38 6	38 8	18 7	170 0	170 0	140 0	7 14	8 0	7 12	
	Rái Barelí ...	*52 8	52 8	37 8	35 12	36 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	
	Sultánpur ...	64 0	64 0	48 0	36 0	37 0	22 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 2	
	Pratábgarh ...	52 0	37 10	62 8	37 5	36 5	21 15	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	

Reference.

a. Rice falling.
b. Jowár and Gram falling.
c. Barley, jowár and gram falling.
d. Barley falling.
e. Barley rising.
f. Rájra falling.
g. Jowár falling.
h. Rice rising.
i. Gram falling.
j. Wheat, barley, and gram falling, and bájra rising.

* Return not received.
† Maize or Indian corn.

Júar (large). ●
Kodan.
*Paddy. †Sawán. ‡Kodon.

Sawán.
*Murhwa.
*Murhwa. †Kodon.
*Murhwa mixed with Labara &c.
*Murhwa, Sawán and Kodon.
*Sawán.
Murhwa.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of September 1875—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	20 0	19 8	27 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 8	13 4	18 8	33 0	32 0	38 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	23 0	23 12	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	23 6	23 6	25 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	15 7	18 4	27 8	29 7	35 0	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	23 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 9	9 0	8 8	12 0	14 0	12 8	15 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	26 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	15 0	24 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	26 0	25 0	21 0	16 0	17 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	10 0
	Saugor ...	18 8	20 0	21 8	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh ...	22 8	23 0	25 0	...	...	...	6 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	32 0	31 0	27 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	32 0	31 0	19 0	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	25 0	...	...	...
	Betul ...	27 0	27 0	23 0	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	12 0	14 8	15 0	13 0	...	...	24 0	...	...	...
	Chindwara ...	30 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	17 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur ...	21 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar ...	14 8	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	...	26 6	26 0	...	22 8	26 4	...
	Raipur ...	14 0	44 0	12 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 4	17 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	24 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	28 0	23 0	26 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	48 0	48 0	40 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	28 0	52 0	52 0	42 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery ...	20 0	19 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	50 0	50 0	36 0	...	...	...
Haidarabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	No return received																	
	Bolarum ...																		
	Chudderghat ...																		
	Oomraotee ...	20 0	21 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	44 0	48 0	38 0	36 0	25 0	22 0
	Akola ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	42 0	36 0	35 0	35 0	24 0	28 0
	Elichpur ...	21 0	21 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	10 0	12 0	42 0	42 0	34 0	32 0	30 0	25 0
	Buldana ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	11 0	44 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	36 0	40 0
	Woon ...	24 0	23 0	19 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	52 0	69 0	52 0	16 0	16 0	15 0
	Bassim ...	23 5	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	52 0	50 5	32 5	38 5	37 0	36 0
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	12 5	12 5	11 2	12 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	11 2	10 5	14 5	14 7	12 2	25 0	25 2	24 5	...	...	...
	Bangalore { Retail ...	12 0	12 0	10 7	11 5	12 5	11 5	10 5	10 7	10 0	14 0	14 2	11 7	24 0	24 2	23 5	...	...	...
	Kolar ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	10 3	17 0	17 4	15 0	18 1	17 8	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar ... { Retail ...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 1	17 7	17 3	14 7	17 8	17 5	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale	12 0	12 5	12 5	12 0	12 5	12 5	14 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Túmkúr ... { Retail ...	11 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	13 0	15 0	17 0	15 0	22 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...
	Mysore ... { Wholesale	9 7	10 6	9 8	...	...	...	10 4	11 1	11 4	11 0	11 7	12 5	26 2	...	39 7	26 2	27 2	37 2
	Mysore ... { Retail ...	9 6	10 4	9 4	...	...	...	10 2	10 6	11 2	10 6	11 4	12 3	25 6	...	39 8	25 6	26 2	36 6
	Hassan ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ... { Retail ...	11 5	10 5	10 5	12 5	12 5	11 5	12 5	12 5	10 5	14 7	14 7	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... { Retail ...	12 5	12 5	11 0	13 5	13 5	12 0	11 5	11 5	13 0	16 7	16 7	17 0	24 5	25 2	33 0	...	...	...
	Kadur ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadur ... { Retail ...	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 5	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog { Wholesale	14 6	14 8	14 0	15 6	17 0	15 8	13 8	13 8	...	15 8	15 8	...	29 2	29 2	44 3	29 0	28 5	34 5
	Chitaldroog { Retail ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	35 0	24 0	24 0	31 0
	Coorg ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg ... { Retail ...	7 7	8 0	8 2	8 7	8 4	8 7	10 3	10 1	11 2	13 9	14 6	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	16 12	16 12	...	24 8	24 8	...	7 0	7 0	...	9 12	9 12	...	25 0	25 0	...	20 8	20 8	...
	Kishengurh ...	16 4	16 0	...	22 0	22 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	22 0	22 0	...	18 0	18 8	...
	Alwar ...	21 0	20 8	23 0	31 8	30 8	36 12	6 8	6 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	25 0	35 0
	Bharatpur (City) ...	21 0	21 8	20 0	30 12	32 0	32 8	8 0	8 0	6 12	12 0	11 0	10 0	27 0	26 0	19 0	26 0	25 8	28 0
	Kerowli (City) ...	18 12	18 12	19 1	30 0	27 8	27 8	11 4	11 4	8 12	12 8	12 8	10 0	28 12	27 8	20 0	25 0	23 2	22 8
	Ajmir ...	15 12	15 0	16 2	26 12	21 9	22 12	5 0	5 0	6 8	10 0	10 0	8 8	21 0	21 0	20 8	19 8	19 2	17 0
	Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received																	
	Erinpura ...	21 4	21 4	19 8	33 8	33 8	28 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	7 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	22 0
	Sirohi ...	No return received																	
	Aboo ...	19 0	19 0	16 14	29 0	29 0	20 0	6 8	6 8	5 8	8 6	8 6	7 8	...	...	...	26 2	26 2	20 4
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	24 0	25 0	25 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar ...	14 0	14 0	15 6	21 1	21 6	21 1	...	...	...	9 9	9 2	7 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	20 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	15 15	15 5	...	25 0	25 0	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	22 8	20 10	...	23 2	21 4	...
	Bikaneer ...	No return received																	
	Bundi ...	21 0	...	18 0	38 0	...	23 0	7 8	...	10 0	9 0	...	10 8	28 0	...	20 0	...	...	...
	Kota ...	18 4	17 12	18 8	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	25 0	23 0	22 8	...	...	...
	Tonk ...	18 4	18 5	18 0	25 12	25 6	26 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	28 0	27 2	26 0	...	...	...
	Jhallawar ...	15 12	15 0	16 8	25 0	27 0	19 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...
	Shahpoora ...	...	15 12	18 4	...	20 8	25 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	9 4	8 12	...	19 0	16 0	...	16 8	15 0
Central India.	Indore ...	13 4	13 4	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	20 0	19 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	23 0
	Gwalior ...	15 0	14 10	14 8	19 3	16 7	18 4	6 14	6 14	6 0	8 12	8 12	7 5	19 3	18 4	18 4	18 4	18 4	17 1
	Goona ...	16 0	16 0	21 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	10 4	10 4	8 0	12 0	12 0	9 4	20 0	22 0	20 0	18 0	20 8	24 0
	Rutlam ...	14 8	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	10 8	9 0	8 4	12 8	13 8	12 8	18 8	17 12	20 0	15 8	15 8	16 0
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	24 8	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	28 0	...	21 0	24 0	24 0	16 0

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verasgoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	23 8	23 8	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	9 8	Bhandara ...		
...	...	...	26 2	25 0	23 7	420 0	400 0	480 0	6 5	7 0	7 5	Chanda ...		
...	...	...	18 0	22 0	19 0	160 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Wardha ...		
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	26 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Balaghat ...		
...	...	...	35 0	33 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Jubbulpore ...		
...	...	...	22 0	25 0	23 0	220 0	220 0	200 0	7 4	7 4	6 12	Sangor ...		
...	...	...	29 0	30 8	31 4	280 0	280 0	400 0	7 4	7 4	6 12	Damoh ...		
...	...	...	26 0	34 0	28 0	240 0	280 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	*Seoni* ...		
27 0	27 0	19 0	45 0	45 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	6 8	7 0	Mandla ...		
22 0	22 0	23 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Betul ...		
23 0	23 0	23 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chindwara ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hoshangabad ...		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	Narsinghpur ...		
...	...	...	21 2	22 8	...	160 0	160 0	...	10 4	10 4	...	Nimar ...		
...	...	...	42 0	44 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	...	7 8	7 12	7 8	Raipur ...		
...	...	...	28 0	24 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	150 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	Sambalpur ...		
90 0	90 0	90 0	42 0	42 0	36 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 0	Bilaspur ...		
...	...	...	28 0	30 0	26 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	Upper Godavery ...		
												Secunderabad ...	Haidarabad Assigned Districts.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bolarum ...		
												Chudderghat ...		
...	...	...	21 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Oomraotee ...		
11 0	10 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	106 0	106 0	64 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	Akola ...		
...	...	...	21 3	21 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Elichpur ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	Buldana ...		
...	...	...	25 0	23 0	21 0	250 0	250 0	200 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	Woon ...		
21 5	21 0	16 0	27 0	26 5	22 0	90 0	90 0	64 0	8 5	9 0	8 7	Bassim ...		
28 0	32 2	35 0	22 0	21 5	16 2	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	12 5	Bangalore { Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
27 0	31 2	34 0	21 0	21 0	15 7	72 0	72 0	72 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	Bangalore { Retail ...		
26 6	33 5	43 7	24 3	24 3	18 5	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	14 6	Kolar ... { Wholesale		
26 3	32 2	43 4	24 0	24 0	18 3	172 4	172 4	172 4	15 4	15 4	14 3	Kolar ... { Retail ...		
54 0	55 2	58 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale		
52 0	53 2	56 0	23 0	24 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Túmkúr ... { Retail ...		
21 0	28 5	28 7	20 4	20 4	18 7	72 0	80 4	78 0	8 7	9 1	9 8	Mysore ... { Wholesale		
20 4	28 1	28 3	19 7	19 7	18 3	70 0	77 0	70 0	8 5	8 7	9 6	Mysore ... { Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan ... { Wholesale		
25 0	25 2	36 0	19 0	16 7	15 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	10 5	9 5	9 5	Hassan ... { Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga... { Wholesale		
29 5	29 5	46 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	360 0	360 0	400 0	9 5	9 5	10 0	Shimoga... { Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur ... { Wholesale		
24 0	24 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Kadur ... { Retail ...		
24 4	36 2	55 5	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	Chital- { Wholesale		
29 0	29 0	49 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	droog. { Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg ... { Wholesale		
21 7	28 1	31 8	17 9	18 6	15 1	91 6	91 6	110 0	8 6	8 7	8 5	Coorg ... { Retail ...		
...	...	...	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	Kishengurh ...		
...	...	...	28 0	26 4	27 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	22 8	Alwar ...		
29 8	31 10	19 0	28 4	29 4	22 0	110 0	110 0	...	24 0	24 0	20 0	Bharatpur (City) ...		
28 8	32 8	29 10	26 4	25 10	26 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	32 12	28 12	28 4	Kerowli (City) ...		
...	...	...	19 5	19 9	21 0	90 0	85 0	110 0	31 0	28 0	32 0	Ajmir ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Deolie Cantonment ...		
...	...	...	23 8	23 8	17 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Sirohi ...		
...	...	...	21 8	21 8	14 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	36 12	36 12	34 0	Aboo ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	9 Pie*	8 Pie*	6 Pie*	12 0	12 0	12 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		* Per man's load.
...	...	...	17 8	20 2	14 11	165 0	165 0	165 0	21 14	20 5	29 9	Meywar ...		
...	...	...	25 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	11 4	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)		
...	...	...	15 10	15 0	...	70 0	70 0	...	60 0	56 4	..	Marwar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bikaneer ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	...	160 0	30 0	...	25 8	Bundi ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	160 0	160 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	Kota ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	115 0	35 0	35 8	38 0	Tonk ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	90 0	26 8	27 0	...	Jhallawar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	...	36 0	35 0	Shahpoora ...		
...	...	...	17 0	18 5	13 10	88 0	88 0	87 4	8 0	8 0	9 8	Indore ...	Central India.	
...	...	...	18 6	17 5	19 3	100 6	100 6	100 6	10 9	10 9	11 14	Gwalior ...		
...	...	...	19 0	20 0	25 0	200 0	160 0	160 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	Goona ...		
...	...	...	20 0	19 12	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 8	11 4	Rutlam ...		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...		

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

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPHS).

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the Month of July 1875.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. WEST. Via Teheran. No.	Via Teheran. Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Via Turkey. Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Persian Gulf. Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Via Suez. Indian Value.	EAST. Via Amur. No.	Via Amur. Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Via Madras. Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Native Burma. Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	TOTAL. Indian Value.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
INDIAN.																
Sent ...	1,067	6,944 15	44	212 11	68	430 12	1,345	7,560 11	2	40 9	282	1,625 8	253	451 8	3,061	17,266 10
Received ...	895	4,789 3	38	202 7	116	1,022 11	1,363	6,535 8	2	25 3	282	1,552 15	215	430 8	2,911	14,558 7
TOTAL ...	1,962	11,734 2	82	415 2	184	1,453 7	2,708	14,096 3	4	65 12	564	3,178 7	468	882 0	5,972	31,825 1
TRANSIT.																
East to West	168	1,222 4	...	...	...	...	1,161	7,782 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,329	9,004 14
West to East	240	1,508 9	17	81 15	...	...	925	6,289 11	...	...	...	...	*3	12 3	1,185	7,892 6
West to West	...	...	...	...	...	...	†1	4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4 3
East to East	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	‡2	8 5	...	...	...	...	2	8 5
TOTAL ...	408	2,730 13	17	81 15	...	...	2,087	14,076 8	2	8 5	...	...	3	12 3	2,517	16,909 12
GRAND TOTAL...															8,489	48,734 13

* Two from London *via* Teheran, and the other from Vanzeia (Europe) *via* Suez, to Native Burma.
† From Aden to Bushire.
‡ One from Shanghai to Hong-Kong *via* Amur and Madras, and the other from Hong-Kong to Amoy *via* Madras and Amur.

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea routes for the Month of July 1875.

ROUTE.	Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
INDO-EUROPEAN *Vid* Teheran ...	895	1,067	1,962	37·11	42·28	39·75
INDO-EUROPEAN „ Turkey ...	38	44	82	1·57	1·74	1·66
INDO-EUROPEAN Persian Gulf *vid* Kurrachee	116	68	184	4·81	2·69	3·73
RED SEA ... *Vid* Suez ...	1,363	1,345	2,708	56·51	53·29	54·86
TOTAL ...	2,412	2,524	4,936	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXXIII of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 22nd Aug. 1874.	For week ending 21st Aug. 1875.	Total from 1st January to 22nd Aug. 1874.	Total from 1st January to 21st Aug. 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
25th Sept. 1875	East Indian, Main ...	4,15,484	3,60,114	2,52,73,840	1,74,78,851	...	77,94,989
25th ditto	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	18,700	16,636	19,25,906	13,29,217	...	5,96,689
25th ditto	Eastern Bengal ...	78,252	44,723	22,43,344	17,24,889	...	5,18,455
18th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	31,095	36,541	12,01,280	17,86,153	5,84,873	...
25th ditto	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	92,156	65,212	54,32,345	42,22,207	...	12,10,138
18th ditto	Madras ...	1,20,889	1,16,121	37,48,422	40,69,775	3,21,353	...
18th ditto	South Indian ...	17,758	17,678	6,07,940	5,99,179	...	8,761
2nd Oct. 1875	Great Indian Peninsula	1,88,186	2,00,903	1,38,92,955	1,47,45,218	8,52,263	...
25th Sept. 1875	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	52,375	56,586	41,84,958	43,24,079	1,39,121	...
	TOTAL ...	10,14,895	9,13,514	5,85,10,990	5,02,79,568	...	82,31,422
	State.						
25th Sept. 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,223	1,454	67,058	67,209	151	...
18th ditto	Nulhattee ...	1,834	1,236	58,315	54,136[c]	...	4,179
25th ditto	Rajpootana ...	7,555	22,582	2,83,696	10,45,056	7,61,360	...
25th ditto	Holkar ...	1,069	4,310	40,891[a]	2,12,513	1,71,622	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	23,989[b]	39,361[c]	15,372	...
4th Sept. 1875	Oomraotee ...	333	549	24,355	46,606	22,251	...
	Wardha Valley ...	...	...	17,244[d]	22,877[e]	5,633	...
4th Sept. 1875	Nizam's ...	...	5,394	...	3,02,976	3,02,976	...
	Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	40,429[f]	40,429	...
28th Aug. 1875	Punjab, Northern ...	...	990	...	67,306[g]	67,306	...
	TOTAL ...	12,014	36,515	5,15,548	18,98,469	13,82,921	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	10,26,909	9,50,029	5,90,26,538	5,21,78,037	...	68,48,501

(a) Total receipts from 1st February to 22nd August 1874.
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(c) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875.
(d) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(e) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(f) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(g) Total receipts from 12th April to 21st August 1875.

No. XXXIV of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 29th August 1874.	For week ending 28th August 1875.	Total from 1st January to 29th August 1874.	Total from 1st January to 28th August 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
25th Sept. 1875	East Indian, Main	4,47,168	3,61,253	2,57,21,009	1,78,40,103	...	78,80,906
25th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	11,423	16,429	19,37,329	13,45,646	...	5,91,683
25th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	77,814	60,190	23,21,158	17,85,079	...	5,36,079
18th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	33,761	38,756	12,35,041	18,24,908	5,89,867	...
25th ditto ...	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi ...	80,683	65,571	55,13,028	42,87,779	...	12,25,249
18th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,23,043	1,10,291	38,71,465	41,80,066	3,08,601	...
18th ditto ...	South Indian ...	18,585	17,058	6,26,525	6,16,237	...	10,288
2nd Oct. 1875	Great Indian Peninsula ...	1,87,516	2,72,266	1,40,80,471	1,50,17,485	9,37,014	...
25th Sept. 1875	Bombay, Baroda, & Central India ...	60,511	55,220	42,45,469	43,79,299	1,33,830	...
	TOTAL ...	10,40,504	9,97,034	5,95,51,495	5,12,76,602	...	82,74,893
	State.						
25th Sept. 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,074	1,453	68,132	68,662	530	...
18th ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	1,787	1,112	60,102	55,247	...	4,855
25th ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	8,014	23,516	2,91,710	10,68,572	7,76,862	...
25th ditto ...	Holkar ...	1,748	6,084	42,639[a]	2,18,597	1,75,958	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	23,989[b]	39,361[c]	15,372	...
4th ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	334	549	24,689	47,155	22,466	...
	Wardha Valley ...	...	...	17,244[d]	22,877[e]	5,633	...
4th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	...	7,460	...	3,10,436	3,10,436	...
	Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	40,429[f]	40,429	...
28th August 1875	Punjab Northern ...	...	2,801	...	70,108[g]	70,108	...
	TOTAL ...	12,957	42,975	5,28,505	19,41,444	14,12,939	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	10,53,461	10,40,009	6,00,80,000	5,32,18,046	...	68,61,954

(a) Total receipts from 1st February to 29th August 1874.
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(c) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875.
(d) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(e) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(f) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(g) Total receipts from 12th April to 28th August 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 31st AUGUST 1875.

CANAL DIVISIONS.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING AUGUST 1875. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption during the month. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total Area of Irrigation during Current Fasl.	NATURE OF TRAFFIC.	NAVIGATION RETURNS, GANGES CANAL. PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC. Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). ZILA.	Acres.	RAINFALL. Total from 1st April to 31st August 1875.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	REMARKS.
GANGES CANAL. Northern	10·00	Not stated	Not stated		25,668	Grains :— Wheat	...	...	...	...	Saháranpur ...	37,560	23·6	28·3	The Ganges Canal was closed for the usual annual repairs on the 4th of the month.
Meerut	8·30	4·7	644		44,625	Gram	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...	56,987	23·4	22·5	
Anupshahr	6·80	...	700		22,341	Rice	...	...	...	...	Meerut ...	74,436	16·9	22·0	Eastern Jumna Canal closed for 8 days in the first half of the month, there being no demand for water. The fine weather in latter half of the month caused a demand for rice.
Bulandshahr	7·35	Not stated	972		46,147	Paddy or Dhán	...	...	...	...	Bulandshahr ...	46,867	18·4	20·0	
Aligarh	5·50	Do.	994		57,300	Bejhar or mixed Grain	...	...	...	...	Aligarh ...	37,481	12·8	20·2	
Etáwah	4·80	...	771		51,622	Dál	...	...	...	...	Muttra ...	1,661	12·7	24·3	
Cawnpore	6·20	2·4	958	96	44,236	Juar	...	...	...	...	Agra ...	8,357	16·9	23·0	
						Bájra	...	...	...	...	Etah ...	6,630	11·4	21·3	
						Maize (or Indian Corn)	...	...	...	...	Mainpuri ...	21,072	24·3	25·0	
						TOTAL ...	50	...	...	654	Fatehgarh ...	10,404	21·4	25·2	
Total Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6,104	...	291,939						Etáwah ...	28,426	19·7	25·9	
						Cotton	...	...	453	654	Cawnpore ...	38,817	18·3	24·2	
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	5·20	3·32	3,250	886	74,043	Oil-seeds	...	...	526		Dehra Dún ...	5,871	56·8	61·2	
Dún Canals ...	...	...	...	155	5,871	Salts	...	...	250		Bijnor ...	784	34·4	28·3	
Rohilkhand Canals ...	...	...	...	173	6,304	Metals	...	...	952		Tarái ...	1,132	35·3	41·0	
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works ...	...	...	...	...	506	Building Materials	...	...	494		Bareilly ...	4,388	40·6	32·6	
1st Division, Agra Canal ...	...	5·64	...	340	1,818	Firewood	...	...	600		Jhánsi ...	311	15·5	34·3	
2nd do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	2,679	Bamboos	...	...	...		Hamírpur ...	195	24·2	28·8	
						Timber	...	...	...		Delhi ...	14	...	...	
						Miscellaneous	...	...	600	654	Gurgáon ...	1,767	...	...	
						Live-stock	...	...	...		TOTAL ...	383,160	...	...	
						GRAND TOTAL	574	...	2,537	654	Total for the same period last year	338,371	...	...	
						Total during corresponding period of last year.	...	...	...						
						Increase ...	574	...	2,537	654	Increase ...	44,789	...	...	
						Decrease ...	...	...	...	...					
GRAND TOTAL...	...	...	...	...	383,160										

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

ALLAHABAD,
The 23rd September 1875.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1875, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 926 AND 927 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED 23RD OCTOBER 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.*			Grain.			Firewood.			Salt.			REMARKS.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
HAIDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS. Secunderabad ...	16 4	16 8	15 9	...	...	...	8 1	8 6	8 9	12 8	12 5	14 0	23 0	22 0	32 2	26 1	25 1	27 8	31 0	30 0	28 2	22 0	22 3	15 3	125 0	120 0	100 0	11 2	11 2	10 0	
Bolarum ...	16 4	17 5	15 4	...	...	...	10 7	10 6	11 2	12 1	11 5	12 2	22 9	23 1	32 1	...	...	..	...	...	...	21 5	21 5	15 4	112 8	112 8	112 8	11 1	11 1	1 9	3
Chadarghat ...	12 2	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	11 2	11 2	10 0	19 2	19 2	32 0	25 2	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	19 2	19 0	19 2	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 2	10 2	9 0	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Return showing the Quantities of Cotton exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries during the month of September 1875.

NAMES OF PORTS IN INDIA WHENCE COTTON IS EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES OF COTTON EXPORTED TO										
	United Kingdom.	Austria.	France.	Italy.	Russia.	Mauritius.	Ceylon.	China, Hong-Kong.	Straits Settlements.	Other Countries in Europe.	TOTAL.
	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.
BENGAL ... Calcutta	269 0	...	...	...	...	2 0	...	8,237 0	...	...	8,508 0
Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pooree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MADRAS ... Madras	27,733 104	535 80	8,726 88	...	...	...	...	3,567 96	...	...	40,564 32
Beypore, Malabar District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268 0	268 0
Coconada, Godavery District	7,098 24	...	7,762 56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,860 80
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ports of Kistna District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ports of Madura do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ports of South Arcot District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ports of Tanjore do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ports of Vizagapatam do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin, Tinnevelly do.	13,842 96	1,071 64	...	4,017 96	...	...	0 7	1,406 0	...	...	20,338 39
BOMBAY AND SINDH ... Bombay	44,396 0	10,396 0	3,350 0	11,284 0	871 0	...	...	2,030 0	...	...	72,827 0
Kurrachee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,366 0	...	...	2,366 0
Carwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vingorla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viziadroog	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. BURMA ... Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,347 56	...	2,347 56
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyouk Phyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ports in the Ramree District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	93,340 0	12,003 32	20,339 32	15,301 96	871 0	2 0	0 7	17,606 96	2,347 56	268 0	162,079 95

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 31st AUGUST 1875.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING AUGUST 1875. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption. c. ft. per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL. Principal Items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Zillah.	Acres.	RAINFALL. Average.	During month.	CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE). Name.	Area in acres.	REMARKS.
BARI DOAB CANALS. 1st Division	4·90	1·70	3073·60	107·96	...	...	Gurdáspur...	13,844	7·14	23·20	Cotton ...	26,079	44·96 cubic feet per second passed down the various escapes on the Bari Doáb Canal. Notwithstanding the heavy rainfall during the month and the closure of the canal from the 15th to the 28th August, the result of the irrigation up to date contrasts favorably with that of the corresponding period of the preceding year.
2nd Div. Main Branch, Lower	4·60	1·58		46·68			Amritsar ...	29,862	...	...	Rice ...	17,418	
Lahore Branch ...	3·00	1·60		403·90			Lahore ...	37,887	6·63	20·90	Sugarcane ...	7,654	
											Others ...	29,442	
TOTAL B. D. CANAL ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	...	80,593	...	...	...	80,593	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	...	70,624	...	...	...	70,624	
WESTERN JAMNA CANALS. Karnál Division	4·33	4·13		160·39			Ambála ...	1,688	...	...	Cotton ...	66,512	The increase on the Western Jumna Canal as compared with the corresponding period of the past year is due to insufficient fall of rain at the proper time which increased the demand for canal water.
Delhi ,,	4·40	4·33		766·00			Karnál ...	30,347	5·37	7·28	Rice ...	43,879	
Hansi ,,	8·80	8·70	2546·00	976·00	...	...	Delhi ...	30,554	...	...	Sugarcane ...	27,456	
,, Bulla Head	8·00	7·90		257·00			Rohtak ...	37,556	...	...	Others ...	19,651	
							Hissár ...	33,989	...	...			
							Jhind ...	21,973	...	...			
							Bikáner ...	130	...	...			
							Kalsia State	1,261	...	...			
TOTAL W. J. CANALS ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	...	...	157,498	...	...	...	157,498	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR	...	...	2546·00	...	...	...	...	137,431	...	...	...	137,431	
INUNDATION CANALS. Upper Satlaj Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	6,000	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	...	The total increase up to date on the perennial canals as compared with the corresponding period of last year amounts to 30736 acres.
Lower Satlaj and Chinab	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	44,000	...	...			
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Multán ...	125,300	...	...			
							Derah Gházi Khán ...	122,452	...	...			
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297,752	...	...	...	297,752	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	492,930	...	...	...	492,930	
DELHI AND GURGÁON WORKS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	1·9	...	...	Cotton ...	... 67	
							Gurgáon ...	697	...	...	Rice ...		
							Rohtak ...	...	...	...	Sugarcane ...	... 749	
											Others ...		
TOTAL DELHI AND GURGÁON WORKS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	816	...	...	...	816	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	961	...	...	...	961	
PERENNIAL CANALS— GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238,091	...	...	...	238,091	
DITTO—CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208,055	...	...	...	208,055	

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrign. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY.

INVESTIGATION INTO ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

Circular No. 22 R., dated Simla, the 19th October 1875.

OBSERVATIONS.—There are now about 700 miles of State Railways open for traffic, and this length will be added to from year to year. It is necessary therefore to provide for the manner in which investigations into serious accidents should be conducted in the most complete and efficient way.

2. On the Guaranteed Railways when any serious accident, such as a collision with or without injury to life or limb, the breaching of an embankment, or the failure of a bridge occurs, the Consulting Engineer inspects, investigates, and reports on behalf of Government. When an accident occurs attended with fatal consequences, the Magistrate of the District, or an officer deputed by him, conducts the enquiry.

3. The investigations are thus conducted by officers of Government, and not by the servants of the Company directly responsible for the safe working of the Railway on which the accident may have occurred. The same principle should obviously also be extended to the investigation of accidents on State Railways.

4. The Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased to decide, as a provisional measure, that accidents on State Railways when open for public traffic, shall be subject to investigation by the Consulting Engineers attached to the Guaranteed Railways in India. The Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, will be directed to enquire into any accidents that may occur on the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, the Nulhatee State Railway, and the Northern Bengal and Tirhoot State Railways. The Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways at Lahore will perform similar duties on the Punjab Northern and Indus Valley State Railways, and the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, on the entire system of the Rajpootana State Railway from Delhi and Agra to Nusseerabad. On the Holkar, Neemuch, Wardha Valley, and Nizam State Railways the investigation of accidents will, with the concurrence of the Government of Bombay, be undertaken by the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways at Bombay.

5. In regard to the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, when opened for traffic, the Chief Commissioner should name some Engineer Officer of the Public Works Department under his orders unconnected with the Railway who may be best suited for the duty.

6. The Manager or Officer in charge of a State Railway should, in addition to the reports regarding accidents required to be made to the local civil authorities, promptly send information to the officers mentioned in this Resolution concerning accidents requiring investigation.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay, in the Public Works Department (Railway), for information and the issue of the necessary orders to the Consulting Engineer; to the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, for the purpose indicated in para. 5; to the Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta, Lahore, and Lucknow for information and guidance; and to the Director of State Railways for information and the issue of the necessary orders to the Managers of State Railways opened for public traffic.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be communicated to the Governments and Administrations noted on the margin for information. Also to the Home Department, for information and publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Madras, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Central India and Rajpootana.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 44.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1875. [Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXXV OF 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 5th Sept. 1874.	For week ending 4th Sept. 1875.	Total from 1st January to 5th Sept. 1874.	Total from 1st January to 4th Sept. 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
25th Sept. 1875	East Indian, Main ...	3,78,256	3,00,710	2,60,99,265	1,82,33,813	...	78,65,452
25th ditto	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	18,098	21,145	19,55,427	13,66,791	...	5,88,636
25th ditto	Eastern Bengal ...	91,275	66,696	24,12,433	18,51,775	...	5,60,658
18th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	32,510	45,265	12,67,551	18,70,173	6,02,622	...
9th Oct. 1875	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	93,572	78,000	56,06,600	43,65,779	...	12,40,821
25th Sept. 1875	Madras ...	1,00,724	1,05,777	39,72,189	42,85,842	3,13,653	...
25th ditto	South Indian ...	20,570	19,541	6,47,095	6,35,778	...	11,317
2nd Oct. 1875	Great Indian Peninsula	2,32,546	2,28,526	1,43,13,017	1,52,46,011	9,32,994	...
2nd ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	56,803	53,238	43,01,772	44,32,537	1,30,765	...
	TOTAL ...	10,23,854	10,11,898	6,05,75,349	5,22,88,499	...	82,86,850
	State.						
25th Sept. 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,351	2,364	70,483	71,125	642	...
18th ditto	Mahratta ...	1,321	1,241	61,423	58,488	...	2,935
2nd Oct. 1875	Rajpootana ...	8,474	25,079	3,00,184	10,93,651	7,93,467	...
2nd ditto	Delhi ...	1,777	4,935	44,416*a*	2,68,532	1,29,116	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	23,989*b*	39,361*c*	15,372	...
11th Sept. 1875	Oomraotee ...	884	409	25,013	47,564	22,551	...
	Wardha Valley ...	...	...	17,244*d*	22,877*e*	5,633	...
11th Sept. 1875	Nizam's ...	...	5,973	...	3,16,410	3,16,410	...
	Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	40,429*f*	40,429	...
4th Sept. 1875	Punjab Northern ...	...	2,918	...	72,926*g*	72,926	...
	TOTAL ...	14,247	42,919	5,42,752	19,84,363	14,41,611	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	10,38,101	10,54,817	6,11,18,101	5,42,72,862	...	68,45,239

(*a*) Total earnings from 1st February to 5th September 1874.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June 1875.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*f*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*g*) Total receipts from 12th April to 4th September 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of October 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sorts). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sorts). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sorts). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar—Holcus sorghum. Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), Penicillaria spicata. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar—Holcus sorghum. Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), Penicillaria spicata. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar—Holcus sorghum. Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), Penicillaria spicata. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coratoo, Murhwa, Nuglee), Panicum, miliaceum, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coratoo, Murhwa, Nuglee), Panicum, miliaceum, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coratoo, Murhwa, Nuglee), Panicum, miliaceum, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Madras.	Ganjam	No return received																									Ganjam	
	Vizagapatam	15 0	15 0	11 0				11 8	11 8	12 9	14 1	14 7	14 7	24 8	24 8	23 8	27 7	27 7	29 7								Vizagapatam	
	Godavery	12 6	12 6	13 5				19 8	18 8	18 8	21 0	20 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	24 0											Godavery	
	Kistna	13 2	13 2	11 8				19 1	18 8	17 0	21 2	19 6	17 9	25 0	25 0	25 0	0										Kistna	
	Nellore	12 1	11 2	13 3				15 8	15 8	15 8	17 0	17 0	18 0	29 8	29 0	24 0	21 7		24 4								Nellore	
	Cuddapah	11 8	11 8	12 5				14 8	14 8	13 2	15 8	15 8	14 1	22 0	22 0	23 7	29 0	29 0	29 0								Cuddapah	
	Bellary	14 4	14 4	12 5				13 1	13 4	12 3	14 6	14 6	14 6	20 0	21 0	20 9	16 9	20 7	28 0								Bellary	
	Kurnool	12 7	13 3	13 3				14 2	13 8	12 1	15 7	14 0	13 2	22 0	21 0	20 4	22 5	...	26 2								Kurnool	
	Madras	11 0	11 0	10 6				12 0	12 0	11 2	13 0	13 0	12 0	23 0	22 0	21 8	20 5	20 5	17 9								Madras	
	Chingleput	...	...	...				13 5	13 5	11 6	14 0	14 3	12 1	23 0	...	...	21 1	...	...								Chingleput	
	North Arcot	10 2	10 5	11 0				15 0	15 0	14 4	16 0	17 3	15 0	30 0	25 0	28 0	28 0	...	26 4								North Arcot	
	South Arcot	9 7	9 7	9 4				15 2	15 2	12 2	15 7	15 7	13 1	...	...	20 0	29 0	24 0	25 4								South Arcot	
	Tanjore	11 0	10 3	10 3				14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	13 4	25 0	25 0	28 0	29 0	29 0	30 4								Tanjore	
	Trichinopoly	9 2	9 0	10 6				14 4	14 4	11 9	15 2	15 2	12 3	23 0	22 4	19 0	25 0	25 0	22 4								Trichinopoly	
	Madura	10 9	11 3	9 4				12 2	12 2	10 1	14 4	14 4	11 8	26 0	25 0	21 0	29 0	26 0	23 5								Madura	
	Tinnevelly	8 0	8 0	8 0				16 5	16 5	9 0	12 0	12 0	10 6	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	11 8								Tinnevelly	
	Coimbatore	10 2	10 2	11 7				11 3	11 3	9 7	13 2	13 2	10 2	19 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0								Coimbatore	
	Nilgiris	7 8	9 9	9 9				8 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	6 8	33 0	33 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	14 0								Nilgiris	
	Salem	11 8	11 8	11 1				13 7	13 7	13 2	14 0	14 0	11 1	23 0	23 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	24 6								Salem	
	South Canara	10 3	10 3	8 0				9 2	9 2	8 1	13 7	13 7	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...								South Canara	
	Malabar	10 1	10 1	11 5				11 7	11 7	10 5	12 0	12 0	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...								Malabar	
Bombay.	Bombay	12 6	11 9	12 14	16 0	20 6	20 4	7 12	7 12	8 12	10 12	11 2	12 12	16 11	19 6	22 8	17 5	18 0	18 0								Bombay	
	Ahmedabad	15 2	16 12	15 8	25 0	25 0	30 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	22 0	21 0	19 0	20 0	24 8	24 8								Ahmedabad	
	Kaira	13 5	13 5	13 5	18 5	26 11	32 0	8 7	8 7	8 11	11 7	11 7	12 7	20 0	20 0	32 0	21 5	16 0	25 9								Kaira	
	Surat	12 5	12 5	13 6	13 6	13 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	9 0	8 3	8 3	11 5	16 6	16 8	14 1	14 1	18 8								Surat	
	Broach	14 0	14 0	14 6				8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	19 0								Broach	
	Tanna	11 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 0								Tanna	
	Kolaba	11 5	11 5	11 6				7 10	7 10	7 10	13 5	11 6	11 6	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...								Kolaba	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	16 10	16 10	20 4				8 7	8 7	8 7	11 4	11 4	10 14	32 5	32 5	36 4	25 2	25 2	27 8								Khandesh (Dhulia)	
	Nasik	16 13	15 12	18 8	8 1	8 1	...	5 15	5 15	6 0	11 14	11 14	12 0	...	...	28 0	20 0	19 12	27 10								Nasik	
	Ahmednagar	17 6	17 6	24 6				9 15	9 15	8 10	11 5	11 2	12 0	27 0	26 0	27 0	25 0	29 0	27 2								Ahmednagar	
	Poona	13 13	13 13	15 6	10 3	10 3	...	9 13	10 7	9 1	11 0	11 0	11 0	27 0	27 0	31 0	20 0	20 0	24 8								Poona	
	Sholapur	19 0	18 0	19 15	...	...	...	12 13	13 5	12 15	14 2	14 7	14 2	24 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	24 0								Sholapur	
	Kaladgi	20 8	21 8	21 0	...	...	...	13 ...	12 12	...	13 15	14 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	28 0								Kaladgi	
	Satara	14 11	14 11	...	26 1	26 1	...	8 14	8 14	...	10 11	10 11	11 4	21 0	21 0	19 0	18 2	19 6	...								Satara	
	Belgaum	17 2	17 5	15 15	...	...	...	13 14	13 5	11 6	14 14	15 4	16 6	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0								Belgaum	
	Dharwar	22 2	23 2	22 1	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 3	19 9	19 9	19 12	27 2	23 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	26 12								Dharwar	
	Ratnagiri	9 0	9 0	10 5	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	12 15	12 15	12 15	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0								Ratnagiri	
	Kanara (Karwar)	14 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	20 0								Kanara (Karwar)	
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	30 0	25 0	29 0	19 0	19 0	25 0								Panch Mahals (Godhra)	
	Aden	...	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	...	...	...	8 0	...	16 0	...	12 7								Aden	
	Asirgarh	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	...	26 8	...	26 8								Asirgarh	
	Baroda	11 8	11 7	11 14	18 6	18 5	...	6 14	6 14	8 3	9 3	9 2	13 8	18 0	18 14	22 9	15 0	16 0	22 4								Baroda	
	Disa	16 6	20 0	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	9 8	9 0	24 0	28 0	...	35 0	32 0	...	...								Disa	
	Nimach	14 0	13 12	14 12	12 9	18 0	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 0	16 0	18 0	23 0	16 0	15 0	15 0								Nimach	
	Nasirabad	17 9	16 14	17 13	25 8	23 15	25 11	7 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	25 0	24 0	31 0	24 0	24 0	30 0								Nasirabad	
	Rajkot	17 8	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	19 0	26 0	...	...	...								Rajkot	
	Upper Sind Frontier	21 8	21 8	18 8	22 0	23 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	8 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	...								Upper Sind Frontier	
	Karachi	13 10	13 10	13 5	26 0	26 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	17 0	24 0	16 0	18 0	20 0								Karachi	
	Haidarabad	No return received																									Haidarabad	
	Shikarpur	17 0	16 0	0	21 8	21 8	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	13 4	22 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	28 12	26 0								Shikarpur	
	Thur and Parkur	20 8	20 8	14 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	30 0	30 0	...	19 0	19 0	20 8								Thur and Parkur	
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																										*Western Districts.*	
	Burdwan	18 0	17 4	12 12	18 0	18 8	16 0	19 8	18 0	12 0	22 8	20 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...								Burdwan	
	Bancoorah	19 12	20 0	13 12	22 8	22 8	21 0	15 0	17 0	12 0	15 12	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...								Bancoorah	
	Beerbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								Beerbhoom	
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	8 4								Midnapore	
	Hooghly	17 0c	16 0	12 8	26 0d	26 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	8 0								Hooghly	
	Howrah	16 8	16 0	14 0	33 0	39 0	17 8	12 8	12 8	10 0	17 0	16 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	15 0	9 8	9 8	9 0								Howrah	
	Central Districts.																										*Central Districts.*	
	Calcutta	17 4	16 12	12 12	30 0	30 0	16 0	9 12	9 8	8 0	13 4	13 8	12 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	14 0	...								Calcutta	
	24-Pergunnahs	16 0d	17 8	10 8	25 0	32 0	16 0	8 0e	8 0	8 4	13 5	13 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...								24-Pergunnahs	
	Nuddea	18 5	18 5	12 13	35 8	35 8	...	18 5	13 5	...	16 13	16 13	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...								Nuddea	
	Jessore	18 8f	18 4	12 4	...	...	...	13 5	13 4	10 10	21 5	21 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...								Jessore	
	Moorshedabad	28 0	21 0	15 0	40 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 0	20 0	19 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...								Moorshedabad	

Returns not received.

a In the interior prices range as follows:—Wheat 14 to 21-4 seers, barley 32 to 38 seers, best rice 12 to 13-14 seers, common rice 15 to 22-3 seers, and gram 22 to 25 seers per rupee.

b In the interior prices range as follows:—Wheat 17 to 19 seers, barley 14 to 40 seers, best rice 15 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, maize 19 to 32 seers, and gram 15 to 18 seers, per rupee.

c In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, rice best sort, 9 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 33-8 seers, per rupee.

d In the interior only.

e In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 8-4 to 8-12 seers, common rice 12-13 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 18-12 seers, per rupee.

f In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 20 seers, best rice 13-4 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 33 seers, and gram 12-8 to 23 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumbao, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumbao, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumbao, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																		
	Dinagepore	18 4	18 8	12 12	22 8	20 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	20 0						
	Maldah	24 0	23 0	16 0	45 0	55 0	20 0	22 8	22 0	11 8	23 0	23 8	18 0 to 22 0				30 0	30 0	14 0
	Rajshahye	20 10	18 12 to 21 0	13 8 to 14 4	33 12	34 0		13 8 to 15 0	15 0 to 18 12	7 8 to 9 12	24 6 to 30 0	22 8 to 26 8	15 0 to 16 0						
	Rungpore	22 8	19 2	12 15				11 4	11 4	7 7	18 0	23 8	22 0						
	Bograh	16 8	17 4	10 6				19 0	19 8	7 8	24 0	25 8	17 4						
	Pubna	24 0	20 0	13 8				12 0	12 0	8 0	24 0	22 8	13 8						
	Darjeeling	6 0	8 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	12 0	13 0	8 0						
	Jalpaiguri	12 0	...	9 3				13 0	16 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	12 3						
	Eastern Districts.												13 0						
	Dacca	14 8	14 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	15 0	16 8	18 0	11 0	18 0	20 0	to 14 0						
	Furreedpore	20 0	20 0	14 0	25 0	25 0		8 0	8 0	6 0	24 0	18 0	14 0						
	Backergunge							11 8	11 8	11 8	17 0	17 0	13 8						
	Mymensing	12 12	12 12	10 8				16 0	15 8	8 4	19 0	19 0	12 12						
	Tipperah	18 8	16 0	10 10				13 0	13 0	9 0	19 8	17 8	13 0						
	Chittagong	13 0	11 0	9 0				14 0	13 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	17 0						
	Noakhally							14 0	16 0	10 8	18 0	18 0	16 0						
	Chittagong Hill Tracts							13 5	13 5	9 6	14 8	14 8	10 0						
	Hill Tipperah	8 6	8 0	8 0				13 3	13 3	8 8	18 0	16 0	13 3						
	Behar.																		
	Patna*																		
	Gya	28 0	25 8	12 8	36 0	39 0	17 8	11 0	11 8	9 8	19 8	23 8	13 8						
	Shahabad	30 0	20 0	14 0	32 0	33 0	18 0	16 0	16 8	12 0	16 8	18 0	14 0	32 0			21 0	22 0	17 0
	Durbhunga*																		
	Mozufferpore	20 0	21 0	13 8	30 0	32 8	18 8	9 0	9 0	6 8	14 0	15 0	14 0						
	Sarun	22 0	23 0	16 4	32 0	40 0	21 0	9 8	9 8	7 4	21 0	22 0	15 8				21 0		
	Chumparun	22 0	23 0	11 12	34 0	34 0	18 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 8	22 8	22 0						
	Monghyr	19 9	21 0	16 8	33 6	36 7	21 0	13 6	12 6	9 4	16 8	16 8	13 6						
	Bhaugulpore	20 3	18 15	16 6	40 6	37 11	20 3	17 11	16 7	10 11	18 15	20 3	13 14						
	Purneah	25 0	25 0	15 0				16 0	16 0	12 8	19 0	20 0	19 0						
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	18 0	18 0	13 0	34 0			16 0	16 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	11 0				40 0	40 0	16 0
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	18 6	18 6	17 1				15 12	14 7	17 1	23 10	21 0	23 10						
	Pooree	14 7	15 12	13 2				15 12	14 7	17 1	21 0	18 6	23 10						
	Balasore	18 0	16 0	10 0				21 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	28 0	22 0						
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh	21 0	19 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	19 0	20 0	15 0						
	Lohardugga	18 0	19 8	10 8			16 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	17 0						
	Singbhoom	18 0	18 0	11 0				14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	21 0	24 0						
	Maunbhoom	16 0	16 0	11 0	30 0			13 0	14 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	15 0						
Assam.	Sylhet	15 0	15 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	8 12	17 8	17 8	12 4						
	Cachar	10 5	11 6	8 14	17 12	16 0		10 10	11 6	8 0	16 0	16 13	9 6						
	Goálpárá	28 0	27 8	13 0				16 0	16 0	8 0	32 0	30 0	15 0						
	Gáro Hills							8 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	10 0						
	Kámrúp	19 0	20 0	13 0				12 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	12 0						
	Darrang	8 0	8 0	8 0				8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	11 0						
	Nowgong							9 0	9 0	6 4	13 0	11 0	10 8						
	Sibsagar							6 8	6 8	8 0	12 0	12 0	13 0						
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	9 0						
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills							8 0	8 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 8						
	Nága Hills							4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	7 0						
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	20 8	20 0	20 0	35 0	34 0	28 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0		24 0	24 0	
	Saháranpur	23 11	22 10	23 11	33 5	34 9	33 6	10 12	9 11	8 10	14 0	13 7	14 8	32 5	30	24	26 15	25 14	30 3
	Muzaffarnagar	24 3	24 3	24 3	38 8	38 8	39 9	6 1	6 1	6 1	16 8	14 5	14 5	30	30	27	22 0	17 10	22 0
	Meerut	21 14	22 1/2	21 14	30 0	30 12	28 11	6 8	6 8	7 0	16 0	15 8	13 8	28	27	25	25 0	25 0	20 0
	Bulandshahr	22 0	21 8	22 0	29 0	29 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	19 0	15 0	13 0	24	24	20	27 0	27 0	24 0
	Aligarh	24 8	24 0	20 0	33 0	33 0	27 8	8 0	7 0	6 8	19 0	17 0	16 0	24	21	20	30 0	19 8	25 8
	Kumaun	14 4	13 8	13 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	10 8	10 0						

* Return not received.

g In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 22-8 seers, best rice 13-5 to 15 seers, common rice 16 to 30 seers, and gram 8 to 20 seers, per rupee.
h In the interior prices range as follow : —Wheat 5-8 to 10 seers, best rice 4 to 14 seers, common rice 13 to 24 seers, maize 22 to 40 seers, and gram 9 to 135 seers.
i In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 13 to 22 seers, and gram 8 to 16 seers, per rupee.
j In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 26 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 18 to 19 seers, and gram 16 seers, per rupee.
k In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 15-6 to 19 seers, common rice 16-8 to 19 seers, paddy 30 seers, and gram 20 seers, per rupee.
l In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, best rice 11 to 15-3¼ seers, common rice 17 to 26 seers, and gram 9-8 to 15-12 seers, per rupee.
m In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 19 seers, and common rice 19 to 23 seers, per rupee.
n In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 20 seers, and common rice 18 to 23 seers, per rupee.
o In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 22 to 29 seers, barley 37 to 44-8 seers, best rice 17 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, lesser millet 12 to 13-8 seers, maize 30 to 32-8 seers, and gram 25 to 36 seers, per rupee.
p In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 24 seers, barley 32 to 37 seers, best rice 9-8 to 14 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, great millet 24 to 27-8 seers, lesser millet 35 to 44 seers, maize 28 to 32 seers, and gram 27 to 31-8 seers, per rupee.

India for the 1st half of October 1875—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagleet *Panicum, Miliaceum,* &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	13 8	180 0	180 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Dinagepore ...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	16 0	180 0	150 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Maldah ...		
...	...	...	22 8 to 28 8	21 0 to 23 12	15 0 to 18 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 5	8 5	7 15½	Rajshahye ...		
...	...	...	15 0	14 1	12 15	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore ...		
...	...	...	16 4	17 4	10 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	7 10	7 8	Bograh ...		
...	...	...	27 0	22 8	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Pubna ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling ...		
8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	160 0	...	160 0	7 5	7 0	6 6	Jalpáiguri ...		
...	...	...										*Eastern Districts.*		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 8	Dacca ...		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 12	Furreedpore ...		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	13 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge ...		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mymensing ...		
...	...	...	17 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 4	Tipperah ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	120 0	140 0	140 0	8 12	8 12	7 8	Chittagong ...		
...	...	...	13 0	12 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakhally ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	280 0	7 4	7 4	6 6	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
...	...	...	11 3	10 6	8 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Hill Tipperah ...		
...	...	...										*Behar.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna* ...		
36 4	15 0	22 0	25 0	27 0	16 8	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	7 4	Gya ...		
33 0	37 0	...	32 0	32 0	19 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	Shahabad ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Durbhunga* ...		
30 0	40 0	24 0	25 0	24 0	15 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 4	7 4	Mozufferpore ...		
36 0	36 0	24 0	29 0	31 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 8	7 12	Sarun ...		
33 0	33 0	29 0	24 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	Chumparun ...		
...	...	...	28 3	28 3	21 0	147 0	126 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	Monghyr ...		
...	...	...	25 14	27 12	18 4	151 8	151 8	151 8	8 3	8 3	7 14	Bhaugulpore ...		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	Purneah ...		
40 0	80 0	...	20 0	19 0	17 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...										*Orissa.*		
21 0	21 0	21 0	15 12	15 12	22 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	10 10	Cuttack ...		
...	...	...	13 2	13 2	21 0	64 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Pooree ...		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 8	140 0	140 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Balasore ...		
												Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.		
42 0	36 0	30 0	24 0	16 0	13 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Hazáribágh ...		
50 0	48 0	48 0	18 0	18 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	6 8	6 8	Lohardugga ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	260 0	260 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Maunbhoom ...		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	12 8	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Sylhet ...	Assam.	
...	...	...	14 8	14 8	12 4	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Cachar ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	150 0	140 0	128 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Goálpárá ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 4	Gáro Hills ...		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Kámrúp ...		
...	...	...	6 6	6 6	5 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 8	5 8	6 8	Darrang ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	Nowgong ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	5 8	Sibságar ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	120 0	160 0	120 0	4 0	6 0	5 0	Lakhimpur ...		
...	...	...	6 10	6 10	9 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	Khási and Jaintiá Hills ...		
...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nága Hills ...		
...	...	...	21 8	21 0	23 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	...	29 2	26 15	32 5	129 0	129 0	106 0	8 5	8 5	8 2	Saháranpur ...		
...	...	...	26 6	26 3	31 14	132 0	132 0	110 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
...	...	...	27 7½	27 8	27 15	110 0	110 0	105 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut ...		
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Bulandshahr ...		
...	...	...	32 0	31 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	9 8	Aligarh ...		
...	...	...	17 0	16 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 4	6 0	5 12	Kumaun ...		

q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 20 seers, barley 20 to 25 seers, best rice 13 to 19 seers, common rice 14 to 22 seers, lesser millet 31-8 to 45 seers, maize 31-8 to 40 seers, and gram 17 to 21 seers, per rupee.
r In the interior prices range as follow : —Wheat 20 to 25 seers, barley 25 to 40 seers, best rice 11 to 19 seers, common rice 19 to 29 seers, lesser millet 16 to 40 seers, maize 32 to 45 seers, and gram 21 to 25 seers, per rupee.
s In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 23 to 25 seers, best rice 16 seers, *common* rice 18 to 19 seers, gram 21 to 22 seers, and *Sáadoi* rice from 26 to 28 seers, per rupee.
t In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 19 to 27 seers, barley 25 to 50 seers, best rice 17 to 24 seers, common rice 18 to 27-8 seers, maize 40 to 45 seers, and gram 29 to 30 seers, per rupee.
u In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 23 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 24 to 25 seers, lesser millet 36 to 50 seers, maize 30 to 35 seers, and gram 21 to 32-8 seers, per rupee.
In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, best rice 18 to 20 seers, common rice 21 to 28 seers, maize 40 to 50 seers, and gram 15 to 20 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-Grains throughou

QUANTITIES PER RUPE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál ...	22 8	22 8	21 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor ...	20 4	20 8	19 11	28 2	29 4	28 2	11 4	11 8	11 4	14 10	15 3	14 10	23 1	23 0	25 14	23 10	22 8	18 0
	Moradabad ...	22 3	22 3	18 12	32 14	32 14	24 6	8 12	8 12	8 2	17 8	17 8	15 0	28 12	25 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	15 0
	Budaun ...	25 3½	24 0	16 12½	34 13	31 12½	22 3	12 0	9 9½	9 9½	21 9½	16 12½	16 8	21 0	12 0	16 12½	30 0	18 0	17 6½
	Bareilly ...	22 8	23 2	17 8	30 0	32 8	20 5	6 14	6 14	6 9	18 2	17 8	16 4	32 8	31 4	23 12	25 0	25 0	25 0
	Sháhjahánpur ...	26 4	26 6	19 8	40 0	39 8	25 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	22 8	22 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tarái Pergunnahs ...	25 0	26 4	22 8	50 0	50 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	20 0	20 0	18 12	40 0	27 8	37 8	...	27 8	...
	Muttra ...	22 8	21 8	21 0	30 0	29 8	32 8	8 0	8 0	7 8	14 8	14 8	13 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	28 0	26 0	29 0
	Agra ...	22 1	21 3	17 5	30 2½	28 7½	26 15	6 0	6 0	7 0	14 0	11 8	13 8	26 0	25 10½	23 0	26 0	25 0	26 7
	Farukhabad ...	23 6	22 12	15 8	31 0	30 4	19 4	6 9	6 8	7 8	16 13	16 0	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	19 4
	Mainpuri ...	24 0	23 0	16 12	29 0	29 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah ...	21 8	21 8	17 8	27 0	24 8	23 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	14 0	12 8	15 8	22 0	22 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	22 0
	Etah ...	26 0	25 0	18 6	35 0	33 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	27 0	...	...
	Jalaun ...	21 0	20 8	18 8	22 0	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	16 8	22 0	22 0	16 0
	Jhánsi ...	19 6	19 0	20 4	28 0	26 6	26 2	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	12 11	24 0	22 14	20 7	20 0	20 6	15 0
	Lalitpur ...	18 10	19 4	20 14	28 0	28 0	28 8	12 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...
	Cawnpore ...	25 0	25 0	17 0	33 0	33 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	13 8	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	...
	Fatehpur ...	23 4	23 4	17 12	29 0	29 12	21 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	24 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda ...	22 8	22 4	17 0	25 0	24 0	18 12	8 12	8 12	12 12	18 0	18 0	13 12	22 8	23 0	...	21 8	21 8	...
	Allahabad ...	20 8	19 0	15 8	29 8	29 0	20 8	9 0	8 0	7 8	24 7	27 0	15 8	18 0	...	...	...	29 0	...
	Hamírpur ...	21 10	20 3	16 8	24 0	24 0	18 8	12 8	12 8	9 0	19 0	17 0	13 12	23 8	23 8	17 8	24 12	22 8	16 12
	Jaunpur ...	24 11	26 2	18 0	36 11	38 2	23 10	8 7	7 1	7 1	22 9	25 9	16 15	...	...	21 14	21 3	21 3	16 15
	Gorakhpur ...	28 0	29 12	15 12	49 0	49 0	22 12	16 10	16 10	10 8	28 0	23 10	17 8	45 8	49 0	21 0	...	...	...
	Basti ...	28 12	28 12	15 0	42 8	42 8	17 5	15 0	13 12	10 0	20 10	20 10	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh ...	24 6	24 6	15 8	34 11	34 11	21 6	11 13	11 13	9 9	20 10	19 3	16 3	35 6	32 7	23 9	...	...	...
	Mirzapur ...	20 0	20 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	22 0	19 0	16 0	29 0	28 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	18 0
	Benares ...	22 0	22 0	14 11	29 6	30 7	18 14	10 8	10 8	8 6	16 12	16 12	12 10	...	...	...	23 1	...	...
	Ghazipur ...	19 5	20 9½	15 7½	28 1	28 5	20 9½	7 1	7 1½	6 7	19 5	18 0	12 14	20 9½	25 12	19 5	23 8	23 8	16 12
Panjab.	Delhi ...	22 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	31 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	10 0	29 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	24 0	27 0
	Gurgáon ...	20 0	20 5	21 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 5	8 0	28 0	25 0	27 0	26 0	23 0	23 0
	Karnál ...	22 8	23 0	23 8	31 0	30 8	37 0	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	11 0	28 0	22 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Hissár ...	23 0	23 0	24 0	34 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	35 0	34 0	32 0	35 0	32 0	30 0
	Rohtak ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sirsa ...	23 8	23 8	22 8	42 0	39 0	37 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	45 0	45 0	30 0	39 0	38 0	29 0
	Umballa ...	24 8	24 8	26 8	34 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 6	14 0	30 0	29 0	30 0	20 0	16 0	16 0
	Ludhiána ...	23 0	25 0	26 8	33 0	34 8	38 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 0	33 0	37 0	40 0	23 0	24 0	20 0
	Simlá ...	20 0	17 8	22 8	25 0	20 0	26 8	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	17 8	16 0	...
	Jullundur ...	22 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	50 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	30 0	32 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	32 0
	Hushiárpúr ...	23 0	25 0	29 0	32 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	32 0	...	41 0	16 0	16 0	22 0
	Kángra ...	19 40	18 0	22 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Siálkot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gurdáspúr ...	20 8	20 8	29 0	28 0	24 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	20 0
	Lahore ...	20 0	22 0	24 0	30 0	34 0	42 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	31 0	31 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	26 0
	Ferozepore ...	28 0	25 0	26 0	40 0	40 0	42 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	37 0	37 0	40 0	24 0	24 0	34 0
	Gujránwála ...	21 8	21 12	24 0	35 0	35 0	45 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	23 0	25 0
	Ráwalpindi ...	28 8	28 0	29 8	32 0	33 0	42 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	42 8	42 8	32 0
	Jhelum ...	28 0	28 0	27 0	32 0	32 8	40 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	35 0	35 0	30 0
	Gujrát ...	26 0	26 0	28 0	36 0	38 0	50 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	38 0	38 0	45 0
	Shahpúr ...	23 0	24 0	27 0	34 0	35 0	46 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	7 0	40 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	34 0	30 0
	Mooltan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhang ...	20 0	19 0	23 8	28 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	8 0	23 0	24 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	28 0
	Montgomery ...	20 8	19 8	21 8	25 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	25 0
	Dera Ismail Khán ...	30 0	30 0	26 4	38 12	38 12	40 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	42 8	42 8	38 12	37 8	37 8	38 12
	Dera Ghazi Khán ...	19 11	18 10	21 4	25 10	25 0	27 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	26 4	37 4	28 12	26 4	27 8
	Bannú ...	41 14	42 8	45 0	62 8	57 8	66 4	...	...	...	8 12	9 1	8 2	50 0	50 0	45 0	17 8	40 0	50 0
	Pesháwar ...	22 1	23 1	22 1	35 1	35 1	38 6	...	...	...	13 0	12 6	13 0	29 14	28 9	26 0	31 3	31 5	30 9
	Kohát ...	28 11	28 11	29 5	44 10	45 14	59 15	...	...	...	17 14	17 14	19 2	38 4	38 4	44 4	43 6	43 6	51 0
	Hazárá ...	22 8	22 8	23 0	32 0	33 8	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0†	29 0†	25 0†	24 0	22 0	23 0
Oudh.	Lucknow ...	25 0	24 8	17 12	34 0	32 0	23 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	33 0	34 0	20 0	25 0	24 0	19 0
	União ...	24 10	24 8	16 8	30 12	30 0	20 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	21 4	21 0	17 0	14 0*	...	16 0	16 0	...	...
	Bára Banki ...	25 12	25 12	18 0	36 0	36 0	20 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	27 0	24 0	18 0	55 0	50 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	18 0
	Sítápur ...	29 2	30 0	21 0	43 12	50 0	27 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	28 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	32 0	...	...	...
	Hardui ...	27 3	25 5	17 13	42 13	36 9	26 4	6 9	6 9	5 10	19 0	15 0	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kheri ...	31 12	31 0	21 8	60 0	60 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	27 8	16 0	22 4	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...
	Fyzabad ...	25 12	25 8	16 14	36 4	34 0	22 4	12 0	10 0	10* 1	20 0	19 10	17 10	40 0	40 0	23 1	20 8	19 0	16 0
	Bháraich ...	32 0	32 0	18 8	64 0	64 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	54 0	54 0	36 0	...	...	...
	Gonda ...	29 8	30 1	18 1	40 0	43 0	19 4	23 1	22 0	14 10	23 8	22 8	19 2	40 0	35 2	17 12	37 8	22 4	13 4
	Rái Barelí ...	27 0	27 0	19 12	36 0	36 0	24 8	20 0	22 8	14 0	27 8	24 0	21 9	...	...	...	...	...	25 0
	Sultánpur ...	26 0	26 0	18 8	41 0	41 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	...	...	16 0
	Pratábgarh ...	27 12	27 1	18 12	40 4	39 12	26 3	22 4	15 10	15 15	25 4	26 5	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

India for the 1st half of October 1875 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Raxi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Raxi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Raxi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	...	...	6 0	Garhwál ...	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
...	...	...	23 10	24 3	25 5	90 0	90 0	112 8	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
...	...	...	29 11	29 6	22 3	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 2	10 2	9 6	Moradabad ...		
...	...	...	34 13	30 0	21 9½	192 0	192 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 6½	Budaun ...		
...	...	...	31 14	28 12	20 6	125 0	112 8	100 0	9 6	9 6	8 12	Bareilly ...		
...	...	...	31 8	30 12	19 8	150 0	155 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sháhjahánpur ...		
...	...	...	25 0	26 4	20 10	200 0	160 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Tarái Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	30 0	28 8	32 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 12	10 12	11 0	Muttra ...		
...	...	...	27 1½	26 0	27 11	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 12	8 8	Agra ...		
...	...	...	29 4	28 2	19 4	165 0	158 2	148 0	8 14	8 14	8 8	Farukhabad ...		
...	...	...	27 0	26 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Mainpuri ...		
...	...	...	23 8	23 0	23 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etáwah ...		
...	...	...	29 0	27 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Etah ...		
...	...	...	26 0	25 8	21 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
...	...	...	20 11	20 9	22 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Jhánsi ...		
...	...	...	21 8	21 8	25 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Lalitpur ...		
...	...	...	31 8	32 0	22 0	140 0	160 0	140 0	9 12	10 0	9 4	Cawnpore ...		
...	...	...	30 0	29 8	24 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Fatehpur ...		
...	...	...	28 4	28 8	23 4	163 0	163 0	163 0	11 4	11 4	10 8	Bánda ...		
...	...	...	29 0	27 8	21 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	8 12	8 8	8 4	Allahabad ...		
...	...	...	27 0	26 0	21 4	140 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur ...		
...	...	...	31 5	35 5	21 3	197 12	197 12	178 4	8 1	8 1	7 13	Jaunpur ...		
...	...	...	35 14	36 12	15 5	160 0	160 0	150 0	7 2	7 2	7 2	Gorakhpur ...		
...	...	...	31 14	31 14	13 12	140 0	140 0	200 0	7 3	7 3	6 4	Basti ...		
...	...	...	28 0	30 8	16 3	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	Azamgarh ...		
...	...	...	24 0	23 0	20 0	90 0	90 0	110 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	Mirzapur ...		
...	...	...	28 1	28 5	19 5	180 4	180 4	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6	Ghazipur ...		
...	...	...	27 0	28 8	29 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 8	8 4	7 8	Delhi *a* ...	Panjab.	*References.*
...	...	...	27 0	26 4	31 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Gurgáon *a* ...		a. Jowár falling.
...	...	...	32 0	30 0	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 8	8 8	Karnál *b* ...		b. Rice rising and jowár falling.
...	...	...	34 0	38 0	31 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár *c* ...		c. Bajrá falling and gram rising.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rohtak* ...		d. Bajrá falling and gram falling.
...	...	...	42 0	38 0	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	37 0	Sirsa *d* ...		e. Bajrá falling.
...	...	...	34 8	34 8	37 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 12	8 12	Umballa *e* ...		f. Jowár rising.
...	...	...	31 8	33 0	38 0	90 0	90 0	110 0	9 4	9 8	9 6	Ludhiána *f* ...		g. Barley rising.
...	...	...	24 8	21 1	28 0	80 0	100 0	120 0	7 4	7 8	7 14	Simlá *d* ...		h. Barley falling.
...	...	...	28 0	30 0	41 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 8	9 4	9 4	Jullundur *g* ...		i. Bájra rising and jowár falling.
...	...	...	29 0	31 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	9 0	9 8	9 4	Hushiárpúr *g* ...		j. Barley and bajrá falling.
...	...	...	18 0	17 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	Kángra ...		k. Indian-corn falling.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Amritsar* ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Siálkot* ...		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Gurdáspúr *h* ...		
...	...	...	26 0	27 0	38 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Lahore *g* ...		
...	...	...	37 0	39 0	39 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 12	10 4	9 12	Ferozepore ...		
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	12 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Gujránwála ...		
...	...	...	30 0	27 8	11 0	130 0	110 0	140 0	10 8	10 4	10 8	Ráwalpindi *f* ...		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum ...		
...	...	...	23 0	24 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 8	11 0	Gujrát ...		
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr *i* ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan* ...		
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	31 8	240 0	240 0	240 *b*	10 12	10 8	10 4	Jhang ...		
...	...	...	24 0	23 0	29 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	Montgomery ...		
...	...	...	19 0	20 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Muzaffargarh ...		
...	...	...	36 4	37 8	38 12	112 0	112 0	112 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dera Ismail Khán ...		
...	...	...	25 10	25 10	26 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	31 4	31 4	27 8	Dera Ghazi Khán *a* ...		
...	...	...	46 4	45 0	48 2	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú *j* ...		
...	...	...	37 0	26 10	38 13	110 0	110 0	104 0	58 8	58 8	52 0	Pesháwar ...		
...	...	...	31 14	30 10	40 13	153 0	153 0	153 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát ...		
...	...	...	25 0	26 0	33 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazárá *k* ...		
50 0	45 0	35 0	29 0	29 0	20 4	130 0	130 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	* Return not received.
40 0	...	32 0	29 14	29 0	20 0	162 8	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	União ...		† Maize or Indian-corn.
*55 0	60 0	†35 0	32 0	31 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	Bára Banki ...		
*50 0	†50 0	‡32 0	34 0	35 0	22 8	180 0	200 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Sítápur ...		*Choti Joar.
45 2	42 5	34 11	35 10	31 3	17 13	192 8	192 8	192 8	8 0	8 0	7 1	Hardui ...		*Kodo. † Kodo.
60 0	80 0	*52 0	35 8	35 0	23 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	Kheri ...		*Paddy. †Joar. ‡Murwah & Paddy.
42 8	*36 4	22 13	31 8	31 0	17 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 2	8 6	8 0	Fyzabad ...		*Kodo.
*80 0	80 0	28 0	42 0	42 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bharaich ...		*Murwah.
*46 10	42 1	28 14	37 4	38 6	17 12	170 0	170 0	140 0	8 0	7 14	8 0	Gonda ...		*Kodo.
*56 11	†52 8	‡45 0	34 8	35 12	25 12	200 0	200 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Rái Barelí ...		*Sawán, Kodo, and Murwah.
*64 0	64 0	48 0	36 0	36 0	22 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 2	Sultánpur ...		*Murwah. †Kodo. ‡Murwah, Ko-
*53 4	52 0	†34 4	35 8	37 5	22 6	220 0	200 0	183 0	7 13	8 0	6 6	Pratábgarh ...		*Sawán. Kodo, Sawán & Kakun.
														*Madua. †Madua.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of October 1875—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verugoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verugoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verugoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	20 8	20 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 8	13 8	19 0	32 0	33 0	13 0	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 4	10 4	Nagpur	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandara	23 0	23 0	23 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	33 12	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	24 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	Bhandara		
	Chanda	23 6	23 6	23 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	17 1	28 5	27 8	62 5	...	...	...	25 0	26 2	21 3	420 0	420 0	480 0	8 0	6 5	8 3	Chanda		
	Wardha	24 0	23 0	26 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 9	8 8	12 0	12 0	13 12	38 0	15 0	50 0	...	15 0	...	22 0	18 0	19 0	200 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Wardha		
	Balaghat	28 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	16 0	25 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	26 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Balaghat		
	Jubbulpore	26 8	26 0	21 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	15 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	11 0	34 0	35 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 8	Jubbulpore		
	Saugor	18 8	18 8	21 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	8 8	15 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 0	23 0	220 0	220 0	160 0	7 4	7 4	6 12	Saugor		
	Damoh	22 8	22 8	25 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	29 0	29 8	280 0	280 0	240 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	Damoh		
	Seoni	32 0	32 0	27 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	29 0	27 0	260 0	240 0	260 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Seoni		
	Mandla	32 0	32 0	19 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	25 0	...	...	...	30 0	26 0	27 0	260 0	240 0	260 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mandla		
	Betul	27 0	27 0	23 0	...	...	...	15 0	13 8	14 0	16 0	14 8	15 0	...	...	24 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	Betul		
	Chindwara	30 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	38 0	36 0	35 0	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	23 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Chindwara		
	Hoshangabad	17 0	17 0	18 4	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	24 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hoshangabad		
	Narsinghpur	22 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 8	12 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Narsinghpur		
	Nimar	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	11 12	...	28 2	26 6	...	...	...	...	20 4	21 2	...	120 0	120 0	...	10 4	10 4	...	Nimar		
	Raipur	44 0	44 0	44 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	38 0	34 0	41 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	42 0	36 0	120 0	120 0	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	Raipur		
	Sambalpur	24 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	28 0	23 0	23 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sambalpur		
	Bilaspur	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	...	...	52 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	...	...	42 0	...	...	7 8	...	Bilaspur		
	Upper Godavery	19 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	...	...	...	30 0	28 0	24 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Upper Godavery		
Haidarabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Secunderabad	Haidarabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum																												Bolarum		
	Chudderghat																												Chudderghat		
	Oomraotee	21 0	20 0	18 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	50 0	44 0	40 0	24 0	26 0	18 0	22 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Oomraotee		
	Akola	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	44 0	33 0	40 0	27 0	25 0	30 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	106 0	106 0	64 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	Akola		
	Elichpur	22 0	21 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	44 0	44 0	36 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	Elichpur		
	Buldana	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	44 0	44 0	36 0	44 0	38 0	34 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	Buldana		
	Woon	22 0	24 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	13 0	63 0	52 0	58 0	11 0	16 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	19 0	217 0	250 0	117 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	Woon		
	Bassim	24 7	23 5	22 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 5	13 0	13 5	14 5	57 0	52 0	64 0	36 0	38 5	35 0	22 7	21 5	17 5	26 0	27 0	22 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	8 2	8 5	8 7	Bassim		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	12 5	12 5	11 7	12 0	12 0	12 2	11 0	11 0	10 2	14 5	14 5	12 5	24 5	25 0	25 2	...	...	...	27 0	28 0	35 2	21 5	22 0	15 7	...	...	...	14 5	13 5	13 2	Bangalore { Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Bangalore { Retail	12 0	12 0	11 2	11 2	11 5	11 7	10 5	10 5	10 0	13 7	14 0	12 0	23 5	24 0	24 2	...	...	...	26 0	27 0	34 2	21 0	21 0	15 2	72 0	72 0	72 0	13 6	13 0	13 0	Bangalore { Retail		
	Kolar { Wholesale	...	...	...	9 9	11 3	10 3	17 4	18 0	15 0	17 7	18 1	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 3	24 3	18 5	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	14 6	Kolar { Wholesale		
	Kolar { Retail	...	...	...	9 6	11 0	10 1	17 2	17 7	11 7	17 5	17 8	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 3	36 6	42 2	24 8	24 8	18 3	172 4	172 4	172 4	15 4	15 4	14 3	Kolar { Retail		
	Túmkúr { Wholesale	12 5	12 0	12 5	12 0	12 0	12 5	15 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	33 5	36 3	41 7	24 0	24 0	18 3	172 4	172 4	172 4	15 4	15 4	14 3	Túmkúr { Wholesale		
	Túmkúr { Retail	12 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	48 3	54 0	58 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	180 0	180 0	182 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Túmkúr { Retail		
	Mysore { Wholesale	10 0	9 7	10 4	...	...	...	10 6	10 1	11 4	12 5	11 0	13 3	25 2	26 2	35 6	26 2	26 2	34 5	46 7	52 0	56 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Mysore { Wholesale		
	Mysore { Retail	9 6	9 6	10 2	...	...	...	10 4	10 2	10 2	12 1	10 6	13 1	24 1	25 6	34 5	25 2	25 2	33 5	23 1	21 0	30 4	22 0	20 4	19 3	77 0	72 0	78 0	10 0	8 7	9 8	Mysore { Retail		
	Hassan { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 5	20 4	29 3	21 4	19 7	18 7	72 0	70 0	70 0	9 6	8 5	9 4	Hassan { Wholesale		
	Hassan { Retail	11 5	11 5	10 5	12 5	12 5	11 0	12 5	12 5	13 7	13 7	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan { Retail		
	Shimoga { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 2	25 0	36 7	21 0	19 0	16 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	10 5	10 5	10 0	Shimoga { Wholesale		
	Shimoga { Retail	11 5	12 5	10 0	...	13 5	11 0	10 5	11 5	13 0	15 5	16 7	17 0	...	24 5	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga { Retail		
	Kadur { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 2	29 5	45 0	19 7	20 0	15 0	360 0	360 0	400 0	9 2	9 5	9 0	Kadur { Wholesale		
	Kadur { Retail	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur { Retail		
	Chitaldroog { Wholesale	14 1	14 6	14 2	16 0	15 6	15 5	13 3	13 8	13 2	15 5	15 8	15 5	25 0	29 2	42 0	23 2	29 0	34 3	24 0	24 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Chitaldroog. { Wholesale		
	Chitaldroog { Retail	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	26 0	35 0	20 0	24 0	31 0	30 4	34 4	57 8	22 3	22 8	19 2	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 6	Chitaldroog. { Retail		
	Coorg { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	29 0	49 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Coorg { Wholesale		
	Coorg { Retail	7 9	7 7	8 8	8 6	8 7	9 7	10 7	10 3	10 7	13 7	13 9	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg { Retail		
Rajpootana.	Jaipur	16 8	16 12	...	25 8	24 8	...	7 0	7 0	...	10 8	9 12	...	25 0	25 0	...	22 0	20 8	...	20 8	21 7	29 4	17 6	17 9	15 1	91 6	91 6	110 0	8 8	8 6	8 7	Jaipur	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh	18 0	16 4	...	25 8	22 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	25 0	22 0	...	21 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	...	Kishengurh		
	Alwar	21 8	21 0	23 0	32 0	31 8	35 0	7 4	6 8	9 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	29 0	28 0	30 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	17 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	42 0	40 0	...	Alwar		
	Bharatpur (City)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	38 0	35 0	...	...	...	25 8	25 0	23 0	Bharatpur (City)		
	Kerowli (City)	19 6	18 12	19 6	30 0	30 0	31 4	11 4	11 4	8 12	12 8	12 8	8 9	30 0	28 12	23 6	26 4	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Kerowli (City)		
	Ajmir	17 8	17 8	15 15	25 8	25 8	22 8	4 8	4 4	5 13	10 0	10 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	21 8	20 0	24 8	22 8	21 4	26 0	26 4	30 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	28 12	28 12	26 4	Ajmir		
	Deolie Cantonment	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 0	20 8	95 0	95 0	95 0	33 8	32 0	31 0	Deolie Cantonment		
	Erinpura	22 0	21 4	19 8	35 0	33 8	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	7 0	30 0	26 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	10 0	Erinpura			
	Sirohi	21 8	23 0	21 0	42 0	42 0	31 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	26 0	36 0	36 0	28 0	21 8	23 8	16 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	10 0	Sirohi			
	Aboo	19 0	19 0	16 10	31 0	29 0	20 4	6 3	6 3	5 10	8 6	8 6	7 8	...	...	...	31 0	26 0	36 0	27 0	26 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	Aboo			
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	23 0	24 0	26 0	36 0	32 0	36 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	21 8	14 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	36 12	36 12	34 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar			
	Meywar	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 Pie*	9 Pie*	6 Pie*	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Meywar		
	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	20 8	20 0	23 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	15 8	15 0	16 0	25 0	22 8	...	23 12	23 2	...	24 0	25 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	11 4	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)		
	Marwar	16 4	15 15	...	27 8	25 0	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 10	...	70 0	70 0	...	56 4	60 0	..	Marwar			
	Bikaneer	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bikaneer			
	Bundi	22 8	21 0	17 0	37 8	38 0	22 8	6 8	7 8	10 0	9 8	9 0	11 0	33 12	28 0	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	30 0	30 0	26 2	Bundi			
	Kota	18 12	18 4	16 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	26 0	25 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	160 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	Kota			
	Tonk	18 0	18 4	18 0	29 8	25 12	25 7	6 4	6 0	5 0	8 8	8 0	7 0	30 4	28 0	27 0	...	...	24 0	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	120 0	36 0	35 0	37 0	Tonk			
	Jhallawar	14 12	15 12	15 8	22 4	25 0	19 8	8 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	19 8	20 0	25 8	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	26 8	...	Jhallawar			
	Shahpoora	...	15 12	18 0	...	22 8	25 8	...	7 8	7 8	...	9 0	10 4	...	19 0	16 0	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	...	38 0	35 0	Shahpoora			
Central India.	Indore	13 0	13 4	14 4	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	21 0	19 0	24 0	18 4	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 5	14 0	88 0	88 0	87 4	9 0	8 0	9 8	Indore	Central India.	
	Gwalior	15 8	15 0	14 14	18 4	19 3	18 4	6 11	6 14	6 0	8 12	8 12	7 5	21 0	19 3	19 3	20 2	18 4	19 3	...	...	...	19 1	18 6	18 13	100 6	100 6	100 6	10 14	10 9	11 14	Gwalior		
	Goona	17 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	10 4	10 4	8 0	12 0	12 0	9 4	22 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	18 0	19 4	...	...	...	20 8	19 0	24 0	240 0	200 0	180 0	17 12	18 0	17 4	Goona		
	Rutlam	14 4	14 4	12 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	18 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 8	...	...	...	20 4	20 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 4	11 4	Rutlam		
	Baghelkhund (Sutna)	24 8	24 8	18 8	30 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	26 0	22 0	18 8	28 0	28 0	20 0	27 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	33 0	32 0	21 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 2	8 0	7 8	Baghelkhund (Sutna)		

* Per man's load.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of Sea Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first six months of the official year 1875-76 *and of the four previous years.*

		FOR THE MONTHS APRIL TO SEPTEMBER.														
		1871-72.			1872-73.			1873-74.			1874-75.			1875-76.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Bengal	Gross	42,03,519	10,91,518	52,95,037	43,66,569	11,51,914	55,18,483	37,86,392	8,55,311	46,41,703	44,41,526	6,57,482	50,99,008	45,05,377	7,81,915	52,87,292
	Nett	...	...	52,52,627	...	...	54,56,929	...	...	45,97,961	...	...	50,45,371	44,84,807	7,62,855	52,47,662
Bombay	Gross	24,44,372	1,84,846	26,29,218	25,08,769	1,50,014	26,58,783	22,27,794	1,50,494	23,78,288	24,46,294	1,79,842	26,26,136	26,23,618	2,88,156	29,11,774
	Nett	...	...	24,28,064	...	...	23,51,594	...	...	22,07,355	...	...	24,31,154	26,17,462	2,81,442	28,98,904
Sindh	Gross	1,16,697	67,987	1,84,654	1,02,366	1,09,311	2,11,677	91,609	58,649	1,50,258	90,437	66,340	1,56,777	1,08,742	89,289	1,98,031
	Nett	...	...	1,83,893	...	...	2,11,138	...	...	1,48,979	...	...	1,55,066	1,03,747	87,545	1,91,292
Madras	Gross	7,93,929	6,43,048	14,36,977	7,62,810	4,93,985	12,56,795	8,34,479	6,52,874	14,87,353	8,60,481	5,85,077	14,45,558	9,02,761	5,59,500	14,62,261
	Nett	...	...	14,12,044	...	...	12,38,878	...	...	14,70,888	...	...	14,25,098	8,94,318	5,56,458	14,50,776
B. Burma	Gross	2,79,662	9,56,756	12,36,418	3,86,933	18,31,320	22,18,253	4,01,657	14,54,024	18,55,681	5,30,699	10,57,399	15,88,098	4,17,468	18,21,479	22,38,947
	Nett	...	...	12,28,961	...	...	21,84,790	...	...	18,00,311	...	...	14,98,006	4,13,119	17,36,618	21,49,737
TOTAL	Gross	78,38,179	29,44,155	1,07,82,334	81,27,447	37,36,544	1,18,63,991	73,41,931	31,71,352	1,05,13,283	83,69,437	25,46,140	1,09,15,577	85,57,966	35,40,339	1,20,98,305
	Nett	...	...	1,05,05,589	...	...	1,14,43,329	...	...	1,02,25,494	...	...	1,05,54,095	85,13,453	34,24,918	1,19,38,371

N. B.—1. The nett collections for years prior to 1875-76 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, as in the returns furnished by local Governments refunds and drawbacks on Imports and Exports are not distinguished.

2. The figures for British Burma for 1875-76 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for the months of April to August only.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Abstract of Traffic on Indian Railways for the first and second quarters of 1874 *and* 1875.

Quarters.	East Indian. Main Line.		East Indian. Jubbulpore Line.		Eastern Bengal.		Oudh and Rohilkund.		Sindh, Punjab and Delhi.		Madras.		South Indian.		Great Indian Peninsula.		Bombay, Baroda and Central India.		Calcutta and South-Eastern (State).		Nulhatee (State).		Rajpootana, (State).		Holkar (State).		Khandeish (State).		Oomraotee (State).		Wardah Valley (State).		Nizam's (State).		Tirhoot (State).		Punjab Northern (State).		Total.	
	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875
FIRST QUARTER.																																						
Total earnings ... £	[a] 961,90[illegible]	[a] 708,685	60,539	60,821	[a] 91,227	[a] 66,433	41,169	69,458	[b] 206,636	[b] 153,534	134,318	139,783	21,221	21,804	634,258	674,176	145,290	167,006	2,847	2,912	2,292	2,389	7,568	39,602	[c] 792	7,395	1,641	2,380	1,390	2,604	[c] 731	1,235	...	11,951	...	[g] 1,555	..	...	2,313,728	2,133,626
Mean mileage open ... No.	1,28[illegible]	1,280	224	224	158	158	515	540	673	676	858	858	187	186	1,266	1,266	412	429	28	28	27	27	92	305	33	53	8	8	6	6	18	18	...	121	...	44	...	...	5,785	6,227
Average receipt per week ... £	73,99[illegible]	54,514	4,657	4,679	7,017	5,110	3,167	5,343	15,895	11,810	10,332	10,753	1,632	1,677	48,789	51,859	11,178	12,847	219	216	176	184	582	3,046	94	569	126	183	107	200	87	95	...	920	...	136	..	...	177,979	164,125
Average receipt per week per mile open ... £	57[illegible]	42·6	20·8	20·9	44·4	32·3	6·1	9·9	23·6	17·5	12·0	12·5	8·7	9·0	38·5	41·0	27·1	29·9	7·8	7·7	6·5	6·8	6·3	10·0	2·8	10·7	15·7	22·9	17·8	33·3	4·8	5·3	...	7·6	...	3·1	...	...	30·8	26·4
SECOND QUARTER.																																						
Total earnings ... £	[d] 989,10[illegible]	[d] 80[illegible],746	96,639	47,441	[a] 76,877	[a] 61,804	54,930	78,579	[b] 205,890	[b] 164,110	127,893	149,515	22,676	24,137	502,186	531,798	201,760	190,314	2,737	2,764	2,412	2,062	13,373	46,474	2,271	10,974	[e] 758	1,556	776	1,703	[e] 994	[f] 1,053	...	12,011	...	[h] 2,487	...	[k] 4,349	2,301,580	1,963,877
Mean mileage open ... No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	158	158	537	540	673	676	858	859	187	186	1,266	1,266	427	429	28	28	27	27	155	330	37	57	8	8	6	6	18	18	...	121	...	44	...	62	5,889	6,318
Average receipt per week ... £	76,108	48,519	7,434	3,640	5,914	4,754	4,225	6,045	15,838	12,624	9,838	11,501	1,744	1,857	38,630	40,907	15,520	14,640	211	213	186	159	1,029	3,575	175	844	71	120	60	131	93	97	...	924	...	238	...	381	177,045	151,067
Average receipt per week per mile open ... £	59·5	37·9	33·2	16·3	37·4	30·1	7·9	11·2	23·5	18·7	11·5	13·4	9·3	10·0	30·5	32·3	36·3	34·1	7·5	7·6	6·9	5·9	6·6	10·8	4·7	14·8	8·9	15·0	10·0	21·8	5·2	5·4	...	7·6	...	5·4	...	6·1	30·1	23·9

(*a*) Exclusive of steamer earnings.
(*b*) Inclusive of Indus Flotilla earnings.
(*c*) Receipts for two months.
(*d*) Inclusive of steamer earnings.
(*e*) Receipts for two months and fourteen days.
(*f*) Receipts for two months and fifteen days.
(*g*) Receipts for two months and twenty-one days.
(*h*) Receipts for two months and twelve days.
(*k*) Receipts for two months and nineteen days

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4th NOVEMBER 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras there seems to have been general and sufficient rain and prospects are satisfactory. In Mysore the want of rain has caused serious injury to crops, and though some fell during the week the quantity was quite insufficient. Prospects in this province are not favourable. In Bombay the kharif crops have been reaped and the rabi sowings generally commenced. The young crops are promising, but more rain is wanted in Nasik, Ahmadnagar, and Satara. In Sindh also the crops on unirrigated land in the Sehwan division want more rain. In Bengal plenty rain has fallen in Orissa, but none, or next to none, in Behar and in most districts of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar divisions, where it is much wanted. Crops in these parts have suffered very seriously from drought; rice on the high lands is dying off, and but a moderate yield is expected from the crop on low lands. The cold weather sowings too are impeded in consequence of the absence of rain. In the North-Western Provinces the kharif has been reaped and rabi sowings are in progress, with good prospects generally, but rain is wanted in some parts of the Mirzapore District. In the Punjab also the kharif harvest has been generally gathered and rabi sowings commenced with a good outlook. In Oudh the late rice in the Terai has suffered from want of rain; otherwise prospects are good throughout the province. In the Central Provinces prospects are generally satisfactory, the recent rain having proved beneficial to the rabi sowings. Some damage however has been done by rain to cotton in the Nagpore and Nimar divisions. In Berar slight injury has been done to crops by rain; the rabi sowings are not quite complete yet. In Central India there has been no rain; prospects are good. In Burmah also, except where damage has been done in the inundated tracts, crops are in good condition. No reports have been received from Assam and Rajputana.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(Nov. 4th)	...	Rainfall at Masulipatam 2·56; at Palnad 6, Vinukonda 2·9; elsewhere about one inch; 2 feet 4 inches above anicut; later dry crops sown; standing crops good, damaged by water in few places; markets well supplied locally; prices generally steady; health fair; cattle healthy; pasture sufficient.
Kurnool	(3rd)	0·11 in one day.	Rainfall moderate in three taluks, none elsewhere; standing crops good; sajju and korra being harvested; markets well supplied; prices steady; water and pasture abundant; fever prevalent; slight increase in cholera, 58 attacks, 23 deaths; 0·2 water over Sunkesala anicut.
Tanjore	(4th)	...	Rainfall at Negapatam ·16 inches, elsewhere partial and scanty; freshes in rivers and supply to tanks moderate; water over lower anicut, north 7½ inches, south 8 inches; cultivation wet and dry crops; standing crops good; harvest a few wet and dry crops; yield fair; markets well supplied; prices almost steady; cholera abating, 101 attacks, 85 deaths; cattle disease in some localities, some loss; pasture generally sufficient.
Trichinopoly	(3rd)	...	Rain all over the district ranging from 1½ to 5½ inches; water supply sufficient; crops in good order; prices steady; cholera disappeared in town, a few cases in district; cattle healthy; pasture ample.
Malabar	(4th)	0·05	Second crop cultivation in good state; markets well supplied; prices steady; fever and small-pox slight; bowel complaints in Palghat, Walluwanad, Ponany, and Cochin, 204 cases, 134 deaths; cattle disease in two taluks; pasture good.
			General Remarks.—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (Nov. 4th)			
Sind.			
Kurrachee	(3rd)	...	Barani crops in Sehwan division want rain, kharif harvesting progressing; fever and cattle disease prevalent.
Shikarpur	„	...	Weather unseasonably warm during the day; fever increasing, coughs and colds very prevalent; disease among cattle in taluka Ubaura.
Hyderabad	„	...	No change.
Upper Sind Frontier	„	...	Weather fair; crops as before; Shikarpore road impassable; fever unusually severe.
Guzerat.			
Ahmedabad	„	·28	Total rainfall 22·16.
Kaira	„	...	Early crops mostly reaped; rabi sowing commenced.
Surat	„	...	Kharif outturn more than last year in three talukas, middling in others; rabi crops thriving.
Broach	„	...	Slight rain in Ahmod; kharif crops harvested; crops generally good; fever prevalent.
Khandesh and Nasik.			
Khandesh		...	Kharif reaping and picking of American cotton commenced; slight damage by rain; cholera cases in Chalisgaon 27, deaths 12; cattle disease in two pettas.
Nasik		·29	Total rainfall 35·99; more wanted; kharif harvesting and rabi sowing progressing; cholera and cattle disease in one village.
Konkan.			
Tanna		...	Kharif reaping and rabi sowing progressing; cholera continues very slightly in two talukas.
Deccan.			
Poona		...	Kharif reaping continues; young rabi plants well.
Ahmednagar		·37	Total rainfall 17·84; more wanted; rabi sowing finished, kharif harvest nearly complete; cholera in two talukas; attacks 18; deaths 5.
Sholapur	...	2·22	Total rainfall 23·53; rabi well.
Satara	...	1·49	Total rainfall 5·98, more wanted; crops middling; rabi sowing and kharif harvesting progressing; cholera in Khanapur.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*			
Southern Mahratta Country.			
Belgaum	...	2·55	Total rainfall 56·41; rabi sowing commenced; cholera decreasing; deaths 179.
Kanara	...	·40	Total rainfall 107·98; rice harvest progressing; cholera cases three.
Kaladgi	...	·60	Total rainfall 119·98; kharif and rabi thriving; deaths from cholera 10.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.			
Wadhwán	...	.....	Crops good; cholera prevalent; 2 cases.
Baroda	...	.....	No change.
			General Remarks.—Rabi sowing general; young crops thriving; more rain still wanted in Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Satara districts.
Bengal—			
Chittagong	(Nov. 4th)	*Nil*; a few drops fell during last week.	
Noakhally	„	*Nil*	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	„	·47	
Hill Tipperah	„	·21	
Backergunge	„	*Nil*	
Furreedpore	„	·09	A few cases of cholera reported in the Madarpore Sub-division, otherwise the health of the district is generally good.
Dacca	„	*Nil*	
Mymensingh	„	·04	
Tipperah	„	*Nil*, and no rain in the previous week.	
24-Pergunnahs	„	*Nil*	Fever increasing at Barripore and decreasing at Satkhirah; it is still prevailing in Sub-division Busseerhat.
Jessore	„	·34	
Nuddea	„	·05	Cholera in several parts of the district, the attack in the north of the Chooadangah Sub-division is severe, and extra medical help has been applied for.
Moorshedabad	„	*Nil*	Health of the district is generally good; fever still exists in Sujagunge thannah and a few cases of cholera are reported from Nowada thannah.
Pubna	„	·24	Cholera is still present in Berah and its neighbourhood.
Rajshahye	„	*Nil*	Eleven cases of cholera reported from Charghat and Rajapore, two proved fatal.
Bogra	„	·51	
Maldah	„	*Nil*	Nineteen attacks and eight deaths from cholera were reported during the week.
Dinagepore	„	*Nil*	Cholera in Nawabganj; small-pox in Hemtabad.
Rungpore	„	*Nil*	
Cooch Behar	„	*Nil*	
Jalpaiguri	„	*Nil*	
Darjeeling	„	Not received	
Midnapore	„	*Nil*	
Howrah	„	·13	
Hooghly	„	*Nil*	
Burdwan	„	*Nil*	
Bankoorah	„	·07	
Beerbhoom	„	·06	
Southal Pergunnahs	„	*Nil*	
Bhágalpur	„	*Nil*	General health is very good.
Monghyr	„	Not received	
Purneah	„	*Nil*	Fever is very prevalent, and cholera is reported from different villages all over the district; this unhealthiness is attributed to the great change and variation in the temperature.
Darbangah	„	*Nil*	
Mozufferpore	„	Not received	
Sarun	„	*Nil*	General health good.
Chumparun	„	*Nil*	
Patna	„	Not received	Health of the district is generally good, but many cases of cholera are still occurring in the vicinity of Dinapore.
Gya	„	*Nil*	
Shahabad	„	Not received	
Hazáribágh	„	·89	
Lohardugga	„	·82	General health good.
Maunbhoom	„	·30	
Singbhoom	„	3·29	The district is healthy.
Balasore	„	*Nil*	
Cuttack	„	*Nil*	Cholera is still prevalent in several places.
Pooree	„	11·79	
			General Remarks.—Light but seasonable rain is reported from some of the districts of the Burdwan, Presidency, Dacca, Chittagong, and Chota Nagpore divisions, and ample falls in Orissa division, but none in Rajshahye and Cooch Behar and Patna and Bhagalpur divisions, excepting light showers in Bogra and Pubna. Rain is much wanted in Behar and in most districts of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar divisions. The prospects of the main rice crop are good in the districts of Central and Western Bengal, but even these would be benefited by more rain. In Behar and in the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar divisions the crops have suffered very seriously from the drought. The high land rice is dying off; but the low land rice, where there is water, is expected to give a moderate yield. Cold weather sowings are progressing, but not very favourably at present in the absence of rain.
N. W. P.—			
Benares	(Nov. 1st)	*Nil*	Rabi sowings going on; no change.
Mirzapore	(3rd)		General prospects good; rain in some places needed for late rice; rabi sowings going on.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P.—*continued.*			
Allahabad	(2nd)		No change.
Cawnpore	(4th)	*Nil*	Kharif good; rabi sowings nearly completed and seed germinating well.
Banda	(3rd)	*Nil*	Prospects continue favourable.
Agra	„	*Nil*	No change; prospects good.
Meerut	„		No change.
Moradabad	„		Agricultural operations are progressing well.
Bareilly	„		No change.
Almora	(4th)		Weather showery in a few places only, otherwise fine.
Jhansie	„		Slight shower on 28th; rabi sowings almost completed.
Punjab—			
Delhi	(Nov. 3rd)	*Nil*	Rabi sowings in progress; health good.
Hissar ...	...	...	Kharif nearly ripe and partly reaped; slight fever.
Umballa ...	...	...	Health and crops good.
Jullundur ...	...	...	Kharif under sickle; rabi sowing commenced; fever prevails largely.
Lahore ...	...	...	Crops good; health satisfactory.
Mooltan ...	...	...	Crops fair; slight fever.
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	Health and harvest prospects good.
Rawal Pindi	...	...	Slight fever; harvest prospects good.
Peshawur ...	...	...	Slight fever; harvest prospects good; cattle disease in Yusufzai.
			General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects favourable; with exception of usual autumnal fever in places, public health good.
Oudh—			
Lucknow	(Nov. 3rd)	*Nil*	Prospects continue generally favourable, except in the Terai, where the late rice has suffered for want of rain; public health good.
Sitapur	„	*Nil*	
Fyzabad	„	*Nil*	
Central Provinces—			
Upper Godavari	(Oct. 30th)	1·65	Rain beneficial; health good; prices easy.
Sambalpur	„	·95	Prospects excellent; fever prevalent.
Bilaspur	„	1·15	Rain beneficial; rabi sowings continue; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Raipur	„	·57	Rain beneficial; rabi sowings continue; cholera re-appeared; prices fallen.
Chanda	(31st)	·40	Crops slightly damaged; fever and cattle disease prevalent.
Chhindwara	„	2·75	Prospects unchanged; cholera disappeared; prices steady.
Betul	(Nov. 1st)	...	Weather clear; reaping early kharif; rabi sowings continue; cholera re-appeared; prices steady.
Balaghât	„	1·60	Early rice cutting; rabi sowings continue; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Bhandara	(2nd)	...	Weather clear; early rice cutting; rabi sowings continue; fever and cattle disease continue; small-pox decreasing; 93 cholera cases, 40 fatal; prices easy.
Nagpur	(3rd)	·23	Kharif and rabi doing well; cotton slightly injured by recent rains; cholera disappeared; cattle disease prevalent; prices easy.
Wardha	„	·65	Prospects fair; rabi sowings continue; cattle disease prevalent; cholera disappearing.
Nimar	„	...	Cotton and tur slightly damaged by rain; slight rabi springing; cholera decreasing; prices of jowar risen.
Hosbangabad	„	·38	Kharif below average; rabi progressing; cholera decreasing.
Narsinghpur	„	...	Outturn of kharif average; rabi sowings continue.
Jubbulpore	„	·60	Kharif cutting; rabi sowings continue.
Saugor	„	·10	Rice reaping; rabi sowings continue.
Seoni	„	1·30	Kharif cutting; rabi sowings continue; health good.
Mandla	„	2·60	Rabi sowings continue; health good; prices stationary.
Damoh	„	·50	Rabi sowings continue; health good; prices fallen.
			General Remarks.—On the whole, prospects are promising; the recent rains were beneficial to the rabi, and the kharif outturn is better than expected.
British Burma—			
Arakan Division	(Nov. 3rd)	...	Public health good; agricultural prospects good.
Pegu Division—			
Bassein ...	...	...	Health good; crops doing well.
Thayetmyo	...	...	Health good; crops promising.
Prome ...	...	...	Town and district healthy; crops thriving.
Thonkwa ...	...	...	Health good; crops in northern half suffered considerably from floods.
Rangoon ...	...	...	Public health good; crop prospects good; land damaged by floods being replanted; slight cattle disease.
Henzada ...	...	...	Health good; crops flourishing; 11,000 acres damaged by inundation in Tharawaddy.
Tenasserim Division—			Public health good, except at Shwegyeen, where fever prevails; crops progressing.
Amherst ...	...	·5	
Tonghoo ...	...	2	
Mysore and Coorg—			
Mysore	(Nov. 4th)	·35 in Bangalore.	Cholera prevalent among villagers in the Mysore district, but none in the town; epidemic abated in other districts; rain has fallen in all districts, except Mysore and Chitaldroog, but wholly insufficient for normal supply.
Coorg	„	·15	
			General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects not generally good.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
	(Nov. 4th)	1·29	A portion of the kharif crops has suffered slightly owing to late rains; rabi sowing not quite complete.
Central India—			
Indore	(Nov. 3rd)	...	No change since last report; all well in Central India.
Gwalior	„	...	
Neemuch	„	...	
Rutlam	„	...	
Baghelkhund	„	...	
Sutna	„	...	

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 45. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1875. Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

YEAR.	FROM 1ST APRIL TO 30TH SEPTEMBER.									
	BENGAL.		INLAND CUSTOMS.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1871-72 ...	149,518	1,325,278	75,471	555,030	108,494	536,609	43,193	213,515	376,676	2,630,432
1872-73 ...	159,968	1,417,896	80,018	583,061	104,611	517,689	53,446	264,192	398,043	2,782,838
1873-74 ...	153,759	1,362,870	76,862	552,498	103,766	514,807	56,828	280,915	391,215	2,711,090
1874-75 ...	156,072	1,364,239	79,108	552,265	102,546	509,785	52,042	257,252	389,768	2,683,541
1875-76 ...	158,711	1,364,731	81,661	564,678	108,371	541,229	62,664	309,761	411,407	2,780,399
AVERAGE ...	155,606	1,367,003	78,624	561,506	105,557	524,024	53,634	265,127	393,421	2,717,660

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative statement of Sea Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first seven months of the official year 1875-76 *and of the four previous years.*

Presidencies and Provinces.		FOR THE MONTHS APRIL TO OCTOBER.														
		1871-72.			1872-73.			1873-74.			1874-75.			1875-76.		
		Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.
BENGAL ...	Gross ...	47,45,863	12,00,486	59,46,349	49,72,432	12,98,652	62,71,084	46,26,424	9,51,457	55,77,881	52,41,440	7,20,098	59,61,538	50,70,486	8,30,628	59,01,114
	Nett ...	...	...	58,99,298	...	...	62,00,436	...	...	55,33,114	...	...	59,03,138	50,47,815	8,10,965	58,58,780
BOMBAY ...	Gross ...	29,99,952	2,14,685	32,14,637	30,22,687	1,72,328	31,95,015	28,32,729	1,70,504	30,03,233	31,86,764	2,10,766	33,97,530	30,48,985	2,92,165	33,41,150
	Nett ...	...	...	29,90,270	...	...	28,62,636	...	...	28,03,461	...	...	31,66,892	30,42,790	2,85,451	33,28,241
SINDH ...	Gross ...	1,44,342	97,294	2,41,736	1,30,667	1,29,029	2,59,696	1,18,233	66,377	1,84,610	1,06,205	76,495	1,82,700	1,31,952	94,850	2,26,802
	Nett ...	...	...	2,40,945	...	...	2,59,073	...	...	1,83,213	...	...	1,80,145	1,26,820	91,877	2,18,697
MADRAS ...	Gross ...	9,27,565	7,31,967	16,59,532	8,94,496	5,70,289	14,64,785	9,77,113	7,25,182	17,02,295	9,91,598	6,78,740	16,70,338	10,40,099	6,22,385	16,62,484
	Nett ...	...	...	16,29,303	...	...	14,41,477	...	...	16,79,732	...	...	16,38,522	10,30,365	6,19,077	16,49,442
B. BURMA ...	Gross ...	3,30,028	10,78,258	14,08,286	4,55,876	19,84,776	24,40,652	4,83,486	15,94,253	20,77,739	6,13,155	11,07,768	17,20,923	5,04,289	19,22,871	24,27,160
	Nett ...	...	...	14,00,506	...	...	24,05,921	...	...	20,18,848	...	...	16,27,003	4,99,521	18,35,497	23,35,018
TOTAL ...	GROSS...	91,47,750	33,22,790	1,24,70,540	94,76,158	41,55,074	1,36,31,232	90,37,985	35,07,773	1,25,45,758	1,01,39,162	27,93,867	1,29,33,029	97,95,811	37,62,899	1,35,58,710
	NETT ...	...	...	1,21,60,322	...	...	1,31,69,513	...	...	1,22,18,368	...	...	1,25,15,700	97,47,311	36,42,867	1,33,90,178

N. B.—1. The nett collections for years previous to 1875-76 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, as in the returns furnished by local Governments refunds and drawbacks on Imports and Exports are not distinguished.

2. The figures for British Burma for 1875-76 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for the months of April to September only.

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

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11th NOVEMBER 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Light rain has fallen in Madras, where prospects continue good. Showers have also fallen in Mysore and Coorg, but more is much required for the crops. In Bombay there has been slight rain only in Satara, Sholapur, Belgaum and Dharwar: more is wanted in the Deccan districts and Kanara; the kharif harvest continues, with a good outturn, and rabi prospects are moderately good. No rain has fallen in the Central Provinces except a shower at Mandla, in Berar, Central India or Rajpootana; prospects are everywhere satisfactory. In Bengal no rain has fallen except a sprinkling at Pooree: the condition of the crops continues unchanged; in the northern districts of Behar and Bengal prospects are bad and extensive failure is expected; elsewhere the crops promise fairly, but would be benefited by more rain. No rain has fallen in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh or the Punjab: the harvest continues, and prospects are good. None has fallen in Assam, British Burmah or Nepal: reports from all three are favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(Nov. 11th)	.40 2·3 at Vinnakonda; slight elsewhere.	Two feet 9 inches water over anicut; canal supply sufficient; later dry crops sowing; standing crops good; black paddy harvested; outturn about three-fourths; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; fever general; small-pox continues; dysentery among cattle in mild form in six talúks; pasture sufficient.
Kurnool	(10th)	*Nil*	Standing crops good; jonna, sajja, and korra being harvested; markets well supplied; prices steady; water and pasture sufficient; fever prevalent; cholera 119 seizures, 44 deaths; cattle disease in some villages; 0·2 feet water over Sunkesala anicut.
Tanjore	(11th)	1·14 at Negapatam.	Rain elsewhere almost none; water in rivers decreasing; no fresh supply to tanks; water over anicuts none; cultivation, wet and dry crops; standing crops generally good; rain wanted in some parts; harvest, a few wet and dry crops; yield fair; markets well supplied; prices almost steady; small-pox in some parts; cholera abating, 86 seizures, 55 deaths; cattle disease in some localities, some loss; pasture generally sufficient.
Trichinopoly	(10th)	Slight rain...	More rain wanted; water-supply generally sufficient; crops good, except in two talúks, where they are slightly suffering from want of rain; markets well supplied; prices steady; cholera lingering here and there in the interior; condition of cattle good; pasture generally sufficient.
Malabar	(11th)	1·10	Second crop cultivation in good state; markets well supplied; prices steady; small-pox in Ernad; bowel complaints in Palghaut, Walluvanad, Ponany, Cochin, and Kurumbranad, 291 cases, 170 deaths; cattle disease slight; pasture good.
			General Remarks.—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (Nov. 11th)			
Sind.			
Kurrachee	(Nov. 10th)	...	Rabi sowings continue; fever generally prevalent; cattle disease partially so.
Shikarpur	...	...	Fever of bad form in Rohri, with symptoms of collapse, but not increasing; it is very prevalent in three talukas; cattle disease in Ubaurs; rabi sowing begun.
Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	Weather mild; crops as before; immense junglee formed since inundation of 1874 in Kashmor and Thul talukas; public health improving.
Gujerat.			
Ahmedabad	...	...	No change.
Kaira	...	...	Weather, crops, and cotton good.
Surat	...	...	Kharif crops being harvested; rabi crops good.
Khandesh and Nasik.			
Khandesh	...	...	Sowing of rabi nearly completed; picking of American cotton continues; cotton market steady; acute prevalent in five talukas.
Nasik	...	...	Reaping of kharif crops and rabi sowing in progress; rain wanted for rabi crops.
Konkan.			
Tanna	...	...	Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops in progress; cholera still very slightly continuing in Máhim and Bhiwandi talukas.

Presidence or Provincy and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Deccan.		
Poona	...	Reaping of kharif not completed; young rabi plants well.
Ahmednagar	...	Rain wanted for rabi crops; harvesting of kharif continues; cholera in three talukas; cases 18, deaths 7.
Sholapur ...	·02	Total rainfall 23·53; out-turn of kharif middling.
Satara ...	·30	Total rainfall 53·38; more wanted; early and late crops middling; sowing of rabi retarded in some talukas for want of rain; harvesting of kharif progressing.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	·04	Total rainfall 56·45; 130 deaths from cholera.
Dharwar ...	·06	Total rainfall 29·96; slight rain of last and previous week has improved early crops, which in most places are in middling condition and have almost failed in a few places; outturn of jowari and sugarcane is estimated at 10 annas; rice at 8 annas, and that of other early crops from 4 to 6 annas; cotton at 12 annas; sowing of late crops continues; cholera has subsided in Nawalgund and Ron talukas, but continues in Dharwar, Hubli, Bankápur, Kalghatgi, and Gadag talukas, and in two villages of Sawanur State.
Kanara ...	...	Rice harvest continues on coast; slight rain above Ghat; more wanted.
Kaladgi ...	...	Kharif middling; rabi and cotton good; 26 deaths from cholera.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	...	Cold weather setting in; cholera disappearing.
Wadhwán ...	...	Crops good; weather cool; one cholera case.
		General Remarks.—Rain wanted in Nasik, Ahmednagar, Satara, and Kanara; cholera still prevalent in Southern Mahratta country; rabi crop prospects moderate.
Bengal—		
Chittagong (Nov. 11th)	*Nil*	
Noakhally „	*Nil*	Several cholera cases occurred in the district.
Chittagong Hill Tracts „	*Nil*	
Hill Tipperah „	*Nil*	
Backergunge „	*Nil*	Cholera prevalent in Dukhin Shabazpore.
Furreedpore „	*Nil*	Cholera has broken out in a few places in the head quarters and Madareepore sub-divisions; medicines have been forwarded to these localities.
Dacca „	*Nil*	Sporadic cholera prevalent in most parts of the district and in the town.
Mymensingh „	*Nil*	
Tipperah „	*Nil*	
24-Pergunnahs „	*Nil*	Cholera has appeared at Diamond Harbour and Busseerhat; fever continues at Baraset and Barripore.
Jessore „	*Nil*	
Nuddea „	*Nil*	Cholera is bad in the Alumdangah and Damurhuda thanas of the Chooadangah sub-division and in parts of Kooshtea and Meherpore.
Moorshedabad „	*Nil*	A few cases of cholera reported from Nowada; fever is reported to exist to some degree in the sudder sub-division.
Pubna „	*Nil*	Cholera present in a sporadic form in most of the thanas in the district.
Rajshahye „	*Nil*	Twenty-four cases of cholera have been reported during the week from Bauleah, Bilmaria, Soothin Charghat, and Bandaikharah; four proved fatal.
Bogra „	*Nil*	
Maldah „	*Nil*	Twenty-six attacks and 75 deaths from cholera were reported during the week; 70 of the deaths were in Kooshtea thana.
Dinagepore „	*Nil*	One case of cholera in Nowabgunge; three cases of small-pox in Hemtabad.
Rungpore „	*Nil*	
Cooch Behar „	*Nil*	
Jalpaiguri „	*Nil*	Cholera still occurs here and there.
Darjeeling „	*Nil* / No rain in previous week.	
Midnapore „	*Nil*	
Howrah „	*Nil*	
Hooghly „	*Nil*	
Burdwan „	*Nil*	
Bankoorah „	*Nil*	
Beerbhoom „	*Nil*	
Sonthal Pergunnahs „	*Nil*	
Bhágalpur „	*Nil*	General health is very bad; both cholera and fever are prevalent.
Monghyr „	Not received	General health is very bad; both cholera and fever are prevalent.
Purneah „	*Nil*	
Darbangah „	*Nil*	
Mozufferpore „	Not received	
Sarun „	*Nil*	General health good.
Chumparun „	*Nil*	
Patna „	Not received	The health of the district is generally good, and though there has been a severe outbreak of cholera in a small tract of the Dinapore sub-division, it is dying out.
Gya „	*Nil*	
Shahabad „	Not received	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Hazáribágh (Nov. 11)	*Nil*	
Lohardugga „	*Nil*	
Maunbhoom „	*Nil*	
Singbhoom „	*Nil*	District is free of any epidemic, but fever, which occurs at this season of year, is prevalent.
Balasore „	*Nil*	
Cuttack „	*Nil*	Cholera diminishing, but not wholly ceased.
Pooree „	·01	*General Remarks.*—There is no change to report since last week. No rain has fallen in any of the districts, excepting a very slight fall in Pooree. The main rice crop in districts not affected by drought are doing well, but would derive benefit from more rain. The state and prospects of the crops in North Behar and North Bengal are bad, especially in the high lands, and in some places the rice is being cut for fodder. Irrigation is resorted to where practicable. Early amun rice is being reaped in places. In most districts the sowing of the cold weather crops is progressing favourably, but in the affected tracts more moisture in the soil is required.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (Nov. 10th)	...	No change.
Mirzapore „	...	No change; rabi sowing going on; seed germinating well.
Allahabad „	...	Kharif being cut; rabi coming on well.
Cawnpore „	...	Prospects more favourable.
Banda (11th)	*Nil*	Prospects favourable.
Hamirpur „	...	Nothing new.
Jhansi „	*Nil*	Rabi sowing still continues; minor kharif crops cut.
Agra (10th)	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Meerut „	...	No change.
Moradabad „	...	Kharif harvest and rabi sowings approaching completion.
Bareilly „	...	No change.
Punjab—		
Delhi (Nov. 10th)	*Nil*	Kharif cut; rabi sowings in progress; health good.
Hissar „	*Nil*	Crops luxuriant, being harvested; rabi sowings in progress; slight fever prevalent; otherwise health good.
Umballa „	*Nil*	Crops and health good.
Jullundur „	*Nil*	Crops being reaped; rabi sowings in progress; fever prevails largely.
Lahore „	*Nil*	Crops good; health satisfactory.
Mooltan „	*Nil*	Kharif being harvested; rabi sowings in progress; slight fever prevalent; otherwise health good.
Dera Ismail Khan „	*Nil*	Health and harvest prospects good.
Rawal Pindi „	*Nil*	Prospects good; slight fever prevails of ordinary type.
Peshawur „	*Nil*	Kharif reaped; slight fever prevalent; cattle disease in Yusufzai abating.
		General Remarks.—Good harvest being gathered; usual autumnal fevers prevalent, but public health on the whole good.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Nov. 10th)	*Nil*	
Sitapur „	„	Prospects continue favourable; public health generally good.
Fyzabad „	„	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (Nov. 6th)	...	Weather clear and cool; prospects favourable; health good; prices easy.
Bilaspur „	...	Weather clear; rice reaping; rabi sowings continue; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Raipur (7th)	...	Weather clear; rice reaping; rabi sowings continue; cholera in places; prices stationary.
Chhindwara „	...	Weather clear and cool; prospects favourable; health good; prices steady.
Chanda „	...	Crops doing well; fever prevalent.
Balaghát (8th)	...	Weather clear; rice reaping; rabi sowings continue; fever prevalent; prices fallen.
Betul ...	...	Weather clear and cool; kharif crops reaping; out-turn good; rabi sowings completed; cholera continues; prices steady.
Bhandara (Nov. 9th)	...	Weather clear; threshing of early rice commenced; rabi sowings in progress; cholera, fever, and small-pox continue.
Nagpur (10th)	...	Weather clear; crops doing well; cattle disease prevalent; prices fallen.
Wardha ...	...	Cotton pickings commenced; rabi sowings continue.
Nimar ...	...	Weather clear and cool; kharif reaping; rabi sowings continue; cholera decreasing; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Weather cool; kharif below average; Rabi progressing; cholera continues.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Rabi sowings continue; prospects good.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Kharif crops harvesting; rabi sowings continue; cattle disease prevalent.
Saugor ...	...	Weather clear and cool; rabi sowings continue; health good; prices declining.
Seoni ...	...	Kharif cutting; rabi sowings continue; health good.
Mandla (Nov. 11th)	·20	Rabi sowings continue; health good; prices stationary.
Damoh	...	Rabi sowings continue; health good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Prospects generally fair and weather seasonable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—		
Arakan Division ...	...	Public health good; agricultural prospects fair.
Pegu Division—		
Henzada	...	Public health good; slight cattle disease in Opho; crops flourishing.
Rangoon	...	Health and standing crops good; slight cattle disease.
Bassein	...	Health and crops good; cattle disease at Thaboung and Mobyah; small-pox in Bassein.
Prome	...	Town and district healthy; crops thriving.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Health good; crops flourishing.
Thonkwa	...	Health good; crops much injured by floods on each side of Irrawaddy.
Tenasserim Division—	...	Health good; crops progressing.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore (Cantonment) Nov. 11)	0·26	Sixty-four deaths from cholera in Bangalore district, of which 30 in the city, during past week; epidemic greatly abated in Mysore and other infected districts; crops suffering from drought in Coorg, and rain much needed throughout Mysore; agricultural prospects continue unfavourable.
Coorg „	0·10	
Assam—		
Gauhati (Nov. 11th)	*Nil*	Days clear and cold; mornings raw and foggy; salee dhan suffering from want of rain; prospects of tea and other crops favourable; public health good.
Sylhet „	...	Rice market steady; weather still dry.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti (Nov. 11th)	...	Kharif crops fast maturing; rabi sowing not altogether completed.
Rajpootana—		
Sirohi (Nov. 1st)	...	Fair outturn expected; rabi being sowed; health good; weather seasonable.
Marwar (6th)	...	Health good; rabi sowing pushed on with vigour; prospects quite favourable.
Harowtee ...	...	Health and crops good; tanks very low.
Bhurtpore (4th)	...	No change; health and prospects satisfactory.
Jaipur ...	...	Agricultural prospects continue favourable throughout the territory; public health good.
Ajmere ...	...	Health and prospects satisfactory.
Central India—		
Indore, (Nov. 10th)	*Nil*	No change; health and crops good.
Gwalior „	*Nil*	
Neemuch „	*Nil*	
Rutlam „	*Nil*	
Baghelkhund „	*Nil*	
Sutna „	*Nil*	
Nepal (Nov. 3rd)	*Nil*	Rice harvest nearly finished; fields being dug for winter crops.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Railway.

FEEDER ROADS AND ROADS OF ACCESS TO RAILWAY STATIONS.

No. 2722—37 R., dated Fort William, the 12th November 1875.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 1514-37 S—R of 21st October 1873, to Departments of the Government of India, Local Governments and Administrations, and Engineers in charge of State Railways.
To Government of Bombay, No. 556 G—R, dated 13th March 1874.
To Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 557 G—R, dated 13th March 1874.
To Director of State Railways, No. 1415 R, dated 23rd June 1874.
To Governments of Madras and Bombay and the Consulting Engineers at Calcutta, Lahore and Lucknow, Nos. 3242-46 R, dated 22nd December 1874.
Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 357-8 R, dated 9th February 1875, to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

Read also—

From Government of Bombay, No. 1721 and No. 10, dated 17th December 1874 and 4th January 1875, respectively.
From Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 518 B—R, dated 15th March 1875.
From Director of State Railways, No. 468 W, dated 16th March 1875.
From Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 93 R, dated 17th March 1875.
From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 2434, dated 1st April 1875.
From Consulting Engineer at Lahore, No. 629, dated 7th June 1875.
From ditto at Calcutta, No. 1620, dated 18th June 1875.
From ditto at Lucknow, No. 1536, dated 2nd July 1875.
From ditto at Calcutta, No. 2515, dated 18th September 1875.

OBSERVATIONS.—In 1873 the principle was laid down, that, while the Supreme Government would take on itself the responsibility for the provision of trunk systems of railway throughout India, the provision of feeder roads was left to Local Governments and Administrations. It was added that, "it will no doubt be recognised by the Local Governments that their funds available for expenditure on the construction of roads cannot, in parts of the country bordering on lines of railway, be better applied than by the formation of railway feeders. The completion of these minor works will bring the advantage of Railway communication close to the homes of the people, and as no share of the cost of the Railway itself will be borne provincially, His Excellency in Council believes that expenditure on such roads will afford a more effective and economical result than outlay in any other direction."

It was added that the Governor General in Council trusted that the Rulers of Native States would follow the same course, and Political Officers were desired to draw the attention of the Native Princes to the subject.

2. Of late, representations have been made, both in England and in India, that the railways in this country are not sufficiently supplied with feeder roads. The Government of India therefore called for reports from Local Governments and Administrations and Officers concerned of the progress which is being made in meeting the alleged deficiency of roads communicating with railway stations.

3. The Government of Bombay promises a detailed report on the subject of feeder roads in that Presidency, when doubtless the matter will be fully considered.

4. As regards the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, the North-Western Provinces Government has replied that this important question will not be overlooked, and that orders have been given to construct a feeder road between Budaon and Aonlah. The Chief Commissioner of Oudh has submitted a statement showing that 49 roads are asked for by the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Company, or are otherwise considered necessary. These roads aggregate 261·75 miles, and the estimated total cost is Rs. 6,74,094. In the statement submitted it is pointed out that no less a sum than Rs. 3,82,331 is included for metalling existing roads, and this in many instances when the necessity is open to doubt. Rupees 80,650 for improvements to existing roads and Rs. 2,11,113 only for new roads are required.

It is added that the estimate is probably within the amount still required for roads, and is therefore allowed to stand as given by the Railway authorities; but that in several instances the lines proposed require re-consideration, and on detailed enquiry others of greater importance may have to be substituted, but that this enquiry will be a work of time. The Government of India trust that the Oudh Administration will give the earliest possible effect to the improvement and construction of the roads enumerated with the local funds at its disposal.

5. The Director of State Railways has forwarded correspondence, together with maps, relating to feeder roads proposed to the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways. To the south of the River Nerbudda, the Deputy Commissioner of Nimar has indicated a few likely roads which may be required as feeders to the Holkar State Railway; but it is said that the country in that direction is so sparsely cultivated, that it would seem probable that any local or provincial development of feeder roads can be permitted to wait until the traffic to the different stations is more declared than at present. This conclusion is sound provided that ordinary tracks fit for the wheeled traffic of the country are already in existence. But obviously some means of communication must be available in order to give the traffic to stations a chance of developing.

6. North of the Nerbudda the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways pass almost entirely through Native States. Speaking generally of these lines, it is stated that railway accommodation is afforded to all large towns and centres of trade in Western Malwa. A good road from Mhow is being made to Dhar, the only place of importance to the west of Mhow. The Agra and Bombay Road passes through Indore and Mhow, and there is also a fair road from Indore to Sehore and Bhopal. His Highness the Maharajah Holkar is also now making a fair weather road from Indore westwards to Dypalpur. A road from Oojein to Augur is also going to be made, and a branch from this to the cantonment of Mahidpur; the Director says, may also be found advisable.

7. The Director adds that some roads leading to Rutlam, Jowra, Mundisore and Neemuch, all in Native States, will doubtless be required, and that the Agent to the Governor General for Central India is about to make some definite proposals.

8. The Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, hopes to arrange gradually for the construction of the following feeder roads in connection with the Wardha Valley and Holkar State Railways, commencing from 1876-77. Should it, however, be possible, Mr. Morris says, a supplementary grant for some of the roads will be made during the current year:—

List of proposed feeder roads to the Wardha Valley State Railway.

(1) Road to Sonegaon from the Wardha Valley road.
(2) „ to Kawarghât.
(3) „ from Edulabad to Warrora.
(4) „ from Mul to Chanda.
(5) „ from Dhaba to Chanda.
(6) „ from Warnaira to Sonaigaon.
(7) „ from Simoor to Hingunghât or Warrora.

List of proposed feeder roads to the Holkar State Railway.

(1) Road from Sanawad to Mandhata.
(2) „ „ „ to Khanapore.
(3) „ „ „ to Sulgaum.
(4) „ „ „ to Kheri.
(5) „ „ Kheri to Suktapore.
(6) „ „ „ to Atud.
(7) „ „ „ to Dhangaon.
(8) „ „ Atar to Dharwar.
(9) „ „ Sulgaun to Onkar Mandhata.

The Government of India are gratified to hear of these good prospects of the provision of feeder roads both as regards the northern portion of the Holkar State Railway, of the extension to Neemuch, and of the State Railways in the Central Provinces, and they trust that an early commencement will be made of some of the roads mentioned.

9. The Consulting Engineer at Lahore reports that the existing means of access to the stations on the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway from the nearest public roads are sufficient for all purposes. In regard to feeder roads, the following remarks are made in connection with three railway stations in the North-Western Provinces, to which the Government of India invite the attention of that Government:—

(1).—*Sirsawah*—
"The only road leading to this station which, in the opinion of the Civil Officers, requires improvement is the one between Sirsawah and Chilkana. It is a kutcha road like the others, but the Collector recommends that it be metalled."

(2).—*Saharunpore*—
"The road to Dehra is metalled, but the others are unmetalled. The Collector considers that the road to Kurralee *vid* Gungoh, which is an important one, should be metalled throughout. A portion of it has recently been metalled on the recommendation of the district authorities. The roads of access are deemed sufficient for the purpose."

(3).—*Deobund*—
"The existing roads are from Munglour, Bijnour, and Saharunpore. These are good district roads and are considered sufficient for the traffic. The station is connected to the Grand Trunk Road by a metalled approach, and the district roads all lead across this Grand Trunk Road. Should the branch line from Rohilkhund to Roorkee not be constructed, the Collector recommends that the road leading across the Kalee Nuddee to Roorkee be raised and bridged, and the road connecting Roorkee and Nujeebabad in the Bijnour district be completed. At present this latter road exists only as far as Looksir, 13 miles from Roorkee."

In addition however to these, there is little doubt that very much remains to be done to improve the feeder roads in connection with the railway stations on the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway, and this subject is commended to the continued and earnest attention of the Government of the Punjab and of the authorities in Scinde under the orders of the Government of Bombay.

10. The information obtained with regard to feeder roads to the East Indian Railway has been tabulated and will be found attached to this Resolution. The attention of the Governments of Bengal and of the North-Western Provinces is invited to the remarks made by the Railway Company's officers.

11. With reference to the Eastern Bengal Railway a report is being prepared, which will form the subject of a subsequent resolution.

12. The Government of Madras has submitted a list of the feeder roads required for the Madras Railway, and adds that the list has been transmitted to the Local Fund Boards, in whom is vested the responsibility for the construction and maintenance of such roads. A similar list is promised for the South Indian Railway.

13. In conclusion, the Government of India would urge on the Local Governments and Administrations, and upon the Rulers of Native States, the utmost possible efforts in respect to feeder roads. It is known that throughout India, except on certain great highways, the means of communication are of the rudest and most primitive kind, suited in a certain degree to the wants of an agricultural and pastoral community, but very inadequate to assist materially in giving a full impulse to traffic and the exchange of commodities, which it is a main object of railways to foster. It is also known that throughout the vast area of country through which the trunk lines of railway pass it is impossible at once, or even within a moderately short space of time, to complete a perfect system of metalled and bridged roads. But a commencement should be made from railway stations as nuclei by devoting the funds at disposal in laying out roads which shall be fairly traversable in all weathers to the nearest large villages and small towns, not attempting too much in the first instance. It is suggested that in appropriating Provincial funds more should be devoted to roads and less to civil buildings.

In cases where water communication can be made available or extended, that important means of transport should be also carefully considered in connection with railways and feeder roads.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, to the Chief Commissioners of Oudh and the Central Provinces, and the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, and to the Consulting Engineers at Calcutta and Lucknow, for information and such action as seems required; also to the Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces for the same purpose, with copies of the tabulated statement referred to in para. 9.

Also to the Government of the Punjab, the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, the Resident at Hyderabad, the Agent to the Governor General for Rajpootana, the Consulting Engineer at Lahore, and the Director of State Railways, for information.

Also to the Home Department for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of October 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras.	Ganjam	...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ganjam	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 3	11 8	12 9	14 7	14 1	14 7	23 8	24 8	23 8	27 7	27 7	29 7	28 1	26 3	28 1	25 7	37 4	145 8	145 8	97 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	...	12 6	12 6	9 9	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	16 8	21 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 4	36 4	30 9	26 2	26 2	37 8	243 0	243 0	161 3	18 7	18 7	18 7	Godavery		
	Kistna	...	13 2	13 2	11 8	...	...	...	19 4	19 4	17 0	21 2	21 2	17 9	23 4	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	35 3	32 3	35 3	20 5	23 9	30 8	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	17 5	18 4	Kistna		
	Nellore	...	11 0	12 1	13 3	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	14 8	17 0	17 0	18 0	29 8	29 8	23 8	27 0	21 7	24 4	29 8	29 8	28 2	21 3	22 0	24 1	65 3	65 3	57 6	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	...	12 5	11 8	12 5	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	13 2	15 8	15 8	14 1	22 9	22 9	23 7	29 0	29 0	29 0	27 7	27 7	27 0	24 9	24 9	21 5	243 0	243 0	243 0	16 2	16 2	16 2	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	...	13 4	14 4	13 4	...	...	...	12 8	13 4	11 8	14 0	14 6	14 0	20 6	20 6	29 9	18 8	16 9	26 3	25 2	25 2	36 9	25 2	24 6	24 1	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 7	16 7	11 9	Bellary		
	Kurnool	...	12 7	12 7	14 0	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	12 1	15 7	15 7	13 2	21 9	22 6	28 8	21 2	22 5	26 2	20 6	21 9	25 8	24 0	24 0	27 0	252 7	249 3	173 5	15 6	15 2	14 8	Kurnool		
	Madras	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 7	12 9	10 9	13 7	13 9	11 7	22 4	23 1	18 9	20 5	20 5	17 9	22 6	22 6	23 6	18 6	18 6	20 5	93 5	93 5	89 9	17 9	17 9	17 9	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 9	13 5	12 0	14 3	14 0	12 8	23 0	23 0	...	21 1	21 1	...	21 9	21 9	24 7	17 9	17 9	21 8	97 2	97 2	97 2	18 6	18 6	18 6	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	...	11 9	10 2	11 0	...	...	...	16 8	15 9	15 9	17 9	16 9	16 9	29 1	30 0	27 3	29 7	28 9	26 4	34 2	34 2	29 9	21 7	21 1	16 7	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	15 4	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	...	9 4	9 7	8 2	...	...	...	15 7	15 2	12 2	16 6	15 7	12 7	...	...	23 5	29 3	30 0	25 4	27 8	27 0	27 8	20 1	20 6	18 3	233 3	235 7	233 3	18 4	18 4	16 6	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	...	10 3	11 0	10 3	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	12 4	...	...	...	25 4	25 4	28 6	29 0	29 0	34 8	34 3	30 2	33 2	21 9	20 1	19 2	194 4	194 4	194 4	17 0	17 5	17 0	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	...	9 2	9 2	10 6	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	11 9	15 2	15 2	12 8	22 4	23 8	21 0	25 4	25 4	24 1	26 2	26 2	24 9	22 3	21 6	18 5	157 9	157 9	157 9	15 4	15 4	15 4	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	...	10 5	10 9	9 7	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	10 1	14 8	14 4	11 4	25 9	26 7	19 4	32 3	29 4	25 0	34 1	32 5	24 0	23 1	24 0	16 9	111 8	121 5	123 4	11 2	19 2	17 8	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	...	6 6	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	9 0	12 1	12 1	10 6	...	...	...	18 3	17 0	11 8	20 5	20 5	16 4	15 6	15 6	12 5	76 8	76 8	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	...	9 5	10 2	11 7	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	10 1	12 2	12 2	10 6	20 4	19 6	18 0	21 4	21 4	22 9	22 0	22 0	23 5	24 6	23 8	18 7	121 5	121 5	121 5	12 5	12 5	14 2	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	...	9 2	7 8	9 9	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	9 6	8 8	15 4	13 9	18 5	14 0	12 6	16 8	14 4	14 4	17 3	14 9	14 1	14 1	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	Nilgiris		
	Salem	...	9 6	11 8	11 1	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	13 2	15 8	14 9	14 1	22 3	23 8	25 4	23 9	23 9	24 6	25 5	24 1	24 1	18 9	18 9	18 9	150 7	150 7	150 7	18 3	16 5	12 8	Salem		
	South Canara	...	12 0	10 3	12 0	...	...	...	10 2	9 2	11 1	13 7	13 7	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	19 4	24 6	21 2	19 2	19 2	85 0	85 0	85 0	14 0	14 0	16 5	South Canara		
	Malabar	...	10 1	10 1	11 5	...	...	...	12 5	11 7	11 8	13 4	12 5	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 9	21 9	18 2	16 8	16 8	16 0	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 4	14 4	17 1	Malabar		
Bombay.	Bombay	...	11 14	12 6	12 6	18 9	18 9	20 4	7 9	7 12	8 12	10 7	10 12	11 15	19 6	19 11	22 8	17 3	17 3	19 5	15 5	15 5	18 5	12 15	14 10	14 10	68 4	68 4	75 1	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad	...	15 2	15 2	15 8	22 8	25 0	30 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	22 8	19 0	20 0	19 2	18 0	18 0	...	...	16 12	18 0	19 8	19 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	...	13 5	13 5	13 5	22 14	18 5	32 0	8 14	8 7	8 14	11 7	11 7	12 4	20 0	20 0	23 11	21 5	21 5	25 10	...	...	...	13 5	11 7	14 9	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 13	16 13	16 13	Kaira		
	Surat	...	12 5	12 5	13 6	13 6	13 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	8 3	8 3	8 3	11 5	16 6	16 6	17 6	14 13	14 13	17 6	18 0	18 0	18 0	12 5	13 6	13 6	92 8	92 8	101 12	14 13	14 13	13 6	Surat		
	Broach	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	22 8	16 0	15 0	19 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Broach		
	Tanna	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	Tanna		
	Kolaba	...	11 5	11 5	11 6	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	7 10	13 5	13 5	11 6	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	130 0	130 0	112 0	15 3	15 3	15 3	Kolaba		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	...	16 10	16 10	20 4	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	8 7	8 7	11 4	11 4	10 14	32 5	32 5	37 2	25 2	25 2	28 0	27 10	27 10	31 14	19 14	19 14	17 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 14	13 14	12 11	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Nasik	...	15 12	16 13	16 5	8 1	8 1	...	5 15	5 15	6 0	11 14	11 14	12 0	...	...	21 3	20 1	31 3	31 3	27 10	27 10	31 14	19 14	19 14	17 8	160 0	160 0	106 12	12 12	12 12	14 8	Nasik		
	Ahmadnagar	...	16 5	17 6	23 4	...	...	...	9 9½	9 15½	9 0	10 9½	11 5½	9 12	33 0	35 1	57 0	28 14	29 5½	36 12	...	...	...	23 9½	24 10	22 8	123 0	123 1	114 5	12 7½	12 7½	13 8	Ahmadnagar		
	Poona	...	13 13	13 13	13 3	10 3	10 3	8 14	9 13	9 13	9 1	11 0	11 0	10 3	27 3	27 3	33 9	20 11	20 11	24 3	...	...	...	19 2	19 9	15 12	76 0	76 0	80 0	13 6	13 6	13 9	Poona		
	Sholapur	...	20 6	19 0	21 8	...	...	...	13 5	12 13	14 13	14 4	14 2	16 1	27 8	24 8	49 0	26 3	25 11	56 0	...	...	...	25 1	23 11	19 1	118 0	220 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	Sholapur		
	Kaladgi	...	18 2	20 3	20 0	...	...	...	11 11	13 4	9 0	12 15	13 15	9 8	24 9	28 11	30 0	21 3	25 12	30 0	...	...	...	20 9	19 15	13 0	140 0	140 0	60 0	11 7	12 0	12 0	Kaladgi		
	Satara	...	13 6	14 11	19 2	...	26 1	22 5	8 14	8 14	11 3	10 11	10 11	13 5	20 10	21 4	37 14	19 6	18 2	31 1	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	19 6	129 7	129 7	158 2	13 13	13 1	15 12	Satara		
	Belgaum	...	14 10	17 2	17 3	...	...	...	12 8	13 14	16 0	13 5	14 14	16 15	16 1	18 10	28 1	16 5	19 4	26 8	22 6	26 12	27 15	16 11	17 12	12 7	145 0	145 0	150 0	15 5	14 11	16 0	Belgaum		
	Dharwar	...	18 14	22 2	22 0	...	...	...	10 3	12 0	13 0	16 10	19 0	17 6	18 6	23 8	24 14	16 14	22 0	25 0	20 6	27 3	32 1	16 3	18 0	13 2	92 12	92 12	92 12	16 0	16 8	13 0	Dharwar		
	Ratnagiri	...	8 6	9 0	11 10	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 3	12 15	12 15	13 10	...	...	15 9	15 9	18 15	...	26 0	26 0	26 0	15 0	15 0	12 5	11 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	7 Bdls.	20 14	20 14	16 15	Ratnagiri		
	Kanara (Karwar)	...	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	29 0	19 0	19 0	25 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Panch Mahals (Godhra)		
	Aden	...	...	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	...	...	8 0	...	...	16 0	...	...	12 7	...	...	...	...	9 5	...	...	60 4	...	...	32 0	...	...	Aden		
	Asirgarh	...	14 8	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	25 8	28 0	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	125 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Asirgarh		
	Baroda	...	11 8	11 8	11 14	18 6	18 6½	...	7 7½	6 14½	8 5	9 3	9 3	13 10	18 15½	18 6½	21 6	17 13	15 4	23 2	...	...	...	13 12½	13 3½	13 12	81 8	81 8	80 0	14 15	15 4	14 13	Baroda		
	Disa	...	19 12	19 6	18 13	...	...	...	6 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	7 12	22 8	21 8	31 12	36 2	35 12	38 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa		
	Nimach	...	14 0	14 0	14 12	19 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 0	16 8	16 8	23 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	15 0	140 0	140 0	130 0	30 0	30 0	23 0	Nimach		
	Nasirabad	...	...	17 9½	...	...	25 8½	...	...	7 0	...	...	8 0	...	...	25 0	...	...	33 14½	...	...	...	...	20 12	...	...	100 0	...	...	45 0	...	...	Nasirabad		
	Rajkot	...	16 12	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	23 8	20 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	12 4	40 0	40 0	45 0	64 0	64 0	32 0	Rajkot		
	Upper Sind Frontier	...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Upper Sind Frontier		
	Karachi	...	13 10	13 10	13 11½	28 0	26 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	19 0	30 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	112 0	112 0	125 0	54 0	61 0	60 0	Karachi		
	Haidarabad	...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Haidarabad		
	Shikarpur	...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Shikarpur		
	Thur and Parkur	...	20 8	20 8	14 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	9 0	10 0	9 8	32 8	30 0	...	22 0	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	27 6½	32 0	32 0	Thur and Parkur		
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																																*Western Districts.*	Bengal.	
	Burdwan	...	17 8a	18 0	13 4	18 0	18 8	16 0	19 8	18 9	18 8	22 0	22 8	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	22 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	110 0	9 0	9 0	8 10	Burdwan		
	Bancoorah	...	19 0b	19 12	13 12	22 8	22 8	21 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	17 8	15 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 0	320 0	320 0	440 0	8 12	8 12	8 2	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	...	20 8c	21 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	10 8	24 0	26 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	21 0	13 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 4	8 6	8 4	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	...	17 0d	17 0	12 8	26 0e to 33 0	26 0 to 33 0	16 0 to 17 8	9 0	9 0	8 0 to 8 8	7 8	17 0	11 0 to 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hooghly		
	Howrah	...	16 0	16 8	14 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	10 8	16 0	17 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Howrah		
	Central Districts.																																*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta	...	17 0	17 4	13 0	30 0	30 0	15 12	9 12	9 12	8 0	14 8	14 4	12 0	22 0	23 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	...	16 0 to 17 12e	16 0 to 20 0	10 8 to 11 10	22 8e	23 0	16 0	8 0f	8 0	8 4	13 5	13 5	11 0	20 0e	...	...	1350e	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	13 5	120 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	8 12	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	...	18 5	18 5	12 5	...	35 8	...	13 14½	13 5	10 0	16 13½	16 13½	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 5	29 0	15 4	100 0	100 0	110 0	9 2½	9 2½	8 10	Nuddea		
	Jessore	...	18 0g	18 8	12 5	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	10 10	20 0	20 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	13 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	...	24 0h	22 0	15 0	36 0e	36 0 to 40 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	8 12	21 0	20 0	12 8	...	...	...	80 0e	...	35 0	...	...	...	30 0	28 0	16 8	120 0	130 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Moorshedabad		

a In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 22-4 seers, barley 36 to 40 seers, best rice 12 to 18-12 seers, common rice 14 to 24 seers, and gram 18 to 24-8 seers, per rupee.
b In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 18 to 40 seers, best rice 16 to 18 seers, common rice 17 to 21 seers, maize 20 to 32 seers, and gram 18 to 30 seers, per rupee.
c In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 24-4 seers, barley 24 seers, best rice 18 to 20 seers, common rice 22-8 to 28 seers, maize 27-8 seers, and gram 20 to 26-4 seers, per rupee.
d In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 13-8 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 23 seers, per rupee.
e In the interior only.
f In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 9 seers, common rice 13-4 to 20 seers, and gram 17-12 to 21 seers, per rupee.
g In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 17 seers, best rice 13-8 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, and gram 16-5 to 21 seers, per rupee.
h In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 22 seers, best rice 14 to 23 seers, common rice 19-8 to 27 seers, and gram 23 to 29 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of October 1875 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veraru, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veraru, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veraru, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
	Central Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Bengal—*continued.*	Dinagepore ...	18 8*i*	18 4	12 12	22 8	22 8	11 0	19 0	20 0	12 0	21 9 to 24 0	26 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	13 8	180 0	180 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Dinagepore ...		
	Maldah ...	24 0	24 0	16 0	50 0	45 0	20 0	20 0	22 8	11 8	21 0	23 0	18 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	14 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Maldah ...		
	Rajshahye ...	20 10	20 10	14 4	37 8	33 12	...	15 0 to 19 11	13 0 to 15 0	9 12 to 10 8	22 8 to 24 0	22 8 to 26 8	15 0 to 16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0 to 28 2	16 0 to 28 8	16 0 to 17 4	240 0	240 0	300 0	8 5	8 5	7 15½	Rajshahye ...		
	Rungpore ...	22 8*j*	22 8	12 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	7 7	19 2	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0*e*	48 0	...	18 0	15 0	9 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore ...		
	Bograh ...	16 8	16 8	10 8	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	7 8	24 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 4	10 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	7 8	Bograh ...		
	Pubna ...	24 0	24 0	14 4	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	7 8	25 0	24 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	27 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	9 0	8 4	Pubna ...		
	Darjeeling ...	8 0*k*	8 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	13 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling ...		
	Jalpáiguri ...	12 0*l*	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	20 0	21 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	9 5	120 0	160 0	160 0	6 1	7 5	5 6	Jalpáiguri ...		
	Eastern Districts.																															
	Dacca ...	16 0*m*	14 8	12 8	32 0	32 0	15 8	14 8	16 8	12 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 8	Dacca ...		
	Furreedpore ...	20 0*n*	20 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Furreedpore ...		
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0*o*	14 8	11 0	18 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge ...		
	Mymensing ...	12 12*p*	12 12	10 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	8 8	19 0	19 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	11 12	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mymensing ...		
	Tipperah ...	13 8	13 8	10 10	...	...	...	13 5	13 0	9 0	20 0	19 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 4	Tipperah ...		
	Chittagong ...	12 0*q*	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	11 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 12	8 12	7 8	Chittagong ...		
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8*r*	14 0	11 0	18 8	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakhally ...		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	13 5	10 11	13 5	14 8	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	280 0	7 4	7 4	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
	Hill Tipperah ...	8 6	8 6	8 0	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	10 0	19 0	18 0	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	8 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 6	Hill Tipperah ...		
	Behar.																															
	Patna ...	24 0	27 0	18 0	35 0	35 0	29 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	18 0	22 0	19 0	32 0	33 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	29 0	25 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Patna ...		
	Gya ...	23 8*s*	22 0	14 0	37 8	36 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	21 4	19 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 8	36 4	23 0	27 8	25 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	7 4	Gya ...		
	Shahabad ...	19 0*t*	20 0	14 0	34 0	32 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	16 0	16 8	14 0	32 0	32 0	...	21 0*e*	21 0	17 0	32 0	33 0	...	32 0	32 0	19 0	120 0	140 0	120 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Shahabad ...		
	Durbhunga ...	19 12*u*	17 8*v*	15 12	...	28 8	14 0	14 4	15 0	12 0	16 8	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 8	30 0	32 8	24 4	26 4	27 0	150 0	176 0	200 0	7 6	7 6	6 12	Durbhunga ...		
	Mozufferpore ...	20 0*v*	20 0	14 0	35 0	30 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	15 0	14 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	30 0	27 8	25 0	25 0	18 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Mozufferpore ...		
	Sarun ...	21 0	22 0	16 4	35 0	32 0	22 0	9 8	9 8	7 12	21 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	22 0	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	25 0	30 0	29 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	7 12	Sarun ...		
	Chumparun ...	22 0*w*	22 0	12 0	34 0	34 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	18 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	33 0	35 0	25 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	Chumparun ...		
	Monghyr ...	18 9	19 9	17 3	29 4	33 6	23 1	13 6	13 6	10 5	16 8	16 8	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 3	28 3	19 9	147 0	147 0	147 0.	8 4	8 4	7 8	Monghyr ...		
	Bhaugulpore ...	20 3*x*	20 3	17 0	37 14	40 4	20 3	16 6	17 11	12 10	18 14	18 14	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0 to 38 0*e*	32 0 to 50 0	26 0 to 32 0	27 12	25 14	19 0	151 8	151 8	151 8	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhaugulpore ...		
	Purneah ...	25 0	25 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 0 to 16 0	16 0	13 0	16 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	22 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Purneah ...		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	20 0*y*	18 0	11 8	29 0	34 0	...	17 0	16 0	9 0	21 0	20 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0*e*	...	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
	Orissa.																															
	Cuttack ...	21 0	18 6	17 1	...	...	...	17 1	15 12	17 1	23 10	23 10	24 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	16 6	15 12	22 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	12 8	10 10	Cuttack ...		
	Pooree ...	14 7	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	17 1	23 10	21 0	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	21 0	64 0	64 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Pooree ...		
	Balasore ...	13 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	13 0	12 0	160 0	140 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Balasore ...		
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																															
	Hazáribágh ...	21 0	21 0	11 12	24 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0 to 50 0*e*	36 0 to 50 0	30 0 to 35 0	22 0	24 0	13 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Hazáribágh ...		
	Lohardugga ...	22 8	18 0	19 0	31 0	...	16 0	18 8	18 0	16 0	22 8	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	49 0	50 0	45 0	23 0	18 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	6 4	Lohardugga ...		
	Singbhoom ...	18 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 & 28	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom ...		
	Maunbhoom ...	17 0*z*	16 0	10 0	30 0*e*	30 0	30 0	14 0	13 0	10 8	20 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 0*e*	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	260 0	260 0	260 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Maunbhoom ...		
Assam.	Sylhet ...	15 0	15 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	12 8	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Sylhet ...		
	Cachar ...	8 10	10 5	8 14	17 12	17 12	...	10 10	10 10	10 0	16 13	16 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	14 8	11 6	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	7 9	Cachar ...		
	Goálpárá ...	22 0	28 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	8 0	22 0	32 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	13 0	160 0	150 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Goálpárá ...		
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	8 0	22 0	32 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 5	Gáro Hills ...		
	Kámrúp ...	20 0	19 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	16 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp ...		
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 6	5 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 8	5 8	6 8	Darrang ...		
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	6 8	16 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	Nowgong ...		
	Sibsagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 8	16 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	6 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	5 8	6 8	6 8	Sibsagar ...		
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	160 *0	120 0	160 0	6 0	4 0	6 0	Lakhimpur ...		
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	6 8	9 8	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	6 10	9 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	4 8	4 0	5 4	Khásí and Jaintiá Hills ...		
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	40 0	50 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nága Hills ...		
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	20 8	20 8	20 0	35 0	35 0	28 0	14 8	13 0	12 0	18 8	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 8	23 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...		
	Saharanpur ...	23 11	23 11	23 11	33 5	33 5	33 5	10 12	10 12	8 10	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 8	32 5	32 5	26 15	26 15	30 3	...	...	...	26 15	29 2	25 14	129 0	129 0	106 0	8 5	8 5	8 2	Saharanpur ...		
	Muzaffarnagar ...	24 3	24 3	24 12	35 3	38 8	39 9	6 1	6 1	6 1	17 10	16 8	14 5	30 13	30 13	27 8	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	26 6	26 6	31 14	132 0	132 0	110 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
	Meerut ...	22 2½	21 14	21 11	29 13½	30 0	28 11	6 10½	6 8	7 0	16 5	16 0	13 8	30 0	29 10	25 0	27 10	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	27 8	27 7½	27 15	110 0	105 0	105 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut ...		
	Bulandshahr ...	22 0	22 0	22 0	29 8	29 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 8	19 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	28 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	27 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Bulandshahr ...		
	Aligarh ...	25 0	24 8	21 0	33 0	33 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	20 8	32 8	30 0	26 0	...	...	...	32 8	32 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Aligarh ...		
	Kumaun ...	13 12	14 4	13 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	180 0	6 4	6 4	5 12	Kumaun ...		

i In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 22 seers, best rice 19 seers, common rice 25 seers, and gram 22 seers, per rupee.
j In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 24 seers, best rice 14 to 16 seers, common rice 20 to 22-8 seers, and gram 8 to 20 seers, per rupee.
k In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 6 to 10 seers, best rice 4 to 14 seers, common rice 14 to 24 seers, lesser millets 16 seers, maize 20 to 40 seers, and gram 9 to 18 seers, per rupee.
l In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, and gram 8 to 13-3 seers, per rupee.
m In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 16 to 18 seers, common rice 17 to 22 seers, and gram 20 seers, per rupee.
n In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 26 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, and gram 16 seers, per rupee.
o In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 14 to 19 seers, common rice 16 to 21 seers, paddy 30 to 32 seers, and gram 12 to 21 seers, per rupee.
p In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, best rice 10 to 16 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, and gram 10 to 17-12 seers, per rupee.
q In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 17 to 20 seers, and common rice 18 to 24 seers, per rupee.
r In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 21 seers, and common rice 20 to 23 seers, per rupee.
s In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21-4 to 27-8 seers, barley 37-8 to 43-8 seers, best rice 17-8 seers, common rice 18-12 to 25 seers, lesser millets 37-8 to 45 seers, maize 30 to 32-8 seers, and gram 25 to 33-8 seers, per rupee.
t In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20-8 to 25 seers, barley 30-4 to 40 seers, best rice 9-8 to 12 seers, common rice 20 to 23 seers, great millets 33 to 39-8 seers, lesser millets 37-8 to 44 seers, maize 30 to 35 seers, and gram 30 to 31 seers, per rupee.
u In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 25 to 30 seers, best rice 10 to 13-8 seers, common rice 15 seers, lesser millets 27 to 30 seers, maize 27 to 30 seers, and gram 22 to 25 seers, per rupee.
v In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 28 seers, barley 20 to 50 seers, best rice 9 to 17 seers, common rice 14 to 20-8 seers, lesser millets 21 to 45 seers, maize 25 to 40 seers, and gram 14 to 30 seers, per rupee.
w In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 24 seers, barley 22 to 39 seers, best rice 12-12 to 15-8 seers, common rice 16 to 24 seers, lesser millets 34 to 40 seers, maize 30 to 40 seers, and gram 20 to 25 seers, per rupee.
x In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 24 seers, barley 25 to 28 seers, best rice 16 to 17 seers, common rice 19 to 23 seers, maize 38 seers, and gram 19 to 22 seers, per rupee.
y In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 24 seers, barley 47 to 60 seers, best rice 16 to 22 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, maize 40 to 60 seers, and gram 16 to 24 seers, per rupee.
In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 19 seers, best rice 18 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 28 seers, maize 40 to 45 seers, and gram 15 to 20 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
N.-W. Provinces —*contd.*	Garhwál ...	22 8	22 8	21 0	22 0	22 0	22 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor ...	20 3	20 4	20 4	28 11	28 2	28 2	12 6	11 4	12 6	15 12	14 10	15 12	23 10	23 1	25 14	25 5	23 10	21 6
	Moradabad ...	22 13	22 3	18 4	32 14	32 14	23 2	8 12	8 12	8 2	19 11	17 8	16 4	28 12	28 12	15 0	25 0	25 0	18 12
	Budaun ...	27 0	25 3½	17 6½	37 3	34 13	20 6½	12 0	12 0	9 9½	22 3	21 9½	17 6½	28 12	21 0	21 0	36 0	30 0	22 13½
	Bareilly ...	22 10½	22 8	17 8	31 4	30 0	21 4	6 14	6 14	6 9	18 2	18 2	16 14	31 4	32 8	23 12	27 8	25 0	22 8
	Sháhjahánpur ...	27 0	26 4	19 8	41 8	40 0	25 8	8 0	8 0	8 4	26 8	22 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	23 0
	Tarái Pergunnahs ...	25 10	25 0	21 4	40 0	50 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	40 0	33 12	...	...	...
	Muttra ...	22 8	22 8	20 0	30 0	30 0	32 8	8 0	8 0	7 4	15 0	14 8	15 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	28 0
	Agra ...	22 2½	22 1	17 11½	30 11	30 2½	27 7½	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	9 8	27 0	26 0	23 0	26 11	26 0	24 14
	Farukhabad ...	24 6	23 6	14 12	34 12	31 0	18 8	6 14	6 9	7 3	16 8	16 13	13 9	...	...	...	31 0	...	18 14
	Mainpuri ...	25 4	24 0	17 0	31 0	29 0	20 8	7 0	6 0	7 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	21 0
	Etáwah ...	22 8	21 8	17 8	27 8	27 0	23 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	15 8	14 0	12 8	23 0	22 0	19 0	28 0	21 0	22 0
	Etah ...	29 0	26 0	18 8	37 0	35 0	25 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	32 8	27 0	...
	Jalaun ...	21 0	21 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	16 8	22 0	22 0	20 0
	Jhánsi ...	19 3	19 6	20 1	28 0	28 0	28 2	8 0	8 0	9 7	14 0	14 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	24 4
	Lalitpur ...	18 8	18 10	21 4	27 14	28 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	14 8	14 0	14 0	25 8	25 0	25 0	...	...	...
	Cawnpore ...	25 8	25 0	18 0	33 0	33 0	23 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	17 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	34 0	24 0	22 8
	Fatehpur ...	24 12	23 4	18 12	29 8	29 0	23 8	9 8	9 0	9 8	24 0	24 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	24 0
	Bánda ...	22 8	22 8	17 12	24 8	25 0	20 0	9 8	9 0	7 8	19 0	18 0	17 4	22 8	22 8	27 8	21 8	21 8	24 8
	Allahabad ...	22 0	20 8	15 8	30 0	29 8	20 0	10 0	9 0	7 8	15 0	16 0	16 4	...	...	...	25 0	...	21 8
	Hamírpur ...	23 0	21 10	18 8	24 12	24 0	20 4	14 0	12 8	10 0	19 0	19 0	16 12	23 8	23 8	23 8	30 14	24 12	24 12
	Jaunpur ...	26 2	24 11	18 11	38 13	36 11	26 2	8 7	8 7	7 12	24 0	22 9	19 1	...	...	21 3	21 3	21 3	16 15
	Gorakhpur ...	29 12	28 0	15 12	47 4	49 0	24 8	17 8	16 10	10 8	26 4	28 0	18 6	43 12	45 8	21 0	...	...	...
	Basti ...	30 0	28 12	15 10	42 8	60 8	20 0	13 12	15 0	10 0	20 0	20 10	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh ...	24 6	24 6	16 3	33 11	34 11	22 2	11 13	11 13	9 9	20 10	20 10	16 3	35 5	35 6	20 5	...	...	...
	Mirzapur ...	20 0	20 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	21 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	28 0	29 0	20 0	26 0	25 0	18 0
	Benares ...	21 0	22 0	15 4	30 8	29 6	19 15	10 8	10 8	8 6	16 12	16 12	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ghazipur ...	19 5	19 5	15 1¼	28 1	28 1	19 15¼	7 1	7 1	6 7	19 5	19 5	16 12	20 9½	20 9½	19 5	23 3	23 3	18 0
Panjab.	Delhi ...	22 0	22 0	21 8	31 0	30 0	31 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	29 0	29 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	26 0
	Gurgáon ...	20 0	20 0	21 8	30 0	30 0	33 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	30 0	28 0	27 0	29 0	27 0	29 0
	Karnál ...	24 0	22 8	23 8	32 0	31 0	36 0	...	...	...	18 0	13 0	13 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	20 0
	Hissár ...	23 0	23 0	23 8	30 0	34 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	34 0	35 0	30 0	33 0	35 0	29 0
	Rohtak ...	21 0	21 0	20 0	30 0	29 0	28 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	25 0	24 0
	Sirsa ...	21 8	23 8	23 0	41 0	12 0	37 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	13 0	41 0	15 0	32 0	38 8	39 0	29 0
	Umballa ...	24 12	24 8	26 8	34 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Ludhiána ...	23 8	23 0	28 0	35 0	33 0	42 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 0	34 0	33 0	40 0	25 0	23 0	26 0
	Simlá ...	18 0	20 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	16 0
	Jullundur ...	22 0	22 0	29 0	30 0	30 0	45 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	22 0	20 0	28 0
	Hushiárpúr ...	23 0	23 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	41 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	32 0	41 0	16 0	16 0	24 0
	Kángra ...	19 0	19 0	22 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar ...	21 8	21 8	27 0	29 8	26 0	42 8	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	15 2	24 8	24 8	30 8	23 8	24 8	30 8
	Siálkot ...	22 0	21 0	25 0	31 8	31 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	...	27 0	25 0	...
	Gurdáspúr ...	20 0	20 8	29 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	20 0
	Lahore ...	20 0	20 0	24 0	29 0	30 0	42 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	31 0	31 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	21 0
	Ferozepore ...	23 4	23 0	26 0	39 0	40 0	43 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	38 0	37 0	36 0	35 0	24 0	32 0
	Gujránwála ...	21 8	21 8	24 0	35 0	35 0	42 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	21 0	37 0
	Ráwalpindi ...	29 0	28 8	29 8	32 0	32 0	42 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	31 0	30 0	30 0	12 8	42 8	36 0
	Jhelum ...	27 8	28 0	29 0	33 0	32 0	42 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	12 0	38 0	35 0	42 0
	Gujrát ...	26 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	36 0	44 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	12 0	40 0	38 0	42 0
	Shahpúr ...	25 0	23 0	27 0	34 0	34 0	46 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0
	Mooltan ...	17 8	17 0	18 0	22 0	23 8	29 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	26 0	27 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	24 0
	Jhang ...	19 8	20 0	24 0	25 0	23 0	37 6	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	24 0	23 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	28 0
	Montgomery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh ...	19 0	20 0	19 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	23 0	20 0
	Dera Ismail Khán ...	31 4	30 0	26 4	41 4	38 12	40 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	42 8	42 8	38 12	41 4	37 8	38 12
	Dera Ghazi Khán ...	20 0	19 11	20 10	25 0	25 10	29 6	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	31 4	28 12	28 12	27 8
	Bannú ...	44 6	41 14	48 12	61 4	62 8	71 14	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	50 0	50 0	45 8	50 0	47 8	55 0
	Pesháwar ...	22 6	22 1	23 6	33 13	35 1	40 5	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 10	32 8	29 14	30 9	31 3	31 3	30 9
	Kohát ...	28 1	28 11	28 1	44 10	44 10	59 15	...	...	...	16 9	17 14	19 2	40 13	38 4	44 4	45 14	43 6	56 2
	Hazárá ...	24 0	22 8	24 0	31 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	40 0†	35 0†	29 0†	26 0	24 0	25 0
Oudh.	Lucknow ...	26 0	25 0	18 8	34 0	34 0	23 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	24 0	20 0	18 0	34 0	33 0	21 0	31 0	25 0	22 0
	Unáo ...	25 4	24 10	16 8	31 4	30 12	21 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	22 8	21 4	18 0	43	44 0*	...	24 0	16 0	...
	Bára Banki ...	26 0	25 12	18 4	34 0	36 0	21 0	7 0	8 0	7•0	26 0	27 0	17 0	45 0	55 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	12 0
	Sítápur ...	31 0	29 2	21 8	42 8	43 12	27 8	9 0	8 8	9 0	26 0	28 0	19 0	...	...	33 0	...	...	28 0
	Hardui ...	27 10	27 3	18 5	37 8	42 13	24 6	6 9	6 9	5 10	20 0	19 0	14 1	...	...	...	34 12	...	23 7
	Kheri ...	32 8	31 12	22 4	60 0	60 0	28 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	29 8	27 8	22 8	...	...	...	23 8	25 0	...
	Fyzabad ...	25 8	25 12	17 6	37 8	36 4	22 6	10 0	12 0	9 9	20 0	20 0	17 1	40 0	40 0	23 9	20 4	20 8	16 0
	Bharaich ...	32 0	32 0	18 8	64 0	64 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	54 0	54 0	37 0	...	...	...
	Gonda ...	29 4	29 8	18 2	40 0	40 0	20 0	25 0	23 1	13 13	25 12	23 8	20 12	48 0	40 0	31 8	24 0	37 8	21 8
	Rái Barelí ...	27 8	27 0	20 8	37 8	36 0	26 0	27 8	20 0	21 0	29 0	27 8	22 8	40 0	...	...	36 0	...	28 0
	Sultánpur ...	26 0	26 0	18 8	41 0	41 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	30 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	...	...	16 0
	Pratábgarh ...	27 8	27 12	18 15	39 13	40 4	25 8	18 13	22 4	17 12	30 2	25 4	23 7	...	...	...	32 0	...	25 0

India for the 2nd half of October 1875 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum,* &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum,* &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum,* &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	...	...	5 8	Garhwál ...	N.-W. Provinces —*contd.*	
...	...	...	24 3	23 10	25 14	90 0	90 0	112 8	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
...	...	...	30 10	29 11	22 3	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 2	10 2	9 6	Moradabad ...		
...	...	...	36 0	34 13	22 3	192 0	192 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 6½	Budaun ...		
...	...	...	31 4	31 14	20 10	112 8	125 0	100 0	9 6	9 6	8 12	Bareilly ...		
...	...	...	31 8	31 8	21 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sháhjahánpur ...		
...	...	...	27 8	25 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	32 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 12	10 12	11 0	Muttra ...		
...	...	...	27 5½	27 1½	27 15	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Agra ...		
...	...	...	31 0	29 4	18 8	165 0	165 0	158 2	8 14	8 14	8 4	Farukhabad ...		
...	...	...	27 12	27 0	21 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	10 0	9 0	Mainpuri ...		
...	...	...	24 8	23 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etáwah ...		
...	...	...	31 0	29 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	9 8	9 0	Etah ...		
...	...	...	26 0	26 8	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
...	...	...	20 14	20 11	23 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Jhánsi ...		
...	...	...	21 12	21 8	25 12	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Lalitpur ...		
...	...	...	33 0	31 8	23 0	140 0	140 0	130 0	9 8	9 12	9 8	Cawnpore ...		
...	...	...	32 0	30 0	24 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Fatehpur ...		
...	...	...	28 8	28 4	24 12	163 0	163 0	163 0	11 4	11 4	10 8	Bánda ...		
...	...	...	29 0	27 8	21 4	90 0	100 0	105 0	7 12	8 4	8 4	Allahabad ...		
...	...	...	27 8	27 0	24 6	140 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur ...		
...	...	...	38 2	31 5	24 11	197 12	197 12	197 12	8 1	8 1	8 1	Jaunpur ...		
...	...	...	35 14	35 14	15 5	160 0	160 0	150 0	7 2	7 2	7 2	Gorakhpur ...		
...	...	...	31 14	31 14	14 6	150 0	140 0	150 0	7 3	7 3	6 14	Basti ...		
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	16 3	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	Azamgarh ...		
...	...	...	25 0	24 0	20 0	100 0	90 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mirzapur ...		
...	...	...	25 4	23 1	17 14	110 0	100 0	120 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	Benares ...		
...	...	...	27 0½	28 1	19 5	180 4	180 4	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6	Ghazipur ...		
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	28 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	Delhi ...	Panjab.	*References.*
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	31 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Gurgáon ...		a. Rice falling.
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	36 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 2	8 4	8 0	Karnál *a* ...		b. Barley rising.
...	...	...	36 0	34 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár *b* ...		c. Gram falling.
...	...	...	32 0	29 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Rohtak *c* ...		d. Jowár rising.
...	...	...	44 0	42 0	38 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Sirsa *d* ...		e. Bájrá falling.
...	...	...	34 8	34 8	43 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Umballa ...		f. Barley falling.
...	...	...	32 0	31 8	41 0	80 0	90 0	110 0	8 14	9 4	9 6	Ludhiána ...		g. Bajrá and gram falling.
...	...	...	25 0	24 8	27 8	80 0	80 0	120 0	7 4	7 4	7 12	Simlá ...		h. Indian-corn falling.
...	...	...	29 0	28 0	43 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	9 8	8 8	9 4	Jullundur ...		
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	40 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	9 4	9 0	9 4	Hushiárpúr ...		
...	...	...	19 0	18 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra ...		
...	...	...	27 8	27 4	38 8	105 0	105 0	105 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Amritsar ...		
...	...	...	24 8	24 0	37 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	10 0	Siálkot ...		
...	...	...	20 0	22 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Gurdáspúr ...		
...	...	...	27 0	26 0	38 0	100 0	110 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Lahore ...		
...	...	...	37 8	37 0	40 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	10 0	9 12	10 0	Ferozepore *e* ...		
...	...	...	29 0	28 0	40 0	100 0	110 0	100 0	10 8	10 4	10 4	Gujránwála *e* ...		
...	...	...	31 0	30 0	42 0	130 0	130 0	140 0	10 8	10 8	10 12	Ráwalpindi ...		
...	...	...	24 0	22 0	37 0	140 0	140 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum *e* ...		
...	...	...	25 0	23 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 12	11 0	Gujrát *f* ...		
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	40 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Shahpúr ...		
...	...	...	21 0	22 0	27 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Mooltan ...		
...	...	...	22 0	23 0	31 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 12	10 4	Jhang ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery* ...		* Return not received.
...	...	...	21 0	19 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Muzaffargarh ...		
...	...	...	42 8	36 4	38 12	100 0	112 0	112 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dera Ismail Khán *g* ...		
...	...	...	25 10	25 10	26 9	150 0	150 0	150 0	31 4	31 4	27 8	Dera Ghazi Khán ...		
...	...	...	47 8	46 4	52 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú ...		
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	33 2	110 0	110 0	104 0	55 14	58 8	64 9	Pesháwar ...		† Maize or Indian-corn.
...	...	...	33 2	31 14	40 13	153 0	153 0	127 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát ...		
...	...	...	26 0	25 0	33 *0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazárá *h* ...		
47 8	50 0	35 0	30 0	29 0	20 8	130 0	130 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	*Choti Joar.
41 4	40 0	32 0	30 8	29 14	20 0	165 0	162 8	160 0	8 10	8 8	8 0	Unáo ...		*Kodo.
55 0	*55 0	34 0	32 0	32 0	20 8	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bára Banki ...		*Dhán. †Paddy and Murwah.
†43 11	50 0	*42 0	35 0	34 0	22 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	Sítápur ...		*Dhán.
45 0	45 2	*31 14	35 0	35 10	19 0	192 0	192 8	192 8	8 0	8 0	7 1	Hardui ...		
65 0	60 0	60 0	36 8	35 8	24 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	8 0	7 4	Kheri ...		
43 12	42 8	23 0	33 8	31 8	18 9	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 2	8 0	Fyzabad ...		
*80 0	*80 0	28 0	42 0	42 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bharaich ...		*Kodo. [†Sawán and Laharia
†43 8	*46 10	30 2	37 6	37 4	17 13	170 0	170 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 2	Gonda ...		*Sawán, Kodo, Sawán & Murwah.
†56 9	*56 11	37 8	38 0	34 8	28 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Rái Barelí ...		*Murwah. †Murwah, Kodo, Ka-
*64 0	*64 0	42 0	36 0	36 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 2	Sultánpur ...		*Sawán. [kún and Sawán.
47 13	*53 4	36 0	37 8	36 8	23 3	220 0	220 0	200 0	8 0	7 13	6 13	Pratábgarh ...		*Madua.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of October 1875 —concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	20 4	20 8	31 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	12 0	13 8	13 8	21 0	35 0	32 0	45 0	...	...	...	24 0	23 8	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	10 0	10 4	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandara ...	23 0	23 0	23 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	33 12	...	...	...	26 0	27 0	24 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	9 8	Bhandara ...		
	Chanda ...	23 6	23 6	23 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	16 4	19 7	28 5	28 5	60 0	...	...	...	22 5	25 0	22 5	420 0	420 0	480 0	8 5	8 0	9 0	Chanda ...		
	Wardha ...	23 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 0	8 8	12 0	12 0	16 0	38 0	38 0	45 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	11 0	Wardha ...		
	Balaghat ...	28 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Balaghat ...		
	Jubbulpore ...	26 0	26 8	21 0	16 0	17 0	15 0	19 0	15 0	13 0	22 0	17 0	14 0	23 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	11 0	35 0	34 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	8 8	Jubbulpore ...		
	Saugor ...	20 0	18 8	21 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	9 0	15 0	15 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 8	23 0	220 0	220 0	160 0	7 4	7 4	6 12	Saugor ...		
	Damoh ...	23 12	22 8	25 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	29 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 4	7 4	7 4	Damoh ...		
	Seoni ...	32 0	32 0	27 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	27 0	242 0	260 0	260 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Seoni ...		
	Mandla ...	32 0	32 0	19 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	25 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	19 0	45 0	45 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	Mandla ...		
	Betul ...	28 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	23 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	Betul ...		
	Chindwara ...	30 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	24 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Chindwara ...		
	Hoshangabad ...	16 12	17 0	19 12	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hoshangabad ...		
	Narsinghpur ...	22 8	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	11 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	31 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hoshangabad ...		
	Nimar ...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	12 4	...	28 2	28 2	...	24 0	24 0	...	32 0	32 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Narsinghpur ...		
	Raipur ...	44 0	44 0	40 0	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	24 0	34 0	38 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	...	120 0	120 0	...	10 4	10 4	...	Nimar ...		
	Sambalpur ...	28 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	...	24 8	22 0	28 0	26 8	23 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	44 0	40 0	36 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	7 8	7 0	Raipur ...		
	Bilaspur ...	52 0	52 0	40 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	28 0	52 0	64 0	42 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	21 0	150 0	120 0	145 0	9 0	8 0	7 8	Sambalpur ...		
	Upper Godavery ...	19 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	50 0	50 0	60 0	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	90 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	7 8	6 0	Bilaspur ...		
																				45 0	45 0	36 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	7 8	7 0	Raipur ...		
																				28 0	28 0	21 0	150 0	120 0	145 0	9 0	8 0	7 8	Sambalpur ...		
																				45 0	45 0	36 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	7 8	6 0	Bilaspur ...		
																				28 0	30 0	26 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Upper Godavery ...		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	No return received																								No return received			Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum ...																												Bolarum ...		
	Chudderghat ...																												Chudderghat ...		
	Oomraotee ...	22 0	21 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	52 0	50 0	50 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	11 0	Oomraotee ...		
	Akola ...	21 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	45 0	44 0	38 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	106 0	106 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	Akola ...		
	Elichpur ...	23 0	22 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	48 0	44 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Elichpur ...		
	Buldana ...	22 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	12 0	48 0	44 0	35 0	39 0	44 0	33 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	Buldana ...		
	Woon ...	22 0	22 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	57 0	63 0	58 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	283 0	217 0	117 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	Woon ...		
	Bassim ...	24 0	24 7	23 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 5	13 0	13 0	13 5	60 0	57 0	58 0	36 0	36 0	39 0	37 0	22 7	16 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	8 2	8 5	Bassim ...		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	12 2	12 5	11 5	12 2	12 0	12 0	11 2	11 0	10 2	14 2	14 5	12 5	25 0	24 5	24 0	...	...	...	25 2	27 0	35 2	21 0	21 5	15 7	...	...	...	14 0	14 5	12 7	Bangalore { Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Retail ...	11 7	12 0	11 0	12 0	11 2	11 5	10 7	10 5	10 0	14 0	13 7	12 0	24 0	23 5	23 0	...	...	...	24 2	26 0	34 2	21 0	21 0	15 2	72 0	72 0	72 0	13 7	13 5	12 2	Retail ...		
	Kolar ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	9 0	10 3	16 6	17 4	15 0	17 5	17 7	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	33 5	34 3	43 8	24 6	24 3	18 5	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	13 5	Kolar ... { Wholesale		
	Retail ...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 6	10 1	16 4	17 2	14 7	17 3	17 5	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	33 5	34 3	43 5	24 3	24 0	18 3	172 4	172 4	172 4	15 4	15 4	13 2	Retail ...		
	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale	14 0	12 5	12 5	13 0	12 0	12 5	15 0	15 0	14 5	17 0	16 0	15 5	22 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	55 0	48 3	58 0	25 0	24 0	17 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale		
	Retail ...	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	54 0	46 7	56 0	24 0	23 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Retail ...		
	Mysore ... { Wholesale	10 4	10 0	12 1	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 4	11 7	12 5	12 1	25 2	25 2	38 1	25 2	26 2	35 1	22 5	23 1	31 4	23 1	22 0	18 3	72 0	77 0	84 0	9 6	10 0	10 2	Mysore ... { Wholesale		
	Retail ...	10 2	9 6	11 4	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	11 2	11 4	12 1	11 7	24 1	24 1	37 1	24 1	25 2	34 1	22 0	22 5	30 1	22 5	21 4	17 1	65 0	72 0	74 0	9 4	9 6	9 8	Retail ...		
	Hassan ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	25 2	35 7	20 0	21 0	17 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	10 0	10 5	10 5	Hassan ... { Wholesale		
	Retail ...	10 5	11 5	12 2	11 5	12 5	13 2	12 5	12 5	13 7	13 0	13 7	15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Retail ...		
	Shimoga ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 2	26 2	45 0	22 0	19 7	14 0	360 0	360 0	400 0	9 2	9 2	9 0	Shimoga ... { Wholesale		
	Retail ...	11 5	11 5	9 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 5	10 5	18 0	12 5	15 5	18 0	...	...	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Retail ...		
	Kadur ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Kadur ... { Wholesale		
	Retail ...	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Retail ...		
	Chitaldroog { Wholesale	13 2	14 1	13 0	15 0	16 0	15 8	...	13 3	13 8	...	15 5	15 3	19 5	25 0	40 0	19 8	23 2	32 0	24 3	30 4	52 3	...	22 3	18 6	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	Chital- { Wholesale		
	Retail ...	12 4	12 0	12 0	14 4	14 0	14 0	12 4	12 0	13 0	13 7	15 0	15 0	19 1	20 0	35 0	19 1	20 0	31 0	19 4	25 0	49 0	21 1	22 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	droog. Retail ...		
	Coorg ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg ... { Wholesale		
	Retail ...	7 9	7 9	8 2	8 5	8 6	8 5	9 6	10 7	10 7	13 5	13 7	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 8	29 4	16 8	17 6	14 6	92 6	91 6	110 0	9 0	8 8	8 7	Retail ...		
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	17 12	16 8	...	28 0	25 8	...	7 3	7 0	...	10 8	10 8	...	28 0	25 0	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh ...	18 0	18 0	...	25 8	25 8	...	9 8	9 0	...	10 8	10 0	...	25 0	25 0	...	22 0	21 8	...	...	...	19 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 0	42 0	...	Kishengurh ...		
	Alwar ...	21 8	21 0	23 0	32 0	31 8	35 0	7 4	6 8	9 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	29 0	28 0	30 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	29 0	28 0	35 0	...	110 0	...	...	25 8	25 0	23 0	Alwar ...		
	Bharatpur (City) ...	21 8	...	20 8	31 0	...	32 0	8 8	...	...	12 0	...	...	28 0	...	27 0	28 8	...	25 8	30 10	...	16 0	30 4	...	32 8	110 0	...	...	26 0	...	22 0	Bharatpur (City) ...		
	Kerowli (City) ...	20 5	19 6	20 0	30 0	30 0	31 4	12 8	11 4	8 12	13 12	12 8	9 6	31 4	30 0	23 12	26 14	26 4	28 12	24 8	24 8	20 8	26 4	26 0	31 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	28 12	28 12	26 4	Kerowli (City) ...		
	Ajmir ...	No return received																									No return received			Ajmir ...		
	Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received																									No return received			Deolie Cantonment ...		
	Erinpura ...	21 4	22 0	19 8	35 0	35 0	29 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	7 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	21 8	21 8	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura ...		
	Sirohi ...	20 0	21 8	21 0	42 0	42 0	31 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	28 0	...	...	28 0	27 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	Sirohi ...		
	Aboo ...	No return received																									No return received			Aboo ...		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	24 0	23 0	26 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 Pie*	8 Pie*	6 Pie*	11 0	11 0	12 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...		* Per man's load.
	Meywar ...	No return received																									No return received			Meywar ...		
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency) ...	No return received																									No return received			Banswarra (Meywar Agency ...		
	Marwar ...	16 0	16 4	...	25 0	27 8	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	25 0	25 0	...	23 2	23 12	...	...	...	15 6	15 0	...	...	70 0	60 0	...	50 0	56 4	...	Marwar ...		
	Bikaneer ...	No return received																									No return received			Bikaneer ...		
	Bundi ...	22 8	22 8	17 0	41 4	35 8	22 8	8 0	6 8	9 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	33 12	33 12	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	Bundi ...		
	Kota ...	19 8	18 12	18 8	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	9 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	28 0	26 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	160 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	Kota ...		
	Tonk ...	18 4	18 0	18 11	30 0	29 8	26 2	6 8	6 4	5 0	9 0	8 8	7 0	30 8	30 4	28 15	...	...	23 4	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	150 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	Tonk ...		
	Jhallawar ...	16 8	14 12	15 0	24 0	22 4	19 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	19 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	Jhallawar ...		
	Shahpoora ...	17 4	17 4	18 4	24 12	24 0	27 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 8	9 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	41 4	40 0	35 0	Shahpoora ...		
Central India.	Indore ...	13 0	13 0	13 14	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	22 0	21 0	24 0	21 0	18 4	23 0	...	...	...	88 0	88 0	87 4	9 0	9 0	9 8	Indore ...	Central India.	
	Gwalior ...	15 8	15 8	14 10	18 4	18 4	18 4	7 0	6 14	6 0	8 14	8 12	7 5	21 4	21 0	19 10	20 8	20 2	19 7	...	...	...	100 6	100 6	100 6	11 7	10 14	11 14	Gwalior ...		
	Goona ...	16 8	17 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	...	10 0	10 4	8 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	17 4	20 0	20 0	28 0	...	...	...	200 0	240 0	160 0	17 0	17 12	17 4	Goona ...		
	Rutlam ...	14 0	14 4	12 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	17 4	20 0	20 0	28 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	11 4	Rutlam ...		
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	26 0	24 8	20 0	30 0	30 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	30 0	26 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	16 0	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 1	7 8	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...		

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

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1875, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 938, 939, 944 AND 945 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED 6TH NOVEMBER 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
Madras. Ganjam	17 7	14 7	11 8	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 8	22 8	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 2	35 2	35 2	33 3	23 3	40 0	486 0	353 3	323 7	13 8	13 8	13 8	
Hydrabad Assigned Districts. Secunderabad	16 1	16 4	15 2	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 5	12 7	12 8	13 9	22 8	23 0	32 6	26 9	26 1	26 1	34 6	31 0	34 0	21 8	22 0	14 5	130 0	125 0	100 0	11 1	11 2	10 6	
Bolarum	16 7	16 4	15 7	...	...	...	10 6	10 7	10 4	12 5	12 6	12 2	22 9	22 9	30 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 5	21 5	14 5	112 9	112 9	112 9	10 6	11 9	9 8	
Chadarghat	12 5	12 2	13 0	...	...	...	6 2	6 0	7 0	12 5	11 2	11 5	19 2	19 2	38 0	25 0	25 2	38 0	...	...	...	19 2	19 2	15 0	...	...	...	10 2	10 0	10 0	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Return showing the Quantities of Cotton exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries during the month of October 1875.

Names of Ports in India whence Cotton is exported.		QUANTITIES OF COTTON EXPORTED TO								
		United Kingdom.	France.	Italy.	Austria.	Russia.	Hong-Kong.	Straits Settlements.	Ceylon.	Total.
		Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.
Bengal ...	Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	17,542 0	728 0	...	18,270 0
	Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay and Sind ...	Bombay	15,550 0	350 0	12,621 0	14,886 0	857 0	2,936 0	...	...	47,200 0
	Kurrachee	35 0	...	...	...	...	1,498 0	...	...	1,533 0
	Carwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vingorla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Viziadroog	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras ...	Madras	32,847 36	7,741 8	535 80	...	...	1,181 28	...	...	42,305 40
	Beypore, Malabar District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coconada, Godavery District	4,955 40	7,537 56	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,492 96
	Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports of Kistna District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports of Madura do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports of South Arcot District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports of Tanjore do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports of Vizagapatam do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuticorin, Tinnevelly do.	6,424 96	...	1,071 48	1,848 28	...	993 84	...	0 6	10,338 38
B. Burma ...	Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,920 84	...	13,920 84
	Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyouk Phyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moulmein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports in the Ramree District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	59,812 60	15,628 64	14,228 16	16,734 28	857 0	24,151 0	14,648 84	0 6	146,060 34

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

KHURREEF SEASON, 1875, COMMENCING ON THE 1st JUNE 1875.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of September 1875.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals. Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Supply of water in the Canals. Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Rice Irrigation. Area leased on or before the 1st June 1875.	Rice Irrigation. Area leased subsequent to the 1st June 1875 and up to the 1st of the month.	Rice Irrigation. Area leased during the month.	Rice Irrigation. Total area leased up to date (total of columns 6, 7, & 8).	Sugarcane and other Perennial Crop Irrigation. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Sugarcane and other Perennial Crop Irrigation. Area leased during the month.	Sugarcane and other Perennial Crop Irrigation. Total area leased up to date (total of columns 10 & 11).	Grand total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 9 & 12).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall. Inches during month.	Rainfall. Inches during Khurreef Season.	Rainfall. Average of ten previous years for the same period.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendraparah	1,269	494·57	3,119	3,753	17	6,889	115	...	115	7,004	8,998	16·20	64·32	44·38	(a) The details of column 13 are—
		High Level, Section I.	675	113·57	2,533	2,766	...	5,299	29	...	29	5,328	7,254				
		Toldundah	1,300	43·64	304	12	1	317	72	...	72	389	2,025				
		Matchgong	650	23·17	139	32	3	174	47	...	47	221	1,776				
		Total of the month	...	...	6,095	6,563	21	12,679	263	...	263	(a)12,942	20,053	...	...	...	
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	15,662	4,116	92	19,870	176	7	183	20,053	...	...	...	...	
South-Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	875	891·46	15,206	28,091	...	43,297	...	...	...	43,297	54,150	6·82	38·76	49·44	
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	300	40·90	...	8,240	...	8,240	...	...	...	8,240	10,160	16·09	51·09	36·51	
		Total of the month	...	...	15,206	36,331	...	51,537	...	...	...	51,537	64,310	...	...	...	
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	22,646	41,416	248	64,310	...	...	...	64,210	...	...	...	...	
		Grand Total of the month	...	...	21,301	42,894	21	64,216	263	...	263	64,479	84,363	...	...	...	
		Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	38,308	45,532	340	84,180	176	7	183	84,363	...	...	...	...	

Perennial—

	Acres.
Sugarcane	178
Sulidi	14
Garden produce	50
Brinjals	15
Plantains	3
Saru	2
Garden-nut	1
	263
Total	12,942

	Acres.
At the rate of Re. 1	12,531
Ditto of Rs. 1-8	126
Ditto of ,, 3	22
	12,679

FORT WILLIAM,
The 30th October 1875.

G. A. SEARLE, *Lieut.-Colonel, S. C.,*
Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 30th SEPTEMBER 1875.

Canal Divisions.	Water distributed during September 1875. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge in feet. Full supply.	Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge in feet. Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Actual average throughout.	Total Area of Irrigation during Current Fasl.
Ganges Canal. Northern	10·00	Not stated	740	Not stated	26,296
Meerut	8·30	Do.	969	Do.	44,625
Anúpshahr	6·80	Do.	700	Do.	22,341
Bulandshahr	7·35	Do.	972	Do.	46,147
Aligarh	5·50	Do.	994	Do.	61,854
Etáwah	4·80	0·2	771	154	51,622
Cawnpore	6·20	1·4	958	307	45,486
Total Ganges Canal	...	...	6,104	...	298,371
Eastern Jumna Canal	5·20	3·50	3,250	957	79,531
Dún Canals	...	...	...	142	6,010
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	62	7,409
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	515
1st Division, Agra Canal	...	5·36	...	757	2,218
2nd do. do.	...	...	...	...	2,679
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	396,733

Navigation Returns, Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic.

Nature of Traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total Up and Down. Mds.	Total Up and Down. No.
Grains :—						
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or Dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bejhar or mixed grain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dál	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize (or Indian Corn)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-seeds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salts	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building Materials	...	...	...	...	...	...
Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total during corresponding period of last year.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...

Land Irrigated (approximate).

Zila.	Acres.
Saháranpur	40,295
Muzaffarnagar	58,498
Meerut	76,306
Bulandshahr	46,916
Aligarh	38,186
Muttra	1,687
Agra	7,546
Etah	8,309
Mainpuri	22,003
Fatehgarh	10,404
Etáwah	28,426
Cawnpore	40,067
Dehra Dún	6,010
Bijnor	1,139
Tarái	1,691
Bareilly	4,579
Jhánsi	320
Hamírpur	195
Delhi	14
Gurgáon	2,142
Total	396,733
Total for the same period last year	342,842
Increase	53,891

Rainfall.

	Total from 1st April to 30th September 1875.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur	30·4	34·0
Muzaffarnagar	30·4	27·5
Meerut	32·3	25·6
Bulandshahr	34·9	24·2
Aligarh	21·6	24·1
Muttra	23·4	28·8
Agra	27·5	28·0
Etah	18·3	26·2
Mainpuri	35·5	32·6
Fatehgarh	26·4	31·5
Etáwah	28·0	32·9
Cawnpore	28·0	30·5
Dehra Dún	71·2	72·7
Bijnor	46·2	35·3
Tarái	41·7	48·8
Bareilly	45·9	41·8
Jhánsi	24·3	40·5
Hamírpur	35·1	36·5
Delhi	...	...
Gurgáon	...	...
Total	...	...

Remarks.

Ganges Canal.—The canal was closed throughout the month.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—Steady demand up to the 9th, when heavy rain fell over the lower half of the canal and moderate rain in the upper half. The canal was closed from the 10th to 16th and again on the 18th, there being no demand for water.

Dún Canal.—No remarks; but very little irrigation effected during the month.

Agra Canal.—Ditto.

Bundelkhand Canal.—Ditto.

Rohilkhand Canal.—Ditto.

Traffic.—*Nil:* the Ganges Canal being closed.

ALLAHABAD,
The 6th October 1875.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18th NOVEMBER 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Little or no rain has fallen throughout India during the week, with the exception of Madras, where the N. E. monsoon continues. There have been slight showers in the Southern Mahratta country and Ahmednagar in Bombay, and a scanty fall in Mysore and Coorg: a shower is also reported from Assam; elsewhere the returns are blank. Prospects continue unchanged. Rain is wanted in some of the Deccan districts of Bombay and in Bengal: in the latter province the failure of the late rice crop in some of the Northern districts is reported to be less in extent than was at first anticipated. In most provinces the kharif harvest is progressing with a fair outturn, and preparations for the rabi going on with good promise.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kurnool (Nov. 17th)	...	Good rain in Cumbum and Markapur; none elsewhere; standing crops good; harvest of jonna, sajja, and korra continues; water and pasture abundant; markets moderately supplied; prices steady; fever prevalent; cholera, 32 seizures, 23 deaths; cattle disease in some villages; no water over Sunkésala anicut.
Tanjore (18th)	4·52 at Negapatam.	Rain elsewhere moderate; water in rivers increasing; supply to tanks small; water over lower anicut—north branch 1 inch, south 2 inches; cultivation wet and dry crops; standing crops generally good; harvest a few wet and dry crops; yield fair; markets well supplied; prices almost steady; fever and small-pox in some parts, two deaths from former; cholera abating, seizures 54, deaths 38; cattle generally healthy; pasture generally sufficient.
Trichinopoly (17th)	About 1·0 in town; between 1·5 and 3·5 in district.	Water supply sufficient; crops in good order; prices slightly fallen in one or two taluks; elsewhere steady; cholera re-appeared in town; slight in district.
Kistna ...	...	Not received.
Malabar ...	...	Not received.
		General remarks.—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (Nov. 18th)		
Sind.		
Kurrachee (Nov. 17th)	...	No change; rats in Shâhbandar taluka; barani crops in Schwan have suffered from insufficiency of rain.
Hyderabad ...	...	No change.
Shikarpur ...	...	Bad form of fever in Rohri has disappeared; ordinary fever prevalent all over the Collectorate; great preparations for rabi.
Guzerat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Rabi crops well.
Kaira ...	...	Rabi sowing progressing; weather not sufficiently cold; public health good.
Surat ...	...	No change.
Broach ...	...	Crops good; fever prevalent.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	Rabi plants thriving; picking of American cotton over, ginning commenced; ague prevalent.
Nasik	...	Kharif crops middling; rabi sowing commencing, except in some places where it is retarded from want of rain; reaping of kharif continues.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	Kharif reaping nearly completed; rabi sowing progressing; very slight cholera in two villages of Kalyan taluka.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	Condition of crops the same as before; rain wanted in some talukas.
Ahmednagar ...	0·2	Total rainfall, 17·86; more rain wanted for rabi crops; kharif harvesting nearly finished; two cholera cases, one death.
Sholapur ...	...	No change.
Satara ...	...	Harvesting of kharif progressing; rabi crops middling, and in some places yet unsown for want of rain; slight cholera in Tasgaon.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	0·25	Total rainfall, 56·70; 78 deaths from cholera; early crops being harvested; cotton crops well; cattle disease in Athni.
Dharwar ...	0·55	Total rainfall, 30·51; rice and jowari crops being reaped; cotton good; sowing of late crops completed; cholera decreasing in some places.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Kanara ...	...	Weather hot; harvest commenced above Ghât; three cholera cases in Supa taluka.
Kaladgi ...	...	Kharif reaping commenced; rabi and cotton crops thriving; 43 deaths from cholera.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	...	Kharif harvesting over; cholera continues in Gondal taluka.
Wadhwán ...	...	Crops good; cholera at Limri subsiding, in other places out of 23 cases eight proved fatal.
Baroda ...	...	Operations for rabi crops progressing; cotton crops and public health good.
		General Remarks.—More rain wanted in Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona and Satara; cholera decreasing in Dharwar and Belgaum; prospects of crops in Guzerat and Khandesh fair; in other districts, moderate.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	
Noakhally ...	*Nil*	Cholera has appeared both in the town and out in the district.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Cholera has also appeared in the Goalundo sub-division; measures have been taken for the supply of medicines to the affected localities.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Sporadic cholera reported from every thana, but not to an extent greater than usual at this time.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Cholera is reported to have broken out in some parts of Kishoregunge and Atea sub-division.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	
24-Pergunnahs ...	Not received	Isolated cases of cholera reported from Diamond Harbour, Baraset, Busseerhat, and Dum-Dum sub-divisions; fever prevailing at Barripore, Dum-Dum, and Busseerhat.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Cholera is more or less severe in each sub-division. In the north of Chooadangah it is beginning to abate.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Fever increasing in Sujagunge; still a few cases of cholera reported from Nowada.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Thirty-one cases of cholera reported during the week; four proved fatal.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Thirty-two persons were reported to have been attacked by cholera; ninety have died from the disease during the week; eighty-four of the deaths were in Khurleah thana.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Sporadic cases of cholera in the district.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	
Jalpaiguri ...	*Nil*	There is still a great deal of sporadic cholera in the district; there are but few places where cholera has not appeared, and the greatest proportion of the cases are fatal. The cold weather has not yet set in, and till it does, we cannot expect the cholera to cease.
Darjeeling ...	*Nil*	
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	
Howrah ...	*Nil*	
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Small-pox has appeared in the east of the district.
Bankoorah ...	*Nil*	Fever is reported from the south-east of the district.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	
Mongbyr ...	Not received	
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Fever still very prevalent and spreading in Arrareeah sub-division; cholera still hangs about in places.
Darbangah ...	*Nil*	
Mozufferpore ...	Not received	
Sarun ...	*Nil*	General health good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	
Patna ...	Not received	Health good.
Gya ...	*Nil*	
Shahabad ...	Not received	
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	General health good.
Maunbhoom ...	*Nil*	
Singbhoom ...	*Nil*	District is healthy.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Fatal cases of cholera reported from several villages.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Cholera diminishing, but not yet extinct.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal --*continued.*			*General Remarks.*—No rain is reported from any of the districts, excepting a sprinkling in one thana of Maldah. The main rice crop in districts not affected by the drought is doing well, but the crop on high lands is said to be suffering a little from want of rain. The unsatisfactory prospects in North Behar and North Bengal are unchanged. But in some of these districts the failure of the rice crop is now reported to be somewhat less than was at first anticipated. Early amun rice is being harvested in parts of Bengal with fair results. The sowing of the cold weather crops is progressing favourably in most districts, and the rabi is said to be germinating fairly.
N. W. P.—			
Benares	(Nov. 15th)	*Nil*	Nothing of importance to communicate.
Allahabad	17th	...	No change.
Cawnpore	,,	...	Prospects continue most favourable.
Banda	18th	...	No change; prospects good.
Jhansi	,,	*Nil*	Outturn of minor kharif crops good; jowar, cotton and rabi prospects good.
Agra	17th	*Nil*	No change.
Meerut	,,	...	No change.
Moradabad	,,	...	Nothing to report.
Bareilly	,,	...	No change.
Azamgarh	18th	...	Prospects good, but the transplanted rice crop will be somewhat below average.
Punjab—			
Delhi	(Nov. 17th)	*Nil*	Kharif harvested; rabi sowings in progress; health good.
Hissar	,,	*Nil*	Kharif being gathered; rabi sowings favourable; a little fever, but health generally good.
Jullundur	,,	*Nil*	Kharif being reaped; rabi sowings in progress; fever prevails largely.
Lahore	,,	*Nil*	Crops and health good.
Mooltan	,,	*Nil*	Kharif nearly harvested; rabi sowings in progress; slight fever, otherwise health good.
Dera Ismail Khan	,,	*Nil*	Health and harvest prospects good.
Rawal Pindi	,,	*Nil*	Harvest prospects good; slight fever.
Peshawur	,,	*Nil*	Kharif harvested; rabi sowings in progress; cattle disease abating; fever prevalent.
Umballa	,,	*Nil*	Crops and health good. *General remarks.*—Harvest prospects good; health of province generally good.
Oudh—			
Lucknow	(Nov. 17th)	*Nil*	Prospects continue favourable; public health good.
Sitapur	,,	...	
Fyzabad	,,	...	
Central Provinces—			
Upper Godavari	(Nov. 13th)	...	Prospects favourable; two cholera deaths; prices easy.
Sambalpur	...	...	Prospects excellent; health good.
Bilaspur	...	...	Rice cutting; rabi sowings continue; prices steady.
Raipur	(Nov. 14th)	...	Rice cutting; rabi sowings completed; a few cholera cases; prices stationary.
Chanda	...	...	Rice gathering; fever prevalent.
Betul	(Nov. 15th)	...	Kharif harvesting continues; cholera continues; prices steady.
Balaghât	...	...	Kharif cutting continues; fever prevalent; prices risen.
Chhindwara	...	...	Prospects of kharif favourable; health good; prices steady.
Bhandara	(Nov. 16th)	...	Rice harvesting continues; cholera, fever, and small-pox continue; cattle disease abating; prices easy.
Nagpur	(17th)	...	Crops doing well; health good; prices stationary.
Wardha	...	...	Cotton picking; rabi sowings continue.
Nimar	...	...	Prospects favourable; cholera continues; prices fallen.
Hoshangabad	...	...	Outturn of kharif below average; cholera continues.
Jubbulpore	...	...	Kharif harvesting; rabi sowings continue.
Saugor	...	...	Kharif harvesting; rabi sowings continue; prices falling.
Damoh	(Nov. 18th)	...	Rabi sowings progressing; health good; prices stationary.
Mandla	,,	...	*General remarks.*—General prospects continue favourable.
British Burma—			
Arakan Division (*Nov.18th*)		...	Public health good; crop prospects very fair.
Pegu Division—			
Rangoon	... ...	...	Public health good; crops good; cattle disease prevalent in Syriam; slight elsewhere.
Thonkwa	... ..	..	Health good; crops damaged by floods.
Bassein	... ...	...	Health good; crops promising.
Henzada	... ...	...	Health good; crops flourishing; slight cattle disease.
Prome	... ...	...	Health good; crops ripening.
Thayetmyo	... ...	...	Health good; crops flourishing.
Tenasserim Division	...	...	Public health good; crops progressing favourably; slight cattle disease.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg—			
Bangalore (Cantonment)	Nov. 18)	0·34	Seventy deaths by cholera in Bangalore Cantonment during the week, but decreasing during the past 4 days, abating generally in all districts; crops suffering from want of rain both in Mysore and Coorg, and particularly in Chitaldroog District.
Coorg	...	·04	*General remarks.*—Agricultural prospects still unfavorable.
Assam—			
Gauhati	(Nov. 18th)	0·12	Mornings raw and foggy, days clear and cool; salee paddy suffering much for want of rain; no change in the state of other crops and also of tea; public health good.
Sylhet	,,	...	Reaping commenced; rice market steady.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraoti	(Nov. 18th)	...	Crops in excellent condition; picking of cotton in progress.
Rajpootana—			
Sirohi	(8th)	...	Prospects unchanged.
Marwar	(13th)	...	Rabi operations in full force; western horizon cloudy; prospects satisfactory.
Harowtee	(6th)	...	Health and crops good; tanks very low.
Jaipur	(18th)	...	Agricultural prospects continue promising; health good.
Ajmere	(11th)	...	Health and prospects satisfactory.
Central India—			
Indore	(Nov. 17th)	...	Weather fine; health and prospects good.
Gwalior	,,	...	
Neemuch	,,	...	
Rutlam	,,	...	
Sutna	,,	...	
Nepal	(Nov. 10th)	*Nil*	No remarks.

N. B.—In the column of rainfall in the statement published in the Extra Supplement to the *Gazette of India* dated the 25th September 1875, opposite Amherst, for *52·5 read 5·25*.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

Nº 47.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1875. { Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

YEAR.	FROM 1st APRIL TO 31st OCTOBER.									
	BENGAL.		INLAND CUSTOMS.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1871-72 ...	167,315	1,483,022	97,551	718,885	126,187	624,079	52,314	258,599	443,367	3,084,585
1872-73 ...	177,817	1,576,110	99,122	729,728	121,752	602,427	59,112	292,202	457,803	3,200,467
1873-74 ...	177,477	1,573,098	97,857	708,388	117,921	584,788	63,397	313,384	456,652	3,179,648
1874-75 ...	175,285	1,531,250	100,857	708,595	119,283	592,568	58,651	289,615	453,526	3,122,026
1875-76 ...	175,628	1,512,808	99,825	693,116	123,554	617,107	72,056	356,188	471,063	3,179,219
AVERAGE ...	174,704	1,535,256	98,942	711,742	121,729	604,192	61,106	301,997	456,482	3,153,189

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1875.

No. 1.—*As to Age and Sex.*

	Demerara.			Trinidad.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years ...	12	8	20	11	21	32	23	29	52	No emigration took place to Jamaica, Natal, Mauritius and the French colonies, during this month.
From 2 to 10 years ...	26	4	30	24	15	39	50	19	69	
„ 10 „ 20 „ ...	69	14	83	123	30	153	192	44	236	
„ 20 „ 30 „ ...	236	73	309	251	116	367	487	189	676	
„ 30 „ 40 „ ...	25	3	28	57	11	68	82	14	96	
„ 40 „ 50 „ ...	...	...	...	3	1	4	3	1	4	
Above 50 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	368	102	470	469	194	663	837	296	1,133	

No. 2.—*As to places whence Emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.*

Orissa ...	...	...	...	4	1	5	4	1	5	No emigration took place to Jamaica, Natal, Mauritius and the French colonies, during this month.
Western Bengal ...	3	...	3	7	9	16	10	9	19	
Central „ ...	3	...	3	8	12	20	11	12	23	
Eastern „ ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	
Behar ...	101	32	133	58	35	93	159	67	226	
N. W. Provinces ...	163	46	209	281	117	398	444	163	607	
Oudh ...	83	23	106	87	18	105	170	41	211	
Central India ...	4	...	4	8	1	9	12	1	13	
Punjab ...	7	...	7	6	...	6	13	...	13	
Nepal ...	1	...	1	4	...	4	5	...	5	
Mix. Madras and Bombay, &c. ...	3	1	4	5	1	6	8	2	10	
Grand Total ...	368	102	470	469	194	663	837	296	1,133	

No. 3.—*As to Caste and Religion.*

Hindoos. Brahmins, High Castes ...	58	13	71	89	26	115	147	39	186	No emigration took place to Jamaica, Natal, Mauritius and the French colonies, during this month.
Hindoos. Agriculturists	116	30	146	123	46	169	239	76	315	
Hindoos. Artizans	32	12	44	80	12	42	62	24	86	
Hindoos. Low Castes	114	30	144	170	72	242	284	102	386	
Mosulmans ...	48	17	65	57	38	95	105	55	160	
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	368	102	470	469	194	663	837	296	1,133	

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindoos ...	732	241	973
2. Mosulmans ...	105	55	160
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
Total ...	837	296	1,133

Calcutta,
The 20th November 1875.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 30th SEPTEMBER 1875.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during September 1875. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gates. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption. c. ft. per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation return Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zillah.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During month.	Chief Crops (approximate). Name.	Area in Acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division ... 2nd Divn. Main Branch, Lower ... Lahore Branch ...	4·90	1·73	3073·60	5·67	...	...	Gurdáspur...	12,987	2·71	18·80	Cotton ...	26,265	There is an increase of 4,570 acres in the irrigation as compared with the corresponding season of the preceding year.
	4·90	1·79		475·63	...	...	Amritsar ...	31,170	...	...	Rice ...	17,563	
	3·00	1·68		294·26	...	...	Lahore ...	39,590	4·11	11·15	Sugarcane ...	7,658	
											Others ...	32,262	
Total B. D. Canal ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	...	83,748	...	...	...	83,748	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	...	79,178	...	...	...	79,178	
Western Jamna Canals. Karnál Division ... Delhi „ ... Hansi „ ... Bulls Head ...	4·23	4·66	2546·00	248·05	262,143 kurries, bul-lies, logs, &c. and 95,720 maunds of firewood.	...	Ambála ...	1,772	...	...	Cotton ...	66,614	38373 cubic feet per second passed down the various escapes on the W. J. Canal. The result of the irrigation of the kharif (of which this is the last return) on this canal contrasts very favorably with that of the corresponding season of the previous year.
	4·40	3·27		613·55			Karnál ...	32,049	3·71	9·09	Rice ...	44,421	
	3·90	6·60		385·00			Delhi ...	31,672	...	...	Sugarcane ...	27,456	
	3·00	6·30		211·00			Rohtak ...	37,974	...	...	Others ...	22,440	
							Hissár ...	33,990	...	...			
							Jhind ...	22,023	...	...			
							Bíkáner ...	145	...	...			
							Kalsia State ...	1,406	...	...			
Total W. J. Canals ...	...	...	2546·00	...	262,143	...	...	160,931	...	...	...	160,931	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2546·00	...	263,807	...	...	138,937	...	...	...	138,937	
Inundation Canals. Upper Satlaj Division ... Lower Satlaj and Chinab „ ... Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	6,000	...	...	Cotton ...	44,000	The total increase on the Perennial Canals during the season under review, as compared with the kharif of 1874-75, amounts to 26,564 acres.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	208,000	1·10	7·22	Rice ...	0·5	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Multán ...		0·26	0·5	Sugarcane ...		
							Dera Gázi Khán ...	122,452	...	...	Others ...		
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380,452	...	...	...	527,550	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	527,550	...	...	...	527,550	
Delhi and Gurgaon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	3,272	...	...	Cotton ...	24	
							Gurgaon ...	1,125	...	...	Rice ...	67	
							Rohtak ...	...	...	...	Sugarcane ...	...	
											Others ...	4,306	
Total Delhi and Gurgaon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,397	...	...	...	4,397	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,315	...	...	...	1,315	
Perennial Canals—Grand Total ...	...	...	2546·00	...	262,143	...	...	244,679	...	...	...	244,679	
Ditto—Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2546·00	...	263,807	...	...	218,115	...	...	...	218,115	

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrign. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

KHURREEF SEASON, 1875, COMMENCING ON THE 1st JUNE 1875.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of October 1875.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals. Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased on or before the 1st June 1876.	Area leased subsequent to the 1st June 1875 and up to the 1st of the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 6, 7, & 8).	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Sugarcane and other Perennial Crop Irrigation. Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 10 & 11).	(Grand total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 9 & 12).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Inches during month.	Inches during Khurreef Season.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendraparah High Level, Section I.	1,269	449·67	8,119	3,770	274	7,163	115	33	146	7,311	9,010	8·17	73·40	61·86	(a) The details of column 13 are—
		Toldundah	675	164·99	2,528	2,766	42	5,341	29	...	30	5,370	7,254				At the rate of Re. 1 Acres. 12,631
		Matchgong	1,300	53·240	304	13	65	382	72	2	74	456	2,032				Ditto of Rs. 1-8 630
	Total of the month		650	30·66	130	35	124	286	47	6	53	284	1,788				Ditto of " 3 23
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	6,085	6,564	505	13,154	263	44	307	(a)13,491	20,079				13,154
			...	...	15,662	4,308	22	19,992	183	4	187	20,079	...				*Perennial*— Acres.
South Western	Midnapore		675	670·32	15,206	29,001	533	43,239	...	...	...	43,239	54,519	5·49	55·67	55·67	Sugarcane ... 178
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	300	91·87	...	9,340	251	9,471	...	...	...	9,471	10,352	4·67	55·66	5 years.	Huldi ... 56
	Total of the month		...	...	15,206	38,331	783	52,709	...	...	...	52,709	64,871	...	...	42·96	Garden produce ... 52
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	22,646	41,864	432	64,742	...	...	...	64,742	...	...	...	...	Brinjal ... 15
	Grand Total of the month		...	...	21,301	42,915	1,288	65,484	263	44	307	65,791	84,950	...	...	...	Plantain ... 3
	Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	38,308	46,872	464	84,634	183	4	187	84,821	...	...	...	...	Sarn ... 2
																	Garden-nut ... 1
																	Total ... 307
																	13,491

G. A. SEARLE, *Lieut.-Colonel, S. C.,*
Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 19th November 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 23rd November 1875.

PRESENT:

Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B., *Senior Member of the Council, presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith.
The Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth, C. B., K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Rájá Narendra Krishna, Bahádur.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble D. COWIE and the Hon'ble RÁJÁ NARENDRA KRISHNA, BAHÁDUR, took their seat as Additional Members.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LAWS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DOUGLAS FORSYTH moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to declare and amend the law in force in the Central Provinces be taken into consideration. He said that this Bill, as now presented, was in substance the same as the Bill which was first presented to the Council. There had been no changes made excepting one or two verbal alterations. The Bill had been sent to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, who was of opinion that the Bill as put before the Committee exactly met the requirements of the province.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR DOUGLAS FORSYTH also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SPECIFIC RELIEF BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to define and amend the law relating to certain kinds of Relief. He said that the first thing he must do was to apologise to the Council for the want of explicitness in the wording of the motion. He understood that some of his hon'ble colleagues thought he was going to propose a Poor-law, and others that it had reference to the movement of troops. But that was not the case. This Bill had nothing to do with the relief of taluqdárs or other distressed members of the community, nor with the change of sentries, but was intended to deal with that which was well known to lawyers under the technical term of "relief," namely, the remedy which was granted by Courts of justice to suitors. The subject was of considerable complexity and intricacy of detail. But he should be able, he thought, in no great number of sentences, to explain to the Council what was the general nature of it, and the reason why they should pass a law on the subject.

The Council would recollect that there was now pending before them a Bill for the purpose of reforming the Code of Civil Procedure, and it was in connec-

tion with that Bill that MR. HOBHOUSE asked leave to introduce the Bill he was now speaking about. The forms of decrees made by civil Courts of justice would be readily enough recognised as closely connected with the procedure of those Courts, though so far forth as those forms regulated the remedies which a suitor might obtain against his adversary, the subject was connected more with substantive law than procedure. Still, in framing the Code of Civil Procedure, we were constantly coming into contact with the kind of decree which had to be pronounced; indeed, there were some processes, such for instance as interlocutory injunctions, of which it was difficult to say whether they partook most of the nature of procedure or substantive law. Now the framers of the Code of Civil Procedure had confined themselves almost entirely to that which was procedure proper, or to that debatable ground to which he had been referring. But in two instances they had clearly overstepped the boundary, and had passed over into substantive law. These two instances were in section 15 of the Code, which dealt with declaratory decrees, and in section 192, the subject of which was the specific performance of contracts. In the Bill pending before the Council, it was proposed to repeal the whole existing Code excepting those two sections; and those were not dealt with by the Bill because it was intended to confine it to that which was properly procedure, and to keep our hands off substantive law. But it had always been intended, and he thought he had mentioned it before, to supersede the two sections in question by a fresh measure which would deal with the subject of them in a much more full and comprehensive manner.

Now, the remedies which were administered by civil Courts of justice might be divided into two great classes, those by which the suitor obtained the very thing to which he was entitled, and those by which he obtained, not that very thing, but compensation for the loss of it. **The first branch was known as specific relief, and the second was known as, or at all events might be termed, compensatory relief. If A agreed to sell a house to his neighbour and then refused to perform his agreement, his neighbour might** seek relief, either by compelling A to sell the house, or by making him pay damages for not selling the house; and so if A published a piratical copy of his neighbour's writings and invaded his copyright, his neighbour might seek either specific relief by restraining A from so doing, or compensatory relief by making A pay damages for the wrong inflicted by him. It was obvious that the first kind of relief did more exact and complete justice whenever it was applicable. But in the complicated transactions of life that kind of relief was often not applicable, and then more inconvenience and hardship were caused by attempts to carry the contract into effect according to its specific terms, than by the simpler and rougher method of giving compensation for the breach of it. The consequence was that there were very different considerations which regulated the exercise of jurisdiction by way of specific relief, whether in the performance of a contract or in the prevention of wrong, and the exercise of jurisdiction by the simpler and rougher method of giving relief by compensation.

In England that difference had been accentuated in a remarkable manner owing to historical causes. At a very early period in our history the Courts of Common Law refused to accommodate themselves to the growing wants of society, and declined to recognise a great number of transactions which sprung up more and more as society became richer and more civilized. The consequence was that large tracts of natural justice, so to speak, were left vacant and unprovided for, and they were occupied by the Chancellors who assumed the jurisdiction of compelling parties to do justice when the Courts of law refused to do so. Amongst other things, the Courts of law refused to give any remedy by way of specific performance or by way of prevention. If A contracted to sell a field, he could not be compelled by Common Law to do so, but he might be ordered to pay damages for not doing so; or if he encroached upon his neighbour's property, he could not be compelled by Common Law to abstain from doing so, though he might be ordered to pay damages for the wrong actually done. In fact, in all such cases, Courts of Common Law adhered to the rougher and simpler

jurisdiction of compensatory relief. The result was that two important and extensive heads of Equity jurisdiction, in other words, the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery, became established; namely, the remedy by way of specific performance of contracts, and the remedy by way of injunction for preventing people from doing wrong.

In India we possessed the great advantage of having a single Court for the purpose of administering every kind of justice, by which we were enabled to get rid of many refinements and subtleties which beset this kind of jurisdiction as administered by the Court of Chancery. But still the inherent difference between the two great classes of relief remained, and there remained the fact that the former of these, namely, specific relief, though more exact, was more delicate and more difficult to administer, and that it required more skill and care on the part of the Judge, and that some guidance of the legislature would therefore be acceptable to him.

The Bill he asked leave to introduce did not deal with compensatory relief at all except incidentally and so far as it was either supplementary or alternative to specific relief. Its direct object would be specific relief, and mainly the two subjects he had mentioned, the remedy by way of specific performance, which rested entirely upon contract between the parties, and the remedy by way of injunction, which might rest upon contract or upon the right to have property protected from invasion.

It would be an additional inducement to the Council to accept legislation upon this subject when he reminded them that it formed part of the comprehensive plan which had been so ably laid down by his predecessor Mr. Stephen. He mentioned the matter in one of his latest speeches in Council on the passing of the Contract Act. They had not accomplished any large portion of that plan, because their hands had been quite full of business with reference to matters which were more pressing under the circumstances, or which appeared to them to be more pressing. But they had never lost sight of it, and the Bill for the amendment of the Civil Procedure was an attempt to accomplish one substantial portion of it, and the Bill he now asked leave to introduce was an attempt to accomplish another.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday, the 7th December 1875.

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

CALCUTTA;
The 23rd November 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Railway.

DEATH OF Mr. CECIL STEPHENSON, AGENT E. I. RAILWAY Co.

No. 2877 R, dated Fort William, the 26th November 1875.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, P. W. DEPT.

The Hon'ble the President in Council has heard with great regret that Mr. Cecil Stephenson, the Agent of the East Indian Railway Company, who was proceeding to England on sick leave, expired on board the S. S. *Poonah*, on Sunday, the 21st November.

Throughout his long career Mr. Stephenson was indefatigable and successful in the discharge of his duties, and the Hon'ble the President in Council considers that by his death the East Indian Railway Company, the Government, and the public have all suffered loss.

ORDERED, that the above be forwarded to the Home Department for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25th NOVEMBER 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—No rain has fallen during the week, except in the southern districts of Madras and a slight drizzle at Mooltan. In Madras prospects continue satisfactory. In Bombay and Sind the harvest of the kharif continues, and the rabi promises well, except in the Deccan districts, where rain is wanted. In Mysore want of rain makes the prospects of the crops precarious. In the Central Provinces and Berar prospects are very good, and the same is the case throughout Central India and Rajputana. In Bengal there is no change; in the eastern and central districts, Orissa and Chota Nagpore, the late rice continues to promise well; in the southern districts of Behar the damage from drought is not so great as was feared; extensive failure of the rice crop is confined to Mozufferpore and Durbhunga, and parts of Sarun, Chumparun, Purneah, and Bhágalpur. In the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab the kharif has been generally excellent, and the rabi is coming on well.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Nov. 25th)	*Nil*	3 feet 2 inches water over anicut; canal supply insufficient; later dry crops being sown; standing crops generally good; indigo harvested; out-turn fair; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; fever general; small-pox in two taluks; no cholera; cattle dysentery general; pasture sufficient.
Kurnool (24th)	*Nil*	Dry crops being harvested; out-turn fair; markets well supplied; prices falling in two taluks, steady elsewhere; water and pasture abundant; fever prevalent; cholera has re-appeared in Kurnool town, 68 seizures and 24 deaths, including taluks; cattle generally healthy; no water over Sunkesala anicut.
Tanjore (25th)	3·55 at Negapatam; elsewhere moderate.	Water in rivers decreasing; supply to tanks scanty; water over lower anicut, north branch, ·5, south ·5; cultivation wet and dry crops; standing crops generally good; harvest a few wet and dry crops; yield fair; markets well supplied; prices almost steady; fever in some localities; cholera slightly increased, 99 seizures, 86 deaths; cattle disease in Shelli, some loss; pasture generally sufficient.
Trichinopoly (24th)	1·0 in two taluks.	Very little rain elsewhere; prices slightly fallen in Kullitalai; cholera prevailing to some slight extent; cattle disease in Museri; no other changes of importance.
Malabar ...	...	Not received. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (Oct. 25th)		
Sind. (Oct. 24th)		
Kurrachee ...	...	Fever prevalent; 5 cases at Keti attended with vomiting and purging, 2 fatal; weather unseasonably warm.
Shikarpur ...	...	Fevers very prevalent; disease among horses in taluka Lárkána; weather close and cloudy, threatening rain.
Hyderabad ...	...	Kharif crops being harvested; cotton picking general; fever bad in Hyderabad and Tanda Bags; rabi cultivation estimated at three-eighths less than last year.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Crops as before; weather cloudy; fever prevalent.
Guzerat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	No change.
Kaira ...	...	Rabi sowing continues; cotton good; 8 cholera cases in Mátar taluka, 3 deaths.
Surat ...	...	No change.
Broach ...	...	Crops good; fever prevalent.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	Standing rabi crops flourishing; cotton crop unchanged; market very dull; *ague* prevailing.
Nasik	...	Condition of crops unchanged; rabi crops want rain; 2 cholera cases in one village in Sinnar taluka.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	Kharif reaping completed in Wára and Panwel talukas, and nearly so in other talukas; sowing of rabi in progress.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	Standing rabi crops well; more rain anxiously looked for in some talukas.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Rabi crops want rain; kharif harvesting completed in seven talukas; out-turn estimated at 9 annas; 10 cholera cases, 3 deaths.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Sholapur ...	...	Slight cholera and cattle disease in Sangola; rabi well.
Satara ...	...	Kharif harvesting progressing; rabi crops middling; slight cholera in Tásgaon taluka.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Cholera gradually decreasing.
Dharwar ...	...	Harvesting of early crops progressing; late crops good; cholera prevalent.
Kanara ...	...	Strong easterly winds; harvest continues above Ghât.
Kaladgi ...	...	Kharif reaping progressing; rabi and cotton crops flourishing; 35 deaths from cholera.
Kattywar.		
Rájkot ...	...	Cholera prevails around Rájkot and Mánakwára, abating in Gondal taluka.
Wadhwán ...	...	State of crops the same as before 173 cholera cases, 59 deaths. *General Remarks.*—Rain wanted in the Deccan; rabi crops flourishing elsewhere; fever in Sind generally; cholera prevalent in Dharwar District, Wadhwán, and about Rájkot and Mánakwára in Kattywar.
Bengal—		
Chittagong (Nov. 25th)	*Nil*	Cholera prevalent in the Futteekcherry Thanna.
Noakhally „	*Nil*	Cholera is raging both in the town and interior of the district.
Chittagong Hill Tracts „	Not received.	
Hill Tipperah „	*Nil*	
Backergunge „	*Nil*	There is a good deal of sickness, particularly fever. Sporadic cases of cholera are reported from the following Thannas, *viz.*, Dowlutkhan, Ferozepore, Backergunge, Nalchittee, and Burrisaul. Cholera still prevails in some parts of the district; towards the south it is reported as assuming a rather malignant type.
Furreedpore „	*Nil*	
Dacca „	*Nil*	Only one case of cholera has occurred up to date.
Mymensingh „	*Nil*	Cholera still prevails in the Atea Sub-division.
Tipperah „	*Nil*	Cholera prevails to some extent, especially in the north of the district.
24-Pergunnahs „	*Nil*	Fever is prevailing at Barripore and Baraset.
Jessore „	*Nil*	
Nuddea „	*Nil*	Cholera is reported all over the district.
Moorshedabad „	*Nil*	Fever still continuing in Sujagunge.
Pubna „	*Nil*	Cholera continues at Chohali, in Serajgunge.
Rajshahye „	*Nil*	Thirteen cases of cholera reported during the week, of which four were fatal. Cholera is bad in Singia Thanna.
Bogra „	*Nil*	
Maldah „	*Nil*	Fifty-three persons have been attacked by cholera during the week, and fifty-five deaths have occurred from that disease. In the Thanna of Gazole seventy-six persons have been attacked by small-pox, and ten have died.
Dinagepore „	*Nil*	A few cases of cholera reported from the interior.
Rungpore „	*Nil*	
Cooch Behar „	*Nil*	
Jalpaiguri „	Not received	Cholera continues.
Darjeeling „	*Nil*	
Midnapore „	*Nil*	
Howrah „	*Nil*	
Hooghly „	Not received	
Burdwan „	*Nil*	
Bankoorah „	*Nil*	General health of the district is good, except a few cases of cholera at head-quarters, and some cases of fever in the south-east of the district.
Beerbhoom „	*Nil*	
Sonthal Pergunnahs „	*Nil*	
Bhágalpur „	*Nil*	Public health good.
Monghyr „	Not received	
Purneah „	*Nil*	Cholera is prevalent in many places, and fever general throughout the district.
Durbhunga „	*Nil*	
Mozufferpore „	Not received	
Sarun „	*Nil*	General health good.
Chumparun „	Not received	
Patna „	Not received	Health of the district is good, and cholera has disappeared from the vicinity of Dinapore.
Gya „	*Nil*	
Shahabad „	Not received	
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	General health good.
Maunbhoom ...	*Nil*	
Singbhoom ...	*Nil*	The district is healthy.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*			
Balasore		*Nil*	Cholera is severe in the south of the district, and 58 deaths have been reported during the first fortnight of November.
Cuttack	...	*Nil*	Cholera still hanging about.
Pooree	...	*Nil*	Cholera is reported to have broken out in different parts of Khoorda sub-division.
			General Remarks.—No rain has fallen in any of the districts during the week under review. The prospects of the *amun* or late rice crop in almost all the districts of the Burdwan, Presidency, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore Divisions, are good, though the high land crops are said to be suffering from want of timely rain. The prospects in the Dacca Division are also generally good. In the Chittagong Division the prospects of the rice crop are not so good as it was considered some weeks back, want of sufficient rain and ravage by insects having caused some loss. In North Behar and North Bengal the unsatisfactory prospects of the main rice crop are unchanged; but in South Behar and in some of the districts of North Bengal the loss will not be so great as was at first estimated. Extensive failure of the rice crop seems to be confined to the districts of Durbhunga, Mozufferpore, and to parts of Sarun, Chumparun, Purneah, and Bhágalpur. Harvesting of the late rice crop is progressing. Sowings of the cold weather crops are generally progressing satisfactorily, except in Durbhunga and Mozufferpore, where there is an insufficiency of moisture in the soil.
N. W. P.—			
Benares	(Nov. 22nd)	*Nil*	Nothing to report.
Mirzapur	(24th)	...	Late rice crop suffered in some places from want of water; general prospects good.
Cawnpore	„	...	Kharif first rate; rabi prospects good.
Banda	(25th)	...	No change; weather favourable.
Hamirpur	„	...	Kharif being cut; rabi coming on well.
Jhansi	„	*Nil*	Prospects unchanged.
Agra, Meerut	(24th)	...	No change.
Bareilly	„	...	No change.
Punjab—			
Delhi	(Nov. 24th)	*Nil*	Health good.
Hissár	„	*Nil*	Kharif harvested; more than average; rabi promising; health good.
Umballa	„	*Nil*	Crops and health good.
Jullundur	„	*Nil*	Crops reaped; sowings in progress; fever prevails largely.
Lahore	„	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; crops and health good.
Dera Ismail Khán	„	*Nil*	Health and harvest prospects good.
Rawal Pindi	„	*Nil*	Health and harvest prospects good.
Peshâwar	„	*Nil*	Kharif gathered; rabi sowings in progress; cattle disease abating; fever prevalent; rain expected.
Mooltan	„	A drizzle.	
			General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects favourable; public health fair.
Oudh—			
Lucknow	(Nov. 24th)	*Nil*	Public health good; agricultural prospects continue favourable.
Sitapur	„	*Nil*	
Fyzabad	„	*Nil*	
Central Provinces—			
Upper Godavari	(Nov. 20th)	...	Weather cloudy; prospects favourable; small-pox continues; prices steady.
Sambalpur	...	...	Weather clear; kharif harvesting; health good.
Bilaspur	...	...	Weather cloudy; rice cutting; rabi sowings continue; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Raipur	(21st)	...	Weather clear; rice harvesting; rabi sowings completed; few cholera cases; prices stationary.
Balaghât	(22nd)	...	Weather clear and cold; kharif harvesting; rabi sowings continue; fever prevalent; prices risen.
Chhindwara	..	...	Weather clear; prospects favourable; health good; prices steady.
Betul	...	...	Weather clear; kharif reaped; prices steady.
Bhandara	(23rd)	...	Weather clear and cool; threshing rice continues; rabi sowings completed; cholera, fever, cattle disease continue; prices easy.
Nagpur	(24th)	...	Crops doing well; health good; prices steady.
Wardha	...	...	Cotton picking; rabi sowings continue.
Nimar	...	...	Kharif reaping; cholera continues; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad	...	...	Outturn of kharif below average; rabi sowings continue.
Narsinghpur	...	...	Rabi sowings completed; prospects good.
Jubbulpore	...	...	Kharif harvesting; rabi sowings completed; cattle disease prevalent; prices falling.
Saugor	...	...	Weather clear; threshing of kharif commenced; rabi promising; health good.
Seoni	...	...	Kharif threshing; rabi promising; health good; prices stationary.
Damoh	...	...	Rain wanted; rabi sowings continue; health good; prices stationary.
Mandla	...	...	Rabi sowings continue; health good; prices stationary.
			General Remarks.—Crops promising; late rains did much good; rabi preparations progress favourably.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg—			
Bangalore	(Nov. 25th)	...	Rain has not fallen throughout Mysore and Coorg; deaths from cholera in Bangalore cantonment during past week 81, almost wholly abated elsewhere, except at Shimoga; condition of dry crops critical everywhere from continued drought.
			General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects unfavourable.
Assam—			
Gauhati	(Nov. 25th)	*Nil*	Cold, misty mornings; cool, clear days; paddy and mustard backward; all other crops and tea doing well; public health good.
Sylhet	„	...	Reaping progresses; cultivation of winter crops commenced; rice market steady.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraoti	(Nov. 25th)	...	Jowarry in ear; rabi crops favourable.
Rajputana—			
Sirohi	(Nov. 15th)	...	Prospects fair; health good.
Marwar	(20th)	...	Prospects quite satisfactory; health good; weather close and cloudy; rain probable.
Harowtee	(13th)	...	Prospects good; fever prevalent.
Jaipur	(25th)	...	Prospects continue favourable; health good.
Ajmere	(18th)	...	Health and prospects good.
Central India—			
Indore	(Nov. 24th)	...	Health and prospects good.
Gwalior	„	...	
Neemuch	„	...	
Rutlam	„	...	
Sutna	„	...	
Nepal	(Nov. 17th)	*Nil*	A good rice harvest is being realized in the hills.

A. O. HUME,
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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1875.

No. 1.—*As to Age and Sex.*

	Demerara.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years ...	10	13	23	10	13	23	No emigration took place to Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, Mauritius and the French W. I. Colonies, during this month.
From 2 to 10 years ...	28	20	48	28	20	48	
„ 10 „ 20 „ ...	62	20	82	62	20	82	
„ 20 „ 30 „ ...	178	82	260	178	82	260	
„ 30 „ 40 „ ...	23	9	32	23	9	32	
„ 40 „ 50 „ ...	...	1	1	...	1	1	
Above 50 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	301	145	446	301	145	446	

No. 2.—*As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.*

Orissa	2	1	3	2	1	3
Western Bengal	6	10	16	6	10	16
Central „	9	11	20	9	11	20
Eastern „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar	98	31	129	98	31	129
N. W. Provinces	120	59	179	120	59	179
Oudh	57	28	85	57	28	85
Central India	3	1	4	3	1	4
Punjab	3	1	4	3	1	4
Nepal	3	2	5	3	2	5
Misc., Madras and Bombay, &c. ...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Grand Total ...	301	145	446	301	145	446

No. 3.—*As to Caste and Religion.*

Hindoos: Brahmins, High Castes ...	46	23	69	46	23	69
Hindoos: Agriculturists	97	22	119	97	22	119
Hindoos: Artizans	27	8	35	27	8	35
Hindoos: Low Castes	92	58	150	92	58	150
Mussulmans	39	34	73	39	34	73
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	301	145	446	301	145	446

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindoos ...	262	111	373
2. Mosulmans ...	39	34	73
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
Total ...	301	145	446

CALCUTTA, *The 29th Nov.* 1875.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF OCTOBER 1875, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 960, 961, 966 AND 967 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED 20TH NOVEMBER 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice.						Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bajrah Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kaurem, Verigoo, Sawee, Cheena, Cortaloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracan* &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
								Best sort.			Common.																						
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	
		C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	
Madras.	Ganjam	14 7	17 7	10 8	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	10 8	1 22	8 26	1 26	4 23	2 27	1	...	...	...	41	0 35	2 35	2 23	3 33	3 40	7 13	8 13	8 13	8 13	8 13	8	
Bombay.	Upper Sind Frontier	21 8	21 8	18 8	22 0	...	16 13	10 0	13 0	10 0	13 8	12 9	14 8	14 7	27 0	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	35 2	23 3	33 0	40 0	17 8	23 0	21 7	32 0	33 0	38 0	10 2	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	15 9	16 1	14 7	...	...	...	8 1	9 1	4 12	9 12	8 13	7 14	8 34	2 22	0 27	0 28	8 26	9 25	38 4	34 6	37	21 0	22	21 0	14 8	21 7	23 0	27 0	34 2	38 2	19 2	
	Bolarum	15 5	16 7	15 7	...	...	...	9 6	10 4	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	22 9	22 9	30 8	...	...	...	22 0	19 2	19 2	14 5	19 2	10 2	19 2	10 2	10 2	9 8	
	Chanderghat	13 0	12 5	13 0	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	7 0	11 2	12 2	11 5	19 5	19 2	38 2	25 5	25 5	38 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	30 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	10 2	8 0	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 2nd DECEMBER 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen during the week in some quantity in the southern districts of Madras (except Malabar): in Sind there has been a heavy fall in Kurrachee, and general rain elsewhere: more or less rain has also fallen in the western and central districts of the Punjab and in parts of Rajputana. Elsewhere, with the exception of a slight shower at Darjeeling, the returns are blank, though clouds are reported from several places in Bengal. Prospects in Madras continue good. In Mysore the drought still makes the condition of the crops critical. In Sind the rain has benefited the rabi, though not beneficial to the kharif crops. In Bombay rain is wanted in the Deccan: elsewhere the crops promise fairly. Reports are good from the Central Provinces, Berar, Rajputana and Central India. In Bengal there is no change. In almost all districts except those of North Behar and North Bengal a good outturn of the late rice crop is expected: the fears of an extensive failure are limited to the sub-divisions of Madhobani, Sitamarhi and Soopole. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh prospects continue generally excellent, though rain would be beneficial in some districts. In the Punjab prospects are very good. Reports from Assam and British Burmah are favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(Dec. 2nd)	*Nil*	Three feet water over anicut; canal supply insufficient; later dry crops sown; standing crops good; markets well supplied; prices generally steady; cholera 17 seizures, 3 deaths, Bander taluk 2 seizures; Gudwada, fever general; cattle dysentery, epizoötic aphtha in 5 taluks; pasture sufficient.
Kurnool	(1st)	*Nil*	Paddy, jonna, arica, korra, and sajja being harvested; outturn fair; water and pasture abundant; markets well supplied; prices falling in 2 taluks, steady elsewhere; cholera 40 seizures, 20 deaths; cattle disease in some villages; no water over Sunkesala anicut.
Tanjore	(2nd)	4·11 at Negapatam; elsewhere good.	Water in rivers and supply to tanks moderate; water over lower anicut, north branch 2 inches, south 2 inches; cultivation wet and dry crops; standing crops generally good; harvest a few wet and dry crops, yield fair; markets well supplied; prices almost steady; fever in some parts; cholera continues, 125 seizures, 77 deaths; cattle generally healthy; pasture generally sufficient.
Trichinopoly	(1st)	...	Rainfall slight but general, over an inch in town; crops good; rivers low; water-supply sufficient; kar rice being harvested; outturn average; markets well supplied; prices fallen in one taluk, elsewhere steady; cholera prevailing to some slight extent in district, town free; public health otherwise good; pasture ample.
Malabar	(2nd)	*Nil*	Second crop cultivation good; markets well supplied; prices steady; small-pox in Ernad; bowel complaints in 7 taluks, 322 cases, 213 deaths; cattle disease in Walluvanad; pasture good.
			General Remarks.—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay—	(Dec. 2nd)		
Sind.	(Dec. 1st)		
Kurrachee	...	...	Heavy rain since Saturday at Haband Mugger Peer, probably general, will injure kharif crops already ripened and harvested, but will benefit rabi, and perhaps increase area of rabi sowings; three cases of cholera in Keti Bandar reported on 27th, are probably malarious fever of virulent type, as at Rohri; one case fatal.
Shikarpur	...	·80	A fall of rain on 29th and 30th, general; cattle disease and fever continue.
Hyderabad	...	...	Slight rain since 27th; rather threatens more, which will affect yield of cotton.
Upper Sind Frontier	...	·51	Rain most favourable to rabi crops; kharif as before; fever prevalent.
Guzerat.			
Ahmedabad	...	...	No change.
Kaira	...	...	Rabi crops well; 33 cholera cases in two talukas, 17 deaths.
Surat	...	...	Rabi crops good; 9 cholera cases in Wálod taluka, 4 deaths.
Broach	...	...	Several deaths from fever in Broach; no other change.
Khandesh and Nasik.			
Khandesh	...	...	Rabi crops as before; best cotton Rs. 46 to 48 per pulla; cattle disease in Sháháda taluka.
Nasik	...	...	Kharif reaping in progress; rain required for rabi crops, which are middling; slight cholera in one village in Sinnar taluka.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	Kharif reaping completed in three talukas, and nearly so in the rest of the district; rabi sowing progressing; cholera very slightly prevailing in four villages of Bhiwandi taluka.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	Condition of crops the same as before.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Rain wanted for rabi crops; 14 cholera cases, 9 deaths.
Sholapur ...	...	Health good.
Satara ...	...	Kharif harvest continues; rabi crops suffer for want of rain.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Reaping of kharif progressing; rabi and cotton crops well; cholera disappearing.
Dharwar ...	...	Harvest of early crops progressing; late crops good; cotton suffering from blight in three talukas; cholera subsiding; fever in all talukas except Nawalgund.
Kanara ...	...	Harvest nearly completed above ghât; ploughing for second crop commenced on coast; 8 cholera cases.
Kaladgi ...	...	Average outturn of kharif will be a little over one-half of the full crop; rabi and cotton crops promise a fair outturn except at Muddebihál; 61 deaths from cholera.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	...	Cholera still prevalent in villages about Rájkot, Mánakwára and Upleta.
Wadhwán ...	...	Crops good; cholera prevalent, 142 cases, 75 deaths.
Baroda ...	...	Bajri and paddy crops reaped; cotton prospects very fair.
		General Remarks.—Rain fallen generally in Sind favourable to rabi; fever prevalent; rain wanted in the Deccan; cholera still in Southern Mahratta country, and about Rájkot and Wadhwán to some extent; crops generally fair except in the Deccan where they do not promise so well.
Bengal—		
Chittagong (Dec. 2nd)	*Nil*	Cool weather; the crop is still suffering from want of rain, and there is every probability of there being a smaller crop than last year, but there is no prospect of scarcity.
Noakhally ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and cool; cutting of the intermediate *amun* crops has commenced in the churs and high lands; cholera prevalent throughout the district, but not in the town.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Very cold nights and mornings; fogs as usual; cotton is being gathered and mustard being sown.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Seasonable weather; the reaping of the rice crop has commenced and it is said will give an outturn of about 10 annas; the sowing of the rabi crops continues.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and fine; state and prospects of the crops are fair, but want of rain has damaged the paddy and stunted its growth; an average crop only is expected; winter harvesting has begun.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and dry; owing to the want of rain in October the rice crop is less than it otherwise would have been, but on the whole it is a good crop; the winter cereals promise well.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Fine weather; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and tolerably cool; state and prospects of the crops are favourable; cholera is still prevalent in many parts of the district.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and cool; there is no material difference since last report; the late rice crop will not have such a good outturn as usual, and there will be a good deal less rice for export; cholera has shown itself in many places.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Seasonable weather; reaping of *amun* commenced, and the cold weather crops doing well; 55 cases of cholera reported from thana Habra at Barasat, and a few cases from Barrackpore and Bassirhat; fever prevailing at the last two places.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather very pleasant; no rain, but heavy dew during the nights; late rice crop is being harvested; a good outturn expected everywhere except on some high lands here and there in the Narail and Sudder sub-divisions; state of winter crops is satisfactory.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and seasonable; the *amun* harvest will probably be an average one, but in Bongong sub-division it has suffered from drought; the cold weather crops generally promise well, but rain is wanted in Meherpore and Kooshtea sub-divisions; cholera still prevails in many places.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Seasonable weather; the *amun* harvest has commenced; an average of full 12 annas crop is expected; other winter crops are thriving; common rice almost stationary in price; fever still continuing in Sujagunge and Gorabazar.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are good; cholera is still prevalent, especially in the south of Serajgunge sub-division.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	There has been no change in the weather during the week; want of rain is still much felt both for the *rabi* crops and the high-land rice, especially for the latter; the winter rice crop on low lands is reaped in most quarters, and the reports of the expected outturn are generally favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
		Sub-division Nattore.
		The cutting of early dhan is fast going on; the same complaint as in the last week of injury being done by a black worm to paddy on high or rather dry land continues; sugar-making is going on; the present prospect of the *rabi* crops good; cholera is still somewhat prevalent, and in parts of the district there have been several fatal cases.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Fine weather; no change in the state and prospects of the crops for better or worse.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and cool; no rain has fallen in the district. In the thanas of Maldah and Nowabgunge a 9-anna crop of *haimunti* or late rice is expected if any rain falls; in Gomastapore and Gazole a better outturn is expected; the *amun* is suffering from continued want of rain, and is *not* expected to yield a good return; it is being threshed in one thana, but the outcome has not yet been ascertained; in Shibgunge the *amun* has been attacked by insects; spring rice being sown in parts of the district; rain is still required for the *kulai*, but the return is expected to be very fair; half anna share of the crop has been destroyed by insects in thana Shibgunge; during the week 106 deaths have occurred from cholera; 79 persons have been attacked by that disease during the same period; 19 deaths from fever are also reported during the week.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Fair weather with westerly wind; the crops are now being cut; a moderate outturn only is expected; 3 cases of cholera at Hemtabad and 3 at Peergunge thana; single cases at Ramsunkool and Thakoorgaon thana.
Rungpore ...	Not received	Weather seasonable; there is no change in rice prospects; harvest has commenced in the Korigram sub-division; expected outturn eight annas; cold weather crops promise well.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; no rain; though the *amun dhan* has suffered much for want of rain on high lands, it is generally believed that on the whole the outturn will be about 8 annas, in some places the outturn will fall below, and in others exceed this estimate; the prospects of tobacco and of mustard seeds are reported to be good.
Julpaiguri ...	Not received	No change to report; tobacco going on well; high land paddy is being cut; cholera is still in the district, but is abating.
Darjeeling ...	·33	Cold frosty mornings and bright clear days. *Haimunti dhan* is being reaped in the high lands of the Terai, and although the outturn will fall short of a full crop no distress will result; all the crops in hills have done well on the whole, most of them have been gathered in; the tea prospects are said to be favourable.
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and clear; state and prospects of the crops are good as before; harvest is being got in.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; state and prospects of the crops are very good.
Hooghly ...	Not received	Weather seasonably cold; vegetables, potatoes and other winter crops are doing well at the cost of somewhat unusual labor for water for the time of the year.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Reports of the outturn of *amun* and the prospects of the rabi crops are all favourable; cholera is reported in the Culna and Jehanabad sub-divisions.
Bankoorah ..	*Nil*	Weather dry and cool; state and prospects of the crops are good; the *amun*, or the late rice crop, is ripening. Sugarcane and other crops are doing well.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather clear; most of the rice is cut, and sowing of winter crops is in progress.
Southal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and dry; over the greater part of the district the rice harvest is beginning, with every prospect of a fair outturn.
Bhágalpur ...	Not received	Rice crops on low lands are generally good; harvesting has begun and prices are falling; report from the south is good; prospects of rabi are everywhere good; public health good.
Monghyr ...	Not received	Weather cold and clear; no change since last week; the Collector and the District Superintendent of Police having seen a large portion of the rice country, agree in thinking that nearly an average rice crop will be reaped; the rabi is coming up, but rain will be wanted after the rice is cut; rain at present would do more harm than good to the rice.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and seasonable; the cutting of the winter rice has commenced; good reports are received from the north and from the Kosi; the crop in Nepal is said to be very good; importation from that country has already begun; the mustard crop promises well, but rain is wanted; pulses are coming on; the wheat, oats, &c., which have been sown have generally germinated.
Darbhanga ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; no change in the state and prospects of the crops; the Collector has just returned from a tour of inspection through the Sudder sub-division, and believes that an eight-anna rice crop will be harvested. There is reason for believing that the outturn of crops in the Madhobani sub-division will be better than that anticipated in the last report; prices show a tendency to decline both at Darbhanga and Madhobani.
Mozufferpore ...	Not received	Weather cold and occasionally cloudy; on the 26th instant it was very cloudy; the prospects of rice and rabi crops in Mozufferpore and Seetamurhee sub-divisions are much the same as reported last

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*			
			week; the Collector has been on tour in the Hajeepore sub-division during the week ending 26th November; he considers that the previous estimate of an average four-anna rice crop, which is now being cut, will prove correct; the rabi crops in the Hajeepore and Muhana thanas are very much better than he anticipated; in the former thana there is a ten-anna crop now on the ground, and even without rain an eight-anna crop is expected; in the latter thana there is at present an average eight-anna crop on the ground, but without rain only four-anna will probably come to maturity; tobacco and ruhur are both very good, but root crops are not so good as previously reported; the Collector has not recently been over the Lalgunge thana jurisdiction, but hopes to visit it next week. It is the only thana of the Hajeepore sub-division in which any distress may be apprehended.
Sarun	...	*Nil*	Weather fine and seasonably cold; west wind prevailing; no apparent sign of rain; cotton and ruhur pulse are doing well; sugarcane is being manufactured; paddy is being harvested; rabi crops are still doing well; irrigation is being resorted to where practicable; apprehensions are entertained for want of rain; general health good.
Chumparun	..	*Nil* (No rain in the previous week also.)	Weather cloudy now and then; the prospect of the late rice crop is as bad as was anticipated; rabi has been sown; it is not growing well; the sky is overcast.
Patna	...	Not received	Seasonable weather; the late rice crops in low lands are thriving well, but in high lands they are suffering from want of rain; general health good.
Gya	...	*Nil*	Clear weather, cloudless sky, and cool winds; rice crop is being reaped; outturn is better than anticipated, and is estimated at 8, 10 and 12 annas in different parts of the district; the ruhur crops are good; sowings of rabi crops showing fair prospects; general health good.
Shahabad	...	*Nil*	Weather generally dry and clear, pleasant westerly wind; paddy being reaped; rabi doing well; health of the people good.
Hazáribágh	...	*Nil*	The weather has been slightly cloudy during the past week, and not so cold as it should be; the rice crop is being harvested, and the outturn is expected to be better than it was supposed it would be; the cold weather crop of what there is looks well, but it would be premature to calculate what the probable outturn may be.
Lohardugga	...	*Nil*	Seasonable weather; a large portion of the rice crop has now been harvested, and the outturn is excellent; the rabi crops are looking well, but in Palamow only about half the usual area has been sown owing to want of rain; general health good.
Maunbhoom	...	*Nil*	Favourable weather; state and prospects of the crops are favourable throughout the district; the paddy of the Chass thanna jurisdiction has been considerably affected by the blight during the week ending the 27th November.
Singbhoom	...	*Nil*	Seasonable weather; state and prospects of the crops are favourable; general health of the district good, but fever prevailing in some parts.
Balasore	...	*Nil*	Weather fine and harvest of rice is progressing fast; sporadic cholera is general throughout the district, but does not appear to be increasing.
Cuttack	...	*Nil*	Weather cold and fine; early *sarudh* rice crop is being reaped, and late *sarudh* is ripening; state of all crops is excellent.
Pooree	...	*Nil*	Weather fine and cold; the *laghu*, or the first late rice, is being reaped and gathered; *sarad*, or the main late rice, is in flower, and promises well; in Khoordah the prospect is favourable; cholera is still raging in different parts; sugarcane is now ripe.
			General Remarks.—No rainfall is reported from any of the districts, excepting light showers at Darjeeling. The state and prospects of the main rice crop in almost all the districts of the Burdwan, Presidency, Orissa and Chota Nagpore Divisions are good, though the high land crops are reported to be suffering from want of rain; the prospects in the Dacca Division are also good. In the Chittagong Division the crops will yield a moderate outturn. In North Behar and North Bengal it has been ascertained from further local enquiry that the general outturn will be better than was anticipated. The prospects are worst in the sub-divisions of Sitamarhee, Madhobani and Soopool. Harvesting of the late rice is progressing; cold weather crops are generally progressing favourably. Irrigation is being resorted to where practicable.
N. W. P.—			
Benares	(Nov. 29th)	*Nil*	Rabi prospects good; rain would make them first rate.
Mirzapur	(Dec. 1st)	...	Prospects continue good; rabi crops growing well.
Cawnpore	,,	*Nil*	Kharif and rabi prospects continue good.
Hamirpur	(2nd)	...	Kharif nearly reaped; rabi progressing well.
Jhansi	,,	*Nil*	Prospects unchanged.
Agra	(1st)	*Nil*	No change.
Meerut	,,	*Nil*	Prospects unaltered.
Bareilly	,,	...	Weather cloudy; rain would be advantageous.
Banda	(2nd)	...	No change; rain needed for rabi.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—			
Delhi	(Dec. 1st)	*Nil*	Health good.
Hissár	,,	*Nil*	Harvest prospects favourable; health generally good excepting some fever.
Umballa	,,	*Nil*	Crops and health good.
Jullundur	,,	*Some showers.*	Crops gathered; rabi prospects fair.
Lahore	,,	·2	
Mooltan	,,	·4	Crops and health good except a little fever.
Dera Ismail Khán	,,	*Slight rain.*	Health and harvest prospects good.
Rawal Pindi	,,	1·7	Health and harvest prospects good.
Peshâwar	,,	·9	Rabi sowings in progress; slight fever prevalent.
			General Remarks.—Slight falls of rain all over northern and central districts of province; public health and harvest prospects good.
Oudh—			
Lucknow	(Dec. 1st)	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects and public health continue generally good.
Sitapur	,,	*Nil*	
Fyzabad	,,	*Nil*	
Central Provinces—			
Upper Godavari	(Nov. 27th)	...	Rabi promising; health good; prices falling.
Sambalpur	...	...	Kharif harvesting continues; few cases of cholera in South Sonpur.
Bilaspur	...	...	Rice-cutting continues; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Raipur	(Nov. 28th)	...	Prospects unchanged; cholera continues.
Chanda	..	...	Kharif and rabi doing well; cholera, fever and cattle disease continue; prices easy.
Balaghât	(Nov. 29th)	...	Kharif harvesting continues; rabi sowings completed; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Betul	...	...	Kharif harvesting continues; health good; prices steady.
Bhandara	(Nov. 30th)	...	Rice threshing continues; rabi sowings completed; cholera, fever and small-pox continue; prices easy.
Nagpur	(Dec. 1st)	...	Kharif and rabi doing well; health good; prices easy.
Wardha	...	...	Rabi promising; cotton picking continues.
Nimar	...	...	Jowar cutting; rabi sowings completed; cholera lingering; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad	...	...	Prospects of kharif unchanged; rabi good.
Narsinghpur	...	...	Rabi sowings completed; prospects good.
Jubbulpore	...	...	Cattle disease prevalent; prices easy.
Saugor	...	...	Reaping and threshing of kharif continue; health good; prices falling.
Seoni	...	...	Threshing of kharif continues; rabi promising; health good; prices stationary.
Damoh	(Dec. 2nd)	...	Rain wanted; sowings completed; health good; prices stationary.
Mandla	...	...	Rabi sowings continue; health good; prices stationary.
			General Remarks.—Prospects continue good.
British Burma—			
Arakan Division	...	...	Public health good; outturn of crops favourable but will probably be light.
Pegu Division.			
Bassein	...	...	Health and crops good; cattle disease in many places.
Henzada	...	...	Health good; reaping progressing.
Prome	...	...	Health good; harvest progressing.
Thayetmyo	...	...	Health and crops good; reaping commenced.
Thonkwa	...	...	Health and crops good; slight cattle disease.
Tenasserim Division	...	...	Public health good; crops progressing; cattle disease still continues in the Amherst district.
Mysore and Coorg—			
Mysore	(Dec. 2nd)	*Nil*	Crops generally suffering from continued drought; distress beginning to be felt in Chitaldroog and Kolar districts; prices elsewhere steady; cholera severe in Bangalore, but abating again, inconsiderable elsewhere.
Coorg	,,	,,	
Assam—			
Gauhati	(Dec. 2nd)	*Nil*	Mornings cold and foggy, days clear and cool; *sali dhan* being reaped, but it suffered much for want of rain; prospects of all other crops and tea favourable; public health good.
Sylhet	,,	...	Reaping progresses; rice market steady.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraoti	...	...	Jowari nearly ripe; cotton picking commenced; rabi in good condition.
Rajputana—			
Sirohi	(Nov. 22nd)	...	Health good; prospects fair.
Marwar	(27th)	Rain on 21st (more probable).	Prospects promising; health good.
Meywar	(26th)	...	Health and prospects good.
Harowtee	(20th)	...	No change.
Ajmere	(25th)	...	Health and prospects good.
Jaipur	(Dec. 2nd)	...	Prospects favourable; health good; weather cloudy.
Central India—			
Indore	(Dec. 1st)	...	Health and prospects good.
Gwalior	,,	...	
Neemuch	,,	...	
Rutlam	,,	...	
Sutna	,,	...	

N. B—In the column of rainfall in the statement published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated the 20th November 1875, opposite Ahmednagar, for 0·2 *read* 0·02.

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

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXXVI OF 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 12th Sept. 1874.	For week ending 11th Sept. 1875.	Total from 1st January to 12th Sept. 1874.	Total from 1st January to 11th Sept. 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
13th Nov. 1875	East Indian, Main ...	3,81,860	3,93,867	2,64,81,125	1,86,27,680	...	78,53,445
13th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	19,872	19,245	19,75,299	13,86,036	...	5,89,263
6th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	76,080	69,280	24,88,513	19,20,577	...	5,67,936
23rd Oct. 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund	29,673	37,788	12,97,224	19,07,961	6,10,737	...
6th Nov. 1875	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	96,212	1,07,277	57,02,812	44,76,181	...	12,26,631
30th Oct. 1875	Madras ...	1,24,759	1,00,206	40,96,948	43,86,048	2,89,100	...
30th ditto ...	South Indian ...	16,642	24,603	6,63,738	6,65,825	2,087	...
6th Nov. 1875	Great Indian Peninsula	1,87,991	2,06,055	1,45,01,008	1,54,52,066	9,51,058	...
13th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	53,845	50,173	48,55,617	45,17,382	1,61,765	...
	TOTAL ...	9,86,934	10,08,498	6,15,62,284	5,33,39,756	...	82,22,528
	State.						
13th Nov. 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,173	1,477	71,655	72,603	948	...
13th ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	1,500	1,846	62,923	57,834	...	5,089
13th ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	8,878	25,461	3,09,062	11,19,111	8,10,049	...
13th ditto ...	Holkar ...	2,344	5,858	46,760*a*	2,29,390	1,82,630	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	23,989*b*	39,361*c*	15,372	...
9th Oct. 1875	Oomraotee ...	354	433	25,367	47,997	22,630	...
	Wardha Valley ...	...	...	17,244*d*	22,877*e*	5,633	...
9th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	...	6,816	...	3,23,225	3,23,225	...
	Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	40,429*f*	40,429	...
16th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	...	2,927	...	75,713*g*	75,713	...
	TOTAL ...	14,248	44,318	5,57,000	20,28,540	14,71,540	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	10,01,182	10,52,816	6,21,19,284	5,53,68,296	...	67,50,988

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 12th September 1874.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*f*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*g*) Total receipts from 12th April to 11th September 187 .

No. XXXVII of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
		19th Sept. 1874.	18th Sept. 1875.	to 19th Sept. 1874.	to 18th Sept. 1875.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
13th Nov. 1875	East Indian, Main ...	4,91,580	4,27,292	2,69,72,705	1,90,54,972	...	79,17,733
13th ditto	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	23,131	19,335	19,98,430	14,05,371	...	5,93,059
6th ditto	Eastern Bengal ...	86,294	80,584	25,74,807	20,01,161	...	5,73,646
23rd Oct. 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund	29,425	36,308	13,26,649	19,44,269	6,17,620	...
6th Nov. 1875	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	87,043	98,103	57,89,855	45,74,285	...	12,15,570
30th Oct. 1875	Madras ...	1,00,702	98,661	41,97,651	44,84,709	2,87,058	...
30th ditto	South Indian ...	17,195	27,482	6,80,932	6,93,307	12,375	...
6th Nov. 1875	Great Indian Peninsula	1,78,350	2,05,596	1,46,79,358	1,56,57,662	9,78,304	...
13th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	48,763	63,282	44,04,380	45,80,664	1,76,284	...
	Total ...	10,62,483	10,56,643	6,26,24,767	5,43,96,400	...	82,28,367
	State.						
13th Nov. 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,400	1,340	73,055	73,943	888	...
13th ditto	Nulhattee ...	1,400	1,432	64,323	59,266	...	5,057
13th ditto	Rajpootana ...	11,228	19,164	3,20,291	11,38,275	8,17,984	...
13th ditto	Holkar ...	1,827	8,525	48,586*a*	2,37,914	1,89,328	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	23,989*b*	39,361*c*	15,372	...
9th Oct. 1875	Oomraotee ...	319	440	25,686	48,437	22,751	...
	Wardha Valley ...	...	...	17,244*d*	22,877*e*	5,633	...
9th ditto	Nizam's ...	...	7,081	...	3,30,306	3,30,306	...
	Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	40,429*f*	40,429	...
16th ditto	Punjab Northern ...	...	2,571	...	78,283*g*	78,283	...
	Total ...	16,174	40,553	5,73,174	20,69,091	14,95,917	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	10,78,657	10,97,196	6,31,97,941	5,64,65,491	...	67,32,450

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 19th September 1874.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*f*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*g*) Total receipts from 12th April to 18th September 1875.

No. XXXVIII of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
		20th Sept. 1874.	25th Sept. 1875.	to 20th Sept. 1874.	to 25th Sept. 1875.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
13th Nov. 1875	East Indian, Main ...	4,56,421	4,18,794	2,74,29,126	1,94,73,766	...	79,55,360
13th ditto	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	22,904	21,851	20,21,334	14,26,722	...	5,94,612
6th ditto	Eastern Bengal ...	99,193	87,995	26,74,000	20,89,065	...	5,84,935
23rd Oct. 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund	38,845	38,279	13,60,494	19,77,548	6,17,054	...
6th Nov. 1875	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	74,404	1,16,566	59,64,259	46,90,850	...	11,73,409
30th Oct. 1875	Madras ...	97,862	1,05,467	42,95,519	45,90,176	2,94,657	...
30th ditto	South Indian ...	18,397	26,031	6,99,329	7,19,338	20,009	...
6th Nov. 1875	Great Indian Peninsula	2,69,948	2,26,002	1,49,49,306	1,58,83,665	9,34,359	...
13th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	70,640	57,623	44,75,020	46,38,288	1,63,268	...
	Total ...	11,43,620	10,93,018	6,37,68,387	5,54,89,418	...	82,78,969
	State.						
13th Nov. 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,534	1,581	74,589	75,525	936	...
13th ditto	Nulhattee ...	1,225	1,690	65,548	60,956	...	4,592
13th ditto	Rajpootana ...	14,401	23,506	3,34,691	11,61,781	8,27,090	...
13th ditto	Holkar ...	2,541	9,146	51,127*a*	2,47,061	1,95,934	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	23,989*b*	39,361*c*	15,372	...
9th Oct. 1875	Oomraotee ...	385	659	26,071	49,096	23,025	...
	Wardha Valley ...	...	...	17,244*d*	22,877*e*	5,633	...
9th ditto	Nizam's ...	...	7,004	...	3,37,310	3,37,310	...
	Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	40,429*f*	40,429	...
16th ditto	Punjab Northern ...	...	2,783	...	81,066*g*	81,066	...
	Total ...	20,086	46,369	5,93,259	21,15,462	15,22,203	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	10,63,706	11,39,387	6,43,61,646	5,76,04,880	...	67,56,766

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 20th September 1874.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*f*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*g*) Total receipts from 12th April to 25th September 1875.

No. XXXIX of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
		3rd Oct. 1874.	2nd Oct. 1875.	to 3rd Oct. 1874.	to 2nd Oct. 1875.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
13th Nov. 1875	East Indian, Main ...	4,36,611	4,60,603	2,78,65,736	1,99,34,368	...	79,31,368
13th ditto	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	24,976	27,665	20,46,310	14,54,387	...	5,91,923
6th ditto	Eastern Bengal ...	1,13,091	78,621	27,87,091	21,67,686	...	6,19,405
23rd Oct. 1875	Oudh and Rohilkhund	32,604	41,142	13,93,098	20,18,690	6,25,592	...
6th Nov. 1875	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	91,291	99,439	59,55,550	47,90,289	...	11,65,261
30th Oct. 1875	Madras ...	1,49,280	1,13,112	44,44,799	47,03,288	2,58,489	...
30th ditto	South Indian ...	23,503	26,959	7,22,832	7,46,298	23,466	...
6th Nov. 1875	Great Indian Peninsula	2,27,483	2,59,521	1,51,76,789	1,61,43,185	9,66,396	...
13th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	85,975	60,025	45,60,995	46,98,313	1,37,318	...
	Total ...	11,84,814	11,67,087	6,49,53,200	5,66,56,504	...	82,96,696
	State.						
13th Nov. 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,516	3,539	77,105	79,064	1,959	...
13th ditto	Nulhattee ...	1,123	1,648	66,670	62,604	...	4,066
13th ditto	Rajpootana ...	11,930	26,960	3,46,622	11,88,742	8,42,120	...
13th ditto	Holkar ...	2,336	11,290	53,462*a*	2,58,351	2,04,889	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	23,989*b*	39,361*c*	15,372	...
9th Oct. 1875	Oomraotee ...	235*d*	713	26,306*e*	49,809	23,503	...
	Wardha Valley ...	...	...	17,244*f*	22,877*g*	5,633	...
9th ditto	Nizam's ...	...	6,612	...	3,43,922	3,43,922	...
	Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	40,429*h*	40,429	...
16th ditto	Punjab Northern ...	...	2,827	...	83,893*k*	83,893	...
	Total ...	18,140	53,589	6,11,398	21,69,052	15,57,654	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	12,02,954	12,20,676	6,55,64,598	5,88,25,556	...	67,39,042

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 3rd October 1874.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875.
(*d*) Receipts for the last 4 days of September 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th September 1874.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*g*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*h*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*k*) Total receipts from 12th April to 2nd October 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH).

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the Month of August 1875.

Class of Messages.	Route. West. Via Teheran. No.	Via Teheran. Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Via Turkey. Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Persian Gulf. Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Via Suez. Indian Value.	Route. East. Via Amur. No.	Via Amur. Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Via Madras. Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Native Burma. Indian Value.	Total. No.	Total. Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	1,075	7,636 13	40	237 8	62	349 0	1,380	6,459 4	...	...	265	1,521 4	182	333 0	2,904	16,536 13
Received ...	878	4,635 3	43	219 9	136	1,044 8	1,194	5,436 2	1	4 3	297	1,634 14	143	279 12	2,692	13,254 3
Total ...	1,953	12,272 0	83	457 1	198	1,393 8	2,574	11,895 6	1	4 3	562	3,156 2	325	613 12	5,596	29,791 0
TRANSIT.																
East to West	198	1,409 1	...	...	...	...	1,023	7,419 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,221	8,828 6
West to East	269	1,958 0	22	111 5	...	...	880	5,960 13	...	...	...	...	1	2 0	1,172	8,027 2
West to West	...	...	...	...	*1	4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4 3
Total ...	482	3,362 1	22	111 5	1	4 3	1,883	13,380 2	...	...	...	...	1	2 0	2,394	16,859 11
														GRAND TOTAL...	7,990	46,650 11

* From Aden to Bagdad.

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea routes for the Month of August 1875.

Route.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European	*Vid* Teheran	878	1,075	1,953	39·01	43·75	41·48
	„ Turkey	43	40	83	1·91	1·63	1·76
	Persian Gulf *vid* Kurrachee	136	62	198	6·04	2·52	4·21
Red Sea ...	*Vid* Suez	1,194	1,280	2,474	53·04	52·10	52·55
	Total ...	2,251	2,457	4,708	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR FASL RABI AND YEAR 1874-75.

No. 843A, dated Naini Tal, the 12th October 1875.

RESOLUTION—By His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces.

READ the following papers:—

Resolution by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, on irrigation operations for kharif 1874, No. 113A, dated 13th February 1875.

Statements A6, B6, C6, for rabi 1874-75.

Statements A6, B6, C6, for the year 1874-75.

OBSERVATIONS.—The following table shows the areas irrigated and the revenue derived from all sources for the two harvests for the last nine years:—

YEAR.	AREA.		TOTALS.	REVENUE.		TOTALS.
	Kharif.	Rabi.		Kharif.	Rabi.	
1868-69	487,485	957,413	1,444,898	12,19,094	19,27,797	31,46,891
1869-70	501,625	588,048	1,089,673	13,39,811	12,29,981	25,69,792
1870-71	396,399	654,409	1,050,808	12,07,266	13,43,903	25,51,169
1871-72	338,117	519,372	852,489	10,42,814	11,32,919	22,75,733
1872-73	353,619	586,958	940,577	10,07,280	13,05,157	23,12,437
1873-74	401,576	647,736	1,049,312	13,13,634	13,41,210	26,59,844
1874-75	389,706	752,572	1,142,278	13,94,241	15,32,051	29,26,292

The area irrigated for the present year ranks next to the area in the famine year 1868-69, being 302,620 acres less; while the revenue is only less than the revenue of the same year by 2,20,599.

The kharif (1874-75) was one of ample and seasonable rainfall, beginning early in June and extending well into September.

The winter rains were deferred until February, and the season was consequently favourable to canal irrigation for rabi crops.

The following statement shows the increase from year to year respectively in area and revenue for the last three years, which, with the exception of 1873-74—a year of somewhat scanty rainfall—have been years favourable to agriculture:—

YEAR.	INCREASES.	
	Area.	Revenue.
1872-73	88,088	1,36,703
1873-74	108,735	3,47,408
1874-75	92,966	2,66,448
TOTAL INCREASE IN THREE YEARS ...	289,789	7,50,559

These figures show that th prosperity of the canals is steadily increasing.

The following table shows the acreage of the most important crops for the last seven years:—

YEAR.	Sugarcane.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Bajra, Jawar, &c.	Cotton, &c.	Indigo, &c.	Opium, &c.
1868-69 ...	97,553	111,020	591,783	257,509	143,890	55,369	76,932	5,040
1869-70 ...	104,610	117,545	383,533	132,601	75,178	57,106	130,895	3,640
1870-71 ...	112,141	96,479	461,534	134,192	30,208	37,529	120,651	3,654
1871-72 ...	94,816	76,880	365,950	99,650	19,883	22,082	120,149	5,449
1872-73 ...	102,242	83,956	363,529	160,023	14,761	16,007	131,631	7,994
1873-74 ...	130,554	75,875	402,755	188,581	29,520	18,486	146,420	9,008
1874-75 ...	141,728	58,182	445,970	204,896	36,698	6,852	156,806	10,659

The increase yearly apparent in the more valuable kharif crops has been already reviewed in the Resolution of last February upon that fasl.

It now remains to review the results of the fasl rabi.

The increase in wheat irrigation is 43,215 acres, and in barley and the less valuable cereals, 16,315 and 7,169 acres, respectively.

This increase may be attributed partly to the wider cultivation of the better class of grains, and partly to the lateness of the winter rains, which caused a great demand for irrigation in the Cawnpore and Etáwah districts. The increase of 20,000 acres in pulses (grain), and of nearly 6,000 in the highly-rated garden crops wholly in the district of Gurgáon (to which water has been given for the first time from the Agra Canal), are satisfactory features in the results of the season.

Turning to the Statement No. A7 rabi showing the areas by districts, the increase on all the principal grain crops is seen to be general on the Ganges Canal; the total increase for the canal over last rabi being 95,175 acres, of which 21,151 acres is in Cawnpore district, 16,500 in Mainpurí, 14,071 in Bulandshahr, 11,483 in Aligarh, 11,223 in Etáwah, and 9,582 in Etah; and there has been a general increase in every other district except the two irrigated by the Rohilkhand Canals, which show a decrease of 13,200 acres of rabi cultivation, owing to masonry weirs which are under construction not being ready.

The present rabi is signalized as the first irrigating season of the new Agra Canal. The first and second divisions show respectively an irrigated area of 9,453 and 5,677 acres, making an aggregate of 15,130 acres, of which 9,410 acres was in the Gurgáon district, the largest portion being taken for gardens and orchards.

These results are very encouraging, as the cautious official estimate for the past year was limited to 6,000 acres.

Reviewing the results of the whole year, it may be said that the increase in sugarcane and indigo among the kharif crops, and the general increase among all the more valuable rabi crops, amply compensates for the decrease in rice and cotton.

The former crop is regaining its position on the Eastern Jumna Canal; the production of the latter by irrigation appears incompatible with the present low prices.

ORDERED, that copies of this Resolution and connected papers be submitted to the Government of India and circulated to the Officers of the Department, Irrigation Branch, and to the General Department of this Government, and that it be published in the *North-Western Provinces Gazette*.

By order, &c.,

W. H. GREATHED, *Col., R. E.*,

Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., Irrigation Branch.

No. A7.—ANNUAL STATEMENT.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL FOR THE YEAR 1873-74 AND 1874-75 IN THE CANAL DISTRICTS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Zilas.	Area in acres.	Cultivated areas in acres.	Areas Irrigated. Fasl Kharif, 1874-75. Total acres.	In comparison with 1873-74. Increase.	Decrease.	Fasl Rabi, 1874-75. Total acres.	In comparison with 1873-74. Increase.	Decrease.	Whole year 1874-75. Total acres.	In comparison with 1873-74. Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1874-75.	Rainfall. 1873-74.	1874-75.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1874-75.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Saháranpur	1,425,825	1,001,818	34,949	1,048	...	34,961	3,725	...	69,910	4,773	...	+7·3	46·3	42·9	—7·3
Muzaffarnagar	1,054,065	703,459	45,405	...	3,816	69,351	2,517	...	114,756	...	1,299	—1·0	30·9	43·4	+40·4
Meerut	1,511,661	1,082,196	68,276	...	9,808	119,302	14,071	..	187,578	4,263	...	+2·3	27·9	38·1	+36·5
Bulandshahr	1,221,373	823,004	66,360	15,695	...	71,356	5,123	...	137,716	20,818	...	+17·8	35·7	32·4	—9·5
Aligarh	1,190,118	932,640	39,751	...	1,846	74,978	11,483	...	114,729	9,637	...	+9·1	30·4	33·7	+10·8
Muttra	1,032,021	831,124	8	...	6,128	3,766	3,373	...	3,774	...	2,755	—4·21	50·4	34·1	—32·3
Agra	1,199,037	886,774	7,279	6,766	...	22,703	9,582	...	29,982	16,348	...	+120·6	46·5	32·2	—30·8
Etah	898,838	585,330	8,277	...	1,260	20,582	993	...	28,859	...	267	—0·9	24·6	33·6	—36·6
Mainpuri	1,066,534	576,615	22,613	2,501	...	74,487	16,500	...	97,100	19,001	...	+24·3	22·5	58·8	+162·2
Farukhabad	1,084,399	674,034	11,988	2,503	...	30,388	4,799	...	42,376	7,302	...	+20·9	26·2	50·9	+94·3
Etáwah	1,044,123	572,221	27,246	1,371	...	85,418	11,233	...	112,664	12,604	...	+12·5	41·0	39·8	—2·9
Cawnpore	1,514,343	855,663	39,276	6,129	...	102,300	21,151	...	141,576	27,280	...	+23·8	26·2	34·3	+30·9
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	37	37	...	37	37	...	...	...	...	...
Gurgaon	...	...	...	...	...	9,410	9,410	...	9,410	9,410	...	...	...	...	...
Dún	653,271	86,657	5,595	...	587	10,020	3,158	...	15,615	2,571	...	+19·7	68·9	93·2	+35·3
Bijnor	1,204,659	685,026	918	...	1,762	1,392	623	...	2,310	...	1,139	—33·0	35·3	48·2	+82·1
Tarái	469,760	91,735	3,449	...	913	2,472	...	651	5,921	...	1,564	—20·9	28·9	64·6	+12·4
Bareilly	1,518,579	1,084,290	7,995	...	21,646	17,810	...	12,549	25,805	...	34,195	—56·9	32·6	52·5	+61·0
Jhánsi	1,029,295	504,575	50	11	...	717	157	...	767	168	...	+37·4	43·9	33·2	—24·3
Hamírpur	1,464,641	783,987	271	...	128	1,122	101	...	1,393	...	27	+6·6	37·3	45·2	+21·1
Total ...	20,582,542	12,760,938	389,706	26,024	47,894	752,572	108,036	13,200	1,142,278	134,212	41,246	...	...	...	...
Net increase									92,966						

No. B7.—ANNUAL STATEMENT.

STATEMENT IN ACRES OF CROPS IRRIGATED BY CANALS IN ZILAS.

Crops.	Saháranpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Farukhabad.	Etáwah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dehra Dún.	Bijnor.	Tarái.	Bareilly.	Jhánsi.	Hamírpur.	Total.	Grand Total.
1. Gardens and orchards ...	1,411	733	2,045	1,389	1,719	48	643	313	1,258	382	1,096	1,493	27	5,762	533	...	4	312	4	...	19,172	19,172
2. Sugarcane	14,397	23,785	42,504	29,180	1,772	...	338	684	4,262	3,221	6,503	8,156	...	...	710	916	199	4,924	27	150	141,728	141,728
3. Cereals :—(*a*) Wheat ...	30,938	64,541	96,597	52,289	38,507	580	7,093	13,181	34,687	10,622	36,402	34,699	...	1,702	7,220	1,202	2,119	13,307	159	125	445,970	
(*a*) Rice	18,465	16,549	9,707	40	1,015	...	126	176	328	21	294	550	...	...	4,499	...	3,247	3,055	10	100	58,182	
(*b*) Barley ...	658	977	9,196	11,888	23,995	498	7,889	6,179	30,875	14,953	39,130	55,539	...	389	489	128	201	935	...	977	204,896	745,746
(*b*) Bajra, jowar ...	...	26	22	36	296	...	167	98	150	21	211	214	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	1,241	
(*c*) Other grains ...	262	1,863	6,261	2,161	4,429	5	6,052	640	7,066	387	3,030	1,002	10	41	830	...	52	1,104	233	9	35,457	
4. Pulses	1,076	2,151	9,540	4,299	7,660	2,500	1,996	594	1,320	1,004	5,053	7,560	...	1,337	436	62	64	2,019	330	14	49,015	49,015
5. Fodder crops	754	324	1,028	567	22	102	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	178	...		...	...	..	..	2,976	2,976
6. Fibres :—(*a*) Cotton ...	305	1,058	1,753	534	900	...	220	41	74	1	15	12	...	...	8	...	...	...	2	...	4,923	6,852
(*b*) Other fibres ...	...	89	1,032	577	3	...	2	2	217	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1,929	
7. Dyes :—(*a*) Indigo... ...	588	1,900	7,054	34,629	34,341	8	5,428	6,907	13,328	7,767	16,663	27,778	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	156,396	156,806
(*b*) Other dyes ...	...	105	254	47	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	410	
8. Drugs :—(*a*) Opium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	1,542	2,077	4,223	1,805	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9,685	10,659
(*b*) Other drugs ...	72	40	47	58	39	18	6	5	49	30	8	4	...	1	584	...	...	13	...	...	974	
9. Oil-seeds	215	180	3	4	3	..	1	...	3	...	2	3	...	...	301	...	35	136	...	...	886	886
10. Miscellaneous	769	435	535	18	25	15	20	7	1,920	1,890	31	2,759	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	12	8,438	8,438
Total ... 1874-75 ...	69,910	114,756	187,578	137,716	114,729	3,774	29,982	28,859	97,100	42,376	112,664	141,576	37	9,410	15,615	2,310	5,921	25,805	767	1,393	1,142,278	1,142,278
Total ... 1873-74 ...	65,137	116,055	183,315	116,898	105,092	6,529	13,634	29,126	78,099	35,074	100,060	114,296	...	...	13,044	3,449	7,485	60,000	599	1,420	1,049,312	1,049,312

No. C7.—ANNUAL STATEMENT.

STATEMENT IN ACRES OF CROPS IRRIGATED IN CANAL DIVISIONS.

Crops.	Ganges Canal.							Total Ganges Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal Division.	Dún Canal Division.	Rohilkhand Canals Division.	Bijnor Canal Division.	Bundelkhand Canal.	Agra Canal.			Total.	Grand Total.
	Northern Division.	Meerut Division.	Anúpshahr Branch Division.	Bulandshahr Division.	Aligarh Division.	Etáwah Division.	Cawnpore Division.							1st Division.	2nd Division.	Agra Canal Total.		
1. Gardens and Orchards	416	1,198	...	1,372	3,151	1,977	1,957	10,071	2,389	533	316	...	4	5,789	70	5,859	19,172	19,172
2. Sugarcane	14,234	30,982	16,703	5,727	3,162	11,355	10,446	92,609	42,193	710	5,123	916	177	...	...	...	141,728	141,728
3. Cereals :—(*a*) Wheat	27,512	50,877	25,093	49,585	67,530	69,769	40,614	330,980	88,109	7,220	15,426	1,202	284	1,707	1,042	2,749	445,970	745,746
(*a*) Rice	11,701	4,561	...	35	1,388	865	270	18,820	28,451	4,499	6,302	...	110	...	...	...	58,182	
(*b*) Barley	...	6,819	1,726	8,837	46,330	73,907	61,879	199,498	1,703	489	1,136	128	977	389	576	965	204,896	
(*b*) Bajra and Jowar ...	...	...	...	2	703	372	116	1,193	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,241	
(*c*) Other grains	982	1,035	533	3,697	12,097	8,097	2,201	28,642	4,529	830	1,156	...	242	52	6	58	35,457	
4. Pulses	824	1,133	3,529	4,528	7,908	9,826	4,948	32,696	8,211	436	2,083	62	344	1,337	3,846	5,183	49,015	49,015
5. Fodder crops	29	656	123	657	1	...	...	1,466	1,230	...	...	...	...	178	102	280	2,976	2,976
6. Fibres :—(*a*) Cotton	221	363	...	603	1,266	33	11	2,497	2,416	8	...	...	2	...	...	...	4,923	6,852
(*b*) Other fibres	...	...	1,693	...	13	24	192	1,922	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1,929	
7. Dyes :— (*a*) Indigo	125	1,977	3,958	32,256	52,502	29,176	33,710	153,704	2,687	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	156,396	156,806
(*b*) Other dyes	...	...	369	39	2	...	...	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	410	
8. Drugs :—(*a*) Opium	...	...	...	...	50	5,490	4,139	9,679	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	9,685	10,659
(*b*) Other drugs	...	4	...	65	63	29	58	219	139	584	13	...	...	1	18	19	974	
9. Oil-seeds	145	16	...	8	1	8	...	178	236	301	171	...	...	...	...	...	886	886
10. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	18	51	...	6,599	6,668	1,739	...	...	2	12	...	17	17	8,438	8,438
1874-75 ...	56,189	99,621	53,727	107,429	19,621	210,928	167,140	891,252	184,085	15,615	31,726	2,310	2,160	9,453	5,677	15,130	1,142,278	1,142,278
Total, 1873-74 ...	48,549	93,487	50,979	111,927	177,241	173,399	139,685	795,267	168,048	13,044	67,485	3,449	2,019	...	...	...	1,049,312	1,049,312

Note.—During the year the mean supply entering the Ganges Canal was 4,612 cubic feet per second, of which 3,733 cubic feet were consumed, and the remainder run off at the tails and escapes.
The average supply during the year in the Eastern Jumna Canal was 973 cubic feet per second.

No. A 7.—RABI STATEMENT.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL IN CANAL DISTRICTS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Zila.	Area in acres.	Cultivated acres.	Areas irrigated.		1874-75, as compared with 1873-74.		Rainfall for six months, October 1874 to March 1875, inclusive.													
			Rabi, 1873-74.	Rabi, 1874-75.	Increase.	Decrease.	October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		Total.	
							1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1873-74.	1874-75.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Saháranpur	1,425,825	1,001,518	31,236	34,961	3,725	...	...		...	...	·6	·1	3·3	·1	·5	·3	1·9	...	6·3	·5
Muzaffarnagar	1,052,005	703,459	66,834	69,351	2,517	...	·2	...	...	...	·2	...	·1	·2	1·2	·1	1·0	...	2·7	·3
Meerut	1,511,661	1,082,196	105,231	119,302	14,071	...	·7	...	...	...	·2	...	1·5	...	...	1·4	1·3	...	3·7	1·4
Bulandshahr	1,221,372	823,004	66,233	71,356	5,123	...	·8	...	...	...	·1	...	·3	...	·7	1·3	·3	...	2·2	1·3
Aligarh	1,190,118	932,640	63,495	74,978	11,483	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	...	...	1·5	...	...	·2	1·5
Muttra	1,088,021	831,124	393	3,766	3,373	...	·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	...	·1	·2	...	·5	·3
Agra	1,199,037	886,774	13,121	22,703	9,582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	·4	...	·2	·1	...	·2	·6
Etah	898,838	585,330	19,589	20,582	993	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	·4	...	·1	...	...	·1	·5
Mainpuri	1,066,534	676,615	57,987	74,187	16,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	·2	...	1·6	...	...	·1	1·8
Farukhabad	1,084,399	674,034	25,589	30,388	4,799	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	...	...	1·0	...	...	·2	1·0
Etáwah	1,044,123	572,221	74,185	85,418	11,233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	2·1	...	...	·1	2·1
Cawnpore	1,514,343	855,663	81,149	102,300	21,151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	·1	6·1	...	...	·1	6·3
Delhi	...	...	...	37	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurgaon	...	...	...	9,410	9,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dún	653,271	86,657	6,862	10,020	3,158	...	...	...	...	...	5·0	...	2·7	...	1·5	3·6	3·4	...	10·5	3·8
Bijnor	1,204,659	685,026	769	1,392	623	...	·2	...	...	...	·9	...	1·8	...	·9	·7	1·6	...	5·5	·7
Tarái	469,760	91,735	3,123	2,472	...	651	·1	...	...	...	...	...	·1	·2	1·0	·1	1·5	...	2·7	·3
Bareilly	1,518,579	1,084,290	30,359	17,810	...	12,549	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7	·2	·3	·2	·2	...	1·2	·4
Jhánsi	1,029,295	504,175	560	717	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	...	...	...	·1
Hamírpur	1,464,641	783,987	1,021	1,122	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	·2	·1	...	·2	·2
Total ...	20,582,542	12,760,938	647,736	752,572	118,036	13,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Net increase ... 104,836.

No. B 7.—RABI STATEMENT.

STATEMENT IN ACRES OF CROPS IRRIGATED BY CANALS IN ZILAS.

CROPS.	Saháranpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Mutra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Farukhabad.	Etáwah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dún.	Bijnor.	Tarái.	Bareilly.	Jhánsi.	Hápur.	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.
1. Gardens and Orchards ...	651	332	1,073	781	1,184	48	341	191	520	151	376	591	27	5,762	350	...	1	288	4	...	12,671	12,671
2. Sugarcane	...	12	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	2	82	82
3. Cereals :—(*a*) Wheat ...	30,938	64,541	96,597	52,289	38,507	580	7,093	13,181	34,687	10,622	36,402	34,699	...	1,702	7,220	1,202	2,119	13,307	159	125	445,970	671,216
(*b*) Barley ...	658	977	9,196	11,888	23,995	498	7,889	6,179	30,875	14,953	39,130	55,539	...	389	489	128	201	935	...	977	204,896	
(*c*) Other grains ...	209	793	1,654	1,861	3,597	5	5,377	400	3,854	18	225	85	10	41	830	...	52	1,104	226	9	20,350	
4. Pulses	1,076	2,121	9,353	4,148	7,660	2,500	1,993	594	1,320	1,004	5,053	7,559	...	1,337	436	62	64	2,019	328	2	48,629	48,629
5. Fodder crops	683	32	210	33	...	102	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 239	1,239
6. Fibres :—(*a*) Cotton... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Other fibres ...	...	21	623	335	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	979	979
7. Dyes :—(*a*) Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Other dyes ...	...	105	254	10	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	371	371
8. Drugs :—(*a*) Opium... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	1,542	2,077	4,223	1,805	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9,685	10,184
(*b*) Other drugs ...	1	1	3	7	31	18	6	5	13	2	3	1	...	1	394	...	...	13	...	...	499	
9. Oil-seeds	215	180	3	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	301	...	35	136	...	...	878	878
10. Miscellaneous	530	236	281	...	...	15	2	...	1,675	1,559	6	2,018	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6,323	6,323
TOTAL ...	34,961	69,351	119,302	71,356	74,978	3,766	22,703	20,582	74,487	30,388	85,418	102,300	37	9,410	10,020	1,392	2,472	17,810	717	1,122	752,572	752,572

No. C 7.—RABI STATEMENT.

STATEMENT IN ACRES OF CROPS IRRIGATED IN CANAL DIVISIONS.

CROPS.	GANGES CANAL.								EASTERN JUMNA CANAL.	DÚN CANAL.	ROHILKHAND CANALS.	BIJNOR CANALS.	BUNDELKHAND IRRIGATION WORKS.	AGRA CANAL.			TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Northern Division.	Meerut Division.	Anúpshahr Branch.	Bulandshahr Division.	Aligarh Division.	Etáwah Division.	Cawnpore Division.	Total Ganges Canal.						1st Division, Agra Canal.	2nd Division, Agra Canal.	Total Agra Canal.		
1. Gardens and Orchards ...	233	660	...	726	1,978	707	785	5,089	1,080	350	289	...	4	5,789	70	5,859	12,671	12,671
2. Sugarcane	2	65	...	...	...	...	5	72	...	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	82	82
3. Cereals :—(*a.*) Wheat ...	27,512	50,877	25,093	49,585	67,530	69,769	40,614	330,980	88,109	7,220	15,426	1,202	284	1,707	1,042	2,749	445,970	671,216
(*b.*) Barley ...	...	6,819	1,726	8,837	46,330	73,907	61,879	199,498	1,703	489	1,136	128	977	389	576	965	204,896	
(*c.*) Other grains ...	941	822	33	3,435	10,016	3,233	37	18,017	54	830	1,156	...	235	52	6	58	20,350	
4. Pulses	822	1,131	3,169	4,528	7,905	9,826	4,947	32,328	8,207	436	2,083	62	330	1,337	3,846	5,183	48,629	48,629
5. Fodder crops	...	78	...	45	1	...	...	124	835	...	...	...	...	178	102	280	1,239	1,239
6. Fibres :—(*a.*) Cotton ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b.*) Other fibres ...	...	...	979	...	...	...	...	979	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	979	979
7. Dyes :—(*a.*) Indigo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b.*) Other dyes ...	...	...	369	...	2	...	...	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	371	371
8. Drugs :—(*a.*) Opium ...	...	...	...	...	50	5,490	4,139	9,679	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	9,685	10,184
(*b.*) Other drugs ...	...	4	...	...	53	7	8	72	1	394	13	...	...	1	18	19	499	
9. Oil-seeds	145	16	...	8	1	...	...	170	236	301	171	...	...	...	...	...	878	878
10. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,258	5,258	1,047	...	...	...	1	...	17	17	6,323	6,323
TOTAL ...	29,655	59,972	31,369	67,164	133,866	162,939	117,672	602,637	101,272	10,020	20,282	1,392	1,839	9,453	5,677	15,130	752,572	752,572

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari) *Holcus sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
MADRAS.	Ganjam ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	12 9	14 7	14 7	14 7	23 8	23 8	25 9	27 7	27 7	27 7
	Godavery ...	12 6	12 6	9 9	...	...	...	20 8	19 8	17 8	22 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna ...	13 2	13 2	11 8	...	...	...	20 6	19 4	17 0	21 6	21 2	17 9	21 8	23 4	25 0	...	...	...
	Nellore ...	10 3	11 0	12 6	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	14 6	17 0	17 0	16 5	31 7	29 8	23 0	28 7	27 0	24 4
	Cuddapah ...	12 5	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	14 4	14 8	13 2	15 8	15 8	14 1	22 9	22 9	23 7	31 9	29 0	29 0
	Bellary ...	13 4	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	11 8	12 8	12 3	13 0	14 0	13 5	21 6	20 6	28 8	23 5	18 8	28 2
	Kurnool ...	12 7	12 7	14 0	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	11 7	15 7	15 7	12 9	22 6	21 9	24 7	21 2	21 2	25 0
	Madras ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	11 2	13 9	13 7	12 0	22 4	22 4	18 9	20 5	20 5	20 5
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 2	13 9	12 0	15 1	14 3	12 8	23 0	23 0	17 3	21 1	21 1	...
	North Arcot ...	10 2	11 9	11 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 8	18 7	16 0	17 9	19 7	29 1	29 1	30 9	27 2	29 7	27 5
	South Arcot ...	9 4	9 4	8 2	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	12 6	16 6	16 6	13 1	...	...	23 5	28 5	29 3	26 2
	Tanjore ...	9 5	10 3	10 3	...	...	...	14 5	14 9	12 9	...	...	...	31 0	25 4	25 4	33 0	29 0	33 3
	Trichinopoly ...	9 2	9 2	10 6	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	11 5	15 2	15 2	12 0	23 8	22 4	21 0	27 9	25 4	22 9
	Madura ...	8 6	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	13 4	12 2	9 7	15 2	14 8	11 4	29 2	25 9	19 4	32 3	32 3	25 0
	Tinnevelly ...	6 6	6 6	8 0	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	9 0	13 6	12 1	10 6	...	...	...	19 6	18 3	11 8
	Coimbatore ...	10 2	9 5	11 7	...	...	...	11 7	11 3	10 1	12 2	12 2	10 6	20 4	20 4	18 8	21 4	21 4	22 9
	Nilgiris ...	8 5	9 2	9 9	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	15 4	15 4	18 5	14 0	14 0	16 8
	Salem ...	10 4	9 6	11 8	...	...	...	13 2	13 7	14 0	14 9	15 8	14 9	23 8	22 3	25 4	23 2	23 9	29 0
	South Canara ...	11 6	12 0	12 5	...	...	...	9 7	10 2	10 2	13 7	13 7	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar ...	10 1	10 1	11 5	...	...	...	13 8	12 5	13 0	14 6	13 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
BOMBAY.	Bombay ...	11 9	11 14	12 6	18 9	18 9	20 4	7 7	7 9	8 12	10 7	10 7	11 15	19 6	19 6	22 8	17 3	17 3	20 12
	Ahmedabad ...	15 0	15 2	15 8	22 8	22 8	30 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	10 11	10 0	11 0	22 8	22 8	19 0	24 2	20 0	24 8
	Kaira ...	13 5	13 5	13 5	20 0	22 14	32 0	8 14	8 14	9 7	11 7	11 7	12 5	22 14	20 0	26 11	21 5	21 5	25 10
	Surat ...	12 5	12 5	13 6	13 6	13 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	8 11	8 3	8 3	11 5	16 6	16 6	17 6	15 9	14 13	17 6
	Broach ...	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	19 0
	Tanna ...	11 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	17 0
	Kolaba ...	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	...	13 5	13 5	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	16 10	16 10	20 4	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	8 7	11 4	11 4	10 14	32 5	32 5	33 12	25 2	25 2	26 4
	Nasik ...	15 12	15 12	17 0	8 1	8 1	...	5 15	5 15	6 0	11 14	11 14	12 0	...	...	...	21 3	21 3	31 3
	Ahmadnagar ...	16 5	16 5	23 4	...	...	...	9 3½	9 9½	9 0	9 13	10 9½	9 12	34 11½	33 0	53 4	25 3½	28 14	36 0
	Poona ...	13 13	13 13	13 3	10 3	10 3	8 14	8 9	9 13	9 1	9 13	11 0	10 3	26 2	27 3	33 9	18 6	20 11	24 3
	Sholapur ...	19 6	20 6	21 12	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 10	14 4	14 4	18 8	27 8	27 8	49 0	26 3	26 3	56 0
	Kaladgi ...	17 2	18 2	21 0	...	...	...	10 11	11 11	12 0	12 15	12 15	13 0	26 10	24 9	32 0	27 11	21 3	30 0
	Satara ...	14 11	13 6	19 6	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 10	10 11	10 11	13 14	21 4	20 10	37 10	19 6	19 6	30 2
	Belgaum ...	15 6	14 10	17 1	...	...	...	12 3	12 8	15 11	12 13	13 5	16 6	16 7	16 1	23 7	16 12	16 5	26 9
	Dharwar ...	19 0	18 14	22 0	...	...	...	9 5	10 3	12 5	15 7	16 10	16 2	19 0	18 6	25 2	19 1	16 14	23 11
	Ratnagiri ...	8 6	8 6	11 10	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 3	12 15	12 15	13 10	...	...	17 3	15 9	15 9	18 15
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	14 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	18 0
	Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	35 0	30 0	35 0	19 0	19 0	27 0
	Aden ...	9 5	9 5	10 3	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 3	8 0	8 0	6 9	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 7	12 7	12 6
	Asirgarh ...	14 8	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	9 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	27 0	28 0	26 0	25 0	28 0
	Baroda ...	11 7	11 8	12 0	18 4½	18 6	...	8 0	7 7½	8 8	10 0	9 3	9 0	19 11	18 15½	18 9	17 11½	17 13	19 10
	Diisa ...	18 8	19 12	18 12	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	9 8	8 0	25 0	22 8	27 8	33 8	36 2	26 12
	Nimach ...	14 8	14 0	14 12	19 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 0	16 8	16 8	23 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
	Nasirabad ...	18 0	17 14½	17 14	26 12½	26 5½	26 7½	7 0	7 0	7 7	8 0	8 0	8 8	25 0	25 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	22 5
	Rajkot ...	16 0	16 12	16 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	23 0	23 8	27 0	...	...	...
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	21 8	21 8	18 10	23 0	22 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	13 8	16 0	27 0	27 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	16 0
	Karachi ...	13 10	13 10	13 5	28 0	28 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	22 0
	Haidarabad ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shikarpur ...	18 8	18 8	15 3	21 8	21 8	20 4	9 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	21 8	21 0	19 12	23 0	22 12	25 8
	Thur and Parkur ...	20 8	20 8	14 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	35 0	32 8	...	22 0	22 0	20 8
BENGAL.	*Western Districts.*																		
	Burdwan ...	18 0*a*	18 0	13 4	18 0	18 0	15 0	19 8	19 0	12 12	22 8	22 8	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah ...	20 0*b*	19 0	14 0	22 8	22 8	20 0	16 8	16 0	12 8	18 0	17 8	14 8 and 18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom ...	20 8*c*	20 8	12 0	24 0	24 0	13 0	20 0	18 0	10 8	24 0	24 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly ...	17 0*d*	17 0	12 8	26 0 to 32 8	26 0*e* to 32 0	16 0 to 20 0	9 0	9 0	8 0 to 8 8	17 0	17 0	12 0 to 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah ...	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																		
	Calcutta ...	16 8	17 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	16 0	9 8	9 12	8 8	14 8	14 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs ...	16 0*e* to 18 12	16 0 to 17 12	10 8 to 11 10	228*e* to 29 8	22 8	16 0 to 17 12	8 0*f*	8 0	8 4	13 5	13 5	11 0	12 12*e*	20 0	...	10 8*e*	13 5	...
	Nuddea ...	18 5	18 5	12 5	...	...	...	14 8	13 14½	10 0	17 5	16 13½	10 14½	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore ...	19 0*g*	18 0	12 4	...	...	...	13 12	13 5	11 0	22 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad ...	20 0*h*	24 0	14 8	40 0*e*	36 0	16 0 to 18 0	13 8	14 0	10 8	19 0	21 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14-8 to 22 seers, barley 35 to 40 seers, best rice 12-8 to 22 8 seers, common rice 16 to 24-8 seers, and gram 22 to 26 seers, per rupee.
b In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 24 to 40 seers, best rice 15 to 19 seers, common rice 17 to 21 seers, maize 30 to 32 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers, per rupee.
c In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20-8 to 24-8 seers, barley 24 seers, best rice 17-8 to 26-8 seers, common rice 22 to 30 seers, maize 37-8 seers, and gram 20-8 to 25 seers, per rupee.

OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

India for the 1st half of November 1875.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* — Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets — Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets — Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram — Present fortnight.	Gram — Past fortnight.	Gram — Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood — Present fortnight.	Firewood — Past fortnight.	Firewood — Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt — Present fortnight.	Salt — Past fortnight.	Salt — Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Ganjam	Madras.	
28 3	28 3	26 3	28 1	28 1	37 4	145 8	145 8	97 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam		
38 2	36 4	30 9	25 2	26 2	38 8	243 0	243 0	161 3	18 7	18 7	18 7	Godavery		
32 3	35 3	35 3	20 5	20 5	31 6	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	17 5	18 4	Kistna		
29 8	29 8	28 2	21 8	21 3	23 6	65 3	65 3	57 6	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore		
28 5	27 7	27 0	24 9	24 9	21 5	243 0	243 0	243 0	16 2	16 2	12 6	Cuddapah		
24 2	25 2	34 9	25 8	25 2	23 5	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 7	16 7	11 9	Bellary		
21 9	20 6	25 8	24 0	24 0	27 0	260 5	252 7	173 5	16 0	15 6	12 5	Kurnool		
22 6	22 6	23 9	18 6	18 6	21 3	93 5	93 5	85 0	17 9	17 9	17 9	Madras		
21 9	21 9	24 7	18 7	17 9	21 1	89 4	97 2	97 2	18 6	18 6	18 6	Chingleput		
29 1	34 2	30 8	21 7	21 7	17 7	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	15 4	North Arcot		
27 0	27 8	28 2	21 5	20 6	18 8	235 7	233 3	233 3	17 1	18 4	16 6	South Arcot		
34 3	34 3	30 2	20 1	21 9	19 2	194 4	194 4	194 4	17 0	17 0	17 0	Tanjore		
27 5	26 2	23 6	23 1	22 3	19 2	157 9	157 9	157 9	14 6	15 4	14 6	Trichinopoly		
34 1	34 1	23 6	24 0	23 1	16 9	111 8	111 8	122 5	15 0	11 2	17 3	Madura		
20 5	20 5	16 4	15 6	15 6	12 5	66 6	76 8	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly		
22 0	22 0	23 5	23 8	24 6	18 7	121 5	121 5	121 5	12 5	12 5	14 2	Coimbatore		
14 4	14 4	17 3	15 8	14 9	14 1	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	Nilgiris		
25 5	25 5	28 5	24 1	24 1	20 6	150 7	150 7	155 5	18 3	18 3	13 7	Salem		
21 1	22 0	24 6	18 2	21 2	17 2	85 0	85 0	85 0	14 0	14 0	16 5	South Canara		
25 5	21 9	19 0	18 5	16 8	16 0	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 4	14 4	17 1	Malabar		
15 5	15 5	12 15	17 11	18 5	14 10	68 4	68 4	75 1	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay	Bombay.	
...	...	...	17 8	16 12	19 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad		
...	...	...	13 5	13 5	15 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 13	16 13	16 13	Kaira		
...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 13	92 8	92 8	101 12	14 13	14 13	13 6	Surat		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	13 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Broach		
18 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	Tanna		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	130 0	130 0	112 0	15 3	15 3	...	Kolaba		
...	...	...	17 14	17 14	17 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 14	13 14	12 11	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
27 10	27 10	31 14	21 4	19 14	17 0	139 7	160 0	106 12	12 12	12 12	15 0	Nasik		
...	...	...	25 5½	23 9½	22 8	106 10½	123 0	106 10	13 2¾	12 7½	13 8	Ahmadnagar		
...	...	...	19 9	19 2	15 12	76 0	76 0	80 0	13 6	13 6	13 9	Poona		
...	...	...	24 1	25 1	19 4	120 0	118 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	Sholapur		
...	...	...	20 9	20 9	12 0	140 0	140 0	66 0	12 0	11 7	12 8	Kaladgi		
...	...	27 7	20 15	19 8	19 7	129 7	129 7	158 2	16 0	13 13	17 6	Satara		
21 12	22 6	30 6	17 6	16 11	11 14	145 0	145 0	150 0	16 2	15 5	16 0	Belgaum		
22 14	20 6	32 0	18 4	16 3	12 2	92 12	92 12	92 12	17 7	16 0	15 1	Dharwar		
24 11	26 0	26 0	15 0	15 0	12 5	11 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	5 Bdls.	20 14	20 14	18 9	Ratnagiri		
21 0	21 0	25 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
36 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Panch Mahals (Godhra)		
...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	60 4	60 4	71 3	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Asirgarh		
...	...	...	15 7	13 12½	11 2	81 2	81 8	80 0	14 13¾	14 15	14 13	Baroda		
...	...	...	18 4	17 8	20 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa		
...	...	...	17 8	17 0	15 14	140 0	140 0	130 0	30 0	30 0	23 0	Nimach		
...	...	...	22 0¼	22 5½	25 13	100 0	100 0	100 0	45 0	45 0	39 2½	Nasirabad		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 4	40 0	40 0	42 8	64 0	64 0	32 0	Rajkot		
16 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	17 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	No return received			Upper Sind Frontier		
9 0	9 0	9 0	17 8	18 0	17 0	114 0	112 0	125 0	54 8	54 0	60 0	Karachi		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	30 0	Haidarabad		
27 0	27 0	27 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	280 0	240 0	200 0	35 0	35 0	28 0	Shikarpur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	27 6½	27 6½	32 0	Thur and Parkur		
												Western Districts.		
...	...	...	22 8	20 0	16 0	160 0	180 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Burdwan	Bengal.	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 8	320 0	320 0	440 0	8 12	8 12	8 4	Bancoorah		
...	...	...	20 8	20 8	13 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Beerbhoom		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Midnapore		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hooghly		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	15 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Howrah		
												Central Districts.		
...	...	...	20 0	19 0	...	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta		
13 5e	13 5	...	18 12	18 12	13 5	110 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
...	...	...	29 0	26 5	14 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 2¼	9 2¼	8 10	Nuddea		
...	...	...	22 0	23 0	12 4	140 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Moorshedabad		

d In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 13-½ to 19 seers, and gram 16 to 22 seers, per rupee.
e In the interior only.
f In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 12-12 to 20 seers, and gram 17-8 to 22-12 seers, per rupee.
g In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 17 seers, best rice 13-8 to 18 seers, common rice 16 to 24 seers, and gram 15 to 21 seers, per rupee.
h In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 22-8 seers, best rice 13 to 23 seers, common rice 20 to 28-8 seers, and gram 28 to 30 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Dinagepore ...	18 8	18 8	12 8	22 8	22 8	11 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	23 0	24 0	16 0	50 0	50 0	20 0	20 8	20 0	11 8	21 8	21 0	23 8 to 26 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	14 0
	Rajshahye ...	20 10 to 24 0	20 10 to 21 0	13 8 to 14 4	37 8	37 8	...	15 0	15 0 to 19 11	9 0 to 12 0	21 12 to 25 9	22 8 to 24 0	16 14 to 20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	22 8	22 8	12 12	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	7 14	19 15	19 2	25 10½	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	18 0	16 8	12 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	6 0	24 0	24 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	24 0	24 0	13 8	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	8 0	30 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	13 0	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	10 0	12 0	9 5	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	16 0[k]	16 0	12 0	22 8	32 0	19 0	15 0	14 8	13 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	20 0[l]	20 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...[m]	15 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing ...	13 0[n]	12 12	11 0	...	...	...	16 4	16 0	9 0	20 0	19 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	13 8	13 8	10 10	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	9 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	13 4[o]	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	13 4	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0[p]	14 8	12 0	17 0	18 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	10 0	13 5	13 5	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	8 6	8 6	8 0	...	...	...	16 0	13 3	8 8	18 0	19 0	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	25 0	24 0	17 8	33 0	35 0	26 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	22 0	18 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	..
	Gya ...	24 8[q]	23 8	17 0	37 0	37 8	20 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	22 8	21 4	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	20 0[r]	19 0	14 0	32 0	34 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	31 0	32 0	...	26 0[e]	21 0	22 0
	Durbhunga ...	21 8	19 12	16 5½	27 8	...	16 5½	14 4	14 4	17 5½	18 8	16 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore ...	20 0	20 0	15 0	35 0	35 0	14 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	21 8	21 0	16 4	35 0	35 0	21 0	9 8	9 8	8 4	21 0	21 0	22 4	...	...	25 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	21 0[s]	22 0	12 0	35 0	34 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	19 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	23 1	18 9	16 8	35 7	29 4	19 9	11 5	13 6	10 5	16 8	16 8	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	20 3[t]	20 3	17 0	37 12	37 12	22 7	16 5	16 6	12 10	21 7	18 15	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	24 0	25 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 0 to 16 0	13 0 to 16 0	13 0	19 0	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	20 0[u]	18 0	12 0	45 0[e] to 50 0	47 0 to 60 0	17 0 to 20 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	21 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	50 0	55 0	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	18 6	21 0	17 1	...	...	...	17 1	15 12	17 1	26 4	23 10	24 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	14 7	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	18 6	15 12	17 1	27 9	23 10	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	18 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	21 0	22 0	28 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	22 0[v]	21 0	12 0	31 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	27 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	22 0	22 8	10 0	30 0	31 0	14 0	23 0	18 8	14 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	18 0	18 0	11 0	32 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 & 32	24 & 28	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom ...	17 0[w]	17 0	16 0	32 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam.	Sylhet ...	15 0	15 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	10 8	17 8	17 8	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...	8 10	8 10	8 14	16 0	17 12	...	10 10	10 10	10 10	14 8	16 13	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpará ...	22 0	22 0	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	8 0	20 0	22 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp ...	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	9 0	16 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	20 0	20 8	21 0	35 0	35 0	28 0	14 8	14 8	13 0	19 0	18 8	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	24 0	24 0	23 0
	Saháranpur ...	22 10	23 11	23 3	29 2	33 5	30 0	10 12	10 12	8 10	15 1	14 0	14 0	29 2	32 5	26 15	30 3	26 15	29 4
	Muzaffarnagar ...	24 3	24 3	25 5	38 8	35 3	30 9	6 1	6 1	6 1	16 8	17 10	14 5	30 13	30 13	27 8	27 8	22 0	27 8
	Meerut ...	22 6	22 2¼	22 7½	29 7	29 13½	31 0	6 12	6 10½	7 0	16 8	16 5	14 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	26 1	27 10	25 8½
	Bulandshahr ...	23 0	22 0	23 0	31 0	29 8	30 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 8	14 8	28 0	24 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	25 0
	Aligarh ...	26 0	25 0	21 8	33 0	33 0	27 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	34 0	21 0	25 8	32 0	32 8	26 0
	[illegible] ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[k] In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 24 seers, best rice 13-5 to 16 seers, common rice 20 to 22 seers, and gram 8 to 16 seers, per rupee.
[l] In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 10 to 11-5 seers, common rice 13 to 22 seers, and gram 8 to 13-3 seers, per rupee.
[m] In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 30 seers, and gram 20 seers, per rupee.
[n] In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 26 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 18 to 23 seers, and gram 16 seers, per rupee.
[o] In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, paddy 30 to 40 seers, and gram 12 to 20 seers, per rupee.
[p] In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, best rice 10 to 16 seers, common rice 16-13¾ to 28 seers, and gram 10 to 18 seers, per rupee.
[q] In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 21 seers, and common rice 18 to 24 seers, per rupee.
[r] In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 22 to 28-8 seers, barley 37-8 to 45-8 seers, best rice 18 seers, common rice 19 to 25 seers, lesser millets 40 seers, maize 31-4 to 35 seers, and gram 26-8 to 36-8 seers, per rupee.

India for the 1st half of November 1875 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	13 8	180 0	180 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Dinagepore ...	BENGAL—*continued.*	
...	...	...	22 0	25 0	16 0	200 0	180 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	Maldah ...		
...	...	...	24 0 to 28 2	24 0 to 28 2	16 0 to 18 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 5	8 15½	7 15½	Rajshahye ...		
40 0 *e*	40 0	...	16 7	18 0	7 14	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	7 8	Bograh ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 4	Pubna ...		
8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling ...		
...	...	...	12 3	16 0	9 5	160 0	120 0	160 0	6 7	6 1	6 0	Jalpáiguri ...		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	22 8	20 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 8	Dacca ...		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Furreedpore ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge ...		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	11 12	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mymensing ...		
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	12 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	Tipperah ...		
...	...	...	16 0	15 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	7 8	Chittagong ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakhally ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	280 0	7 4	7 4	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
...	...	...	11 6	11 3	8 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Hill Tipperah ...		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	29 0	30 0	23 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
40 0	42 8	21 0	30 0	27 8	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 4	7 4	Gya ...		
40 0 *e*	37 8	12 0	32 0	32 0	19 0	160 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Shahabad ...		
28 8	29 8	35 0	22 0	24 4	26 0	176 0	130 0	120 0	7 6	7 6	7 4	Durbhunga ...		
35 0	35 0	31 0	26 0	25 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Mozufferpore ...		
36 0	36 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Sarun ...		
...	35 0	36 0	24 0	25 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	Chumparun ...		
...	...	...	29 4	28 3	19 9	147 0	147 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	Monghyr ...		
30 0 *e* to 37 0	30 0 to 38 0	26 0 to 40 0	25 4	27 12	19 0	151 8	151 8	151 8	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhaugulpore ...		
...	...	...	22 0	26 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Purneah ...		
60 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Senthal Pergunnahs ...		
												Orissa.		
21 0	21 0	21 0	18 6	15 12	22 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	12 8	10 10	Cuttack ...		
...	...	...	13 2	13 2	21 0	64 0	64 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Pooree ...		
...	...	...	11 0	10 8	11 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Balasore ...		
												Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.		
42 0	...	34 0	27 0	22 0	14 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Hazáribágh ...		
59 8	49 0	45 0	24 0	23 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Lohardugga ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singhbhoom ...		
50 0 *e*	50 0	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	200 0	260 0	200 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	Manbhoom ...		
...	...	...	16 0	18 0	11 12	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Sylhet ...	ASSAM.	
...	...	...	16 13	16 13	10 10	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 6	8 0	7 9	Cachar ...		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	170 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Goálpárá ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 4	Gáro Hills ...		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp ...		
...	...	...	6 10	6 8	5 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 8	5 8	6 8	Darrang ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	Nowgong ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	Sibságar ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	4 0	4 8	4 0	Khásí and Jaintiá Hills ...		
...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nága Hills ...		
...	...	...	23 0	22 0	24 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. PROVINCES.	
...	...	...	28 8	26 15	30 5	129 0	129 0	104 0	8 0	8 5	8 4	Saháranpur ...		
...	...	...	26 6	26 6	31 14	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
...	...	...	27 1½	27 8	28 11	110 0	110 0	105 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut ...		
...	...	...	30 0	28 0	27 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 0	10 4	Bulandshahr ...		
...	...	...	32 0	32 8	28 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Aligarh ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Kumaun ...		

e In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 21 to 26 seers, barley 32 to 45 seers, best rice 10 to 12 seers, common rice 21 to 27 seers, great millets 27-8 to 29 seers, maize 30 to 40 seers, and gram 32 to 35 seers, per rupee.

s In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 26 seers, barley 36 to 35 seers, best rice 12-12 to 19 seers, common rice 19 to 25 seers, lesser millets 24 to 31 seers, maize 32 to 40 seers, and gram 22 to 25 seers, per rupee.

t In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 23 seers, barley 25 to 28 seers, best rice 15 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 27-8 seers, maize 37 seers, and gram 18 to 22 seers, per rupee.

u In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, best rice 13-8 to 27 seers, common rice 16 to 30 seers, bulrush millet 40 to 45 seers, lesser millets 50 to 60 seers, maize 27-8 to 50 seers, and gram 18 to 30 seers, per rupee.

v In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 21 to 25 seers, barley 30 to 35 seers, best rice 14 seers, common rice 23-8 to 27-8 seers, lesser millets 45 to 60 seers, maize 30 to 40 seers, and gram 21 to 30 seers, per rupee.

w In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 19 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 19 to 21 seers, common rice 22 to 28 seers, maize 40 to 45 seers, and gram 15 to 20 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál ...	22 8	22 8	21 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor ...	20 12	20 3	21 6	29 4	28 11	29 13	14 5	12 6	13 8	17 8	15 12	15 3	22 8	23 10	27 0	25 14	25 5	26 7
	Moradabad ...	23 2	22 13	18 12	32 14	32 14	24 6	8 12	8 12	8 2	20 0	19 11	16 4	28 12	28 12	21 4	31 4	25 0	23 2
	Budaun ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bareilly ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sháhjahánpur ...	29 4	27 0	21 0	43 10	41 8	27 4	8 0	8 0	8 2	24 8	26 8	19 4	...	...	26 4	...	...	25 8
	Tarái Pergunnahs ...	26 4	25 10	21 4	30 0	40 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 12	37 8	40 0	32 8	...	...	22 8
	Muttra ...	23 0	22 8	18 0	29 8	30 0	32 8	8 8	8 0	7 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	31 0	25 0	20 0	27 0	28 0	24 0
	Agra ...	22 9½	22 2½	17 5	30 9½	30 11	26 14½	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	9 8	27 0	27 0	24 0	28 2	26 11	22 11½
	Farukhabad ...	25 2	24 6	16 8	35 12	34 12	20 5	7 3	6 14	7 10	19 4	16 8	13 12	...	...	...	34 6	31 0	20 5
	Mainpuri ...	27 0	25 4	17 8	34 0	31 0	20 12	7 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	21 0	30 0	...	22 0
	Etáwah ...	24 8	22 8	17 8	29 0	27 8	23 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	15 8	15 8	12 8	27 0	23 0	24 0	32 0	28 0	24 0
	Etah ...	28 4	29 0	21 0	37 8	37 0	23 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	22 0	16 0	17 0	35 0	...	...	33 0	32 8	23 0
	Jalaun ...	22 0	21 0	20 0	23 0	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	23 0	26 8	28 0	22 0	24 0
	Jhánsi ...	19 6	19 3	21 2	28 0	28 0	31 14	8 0	8 0	9 8	14 0	14 0	13 7	24 12	24 0	29 5	22 9	20 0	27 5
	Lalitpur ...	19 0	18 8	21 8	28 0	27 14	32 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	14 8	16 0	25 0	25 8	30 0	...	...	...
	Cawnpore ...	25 8	25 8	18 8	37 0	33 0	22 8	12 0	11 0	12 0	17 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	25 0	38 0	34 0	24 0
	Fatehpur ...	26 8	24 12	19 0	32 0	29 8	23 8	17 0	9 8	9 8	25 0	24 0	21 8	...	...	...	35 8	...	26 8
	Bánda ...	24 0	22 8	19 0	28 0	24 8	22 0	9 4	9 0	12 4	22 0	19 0	17 4	32 0	22 8	28 0	30 0	21 8	26 8
	Allahabad ...	22 8	22 0	16 0	33 0	30 0	24 8	9 0	8 0	9 0	22 0	18 0	20 0	37 0	...	...	34 0	25 0	26 0
	Hamírpur ...	23 12	23 0	18 8	28 0	24 12	20 4	13 8	14 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	16 14	33 12	23 8	27 0	33 12	30 14	27 0
	Jaunpur ...	27 8	26 2	19 4	42 6	38 13	27 8	8 7	8 7	7 1	28 4	24 0	20 7	...	...	22 9	21 3	21 3	16 15
	Gorakhpur ...	29 12	29 12	17 8	49 0	47 4	21 14	16 10	17 8	10 8	26 4	26 4	20 2	42 0	48 12	22 12	...	...	...
	Basti ...	28 12	30 0	17 8	42 8	42 8	21 4	13 12	18 12	10 10	20 0	20 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh ...	25 1	24 6	17 0	34 0	33 11	23 9	11 13	11 13	9 9	21 7	20 10	17 11	35 6	35 5	25 1	...	...	...
	Mirzapur ...	21 0	20 0	15 0	30 0	28 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	32 0	28 0	26 0	30 0	26 0	23 0
	Benares ...	22 0	21 0	15 12	32 8	30 8	22 1	10 8	10 8	8 6	18 14	16 12	14 11	...	...	21 0	...	...	24 2
	Ghazipur ...	19 5	19 5	18 0	29 10	28 1	24 7	7 1	7 1	7 1¼	19 5	19 5	18 0	29 10	20 9½	28 5	28 5	23 3	21 14½
Panjab.	Delhi ...	22 0	22 0	22 0	31 0	31 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	30 0	29 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	26 0
	Gurgáon ...	20 0	20 0	21 8	29 8	30 0	33 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	29 0	30 0	30 0	29 8	29 0	28 0
	Karnál ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hissár ...	23 8	23 0	21 0	32 0	30 0	29 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	34 0	25 0	35 0	33 0	26 0
	Rohtak ...	21 8	21 0	21 8	34 0	30 0	29 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	10 0	26 0	24 0	25 0	27 0	24 0	25 0
	Sirsa ...	22 0	21 8	23 0	42 0	41 0	38 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	48 0	41 0	36 0	45 0	38 8	29 4
	Umballa ...	24 12	24 12	26 8	24 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	14 0	34 0	32 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	16 0
	Ludhiána ...	23 0	23 8	27 8	34 0	35 0	41 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 0	34 0	34 0	42 0	25 0	25 0	29 0
	Simlá ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur ...	22 0	22 0	29 0	32 0	30 0	45 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	32 0	30 0	40 0	24 0	22 0	30 0
	Hushiárpúr ...	23 0	23 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	24 0
	Kángra ...	18 0	19 0	21 0	26 0	27 0	29 0	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar ...	22 0	21 8	26 0	29 8	29 8	40 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 8	24 8	24 8	34 8	22 8	23 8	30 8
	Siálkot ...	22 0	22 0	24 0	32 0	31 8	37 8	...	...	...	15 0	12 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	...	27 8	27 0	...
	Gurdáspúr ...	20 0	20 0	30 0	22 0	28 0	42 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	40 0	18 0	18 0	22 0
	Lahore ...	20 8	20 0	24 0	30 0	29 0	23 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	31 0	31 0	32 0	22 0	20 0	25 0
	Ferozepore ...	23 8	23 4	26 0	43 0	39 0	44 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	13 0	46 0	38 0	37 0	45 0	35 0	37 0
	Gujránwála ...	22 4	21 8	23 12	35 0	35 0	43 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	28 0	24 0	32 0
	Ráwalpindi ...	29 8	29 0	31 0	28 0	32 0	46 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	35 0	31 0	32 0	42 0	42 8	43 0
	Jhelum ...	26 8	27 8	30 0	31 0	33 0	43 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	44 0	36 8	38 0	46 0
	Gujrát ...	23 0	26 0	26 0	35 8	40 0	42 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 0	39 0	40 0	35 0	38 0	40 0	40 0
	Shahpúr ...	24 0	25 0	29 0	34 0	34 0	50 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	31 0	30 0	40 0
	Mooltan ...	17 12	17 8	18 8	24 0	22 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	10 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	25 0	24 0
	Jhang ...	21 0	19 8	24 8	27 0	25 0	38 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	26 0	24 0	32 0	28 0	24 0	34 0
	Montgomery ...	21 0	20 8	21 8	24 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	...	...	28 0	...	...
	Muzaffargarh ...	18 8	19 0	19 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	20 0
	Dera Ismail Khán ...	32 8	31 4	28 12	45 0	41 4	41 4	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	45 0	42 8	42 8	43 12	41 4	42 8
	Dera Ghazi Khán ...	20 0	20 0	21 4	25 0	25 0	27 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	28 12	28 12	31 4
	Bannú ...	43 2	44 6	47 8	61 4	61 4	81 4	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 0	50 0	50 0	68 12	50 0	50 0	50 0
	Peshawar ...	22 6	22 6	23 11	35 1	33 13	29 0	...	...	...	13 10	13 0	13 0	32 8	32 8	33 13	32 8	31 3	31 3
	Kohát ...	29 4	28 1	29 15	48 7	44 10	59 15	...	...	...	16 9	16 9	19 2	40 13	40 13	44 4	48 7	45 14	56 2
	Hazárá ...	25 0	24 0	28 0	34 0	31 0	48 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	17 0	45 0*	40 0*	38 0*	36 0	26 0	25 0
Oudh.	Lucknow ...	28 0	26 0	19 0	36 0	34 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	24 0	24 0	17 8	42 8	34 0	25 0	37 0	31 0	25 0
	Unáo ...	26 10	25 4	18 4	33 0	31 4	21 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	24 4	22 8	18 0	42 12	43 4	22 0	35 0	24 0	24 0
	Bára Banki ...	28 0	26 0	19 0	36 0	34 0	21 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	26 0	26 0	17 0	42 0	45 0	25 0	36 0	16 0	24 0
	Sítápur ...	32 0	31 0	22 0	45 0	42 8	29 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	31 0	50 0	...	29 0
	Hardui ...	28 10	27 10	18 5	51 8	37 8	24 14	6 9	6 9	6 9	24 6	20 0	13 2	...	...	...	43 2	34 12	22 8
	Kheri ...	32 8	32 8	22 6	60 0	60 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	29 0	29 8	22 4	...	...	36 0	23 8	23 8	36 0
	Fyzabad ...	26 4	25 8	18 8	39 0	37 8	25 0	10 8	10 0	9 4	19 12	20 0	18 8	40 0	40 0	26 0	25 4	20 4	16 0
	Bharaich ...	30 0	32 0	18 0	52 0	64 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	48 0	54 0	38 0	...	...	...
	Gonda ...	29 2	29 4	18 14	40 0	40 0	21 12	24 8	26 0	20 8	25 0	25 12	21 0	48 0	48 0	32 8	24 0	24 0	20 14
	Rái Bareli ...	29 0	27 8	21 0	40 0	37 8	25 0	27 8	27 8	19 0	29 0	29 0	22 12	45 0	40 0	32 8	38 0	36 0	30 0
	Sítápur ...	27 0	26 0	20 0	44 0	41 0	29 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	29 8	30 0	24 0	42 0	...	30 0	34 0	...	24 0
	Pratábgarh ...	28 1	27 8	19 15	42 2	39 13	29 4	17 10	18 13	18 10	31 5	30 2	22 13	...	...	31 8	37 8	32 0	27 12

India for the 1st half of November 1875 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kuvaru, Verava, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	...	...	...	Garhwál ...	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
...	...	...	24 12	24 3	27 9	90 0	90 0	112 8	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
...	...	...	31 4	30 10	23 2	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 14	10 2	9 6	Moradabad ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	No return received			Budaun ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bareilly ...		
...	...	...	33 8	31 8	21 8	155 0	150 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sháhjahánpur ...		
...	...	...	27 8	27 8	21 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 7	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	29 8	30 0	31 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 12	10 12	11 0	Muttra ...		
...	...	...	28 6½	27 5½	27 4½	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	9 12	9 8	Agra ...		
...	...	...	33 11	31 0	19 15	165 0	165 0	165 0	8 14	8 14	8 6	Farukhabad ...		
...	...	...	30 0	27 12	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Mainpuri ...		
...	...	...	25 0	24 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etáwah ...		
...	...	...	32 0	31 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Etah ...		
...	...	...	28 0	26 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
...	...	...	21 9	20 14	25 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Jhánsi ...		
...	...	...	22 0	21 12	26 8	240 0	240 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Lalitpur ...		
...	...	...	34 0	33 0	23 8	150 0	140 0	130 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	Cawnpore ...		
...	...	...	33 0	32 0	25 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 10	8 4	8 8	Fatehpur ...		
...	...	...	30 0	28 8	25 0	163 0	163 0	163 0	11 4	11 4	10 8	Bánda ...		
...	...	...	31 0	29 0	28 8	160 0	120 0	110 0	8 4	8 0	8 12	Allahabad ...		
...	...	...	27 8	27 8	23 12	140 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	...	Hamirpur ...		
...	...	...	38 2	38 2	25 6	197 12	197 12	197 12	8 1	8 1	8 1	Jaunpur ...		
...	...	...	35 0	35 14	14 14	160 0	160 0	150 0	7 2	7 2	7 2	Gorakhpur ...		
...	...	...	33 0	31 14	17 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	7 3	7 3	7 0½	Basti ...		
...	...	...	29 8	28 0	17 11	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	Azamgarh ...		
...	...	...	27 0	25 0	21 0	110 0	100 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Mirzapur ...		
...	...	...	25 4	25 4	17 13	120 0	110 0	120 0	6 4	6 4	6 9	Benares ...		
...	...	...	28 5	27 0½	23 3	181 12	180 4	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6	Ghazipur ...		
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	31 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	7 1	Delhi ...	Panjab.	*a.* Jowár and gram falling.
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	31 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Gurgáon ...		*b.* Barley and bájra falling.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Karnál ...		*c.* Bájra and jowár falling.
...	...	...	40 0	36 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár *a* ...		*d.* Gram falling.
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	Rohtak *b* ...		*e.* Barley rising.
...	...	...	45 0	44 0	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Sirsa *c* ...		*f.* Rice falling.
...	...	...	34 8	34 8	41 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 8	8 4	Umballa ...		*g.* Bájra falling.
...	...	...	32 8	32 0	40 0	80 0	110 0	140 0	8 14	8 14	9 6	Ludhiána ...		*h.* Barley, bájra, and jowár falling.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Simlá ...		*i.* Barley rising and jowár falling.
...	...	...	32 0	29 0	45 0	110 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	Jullundur *d* ...		*j.* Wheat and barley rising.
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	40 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 4	9 4	9 4	Hushiárpúr ...		*k.* Barley falling.
...	...	...	20 0	19 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra ...		*l.* Barley, bajra, and Indian-corn falling.
...	...	...	28 8	27 8	38 4	105 0	105 0	105 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Amritsar ...		* Maize or Indian-corn.
...	...	...	25 0	24 8	37 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 6	9 12	10 4	Siálkot *f* ...		
...	...	...	22 0	20 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 0	9 8	Gurdáspúr *e* ...		
...	...	...	28 8	27 0	39 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 14	9 12	10 0	Lahore ...		
...	...	...	39 0	37 8	41 0	120 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Ferozepore *h* ...		
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	41 0	110 0	100 0	110 0	10 4	10 8	10 0	Gujránwála *g* ...		
...	...	...	32 0	31 0	43 0	120 0	140 0	140 0	10 12	10 8	10 12	Ráwalpindi *i* ...		
...	...	...	23 0	24 0	37 0	120 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum ...		
...	...	...	24 0	25 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Gujrát *j* ...		
...	...	...	29 0	28 0	43 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr ...		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	29 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Mooltan ...		
...	...	...	24 8	22 0	35 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8	10 12	Jhang *g* ...		
...	...	...	26 0	...	29 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	9 8	9 4	9 4	Montgomery ...		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	28 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Muzaffargarh ...		
...	...	...	41 4	42 8	45 0	112 0	112 0	112 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dera Ismail Khán *k* ...		
...	...	...	23 9	25 10	27 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	31 4	31 4	28 12	Dera Ghazi Khán ...		
...	...	...	47 8	47 8	55 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú ...		
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	35 1	110 0	104 0	104 0	53 5	55 14	54 9	Pesháwar ...		
...	...	...	33 2	33 2	40 13	153 0	127 0	127 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát *k* ...		
...	...	...	27 0	26 0	34 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazárá *l* ...		
*42 8	47 8	35 0	32 0	30 0	20 8	130 0	130 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	* Jowar Kalan.
*43 0	41 4	32 0	32 10	30 8	21 0	162 8	165 0	160 0	8 8	8 10	8 0	Unáo ...		* Merwa.
*50 0	55 0	32 0	33 0	32 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bára Banki ...		* Kodo.
*47 10	43 11	40 0	36 0	35 0	23 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	Sítápur ...		* Paddy, Bijhra, and Jowar Kala
*51 8	45 0	*34 12	37 0	35 0	20 3	192 8	192 8	192 8	8 0	8 0	7 8	Hardui ...		* Paddy.
*65 0	65 0	60 0	36 8	36 8	24 10	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	Kheri ...		* Kodo.
*41 8	43 12	25 0	34 8	33 8	21 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 4	8 8	8 0	Fyzabad ...		* Merwa.
*80 0	80 0	28 0	40 0	42 0	19 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bharnich ...		* Kodo.
*45 0	43 8	36 2	37 8	37 6	18 9	170 0	170 0	140 0	8 4	8 0	7 12	Gonda ...		* Kodo, Merwa, and Lahura.
*54 11	56 9	40 0	40 0	38 0	28 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Rái Barelí ...		* Merwa, Kodo, Kakún & Sawán
*56 0	64 0	42 0	37 0	36 0	24 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 2	Sultánpur ...		* Sawán.
*50 13	47 13	26 8	37 8	37 8	25 1	193 5	220 0	205 10	7 13	8 0	6 13	Pratábgarh ...		* Makra.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nagpur ...	21 0	20 4	30 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	14 8	13 8	19 0	35 0	35 0	45 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	23 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	33 12	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	19 7	23 6	27 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 7	17 1	21 0	26 0	28 5	63 5	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	22 11	23 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 1	8 12	8 8	13 0	12 0	16 0	30 14	38 0	45 0	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	25 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	27 0	26 0	24 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	25 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Saugor ...	20 8	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh ...	23 12	23 12	25 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	32 0	32 0	27 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	30 0	32 0	19 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	35 0	...	...	...
	Betul ...	24 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chindwara ...	27 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 0	20 0	13 0	16 0	36 0	38 0	35 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	17 8	16 12	19 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur ...	24 0	22 8	22 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	11 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar ...	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	28 2	28 2	...	24 0	24 0	...
	Raipur ...	44 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	24 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	28 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	...	26 0	24 8	28 0	31 8	26 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	52 0	52 0	36 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	28 0	52 0	52 0	42 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery ...	19 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	...	...	...
HYDERABAD AS-SIGNED DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad ...	No return received																	
	Bolarum ...																		
	Chudderghat ...																		
	Oomraotee ...	23 0	22 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	52 0	52 0	48 0	26 0	26 0	18 0
	Akola ...	23 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	47 0	45 0	38 0	27 0	27 0	30 0
	Ellichpur ...	24 0	23 0	19 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	50 0	48 0	36 0	32 0	32 0	28 0
	Buldana ...	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	48 0	48 0	36 0	40 0	39 0	35 0
	Woon ...	22 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	33 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	54 0	57 0	48 0	8 0	11 0	7 0
	Bassim ...	24 0	24 0	23 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 5	13 0	13 0	13 5	60 0	60 0	58 0	36 0	36 0	39 0
MYSORE AND COORG.	BANGALORE { Wholesale	12 7	12 2	11 5	12 5	12 2	12 0	11 0	11 2	10 5	14 0	14 2	13 5	24 7	25 0	24 0	...	...	...
	BANGALORE { Retail ...	12 2	11 7	11 0	12 0	12 0	11 5	10 5	10 7	10 2	13 5	14 0	13 0	23 7	24 0	23 0	...	...	...
	KOLAR ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	10 3	14 5	16 6	16 1	14 9	17 5	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	KOLAR ... { Retail ...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 1	14 2	16 4	15 8	14 6	17 3	17 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TUMKÚR ... { Wholesale	14 0	14 0	12 5	13 0	13 0	12 5	15 0	15 0	14 5	17 0	17 0	15 5	22 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...
	TUMKÚR ... { Retail ...	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...
	MYSORE ... { Wholesale	10 4	10 4	12 1	...	...	...	10 4	10 6	11 2	11 2	11 7	11 7	23 1	25 2	37 6	25 2	25 2	33 5
	MYSORE ... { Retail ...	10 2	10 2	11 4	...	...	...	10 2	10 4	11 0	11 0	11 4	11 4	22 5	24 1	36 6	24 1	24 1	31 4
	HASSAN ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	HASSAN ... { Retail ...	10 0	10 5	12 0	11 0	11 5	13 0	10 0	12 5	13 2	11 0	13 0	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	SHIMOGA ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	SHIMOGA ... { Retail ...	11 5	11 5	9 0	...	...	11 0	10 5	10 5	13 0	14 5	12 5	18 0	...	...	33 0	...	...	...
	KADUR ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	KADUR ... { Retail ...	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CHITALDROOG { Wholesale	14 2	13 2	13 2	16 1	15 0	15 5	12 2	...	13 2	13 7	...	15 2	22 8	19 5	13 7	22 0	19 6	37 2
	CHITALDROOG { Retail ...	12 0	12 4	12 0	15 0	14 4	14 0	12 1	12 4	13 0	13 1	13 7	15 0	21 7	19 1	35 0	20 0	19 1	31 0
	COORG ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	COORG ... { Retail ...	7 9	7 9	8 2	8 6	8 5	8 6	9 7	9 6	10 3	13 3	13 5	16 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
RAJPOOTANA.	Jaipur ...	18 0	17 12	...	26 0	28 0	...	7 2	7 3	...	10 8	10 8	...	25 0	28 0	...	24 0	22 0	...
	Kishengurh ...	17 8	18 0	...	26 0	25 8	...	9 8	9 8	...	11 8	10 8	...	24 0	25 0	...	21 0	22 0	...
	Alwar ...	22 8	21 8	22 4	31 8	32 0	33 8	7 4	7 4	9 8	11 4	11 0	11 0	32 0	30 0	35 0	26 0	28 0	30 0
	Bharatpur (City) ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kerowli (City) ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ajmir ...	16 8	17 8	16 4	26 0	25 8	24 13	4 12	4 8	5 8	10 0	10 0	8 8	23 10	23 0	21 0	21 15	23 0	21 8
	Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpura ...	20 8	21 4	19 8	36 0	35 0	29 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 4	7 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	25 0
	Sirohi ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	42 0	42 0	31 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	36 0	36 0	30 0
	Aboo ...	18 0	19 0	16 4	29 0	30 0	16 14	5 8	6 3	5 10	8 6	8 6	7 8	...	...	...	29 0	30 0	21 18
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	24 0	24 0	30 0	36 0	31 0	38 0	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	23 0	21 4	23 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	15 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	16 9	16 0	...	27 8	25 0	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	24 6	25 0	...	23 2	23 2	...
	Bikaneer ...	No return received																	
	Bundi ...	...	22 8	17 0	...	41 4	23 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	10 0	9 0	...	33 12	21 0	...	...	...
	Kota ...	19 14	19 8	18 8	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	29 0	28 0	22 8	...	...	...
	Tonk ...	18 4	18 4	18 12	23 6	30 0	27 7	6 0	6 8	5 0	9 12	9 0	7 0	34 2	30 8	25 0	30 0	...	25 15
	Jhallawar ...	17 8	16 8	15 8	26 4	24 0	19 0	7 12	8 0	8 0	9 4	9 0	9 8	22 0	...	19 0	...	...	...
	Shahpoora ...	16 14	17 4	16 8	25 8	24 12	24 6	7 8	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	9 8	21 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore ...	13 11	13 4	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	20 0	19 0
	Gwalior ...	15 8	15 8	15 0	17 13	18 4	19 7	7 2	7 0	6 6	8 12	8 14	7 14	21 10	21 4	20 2	20 10	20 8	20 2
	Goona ...	17 2	16 8	20 8	20 0	20 0	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	12 0	12 0	10 4	20 0	20 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	24 8
	Rutlam ...	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 12	9 14	13 12	13 0	13 8	20 8	18 0	21 0	17 12	17 8	20 0
	Bagheikhund (Sutna) ...	27 0	26 0	20 0	...	30 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	31 0	30 0	21 0	...	28 0	...	...	27 0	...

India for the 1st half of November 1875 —concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*						Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	23 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 12	10 4	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	25 0	26 0	24 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	Bhandara ...		
...	...	...	18 7	22 5	25 0	420 0	420 0	480 0	8 5	8 5	9 8	Chanda ...		
...	...	...	20 12	22 0	22 0	160 0	200 0	120 0	11 0	8 8	11 0	Wardha ...		
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Balaghat ...		
...	...	...	38 0	35 0	26 0	150 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Jubbulpore ...		
60 0	50 0	...	25 0	23 0	23 0	220 0	220 0	160 0	7 12	7 4	6 12	Saugor ...		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	28 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 4	7 0	Damoh ...		
...	...	...	33 0	30 0	27 0	280 0	242 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Seoni ...		
...	...	...	45 0	45 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	Mandla ...		
30 0	30 0	19 0	22 0	26 0	24 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Betul ...		
26 0	25 0	23 0	27 0	31 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chindwara ...		
25 8	23 0	25 8	24 0	22 8	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hoshangabad ...		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	Narsinghpur ...		
...	...	...	20 4	20 4	...	120 0	120 0	...	10 12	10 4	...	Nimar ...		
...	...	...	42 0	44 0	36 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 4	8 0	7 8	Raipur ...		
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	21 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	10 0	9 0	7 8	Sambalpur ...		
100 0	100 0	100 0	45 0	45 0	36 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	Bilaspur ...		
...	...	...	30 0	28 0	24 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	Upper Godavery ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
												Bolarum ...		
												Chudderghat ...		
...	...	...	22 0	17 0	32 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	10 0	Oomraotee ...		
10 0	10 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	106 0	106 0	64 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	Akola ...		
...	...	...	21 0	22 0	19 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Elichpur ...		
...	...	...	23 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldana ...		
...	...	...	24 0	25 0	13 0	179 0	233 0	50 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	Woon ...		
27 0	27 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	8 2	8 2	8 5	**Bassim** ...		
24 5	25 2	35 0	21 5	21 5	15 5	...	...	...	13 7	14 0	11 5	Bangalore { Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
23 5	24 2	34 0	21 0	21 0	15 0	72 0	72 0	72 0	13 2	13 7	11 0	Bangalore { Retail ...		
25 2	33 5	44 3	24 3	24 6	18 5	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	14 3	Kolar ... { Wholesale		
24 7	33 0	43 8	24 0	24 3	18 3	172 4	172 4	172 4	15 4	15 4	14 1	Kolar ... { Retail ...		
55 0	55 0	58 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	180 0	180 0	182 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale		
54 0	54 0	56 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Túmkúr ... { Retail ...		
22 5	22 5	29 7	23 1	23 1	17 7	77 0	72 0	72 0	9 6	9 6	10 2	Mysore ... { Wholesale		
22 0	22 0	29 3	22 5	22 5	17 3	72 0	65 0	62 0	9 4	9 4	9 8	Mysore ... { Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan ... { Wholesale		
18 0	23 0	37 7	16 0	20 0	16 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Hassan ... { Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga... { Wholesale		
21 0	20 2	44 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	360 0	360 0	400 0	9 7	9 2	9 0	Shimoga... { Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur ... { Wholesale		
16 0	24 0	32 0	18 0	20 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Kadur ... { Retail ...		
26 0	24 3	60 6	21 7	...	19 5	...	...	...	10 0	..	9 0	Chital-droog. { Wholesale		
20 0	19 4	49 0	21 5	21 1	17 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chital-droog. { Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg ... { Wholesale		
20 4	20 0	28 5	16 9	16 8	14 9	92 6	92 6	110 0	8 9	9 0	8 8	Coorg ... { Retail ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	21 4	19 8	...	...	...	...	42 0	42 0	...	Kishengurh ...		
...	...	...	30 0	29 4	34 8	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	24 0	Alwar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bharatpur (City) ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Kerowli (City) ...		
...	...	...	19 8	19 8	21 13	95 0	95 0	95 0	34 5	33 8	35 0	Ajmir ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Deolie Cantonment ...		
...	...	...	21 0	21 8	18 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura ...		
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	17 8	240 0	240 0	200 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	Sirohi ...		
...	...	...	25 0	29 0	14 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	...	...	...	Aboo ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 Pie*	9 Pie*	6 Pie*	11 0	12 0	11 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		* Per man's load.
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	No return received			Meywar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	11 4	10 0	11 4	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)		
...	...	...	25 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	50 4	50 0	..	Marwar ...		
...	...	...	15 10	15 6	...	70 0	70 0	...	No return received			Bikaneer ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	35 0	Bundi ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	...	23 0	21 0	Kota ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	160 0	25 0	36 0	30 0	Tonk ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	150 0	43 0	...	...	Jhallawar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	90 0	26 8	40 4	35 8	Shahpoora ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0					
...	...	...	17 12	17 0	15 8	96 0	88 0	106 8	8 8	9 0	9 8	Indore ...	Central India.	
...	...	...	18 12	18 8	20 6	100 6	100 6	91 4	11 14	11 7	11 14	Gwalior ...		
...	...	...	20 8	19 8	24 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	Goona ...		
...	...	...	21 4	20 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	11 12	Rutlam ...		
...	...	...	31 0	30 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 0	7 8	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...		

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

WORKING AND PROGRESS OF DISTRICT SAVINGS BANKS IN THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY DURING 1874-75.

No. 59, dated Calcutta, the 24th September 1875.

From—E. F. HARRISON, Esq., Comptroller General,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

I have the honor to forward, for submission to Government, the fifth annual report on the working and progress of District Savings Banks during the year 1874-75.

2. The system extends to the whole of British India, with the exception of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, which have Savings Banks of their own.

3. The total number of Banks open at the end of the past year was 157, which shows that 20 new ones were opened during the year, there having been 137 only in the list of 1873-74. Of the 157 Banks open in the past year, 148 have been actually working, and in the remaining nine no business has as yet been transacted, though some of them have been formally established for three years. The Banks are distributed thus:—

PROVINCES.	1873-74.	1874-75.	New Banks opened.
Bengal	41	43	2
Assam	9	9	...
North-Western Provinces	22	31	9
Oudh	12	12	...
Punjab	15	23	8
Central Provinces	19	19	...
British Burmah	13	13	...
Berar	2	2	...
India	4	5	1
TOTAL ...	137	157	20

4. During the past year 3,171 accounts were opened and 1,533 were closed, the result being an addition of 1,638 depositors to the number, 5,427, existing at the end of 1873-74. The past year accordingly closed with 7,065 depositors, or with an increase of 30 per cent. The following statement shows the percentage of increase in the number of accounts in the several provinces and also the average number of accounts to each *working* Bank:—

PROVINCES.	No. of Banks, 1873-74.	Number of depositors, 1873-74.	No. of Banks, 1874-75.	Number of depositors, 1874-75.	Percentage of increase in number of depositors.	AVERAGE OF DEPOSITORS PER BANK. 1873-74.	1874-75.
Bengal	41	2,531	43	3,176	25·48	62	74
Assam	9	207	9	283	36·71	23	31
North-Western Provinces ...	22	898	30	1,301	44·87	41	43
Oudh	12	298	12	366	22·81	25	30
Punjab	15	488	20	669	37·09	32	33
Central Provinces ...	16	312	16	444	42·30	19	27
British Burmah ...	11	236	11	365	54·66	21	33
Berar	2	104	2	117	12·50	52	58
India	4	353	5	344	2·61 decrease.	88	69
TOTAL ...	132	5,427	148	7,065			

5. The year 1874-75 opened with an aggregate balance of Rs. 11,80,750 and closed with Rs. 16,66,856, so that the gross sum at credit of depositors has increased by Rs. 4,86,106. The increase has been 41 per cent., and the major portion has been contributed by Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, as will appear from the details given below; the proportion of increase is not, however, largest in those provinces:—

PROVINCES.	BALANCE OF DEPOSITS. 1873-74.	1874-75.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.	AVERAGE BALANCE IN EACH BANK WORKING. 1873-74.	1874-75.	AVERAGE BALANCE AT CREDIT OF EACH DEPOSITOR. 1873-74.	1874-75.	PROVINCES.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bengal ...	4,90,091	6,66,994	1,76,903	36·09	11,953	15,511	194	210	Bengal.
Assam ...	47,663	66,415	18,752	39·34	5,296	7,379	230	235	Assam.
N. W. Provinces	1,80,784	2,85,502	1,04,718	57·92	8,217	9,517	201	219	N. W. Provinces.
Oudh ...	1,00,041	1,31,900	31,859	31·84	8,337	10,992	336	360	Oudh.
Punjab ...	1,43,575	2,04,081	60,506	42·14	9,572	10,204	294	305	Punjab.
Central Provinces	89,750	1,21,655	31,905	35·54	5,609	7,603	288	274	CentralPr vinces.
British Burmah...	49,677	92,441	42,764	86·08	4,516	8,404	210	253	British Burmah.
Berar ...	28,154	33,121	4,967	17·64	14,077	16,560	271	283	Berar.
India ...	51,015	64,747	13,732	26·91	12,754	12,949	144	188	India.
TOTAL ...	11,80,750	16,66,856	4,86,106						

6. Of the 7,065 accounts noticed in paragraph 4, 5,575 were opened by the natives of the country and 1,490 by European and Eurasian depositors. These two figures include—the former 81 and the latter 199 accounts opened for certain local institutions, which are respectively under Native and European management. The subjoined table shows in detail the accounts held by Native and European and Eurasian depositors, with the amount of deposits and interest at their credit.:—

PROVINCES.	NATIVE DEPOSITORS, INCLUSIVE OF ACCOUNTS FOR LOCAL INSTITUTIONS. No. of accounts.	Amount of deposits.	Amount of interest allowed.	EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN DEPOSITORS, INCLUSIVE OF ACCOUNTS FOR LOCAL INSTITUTIONS. No. of accounts.	Amount of deposits.	Amount of interest allowed.	TOTAL. No. of accounts.	Amount of deposits.	Amount of interest allowed.
Bengal ...	2,853	5,72,882	17,673	323	94,112	2,872	3,176	6,66,994	20,545
Assam ...	226	52,310	1,561	57	14,105	498	283	66,415	2,059
N. W. Provinces ...	957	1,75,544	4,985	344	1,09,958	3,052	1,301	2,85,502	8,037
Oudh ...	258	90,111	2,916	108	41,789	1,461	366	1,31,900	4,377
Punjab ...	418	1,14,327	3,351	251	89,754	2,859	669	2,04,081	6,210
Central Provinces ...	314	95,312	2,831	130	26,343	922	444	1,21,655	3,753
British Burmah ...	183	39,964	1,057	182	52,477	1,539	365	92,441	2,596
Berar ...	91	26,409	950	26	6,712	177	117	33,121	1,127
India ...	275	46,206	1,575	69	18,541	618	344	64,747	2,193
TOTAL ..	5,575	12,13,065	36,899	1,490	4,53,791	13,998	7,065	16,66,856	50,897

The total sum paid as interest to the depositors has been Rs. 50,897 against Rs. 34,664 in the preceding year, the average allotment on this account to each depositor at the end of last year being about Rs. 7.

7. The depositors are classified thus:—

PROVINCES.	CLASS I. PROFESSIONAL. A. Having fixed incomes.	B. Having variable incomes.	CLASS II. Domestic.	CLASS III. Commercial.	CLASS IV. Agricultural.	CLASS V. Industrial.	CLASS VI. Indefinite or non-productive.	TOTAL.
Bengal	1,903	313	161	127	59	34	579	3,176
Assam	162	18	15	14	8	1	65	283
North-Western Provinces ...	627	44	383	17	9	13	208	1,301
Oudh	264	14	28	4	1	1	54	366
Punjab	424	21	76	13	1	4	130	669
Central Provinces ...	180	18	49	66	7	8	116	444
British Burmah ...	159	75	50	31	...	12	38	365
Berar	72	2	3	2	...	...	38	117
India	83	10	123	17	26	55	30	344
TOTAL ...	3,874	515	888	291	111	128	1,258	7,065
TOTAL OF 1873-74 ...	2,719	392	966	297	131	67	855	5,427
DIFFERENCE Increase ...	1,155	123	...	...	...	61	403	1,638
DIFFERENCE Decrease ...	...	...	78	6	20	...	...	...

The decreases under classes II and IV result from a change in the principle of classification followed.

8. The number of transactions during the year has been 19,760, *viz.*, 14,440 deposits *plus* 5,320 withdrawals, against 15,353 in the preceding year, *viz.*, 11,527 deposits *plus* 3,826 withdrawals. Although the average number of transactions of each depositor does not appear high, yet the books of this office show that some of the accounts opened by the Managers of certain local institutions—the Dispensary and Educational Committees for instance—are constantly operated on as if the *Savings* Banks like other Banks were intended for current accounts for the deposit of floating balances. Steps have been taken to prevent such irregularities on the part of the Treasury Officers.

9. It appears, however, from the above facts and figures that the progress made by the District Savings Banks during the last year has been fair and encouraging. From the fact of the major portion of the accounts being held by the natives of the country of every class, I am led to conclude that the object with which the system has been introduced has to some extent been gained.

10. The following statement showing at one view the progress made by the District Savings Banks during the last five years may be interesting:—

Provinces.	1870-71.		1871-72.		1872-73.		1873-74.		1874-75.	
	No. of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	No. of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	No. of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	No. of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	No. of accounts.	Balance of deposits.
Bengal	542	67,310	1,201	1,82,091	1,815	3,26,736	2,531	4,90,091	3,176	6,66,994
Assam	16	3,708	110	20,421	150	33,008	207	47,663	283	66,415
North-Western Provinces	163	31,744	317	62,927	555	1,08,336	898	1,80,784	1,301	2,85,502
Oudh	16	2,477	90	20,646	198	61,559	298	1,00,041	366	1,31,900
Punjab	103	19,296	231	52,026	337	89,838	488	1,43.575	669	2,04,081
Central Provinces ...	50	12,003	123	35.856	203	57,197	312	89,750	444	1,21,655
British Burmah ...	97	3,838	141	10,685	232	34,396	236	49,677	365	92,441
Berar	29	2,458	64	10,238	94	21,133	104	28,154	117	33,121
India	48	6,078	97	17,998	162	33,356	353	51,015	344	64,747
Total ...	1,064	1,48,912	2,374	4,12,888	3,746	7,65,559	5,427	11,80,750	7,065	16,66,856

11. In conclusion I may observe that since the establishment of District Savings Banks, there has been only one case of embezzlement, *viz.*, in the Nagpore Bank in the Central Provinces: the amount embezzled has, however, been recovered in full. I am sorry, however, that I must add that the neglect of some officers to submit punctually the very simple returns, and their indifference to repeated calls, while adding greatly to the labor of my office, deprive Government of the defence of prompt check over the accounts.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 9th DECEMBER 1875.

General Remarks.—In Madras good rain has fallen in the Southern districts, and moderate showers in the Northern. In Bombay there have been light showers in the Deccan: the harvest continues and prospects are fair. More or less rain has fallen in several districts of the Central Provinces, and the rabi crops have been benefited thereby. No rain is reported from Berar or Central India, but in Rajputana there have been good falls at Jeypoor and Ajmere, and slight showers in Marwar. In Bengal only very slight showers are reported from Jalpaiguri, Chumparun and Midnapore, but in several other districts clouds promise a fall. No change is announced in the prospects of the crops. In the North-Western Provinces there has been a good fall of rain at Agra, and lighter falls in Hamirpur, Banda, Jhansi and Bareilly: prospects are excellent. Light showers are said to have fallen in most districts in Oudh, and to have been beneficial. In the Punjab heavy rain has fallen at Rawal Pindi and Peshawar, and showers at Umballa, Dera Ismail Khan and Jullunder: prospects are good. In Mysore no rain has fallen, and the prospects of the crops continue unimproved. Reports from Burmah are good. No report has been received from Assam.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Dec. 9th)	·53 at Masulipatam; none elsewhere.	Rain wanted for later dry crops; 3½ feet water over anicut; later dry crops sown; standing crops generally good; wet paddy requires more water; markets supplied; prices generally steady; cholera 23 seizures, 8 deaths in Bander; fever general; small-pox in two taluks; cattle dysentery and sore-feet in four; pasture sufficient.
Kurnool (8th)	*Nil*	Dry crops and paddy harvest continue; water and pasture abundant; markets well supplied; prices falling in one taluk and steady elsewhere; fever prevalent; cholera decreasing, 29 seizures, 14 deaths; no water over Sunkesala anicut.
Tanjore (9th)	4·0 at Negapatam; elsewhere moderate.	Water in rivers decreasing; supply to tanks scanty; water over anicut none; cultivation wet and dry crops in some parts; standing crops good; harvest a few wet and dry crops, yield fair; markets well supplied; prices almost steady; cholera continues, 107 seizures, 72 deaths; cattle generally healthy; pasture generally sufficient.
Trichinopoly (8th)	Slight rain in Trichinopoly taluk; about an inch elsewhere.	Rivers low; water supply however sufficient; crops good; outturn of Kar rice up to average in two taluks, 25 per cent. below in one, and slightly above in another; markets well supplied; prices slightly fallen in one taluk, steady elsewhere; cholera slightly prevailing in district, one death yesterday in town; condition of cattle good; pasture generally ample.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued,*		
Malabar (9th)	·91	Second crop cultivation good; markets well supplied, prices steady; bowel complaints in six taluks, 523 seizures, 392 deaths; small-pox prevalent in Ernad; cattle disease slight in Walluvanad; pasture good. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (Dec. 9th)		
Sind. (Dec. 8th)		
Kurrachee ...	...	Cholera in Keti and neighbourhood, diagnosis doubtful, 12 cases, 3 deaths; north winds.
Shikarpur ...	...	Late rain has benefited rabi crops, but damaged kharif harvest, which had not been stored; bad fever prevalent, accompanied by diarrhœa; cattle disease in Talukas Mirpur, Ubauro and Sukkur; weather colder and brighter.
Hyderabad ...	...	Cotton picking and rabi sowings continue; weather cold, but no frost; canals not dry yet; fever prevalent.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Fogs during the past week; rabi crops well; kharif being harvested.
Guzerat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Rabi crops thriving.
Kaira ...	...	Rabi crops and cotton good; 23 cholera cases in two talukas, 14 deaths.
Surat ...	...	Crops good; four fatal cholera cases in Wálod.
Broach ...	...	Crops good; fever throughout the district; several deaths in Broach and Wágra.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	Jowari being reaped; grain attacked by insects in Nandurbar; other rabi crops good; ague prevailing; cattle disease in Peta Ráver.
Nasik ...	...	Outturn of kharif crops estimated at 8 annas; sugarcane and ground-nuts full crops; rice 12 to 14 annas, full crop in bagayat lands; rabi sowing retarded from want of rain; prospects consequently not satisfactory; fever in four talukas.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	Kharif reaping completed in 3 talukas; rabi sowing progressing; cholera very slightly continues in 2 villages of Bhiwandi taluka.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	0·59	Total rainfall 34·30; standing rabi crops well.
Ahmednagar ...	0·63	Total rainfall 18·49; harvesting of kharif finished.
Sholapur ...	...	No change.
Satara ...	...	Harvesting of early crops nearly completed; late crops moderate; rain wanted.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	No change.
Dharwar ...	...	Harvest of early crops almost completed; blight in cotton in four talukas; fever and ague prevalent; cholera decreasing.
Kanara ...	0·04	Total rainfall 108·02; weather cloudy; harvest completed above Ghát; ploughing for second crop on coast; 4 cases of cholera.
Kaladgi ...	...	Kharif harvest progressing; rabi and cotton good; 42 deaths from cholera.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	...	Rabi crops good; cholera in some places, but is decreasing.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather cold; crops good; 82 cholera cases, 37 deaths.
Baróda ...	...	No change.
		General Remarks.—Fever prevalent throughout Sind; cholera reported at Keti; cholera in Kattywar and Kaira; fever prevalent in Guzerat, Khandesh and Nasik; slight rain having fallen in the Deccan the prospects of rabi crops are improved.
Bengal— (Dec. 9th)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather warmer than it should be; heavy dews at night; no change since last report; the yield will be throughout the district much less than it ordinarily is, and will in some high lands be hardly worth the reaping; the failure will, however, be only one of the surplus which would have been exported elsewhere; there will remain ample for local wants.
Noakhally ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and cold; the evening of the 1st and morning of the 2nd instant were cloudy; reaping of the late rice, and in some places sowing of pulses and chillies, have commenced; cholera prevalent in the interior.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Seasonable weather; rice sown by plough cultivators is being harvested, a very poor outturn is anticipated; cotton is being gathered and mustard sown.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Cloudy weather off and on, but no rain; the late rice crop is being cut; about Agartolla the outturn is very fair, but not so good to the south, where it has suffered more than elsewhere from want of rain; cotton is being gathered on the jooms; several cases of cholera are reported as having occurred in the hills to the south.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	All well, save a little cholera and fever in detached localities.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and dry; the crops are as reported last week, *viz.*, owing to want of rain in October, the rice crop is less than it otherwise would have been, but on the whole it is a good crop; winter crops are doing well; cholera has appeared in the Sudder Station, two cases having ended fatally up to date; one European was attacked in Goalundo.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather warm for the season; rain wanted for the winter crops, otherwise the state of the crops is good.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and cold; late rice harvest is generally very good, the chief exception being in parts of Kishoregunge sub-division; rape seed plants are in flower.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and cool; no material difference since the last report; the amun rice crop is being reaped in all the places, but the outturn generally will be less than the average, owing to want of rain in October; cholera has made its appearance in many places in the district.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Seasonable weather; amun on late rice crop is being cut; cholera prevalent at Baraset, Barripore and Diamond Harbour; fever continues at Baraset and Bassirhat.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather somewhat warmer than during the past fortnight; no sign of rain; rice crop is being harvested; winter crops require rain.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and sultry for the time of the year; the amun harvest is generally fair, except on the higher lands, where it has suffered from the drought in October; want of rain is affecting the cold weather crops also, especially kalai, pulse and chillies; cholera is still very prevalent in many parts of the district.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Much warmer weather than usual at this time of the year; rain wanted for the winter crops in the southern half of the district; in other respects the prospects are the same as in last report, *viz.*, late rice harvest is going on; an average of full 12-anna crop is expected; other winter crops are thriving; fever continuing in Sujagunge and Gorabazar; a few cases of cholera reported from Gorabazar, Dawlatabad, Nowada, Burwa and Bharutpur.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Seasonable weather; state and prospects of the crops are good; cholera is still prevalent.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	There has been no rain; the weather is warm for the time of the year; the prospects of the crops are unchanged since last report; the cutting of the transplanted rice in the Bhurind tract has commenced; the cold weather crops will do well should there be rain soon; cholera has abated, but much fever is reported in parts of the district.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Fine and seasonable weather; a fair crop is now certain all round, and in some parts the crops will be good; rice is now being extensively cut, and the *rabi* or cold weather crops are coming on well.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather dry; no rain has fallen in the district; sky at times was slightly cloudy. The drought has destroyed 2 annas of the late autumn rice crop in Khurlee thana, 3 annas of the winter rice in Maldah, and 2 annas of the latter crop in Gazole; *amun* crops are being reaped; the yield is not expected to be good; *kalai* pulse is ripening; *haimanta* rice is being reaped in Nowabgunge; the cold weather crops are in general doing well, but have been attacked by insects in Shibgunge; 76 deaths have occurred from cholera during the week.
Dinagepore ...	Not received	Weather fair, cold and cloudy; the rice crops are being cut; a moderate outturn is expected throughout the district; cholera at Thakoorgaon.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Cloudy weather; rice is being cut every where; in Kurigram the outturn exceeds the estimate, and is a good one; mustard is generally good.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and cold; there has been no change in the prospects of the crops; the outturn of the late rice crop, as stated before, will not fall below 8 annas; the prospects of tobacco continue favourable.
Jalpaiguri ...	·06	Weather cloudy and hot for the season; no change in the state of the crops; high land rice is being reaped, and tobacco going on well; the season is exceptionally unhealthy, fever being very prevalent; cholera has again broken out in the jail, but only two deaths.
Darjeeling ...	Not received	Bright weather during the early part of the week; a little rain fell on Wednesday night, and ever since it has been very misty, with a sharp, raw cold, threatening rain or snow; the reaping of the *haimanta* rice in the Terai is progressing; the deficiency in the outturn will not materially affect the district; all the crops in the hills have yielded a fair outturn.
Midnapore ...	·02	Weather fair, but rather warm for the season; the rice crop has proved, as was anticipated, a first-rate crop; the cold weather sowings are doing very well.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather good; state and prospects of the crops are very good; the harvest of the rice crop is going on, and promises to be very exceptionably heavy.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Hooghly ...	Not received	The weather was rather warm as compared with the preceding week; the *amun*, or late rice harvest, has commenced; about one-fourth of the paddy on the high lands has been cut; the outturn looks like an eight-anna crop; the paddy in the low lands will be ripe for cutting about the middle of the month; high and low land rice crops taken together, a thirteen-anna crop may be held promised, as far as can at present be judged; the outturn of the vegetables has been very favourable; potatoe is doing well, and sugarcane tolerably; prospects of *kalai* pulse are not good.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	No change in the condition and prospects of the crops; reports of the outturn of the *amun*, or late rice, and the prospects of the *rabi* or cold weather crops, are all favourable; cholera reported from Boodbood and Culna.
Bankoorah ..	*Nil*	Weather dry and hotter than usual at this time of the year; *amun*, or late rice crop, is being reaped; outturn good; winter crops are doing well; sporadic cholera prevailing throughout the district.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	The weather is rather warm; harvest of the rice crops is nearly finished; sowing of the winter crops is proceeding; no need of rain at present.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather dry and considerably warmer than the previous week; the harvest of rice is going on well.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	The Collector has just returned from a tour in the north of the district, and reports that the rice prospects are very good every where except in the Soopool sub-division; even there all low lands are decidedly good, but the high lands will yield nothing; harvesting is in progress; the *koorthi* pulse and *tori* oilseed crops are indifferent throughout the north of the district, but the *rabi* crops so far promise to be very fine; with an unusually large area sown down, should this harvest be a good one, there will not be much to fear except very locally and over limited areas; prices are falling; general health is very good.
Monghyr ...	Not received	Weather cloudy, with easterly wind, but no rain; an early harvest has commenced all over the rice tracts; the outturn on high lands not irrigated is very poor as expected, but the Collector sees no reason to change his opinion already expressed, that the outturn will be nearly an average one; the *rabi* crops up to the present time are doing well.
Purneah ...	Not received	Weather dry, but not so cold as usual at this time of the year; the state and prospects of the crops remain unaltered; *viz.*, reaping of the winter rice has commenced; good reports are received from the north and from the Kusi; mustard promises well; pulses are coming on, wheat, oats, &c., have generally germinated; rain is much wanted.
Darbhanga ...	*Nil*	No change; in Mudhoobani *rabi* crops where sown are feeling the want of rain; importations reported into Mudhoobani, which has caused a slight fall in prices; the Magistrate has proceeded to investigate the state of affairs in Northern Mudhoobani; crops in Nepal near the frontier vary from 2 annas near Lowkaha to 6 annas near Hurlakhi, same as in British territory; beyond lowest range, 10 miles from the frontier, crops are good.
Mozufferpore ...	Not received	Weather rather warm and occasionally cloudy; the rice harvest has commenced in many parts of the district; the prospects of the *rabi* crops in Mozufferpore and Hajeepore sub-divisions are unchanged, but in Seetamurhee sub-division are daily becoming worse.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Clear weather, cloudless sky and cool winds; fleeting clouds on Thursday and Friday; there is no material difference in the state and prospects of the crops since last report; late rice crop is being harvested; sugar manufacture is going on; cotton and *ruhar* pulse are doing well; prospects of the *rabi* crops still continue favourable; the heavy dew at night has kept up the moisture in the fields; irrigation is being extensively resorted to; general health good.
Chumparun ...	0·2	Cool at night and hot during the day; the condition of the crops remains as before, *viz.*, the prospect of the late rice crop is as bad as was anticipated; *rabi* has been sown, but is not growing well.
Patna ...	Not received.	Weather much too hot for the time of the year; on more than one occasion it has looked like rain, which must come sooner or later, but still it holds off; the rice crop is now being reaped, and the Collector does not think, on the whole, it will be a bad one; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are fair, but of course would be benefited by rain; health of the district is good.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather mostly dry, with westerly winds, and hardly any dew; in the north, forenoons are damp; much warmer than usual at this time, and gradually getting warmer, thermometer reached 86·2; rice is being cut, with prospects as before, *viz.*, outturn 8, 10 and 12 annas in different parts of the district; *rabi* nearly all sown.
Shahabad ...	Not received.	Dry and clear weather; the winter rice crop is being reaped; *rabi* crops are promising well, and are much better than was expected; health of the district is good.
Hazaribagh ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and cloudy alternately, and continues to remain warmer than it should be; the prospects of the crops continue very much the same as reported last week; rain, which would be very beneficial to the cold weather crops, still holds off.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*			
Lohurdugga	...	*Nil*	Weather warmer than in the previous week, and clouds hanging about; the harvesting of the rice crop is now nearly complete; the outturn is reported from all sides to be very good; the *rabi* crops are looking well, but would be benefited by some rain; in Palamow the area sown is very small owing to drought in October; general health good.
Maunbhoom	...	*Nil*	Unusually hot weather; favourable reports of the cold weather crops throughout the district; a little rain is required.
Singhbhoom	...	*Nil*	Weather very warm for the season; state and prospects of the crops are favourable; much fever and dysentery are prevalent.
Balasore	...	*Nil*	Weather fine, but warmer than in the previous week; harvest operations actively going on; rice crop is excellent; cases of cholera are still numerous.
Cuttack	...	*Nil*	Weather cold and fine; early *sarudh* rice crop is being reaped and late *sarudh* is ripening; state of all crops is excellent.
Pooree	...	*Nil*	Weather bright and cold; the *laghu*, or the first late rice, is being reaped and gathered; *sarudh* or the main late rice has commenced to ripen; *chana* (gram), mustard, and *kolthi pulse* are progressing fairly; sugarcane is ripe; prospects of the crops in Khoordah are fair.
			General Remarks.—No rainfall is reported from any of the districts for the week under review, except a very slight fall in Jalpaiguri, Midnapore and Chumparun. The state of the crops in the Bhágalpur, Burdwan, Orissa and Chota Nagpore Divisions *is good.* The prospects of the Dacca Division are also good, but the crops on the high lands would have been bettered by a little rain. In the Chittagong Division the crops will, it is believed, yield a moderate outturn. It has been ascertained on careful enquiry that the general outturn of harvest in North Bengal and Behar will be better than was expected. Winter crops generally promise well but require rain
N. W. Provinces—			
Benares	(Dec. 6th)	*Nil*	Rabi prospects good; signs of rain.
Mirzapur	(8th)	...	Prospects of the rabi crops continue good.
Allahabad	„	*Nil*	*No change; clouds came for two days, but cleared off.*
Hamirpur	(9th)	(Slight shower of rain on 4th doing some good.)	Rabi promises well.
Jhansi	„	(Slight rain on the 6th.)	Weather cloudy, with easterly winds; prospects unchanged.
Agra	(8th)	·5 to 1·4	Rabi crops progressing well.
Meerut	„	...	Prospects very good.
Bareilly	„	(Rain fell in parts of the district on Friday.)	Prospects good.
Banda	„	(Slight sprinkling of rain in Pergunnahs Banda and Chibu.)	
Punjab—			
Delhi	(Dec. 8th)	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Umballa	„	·3	Crops and health good.
Jullundur	„	·1	Rabi prospects fair; *fever still prevails.*
Lahore	„	*Nil*	Crops and health good.
Mooltan	„	*Nil*	Crops good; a little fever.
Dera Ismail Khán	„	·3	Health and harvest prospects good.
Rawal Pindi	„	2·5	Prospects excellent; health good.
Pesháwar	„	1·3	Rabi sowings in progress; slight fever prevalent.
			General Remarks.—Harvest prospects good; public health *generally* good.
Oudh—			
Lucknow	(Dec. 8th)	...	The light showers which have fallen in most districts have been beneficial to the rabi crops; prospects and public health continue good.
Sitapur	„	...	
Fyzabad	„	...	
Central Provinces—			
Upper Godavari	(Dec. 4th)	...	Weather cloudy; prospects favourable; health good; prices fluctuating.
Sambalpur	...	...	Weather clear; rice cutting; prospects excellent.
Bilaspur	...	...	Weather cloudy; prospects favourable; fever continues; prices steady.
Raipur	...	...	Kharif harvesting; cholera subsiding; prices risen.
Chanda	...	...	Rice gathered; rabi sowings completed; cattle disease continues; prices fallen.
Chhindwara	(5th)	·80	Weather cloudy; crops favourable; health good; prices steady.
Betul	(6th)	·17	Rain beneficial to rabi crops; kharif harvested; health good; prices steady.
Balaghát	...	...	Weather cloudy; kharif harvesting; rabi sowings completed; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Bhandara	(7th)	...	Threshing and cutting of rice continue; rabi favourable; cholera, fever, cattle disease and small-pox continue; prices easy.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— *continued.*			
Nagpur	(8th)	...	Weather cloudy; crops doing well; health good; prices easy.
Wardha	...	...	Jowar cutting; cotton picking continues; prospects of rabi good.
Nimar	...	...	Few showers on the 5th; jowar cutting; cotton picking; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad	...	...	Weather cloudy; little rain on the 6th; prospects of crops unchanged.
Narsinghpur	...	...	Rain wanted; crops promising; health good.
Jubbulpore	...	·55	Weather cloudy; rabi crops good; cattle disease continues.
Saugor	...	·55	Rain beneficial to rabi crops; threshing of kharif continues.
Seoni	...	·35	Prospects of rabi favourable; health good.
Damoh	...	...	Rain wanted; health good; prices stationary.
Mandla	...	...	Prospects favourable; health good; prices stationary.
			General Remarks.—Prospects continue fair; cloudy weather prevails, and may do some injury if it continues.
British Burma—			
Arakan Divn.	(Dec. 8th)	...	Public health good; agricultural prospects fair; crops a little light.
Pegu Division	„	...	Public health generally good; some cases of cholera in Pegu township; prospects of crop good; reaping going on in Henzada and Thayetmyo; slight cattle disease in the Rangoon and Bassein districts.
Tenasserim	„	...	Public health good; crops progressing.
Mysore and Coorg—			
Mysore	(Dec. 9th)	*Nil*	No change in prospects of the season since last report; cholera rapidly disappearing in Bangalore as well as in the districts.
Coorg	„	·48	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraoti	(Dec. 9th)	...	Cotton picking continued; jowari cutting commenced; rabi in good condition; weather cloudy.
Rajputana—			
Sirohi	(Nov. 29th)	...	Health good; prospects fair.
Marwar	(Dec. 4th)	Cloudy, with spattering of rain.	Health good; prospects favourable.
Harowtee	(Nov. 27th)	...	No change.
Bhurtpore	(Dec. 2nd)	...	Kharif below average; rabi sowing nearly completed; health good; general prospects satisfactory; horizon clouded daily.
Jeypore	(9th)	1·5 inches on the 3rd inst.	Agricultural prospects favourable; weather seasonable; health good.
Ajmere	„	A good fall of rain on the 3rd inst.	Prospects fair.
Central India—			
Indore	(Dec. 8th)	...	Health and agricultural prospects good.
Gwalior	„	...	
Neemuch	„	...	
Rutlam	„	...	
Sutna	„	...	

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 7th December 1875.

PRESENT:

Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B., *Senior Member of the Council, presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R. E., K. C. M. G., C. B.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith.
The Hon'ble John Inglis, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth, C. B., K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Rájá Narendra Krishna, Bahádur.

SPECIFIC RELIEF BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE introduced the Bill to define and amend the law relating to certain kinds of Specific Relief, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in three months.

When he asked for leave to introduce the Bill, he had explained its general objects, and he now had to show the mode in which the Bill carried those objects into effect. The Council knew that the Bill was designed to occupy a middle place between the Civil Procedure Code on the one hand, and the Indian Contract Act on the other hand. All rules relating to the validity or invalidity of contracts, and the legal relations of parties to contracts, were dealt with by the Contract Act; and the technical processes by which parties were to obtain

their remedies were provided for in the Civil Procedure Code. What it was proposed to do in the Bill before the Council was to point out the nature of the remedy to be obtained. Therefore, this Bill was not intended to cover any part of the ground which was already covered by the Contract Act, any more than it covered the ground already covered by the Civil Procedure Code; and if it did trespass on either ground it was by mistake, which ought to be corrected when the Bill was before the Select Committee.

Now MR. HOBHOUSE had mentioned on the last occasion, that the main subjects of the Bill were the remedies by way of specific performance of contracts, and by way of injunction for the prevention of wrong. Any one who looked at the Bill would see that the bulk of it was taken up with these two subjects. There were, however, one or two other subjects of considerably narrower range, with which the Bill attempted to deal, and to which he would first call attention very briefly.

Chapter III dealt with the subject of the rectification of instruments. That, no doubt, was in itself a kind of specific performance, because if there was no contract between parties, there would be nothing to rectify. But it was specific performance of a very peculiar nature, because it involved the alteration of that which the parties to the contract had already settled in a formal way. Therefore it was a subject which needed more strict rules than the other kinds of specific performance.

Chapter IV dealt with the rescission of contracts, a proceeding exactly the opposite of the specific performance of contracts.

Chapter V dealt with the cancellation of instruments, occasions for which arose when one of the parties had got possession of a document, on which he might not indeed be able to found a legal claim in a Court of justice, but which might give him such *primâ facie* right against the other as would expose him to vexatious claims and litigation. In these cases it was just that the aggrieved party should apply to a Court of justice in order to have the instrument destroyed.

Chapter VI dealt with the subject of declaratory decrees, and that was a matter of jurisdiction of some delicacy, as to which some direction should be given. MR. HOBHOUSE had previously mentioned that the subject was dealt with in the Civil Procedure Code. That Code embodied the English law on the subject, and merely said that a decree should not be invalid, on the ground only that it was a declaratory decree, but it did not show in what cases a declaratory decree should be made.

Chapter VII dealt with matters which seldom arose, but when they did arise, they were usually of great importance. These were now the subject of the writ of *mandamus*. It was called a chapter for the enforcement of public duties; and the rules here laid down were intended to take the place of the procedure for a *mandamus*, to supply a procedure more simple than the rather intricate and technical procedure which was now in force.

In all of the various matters embraced by the Bill, it was intended almost entirely to follow the present rules of English law; and by English law, he meant that portion of English law which had been imported into India, and which he might also call Indian law. There were some material variances between the law as administered here, and as administered in England, a discrepancy mainly owing to the different conditions which existed in India. The principal one of these differences MR. HOBHOUSE had already mentioned to the Council, namely, that we had not the double jurisdiction which existed in England. We had not to commit our law to a judicial system worked upon the principle of having one set of Courts to do injustice in order that another set might interfere to do justice by way of injunction or in some other way. Owing to that circumstance the process of choosing and seeking a remedy was very much more simple in this country than in England. If a contract was not performed, a plaintiff in India might apply to one tribunal and ask for the whole of the remedies to which he was entitled, instead of being obliged to go backwards and forwards to the two sides of Westminster Hall, perhaps after all obtaining no justice in either.

If the Council would examine section 18, they would see that the Bill contemplated an entire settlement of all disputes arising from the non-performance of a contract.

It ran as follows:—

"Any person suing for the specific performance of an agreement, may also ask for compensation for its breach, either in addition to, or in substitution for, such performance.

If in any such suit the Court decides that specific performance ought not to be granted, but that there is a valid agreement between the parties which has been broken by the defendant and that the plaintiff is entitled to compensation for that breach, it shall award him compensation accordingly.

If in any such suit the Court decides that specific performance ought to be granted, but that it is not sufficient to satisfy the justice of the case, and that some compensation for breach of the agreement should also be made to the plaintiff, it shall award him such compensation accordingly."

So again, in section 28 it was provided that the dismissal of a suit for specific performance of an agreement should bar the plaintiff's right to sue for the breach of such agreement. In England that was not so—or rather, MR. HOBHOUSE was speaking of what was the law in England until a few days ago; for it was possible that the alterations which had just come into effect would make a great difference in the state of the law and bring it nearer to what was expressed in this Bill. But certainly before these alterations were made a man might sue in the Court of Chancery for the specific performance of a contract; after the whole case was gone through, it might be discovered that the appropriate remedy was not specific performance, and the case might accordingly be brought before a Court of law, where the whole subject of dispute would have to be tried over again. Here we had the advantage of a single tribunal, and as was clearly right, the plaintiff might come to it and ask for the whole of the remedies to which he was entitled. He must make up his mind to what remedy he is entitled, whether to specific performance, or to compensation, or to both. And as he could get in one suit all he was entitled to, it was but just that the whole dispute should be concluded in one suit, and that no second suit should be brought.

Another ground of difference was this, that in India the very artificial law known as the Statute of Frauds no longer affected contracts. It had been said by a very great authority that every line of the Statute of Frauds was worth a subsidy. It might however be affirmed with equal truth that every line had cost a subsidy, for there was probably no Statute on the books which had given rise to so much litigation as the Statute of Frauds. The reason was this, that it had introduced an artificial system, and enjoined strict formalities in transactions of every day occurrence between simple people, who were accustomed to use no formalities in them. People went on in their old natural informal way, and then, when a dispute arose, one party would prevent the other from getting justice by insisting on the want of the requisite formality. The Courts, as usually happens in such cases, refined on the Statute to prevent glaring injustice, and thus the points of dispute were largely multiplied. There was no part of the subject of specific performance of contracts which was more subtle or refined than those parts in which the provisions of the Statute of Frauds came under the handling of the Court of Chancery. But the Statute had been repealed in India by the Contract Act, and with it we got rid of a large and troublesome portion of the subject of the measure before the Council.

There was another subject of considerable practical difficulty on which it was almost impossible to lay down rules. That subject was the delay occurring before the institution of a suit. There was no express law limiting the time within which a suit for specific performance should be instituted in the Court of Chancery. But the Court of Chancery laid down the rule that suitors should come quickly to obtain such a remedy, and it was frequently a very difficult question to decide whether a plaintiff had or had not come into Court in time. Here in India, the Limitation Act provided a period of three years in which a suit for the specific performance of a contract should be brought, and as it was not proposed to alter the law upon this point, we were able to avoid treating the difficult question what was or was not delay.

The foregoing were the points on which the conditions of Indian law brought about a variance between the provisions of this Bill, and what would be necessary if a similar Bill were introduced in England. Besides that there were in this branch of law as in others, matters on which authorities differed. Some of these the Bill attempted to settle one way or the other, and in that sense it might be said that it altered the law, by ascertaining what was doubtful, or ruling one way what might possibly be ruled another way in a Court of law. He had followed what he conceived to be the balance of authority, or what appeared to be the clearer and more intelligible rulings in each matter. He would mention the principal of these points.

There was one point of considerable difficulty in the Bill, and that related to the part which made provision for the specific performance of contracts so far as they could be performed, and for compensation so far as it was not possible to perform them. This jurisdiction was a very delicate one, for it amounted to something like making a new contract between the parties, when the person seeking performance was the person in default. Yet it often happened that there was some quite insignificant part of the contract which the party seeking performance was bound to perform but could not. In such a case it was wrong that, because some little thing remained undone, the whole contract should fail.

Among the rules to choose from, the Bill had followed that which was the most restrictive of the jurisdiction. It was expressed in section 14, which ran as follows :—

"Where a party to an agreement is unable to perform the whole of the agreement, but the part which must be left unperformed bears only a small proportion to the whole in value, and admits of compensation in money, the Court may, at the suit of either party, direct the specific performance of so much of the agreement as can be performed, and award compensation in money for the deficiency."

Then section 15 exhibited the different positions held by the party in default and his opponent, when the default is of greater magnitude. It ran as follows :—

"Where a party to an agreement is unable to perform the whole of the agreement and the part which must be left unperformed forms a considerable portion of the whole, or does not admit of compensation in money, the party in default is not entitled to obtain a decree for specific performance, but the Court may, at the suit of the other party, direct the party in default to perform specifically so much of the agreement as he can perform, provided that the party seeking specific performance relinquishes all claim to further performance, and all right to compensation, either for the deficiency, or for the loss or damage sustained by him through the default of the other party."

For both these sections the Bill gave some illustrations to show the more clearly what was meant. MR. HOBHOUSE believed that they were framed in accordance with the most careful decisions. At all events, there was no intention on his part to alter any recognized rule of law.

Another subject of difficulty was connected with the performance of agreements consisting of a number of minute acts, the doing of which the Court could not attend to, as it might attend to the doing of a single act, such as the execution of a lease, giving possession of a house, and so forth. He meant, for example, such a contract as one to repair a house or to cultivate land in a given way. The Bill dealt with such cases in section 20, which set forth certain agreements that could not be specifically enforced. Sub-section (*c*) included among these—

"an agreement which runs into such minute or numerous details, or which from its nature is such, that the Court cannot enforce specific performance of all its material terms."

Then there were some illustrations given of this class of contract. He believed that the sub-section (*c*) and the illustrations represented with fidelity the law administered in England and in India too. If it did not, it was from the difficulty of specifying in concise terms a rule drawn from many decisions.

Another point occurred in the same section, where sub-section (*g*) included among the agreements not capable of specific performance,

"an agreement the performance of which involves the performance of a continuous duty extending over a longer period than five years from its date."

There the Bill endeavoured to fix a term which by the present law was not fixed. The Courts now would not decree the performance of a contract involving

the performance of a continuous duty for a number of years; but the number was indefinite. Whether it was wise to define it, MR. HOBHOUSE had his doubts; and if it was, the length of the term might be a subject of doubt. It was a question which might well be settled in Select Committee. The proposal was put on the face of the Bill in order that it might receive comment, a course often pursued with advantage.

MR. HOBHOUSE was much obliged to the learned Secretary, Mr. Stokes, for reminding him of that which for the moment he had forgotten, namely, that this term of five years was inserted in the draft of the Civil Procedure Code which was settled and published in the year 1865. It was so settled by Sir Henry Maine and Sir Henry Harington, so that it had the authority of two eminent men, one a great jurist, the other the first authority of his day on the subject of Indian procedure.

The foregoing were the only points which occurred to MR. HOBHOUSE to mention on which the Bill attempted to ascertain doubtful or indefinite law. Distinct and conscious alterations of the law he had made none, except one that he would mention immediately.

In section 23, sub-section (*c*), it was provided that a contract for the sale of property should not be enforced by any one who had made a previous voluntary settlement of the same property. And in section 24, sub-section (*d*), a corresponding provision was made with respect to a purchaser who had notice of such a voluntary settlement. By a 'voluntary settlement' the Council must understand a settlement for which no money was paid, or for which no other valuable consideration, such as marriage, was given; as when a man from affection or prudence settled property on his wife or his children. Well, most people would ask what necessity there was of passing a law to this effect; for that, if a man had settled his property, he had parted with it, and how could he sell it? It resulted, however, from some very remarkable decisions on a Statute of Queen Elizabeth's reign passed for the prevention of frauds upon purchasers, that if a man made a voluntary settlement of his property, he might subsequently sell that very property for money, and the purchaser might take it away from the true owners, or, as they were called, the volunteers. He thought most people would say that a Statute of that kind, instead of being one for the prevention of fraud, was one for the commission of injustice; and so it frequently operated. Courts of Equity, however, would not allow the settlor himself to enforce specific performance of his contract in a case where his hands were so very far from clean. But inasmuch as his sale of the property vacated the prior settlement as against the purchaser, the purchaser was allowed to maintain a suit for enforcing the sale, even though he had notice of the settlement before paying his money. The Bill, however, proposed that in such a case the purchaser should not be entitled to specific performance. He might take whatever other remedy he could get on his contract, but he should not take away the property which he knew that the vendor had no moral right to sell to him. On that point the law was altered, and MR. HOBHOUSE thought that the alteration would commend itself to all unsophisticated minds.

There was another point on which the Bill adopted a provision taken from the New York Code which MR. HOBHOUSE did not remember to have observed in any judgment or text-book. Section 12, sub-section (*a*), provided that an agreement might be specifically enforced

"when it has been expressly agreed in writing between the parties to the agreement that specific performance thereof may be required by either party, or that compensation in money shall not be considered adequate relief for its non-performance."

MR. HOBHOUSE had never seen a contract of this kind, but was told that it was one not unlikely to be made in India. No doubt such a provision would have its effect on the discretion of the Court without any specific rule of law on the subject. He hardly knew whether it was an addition to the existing law, but he mentioned it as being something not yet expressed in English or Indian law.

He had now shown how far the Bill was intended to be a mere expression of existing rules, and how far he had consciously altered those rules, or ascer-

tained them when indefinite. As for codifying law without unconsciously producing some alterations, it was a matter of extreme difficulty, if not an impossibility. By codifying law, he meant the reduction to writing of that which was before unwritten. And partly because the lawmakers might err in their conception of what they ought to set down as law, partly because, having a right conception, they might use inappropriate language to express it, partly because their expressions were construed by other minds who might give to them quite a different turn from what they were intended to take, it would be a very wonderful thing if after codification the law remained precisely the same as before. That consideration, however, applied to all attempts at codification; all he could do now was to mention the variations of which he was conscious, and he had done his best to explain to the Council the relations which the Bill bore to existing laws.

Only one other point he had to mention in connection with the chapter on injunctions. The Council would see that the Bill did not meddle with interlocutory injunctions at all, by which term he meant those processes of the Court which were simply intended to preserve the *status quo* pending the decision of the dispute. They were treated as of the nature of procedure, and were dealt with by the Civil Procedure Code. In giving rules about perpetual injunctions it was laid down that the Court should be able to grant mandatory injunctions. The term "injunction" was rather deceptive, for it looked as if designed to enjoin the performance of something, whereas its technical meaning was the prevention of something, and the Courts used to hold that they could not by injunction command an act to be done. That, however, was found inconvenient, and indirectly they assumed the power of commanding a positive act under a negative form; for instance, a man might be restrained from keeping up a wall, thereby being in effect compelled to pull it down. All those circuitous modes of action had their points of weakness, and this Bill went more directly to the required object. In section 52 it was provided that by injunction the Court might not only prevent the breach of an obligation, but compel performance of the requisite acts.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Bill be published in English in the *Gazette of India*, and in the respective Gazettes of the Local Governments in English and such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PRESIDENCY BANKS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR W. MUIR moved for leave to introduce a Bill for constituting and regulating the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay. Hon'ble members were doubtless aware that it had been resolved to alter the relations which existed between the Government and the Banks at the presidencies, and to sever the connection between them and the Government. It was accordingly necessary to introduce a new law for the purpose, and that was what SIR W. MUIR proposed to do if the Council gave him leave, and he would, on the Bill being introduced, explain the subject in detail.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named :—

On the Bill to define and amend the law relating to certain kinds of Specific Relief.—The Hon'ble Messrs. Bullen Smith and Inglis, the Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth, the Hon'ble Messrs. Eden and Hope, the Hon'ble Rájá Narendra Krishna and the mover.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday, the 14th December 1875.

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

CALCUTTA;
The 7th December 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XL OF 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 10th Oct. 1874.	For week ending 9th Oct. 1875.	Total from 1st January to 10th Oct. 1874.	Total from 1st January to 9th Oct. 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
27th Nov. 1875	East Indian, Main ...	4,73,806	3,98,756	2,83,39,542	2,03,33,124	...	80,06,418
27th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	28,085	30,664	20,74,395	14,85,052	...	5,89,343
20th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	88,575	57,813	28,75,666	22,25,500	...	6,50,166
18th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhund	40,406	42,696	14,33,504	20,61,385	6,27,881	...
20th ditto ...	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	85,789	78,069	60,41,339	48,68,358	...	11,72,981
18th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,14,299	1,05,044	45,59,098	48,52,947	2,93,849	...
20th ditto ...	South Indian ...	19,090	28,641	7,41,922	7,69,939	28,017	...
20th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	2,67,843	2,66,876	1,54,44,632	1,64,10,061	9,65,429	...
27th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	66,616	69,520	46,27,611	47,67,833	1,40,222	...
	TOTAL ...	11,84,509	10,73,079	6,61,37,709	5,77,74,199	...	83,63,510
	State.						
27th Nov. 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,539	1,797	78,644	80,861	2,217	...
27th ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	1,727	1,446	68,398	64,087	...	4,311
27th ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	14,239	34,289	3,60,861	12,23,031	8,62,170	...
27th ditto ...	Holkar ...	3,550	17,273	57,013*a*	2,75,624	2,18,611	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	23,989*b*	39,361*c*	15,372	...
23rd Oct. 1875	Oomraotee ...	...	820	26,306*d*	50,629	24,323	...
	Wardha Valley ...	...	...	17,244*e*	22,877*f*	5,633	...
23rd Oct. 1875	Nizam's ...	3,603*g*	6,599	3,603*g*	3,50,521	3,46,918	...
13th Nov. 1875	Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	40,429*h*	40,429	...
30th Oct. 1875	Punjab Northern ...	...	2,829	...	86,723*k*	86,723	...
	TOTAL ...	24,658	65,053	6,36,058	22,34,143	15,98,085	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	12,09,167	11,38,132	6,67,73,767	6,00,08,342	...	67,65,425

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 10th October 1874.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 13th June 1875.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th September 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*g*) Receipts for 9th and 10th October 1874.
(*h*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*k*) Total receipts from 12th April to 9th October 1875.

No. XLI OF 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 17th Oct. 1874.	For week ending 16th Oct. 1875.	Total from 1st January to 17th Oct. 1874.	Total from 1st January to 16th Oct. 1875.	Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
27th Nov. 1875	East Indian, Main ...	5,08,376	3,23,010	2,88,47,918	2,06,56,134	...	81,91,784
27th ditto	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	33,924	30,796	21,08,319	15,15,848	...	5,92,471
20th ditto	Eastern Bengal ...	73,901	51,634	29,49,567	22,77,134	...	6,72,433
13th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	49,319	43,888	14,82,823	21,05,273	6,22,450	...
20th ditto	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	89,083	1,05,751	61,30,422	49,74,109	...	11,56,313
13th ditto	Madras ...	1,23,629	1,14,510	46,82,727	49,67,457	2,84,730	...
20th ditto	South Indian ...	18,219	23,518	7,60,141	7,93,457	33,316	...
20th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	2,82,229	3,09,050	1,57,27,561	1,67,19,111	9,91,550	...
27th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	78,436	1,01,271	47,06,047	48,69,104	1,63,057	...
	TOTAL ...	12,57,816	11,03,428	6,76,95,525	5,88,77,627	...	85,17,898
	State.						
27th Nov. 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,515	1,482	80,159	82,343	2,184	...
27th ditto	Nulhattee ...	1,566	1,052	69,964	65,139	...	4,825
27th ditto	Rajpootana ...	17,709	39,153	3,78,570	12,62,184	8,83,614	...
27th ditto	Holkar ...	3,269	12,627	60,282*a*	2,88,251	2,27,969	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	23,989*b*	39,361*c*	15,372	...
23rd Oct. 1875	Oomraotee ...	...	752	26,306*d*	51,381	25,075	...
	Wardha Valley ...	...	...	17,244*e*	22,877*f*	5,633	...
23rd Oct. 1875	Nizam's ...	6,369	6,669	9,972*g*	3,57,190	3,47,218	...
13th Nov. 1875	Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	40,429*h*	40,429	...
30th Oct. 1875	Punjab Northern ...	...	3,545	...	90,268*k*	90,268	...
	TOTAL ...	30,428	65,2 80	6,66,486	22,99,423	16,32,937	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	12,88,244	11,68,708	6,80,62,011	6,11,77,050	...	68,84,961

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 17th October 1874.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th September 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*g*) Total receipts from 9th to 17th October 1874.
(*h*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*k*) Total receipts from 12th April to 16th October 1875.

No. XLII OF 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
		24th Oct. 1874.	23rd Oct. 1875.	to 24th Oct. 1874.	to 23rd Oct. 1875.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
27th Nov. 1875	East Indian, Main ...	4,12,416	4,56,386	2,92,60,334	2,11,12,520	...	81,47,814
27th ditto	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	28,607	34,440	21,36,925	15,50,287	...	5,86,638
20th ditto	Eastern Bengal ...	56,673	58,106	30,06,240	23,35,240	...	6,71,000
13th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	43,345	49,635	15,26,168	21,54,909	6,28,741	...
20th ditto	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	1,15,955	1,26,438	62,46,378	51,00,547	...	11,45,831
13th ditto	Madras ...	86,303	1,22,678	47,69,030	50,90,135	3,21,105	...
20th ditto	South Indian ...	16,769	24,985	7,76,910	8,18,442	41,532	...
20th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	2,64,833	3,66,981	1,59,92,394	1,70,86,092	10,93,698	...
27th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	92,659	1,39,081	47,98,706	50,08,185	2,09,479	...
	TOTAL ...	11,17,560	13,78,730	6,85,13,085	6,02,56,357	...	82,56,728
	State.						
27th Nov. 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,491	1,565	81,650	83,908	2,258	...
27th ditto	Nulhattee ...	420	1,106	70,384	66,245	...	4,139
27th ditto	Rajpootana ...	20,841	44,777	3,99,411	13,06,961	9,07,550	...
27th ditto	Holkar ...	3,793	10,219	64,075*a*	2,98,470	2,34,395	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	23,989*b*	39,361*c*	15,372	...
23rd Oct. 1875	Oomraotee ...	...	678	26,306*d*	52,060	25,754	...
	Wardha Valley ...	...	...	17,244*e*	22,877*f*	5,633	...
23rd Oct. 1875	Nizam's ...	6,499	10,926	16,471*g*	3,68,116	3,51,645	...
13th Nov. 1875	Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	40,429*h*	40,429	...
30th Oct. 1875	Punjab Northern ...	...	3,810	...	94,078*k*	94,078	...
	TOTAL ...	33,044	73,081	6,99,530	23,72,505	16,72,975	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	11,50,604	14,51,811	6,92,12,615	6,26,28,862	...	65,83,753

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 24th October 1874.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th September 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*g*) Total receipts from 9th to 24th October 1874.
(*h*) Total receipts from 11th January to 13th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*k*) Total receipts from 12th April to 23rd October 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

REMARKS OF THE ARMY SANITARY COMMISSION ON TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Dr. Cuningham's report for 1873 contains the usual statistical account of sickness and mortality among British and Native troops and in Jails, together with some details concerning the general population.

The report is followed by further instalments of the cholera inquiry by Drs. Lewis and D. Cunningham, together with an important paper by Dr. Lewis on nematode hæmatozoa, and an account by Dr. D. Cunningham on fungi present in opium blight, two subjects neither of which come within the scope of the Army Sanitary Commission. The volume is concluded by the valuable annual statistics of the Indian Army and Jail population prepared by Dr. Bryden.

1. Perhaps the most important practical fact in the present volume is that the death rate among Her Majesty's British troops in India was 15·30 per 1,000, the lowest rate by upwards of 2 per 1,000 ever recorded in India.

The average strength of British troops during the year 1873 was 58,769, and the deaths in India were 899. But in order to arrive at the true death-rate due to conditions of Indian service we must add the deaths among invalids, of whom 1,747 were received at Netley, where there were 30 deaths.

The total deaths therefore were 929, raising the death-rate to 15·8 per 1,000.

2. It is a striking testimony to the advantages of improved invaliding arrangements that about 600 men shipped in India as invalids were disembarked at Portsmouth in health, not having proceeded to Netley.

Of the 1,747 men who were received at Netley, 606 were finally discharged the service, so that the total permanent loss was as follows:—

Deaths	929
Discharged invalids	606
Total loss	1,535

or 26 per 1,000 from all causes.

3. These results for 1873, when contrasted with the old death-rate of British troops in India which ruled, before the date of the Royal Commission on the sanitary state of the Indian Army, at an average of 69 per 1,000 for many years, no doubt shows great progress; but it must be borne in mind that the old death-rates included losses from cholera often during great epidemics, while the total cholera deaths of 1873 amounted only to 47 for the whole of India, or ·8 per 1,000, so that, deducting cholera, the death-rate in India and at Netley was 15 per 1,000.

4. It is necessary to call attention to this fact, because the state of the British Army in India, so far as regards deaths, is apparently so satisfactory that there may be some danger of concluding that the work has been done.

Such a conclusion can, however, never be predicated of sanitary procedure. The constant tendency with local causes of disease and mortality is to intensify themselves. The battle is never gained unless the ground be kept. Until cholera and fever have ceased to appear as epidemics, it cannot be said that the death-rates of European troops in India have been permanently reduced.

5. Dr. Cuningham gives facts to show that, as regards health, "the favourable results of 1873 were general and not confined to any particular locality."

Thus, in the group of stations situated in Bengal proper, the death-rate in the decade 1860-69 was 25·57 per 1,000. In the three following years the rate was 16·54, 18·72, 18·23, while in 1873 the death-rate was 14·21. But then comes a caution—that during the years preceding 1873 the rate consisted of minima and maxima vibrating between 14·38 and 39·04 per 1,000.

In the Gangetic Provinces and Oude, the ten years' death-rate was 28·59 per 1,000; in 1873 it was 20·25. The lowest death-rate of 1873 was 6·84 at Hazareebaugh; the highest, 23·95, was at Lucknow, of which nearly a fourth was due to cholera.

The group of stations in Meerut and Rohilcund had a death-rate, during the same decennial period 1860-69, of 26·61 per 1,000. In 1873 the death-rate was 15·05 per 1,000. In this group the death-rate attained a maximum of 29·54 at Delhi, while at Bareilly it was only 8·91 per 1,000.

The Agra and Central India group exhibited the same irregularities in rates. During the ten-year periods, the death-rate was 38·48 per 1,000; in 1873 it had fallen to 12·16 per 1,000. The highest rate, 24·92, was in Gwalior citadel; the lowest was 5·08 at Saugor. At Jubbulpore, in this group, the death-rate was 12·66 per 1,000, to which cholera contributed 7·23 per 1,000.

The Punjab stations, with their occupation by above 12,000 men, afford satisfactory statistical evidence of improvement. During the ten-year period the death-rate was 25·24 per 1,000. During the first year of the period, 1860, the death-rate was 14·20 per 1,000, a shade lower than it was in 1873, namely, 14·29. The lowest rate, 7·66, was at Sealkote, the highest, 21·28, at Mecan Meer. The Punjab stations had very high admission rates from fever.

At the ten Himalaya Hill stations the death-rate in 1873 was 9·88 per 1,000, on a seven months' occupation by 4,903 individuals.

The six convalescent depôts had an average occupation of 2,052, and a death-rate of 11·21 per 1,000. The highest ratio, 25·16, was at Murree; the lowest, 2·33, was at Dalhousie. Nearly a third of the mortality was due to hepatitis.

In the Madras and Bombay groups of stations the death-rates lay between 24·08 per 1,000 in Burmah and 12·37 in the Deccan and Nagpore stations. In this group Bangalore and Madras had the very low death-rates of 8·30 and 7·49. Generally the Bombay stations showed large varieties in rates. Belgaum had a death-rate of only 2·82 per 1,000, while other stations gave unfavourable results as concerns general health.

6. The great lesson taught by these statistical data is that little dependence can be placed on one or two years' results, especially when epidemic diseases happen to be dormant. Hence they afford no reason for intermitting sanitary work, but rather the reverse, for they show that, after the great advances which have been made in dealing with general disease causes, the chief danger still lies in the ever possible outbreak of cholera or fever, and that future safety must be sought in searching out and removing every local condition likely to predispose to these epidemics.

The past experience of Fort William affords very valuable data on which to proceed, because its death-rate has not only been very greatly reduced, but the reduction has continued, while other stations were suffering.

Formerly it was about 12 per cent. During the ten years following 1860 it averaged 25·19 per 1,000, arriving in later years at what appears to be a permanent reduction of mortality. In 1873 the death-rate of Fort William was 9·31 per 1,000. Formerly it was the deadliest station in India, now it is perhaps the most healthy.

Of late years even cholera, although committing ravages all around it, has never been able to obtain a footing inside its walls.

It may safely be said that what has been accomplished in Fort William may be done anywhere.

7. Divided among the Presidencies, the death-rates among British troops were in the following ratios:—

	Deaths per 1,000.
Bengal	... 15·40
Madras	... 18·29
Bombay	... 11·72

The following abstract given by Dr. Cuningham shows the causes of death:—

Deaths per 1,000.

Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.	
1. Hepatitis ...	1·80	Hepatitis ...	4·0	Hepatitis ...	2·35
2. Enteric fever ...	1·53	Dysentery ...	3·65	Apoplexy ...	1·41
3. Heart diseases ...	1·42	Heart diseases ...	2·18	Enteric fever ...	1·31
4. Malarial fevers ...	1·39	Injuries	1·92	Heart diseases ...	1·22
5. Apoplexy	1·37	Cholera	1·22	Phthisis pulmonalis ...	1·03
6. Phthisis pulmonalis ...	1·20	Phthisis pulmonalis ...	1·13	Injuries	·75
7. Respiratory ...	1·15	Apoplexy	·96	Dysentery	·56
8. Injuries	1·09	Enteric fever	·78	Malarial fevers	·56
9. Cholera	·90	Malarial fevers ...	·70	Respiratory	·38
10. Dysentery	·79	Suicidal deaths ...	·44	Suicidal deaths	·28

The next abstract shows the more frequent admission causes, and contrasts strikingly with the deaths:—

Admissions per 1,000.

Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.	
Malarial fevers	516	Malarial fevers	236	Malarial fevers	486
Venereal diseases ...	167	Venereal diseases ...	152	Venereal diseases ...	181
Respiratory diseases ...	84	Dysentery	91	Respiratory diseases ...	70
Rheumatism	59	Hepatitis	81	Hepatitis	52
Hepatitis	50	Diarrhœa	76	Rheumatism	50
Diarrhœa	49	Respiratory diseases ...	59	Diarrhœa	43
Dysentery	29	Rheumatism	52	Dysentery	27

This abstract shows anew the great importance of malarial diseases to the health of troops.

In former years, admissions from venereal diseases approached closely in numbers to those from fevers. If the nomenclature of venereal diseases is exactly what it was, then this abstract shows considerable diminution in these affections as a whole.

8. The history of cholera in 1873 affords several points of interest. Its degree of prevalence among the civil population is shown in the following abstract:—

Provinces.	Population under registration.	Deaths from Cholera.
Bengal	63,498,831	64,366
North-West Provinces ...	30,769,056	15,268
Punjab	17,487,125	148
Oude	11,185,357	3,961
Central Provinces ...	7,230,700	344
Berar	2,184,945	None.
British Burmah	2,703,424	8,109
Madras	30,287,842	840
Bombay	16,235,611	283

It appears from these figures that epidemic intensity attained a maximum in Bengal, from whence the epidemic shaded off through the North-West Provinces and Oude into the Punjab. Another table showing the monthly attacks of cholera gives data which appear to prove that the epidemic existed in January and onwards in all these Provinces; that the law of progressive increase and maximum followed closely on the course taken by the disease in Bengal; and hence that any appearance of movement of the epidemic was due to increase of intensity, rather than to geographical change of place. This view, however, requires to be modified when the facts of distribution within each Province are examined in detail. It is then found that in Bengal proper there are districts in which the maximum mortality took place in January, during an outbreak which had probably passed over from December 1872, and that the maxima moved north-westwards from the districts in the delta of the Ganges.

The apparent movement was hence not a progression of the disease, but of the maximum. This point, to which attention has been previously called, may eventually furnish a clue to presumed cases of importation of the disease, by showing that apparent spread of cholera from intercourse is, in all probability, due to increase of intensity during which a greater number of persons are attacked in a given time.

The eastern districts of the North-West Provinces, 11 in number, afford further illustration of this point. In January, 4 districts only were attacked; in February, 8; in March, 9; and all were attacked in April. This was the maximum period round Calcutta. But in these North-West districts the maxima were between May and September, when cholera had declined in the delta, clearly showing that there was a movement of the maxima towards the North-West. This law of maximum held good in the North-West Provinces generally, except in Kumaon, where the maximum continued from February to June contemporaneously with the maxima, not in the North-West Provinces, but in the Ganges delta, between which and Kumaon all the other districts of the North-West Provinces and Oude are situated.

The maximum period in Oude districts was the same as in those of the North-West Provinces, in some of them passing on to December.

The Punjab epidemic consisted of scattered cases occurring from January onwards.

There are 21 districts in the Central Provinces, in 7 of which there were deaths from cholera.

The most important outbreak, giving rise to 309 deaths, took place in Sumbulpur district, chiefly in February, March, and April, but also in September and October. The earlier outbreak was supposed to be due to importation. On comparing the dates of this outbreak with the statistical facts in the three adjoining districts of Bengal, it is found that there were two epidemic outbreaks in these districts, Balasore, Cuttack, and Pooree, and that the first of these corresponded in time with the Sumbulpur epidemic, namely, February, March and April.

The outbreaks in Madras and Bombay were so scattered as scarcely to call for remark.

The epidemic in Burmah was a severe one. It corresponded in time and in intensity to the epidemic in Lower Bengal, but it was not continuous with it in space. The three districts of Burmah nearest Bengal escaped almost entirely, and cholera broke out in its epidemic form in January at Rangoon, and southwards in January, and further north not till February and March. Its first point of attack was about 350 miles from Bengal. Probably it was part of a more extensive epidemic affecting Burmah to the eastwards.

9. The following abstract shows the relation between cholera among British troops and among the civil population of districts within which the stations are situated:—

District.	Date of First Death.	Total Deaths.	Stations.	Date of First Death among Troops.	Total Deaths among Troops.
24-Pergunnahs ... Calcutta ... ... Howrah	January ...	4,830	Fort William ...	June ...	1
Patna	January ...	2,515	Dinapore ...	April ...	1
Benares	January ...	1,738	Benares ...	May ...	2
Fyzabad	March ...	106	Fyzabad ...	November (case) ...	None.
Lucknow	January ...	145	Lucknow ...	September ...	13
Seetapore	April ...	15	Seetapore ...	August (case) ...	None.
Cawnpore	February ...	149	Cawnpore ...	August ...	5
Allahabad	January ...	876	Allahabad ...	June ...	5
Meerut	January ...	53	Meerut ...	October ...	1
Jubbulpore ...	February ...	2	Jubbulpore ...	September ...	4
Umballa	April ...	6	Umballa ...	September (case) ...	None.
Tonghoo	March ...	325	Tonghoo ...	April (case) ...	None.
Thyetmyo	March ...	920	Thyetmyo ...	April ...	12

There were cholera cases at 13 stations of British troops. In every case the disease existed among the surrounding Native population. In two instances (in Burmah), the troops were attacked within a month after the civil population. In one instance, the interval was three months; in three instances, 5 months; in two instances, 4 months; in one, 6 months; in another case, 7 months; in two, 8; and in one the interval was 9 months.

These data show anew that before cholera attacks British troops in any district, it may have existed for months among the surrounding population, and that, as intercourse throughout the districts and stations remained the same as usual, it can scarcely be affirmed that the facts prove importation of cholera into the stations.

Thus far the statistical evidence appears to lead, but it would be very important to inquire more closely into the history of cases at the stations, to show distinctly that there either was or was not a transfer of the disease from people outside to troops affected in barracks.

10. There were 44 deaths from cholera among Native troops serving in Bengal Presidency.

The death-rate was considerably in excess of the death-rate among British troops. Most of the deaths took place at stations in Lower and Eastern Bengal, and the times of attack corresponded closely with the periods of greatest intensity in the districts.

11. Among the jail population cholera attacks exhibited a similar relation in time to attacks among the Native population; but a far larger proportion of jails were attacked than of stations, and the death-rates were very much higher.

Dr. Bryden's tables are confined to the jail population of Bengal Presidency, and the outbreak was confined almost entirely to jails to the eastward and south-eastward of Allahabad.

There are 40 jails in the upper portion of the attacked region, having a population of 23,667. Twenty jails were invaded by cholera, and 95 prisoners died, equal to a death-rate of 4·02 per 1,000.

In Lower and Eastern Bengal 28 jails out of 48 were invaded. The jail population amounted to 16,174, of whom 104 died, equal to a death-rate of 6·44 per 1,000. In this instance also the disease was most severe in those parts where the general cholera death-rate was highest among the civil population.

Of the three groups, *viz.*, British troops, Native troops, and jails, the disease existed in force among the civil population before any of them furnished cases of cholera. It is to be hoped that the jail reports may give detailed accounts of each outbreak, and of the causes to which it ought to be attributed.

Some explanation is wanted of the fact that prisoners in parts of the country where cholera pevailed have suffered so much more than either British or Native troops.

12. Orders were issued for tracing the history of attacks among the troops, but the results as a whole were not deduced at the date of Dr. Cuningham's report. Dr. Cuningham says that, so far as he had had opportunity of studying the history of these attacks, there was an absence of evidence to prove that the disease was due to importation, "nor has a single fact been adduced to support the idea that the disease once introduced spread by contagion."

13. The facts and deductions in Dr. Cuningham's report for 1872 having been called in question by those who have adopted the theory of contagion as affording an adequate explanation of the spread of an epidemic, and to enable any corrections in fact to be made, copies of the report of 1872 were widely circulated, and specially sent to Medical Officers of both British and Indian regiments, "so that errors might be pointed out and rectified." The result, Dr. Cuningham says, "has been very satisfactory; no mistake on any important matter of fact has been brought to notice, nor has any additional information of value been furnished. There is no reason, therefore, to alter the account then given of the epidemic of that year, or to modify the general conclusions which were expressed regarding it."

These conclusions may be briefly summarized as follows:—

(1.) If human intercourse plays any part in disseminating cholera, "it must be a very secondary part."

(2.) That the immunity of attendants on cholera cases and the facts of outbreaks are opposed to the view that this disease is spread from the sick to the healthy.

(3.) That facts cannot be explained on the theory that cholera is due to water tainted by cholera discharges.

(4.) That there is no evidence to support the theory of multiplication of poison in persons attacked with cholera, or that the disease is spread by choleraic excreta.

(5.) That cholera in India appears to be due to certain conditions of air and soil, or both, apparently of local character, "and that the great danger arises from exposure to these conditions, and not to exposure to any emanations from the sick."

(6.) That, even on the assumption that cholera is contagious, the application of quarantine would be impracticable and injurious.

(7.) That the great safeguards against cholera are sanitary improvements, directed not against any one assumed danger (such for instance as keeping choleraic fluids out of water, to the neglect of ensuring that water is kept pure from other putrescing matters), but directed to the removal of all local disease causes.

14. It would have been more satisfactory if the results of the Indian cholera investigation had, at the same time, placed the doctrine in regard to cholera and measures required to cope with the disease on an absolutely scientific basis. This position has not yet been gained, and until it has been gained, and seeing that active measures must be taken to deal with cholera wherever it threatens to come, there is no other safe course to follow than to rely on the results of observation and experience.

These are unquestionably unfavourable to any dependence being placed on internal quarantine. Whatever truth there may be in the theory of cholera communicability, it cannot, from experience gained up to the present time, be made the basis of measures for protecting Indian stations, still less native communities.

The only alternative is to improve the sanitary condition of both troops and people. Every fresh experience tends to show that sanitary measures are the only safe-guards in which any trust can be placed, and that to transfer that trust to cordons would simply be to surrender to the enemy. Further investigations may possibly lead to better knowledge of the development and extension of cholera, but until this result is attained no practical account can be taken of it.

15. During 1873 there were registered 237,835 deaths from small-pox, a number considerably below the truth, as the registration of deaths in Bengal "is still most defective." The mortality to population varied between ·52 and 3·81 per 1,000.

The lowest of these rates was in Burmah, where the registration is allowed to be most defective, but the lowest death-rate in India, namely, ·61 per 1,000, was in Bombay Presidency, where the most complete system of vaccination is in force.

There were 11 small-pox deaths among British troops in India, a mortality of ·19 per 1,000, which may be taken as collateral evidence of the efficiency of vaccination as a preventive measure. The great mortality among the civil population points not only to the necessity for extending vaccination, but for pressing forward sanitary improvements.

16. Deaths from fevers registered among the civil population were 1,647,411; an enormous mortality were it all due to the registered cause. Facts lately brought to light show that many other diseases are classed as fevers in the death returns; but making any reasonable deduction on this account, there can be no doubt of the great loss of life due to malarial causes. What has been often said with reference to these fevers may be here repeated, *viz.*, that they prove the existence of bad land drainage for agriculture, bad culinary water, and general sanitary defects in villages and houses.

There is no remedy for fevers, the scourges of India, except by remedying these evils. As already shown, these malarial fevers are a serious cause of inefficiency in the British Army serving in India.

The admissions from them in 1873 were as follow:—

Bengal Army	...	516 per 1,000.
Madras „	...	236 „
Bombay „	...	486 „
All India	...	456 „

Forty-five and a half per cent. of the British force passed through hospital for malarial fevers in 1873.

17. Enteric fever cases occurred in 44 out of 93 stations of British troops scattered all over India. In 1873 there were among British troops in—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Bengal Presidency	144	56
Madras „	49	9
Bombay „	17	14
All India ...	210	79

Calculated on the strength, the ratios of attacks and deaths were as follow:—

	Per 1,000 Strength. Cases.	Deaths.
Bengal	3·9	1·53
Madras	4·2	·78
Bombay	1·6	1·31
All India	3·6	1·34

Enteric fever as a death cause attains a new importance when the losses from it are compared with the losses from cholera in 1873, thus:—

Deaths, 1873.

	Enteric Fever.	Cholera.
Bengal	56	33
Madras	9	14
Bombay	14	None.
India	79	47

Until lately, enteric fever was considered to be a new disease imported into India, but there is every reason to believe that this disease has existed in India in past time, although not separated from other fevers of severe type.

Dr. Cuningham has given a table showing the deaths per 1,000 from fevers for a period of 14 years; but enteric fever does not occur in it as a death cause until the last three years of the series. During the first 11 years the deaths are classified as from intermittent, remittent and continued. Now the average death-rate from these three fevers during these 11 years was 3·59 per 1,000.

The last three years in the returns give the death-rates of four fevers, intermittent, remittent and continued, and enteric, the average for which is 3·42 per 1,000. On comparing this ratio with the ratio 3·59 for the three older fevers, it appears in the highest degree probable that among them there were cases now separated as "enteric."

A similar change has passed over the nomenclature of fevers among Native troops. Formerly natives of India were supposed to enjoy immunity from "typhoid," but since attention has been more closely directed to the subject, this is not found to be the case. In the statistics of 1872 enteric fever first makes its appearance as a death cause in the Native Army, in which year there were seven cases and four deaths. In 1873 the number had risen to 18, and the deaths to 10. Enteric fever has also been detected among the civil population.

There have been difficulties in diagnosis, partly arising from the darkness of the skin among natives. But the fact must henceforth be admitted, and the apparently anomalous circumstance of the existence of causes of enteric fever in great intensity without producing their characteristic effects on local fevers will cease to exist.

The practical result of this discovery is that increased vigilance is required in dealing with all local sanitary defects connected in any way with the presence of putrescing matters in air, earth, or water, and it points also to the absolute necessity of cleansing and improving all bazars and native towns to which British troops have access.

18. There was a lower death-rate in 1873 from sun-stroke and apoplexy, dysentery, and diarrhœa than there was in 1872 among British troops. At the same time, in 1873 no fewer than 217,448 deaths from bowel complaints were registered among the civil population.

The highest ratio, 2·58 per 1,000, was attained in the Central Provinces, the lowest, ·31, in Oude.

One satisfactory circumstance connected with the personal hygiene of British troops serving in India was the reduction of deaths from delirium tremens. There were five deaths from this cause in the whole Indian Army, equal to a death-rate of ·09 per 1,000, but unfortunately the statistics show that eight men died while drunk, and that five were suffocated while drunk. The deaths from drink directly were thus 18, which may be compared with the 47 deaths from cholera during the same year.

If it were possible to separate in the returns deaths indirectly caused or hastened by intemperate habits,—diseases of the heart and blood vessels, hepatic and cephalic diseases,—it would be found that the alcoholic mortality is becoming a more predominant cause of loss than it has been comparatively in past times.

19. Dr. Cuningham gives data to prove that the amount of venereal disease among the British troops in Bengal Presidency had undergone a considerable reduction in 1873.

The admissions per 1,000 for the last five years have been:—

1869 ...	... 200	1872 ...	... 190
1870 ...	... 202	1873 ...	... 167
1871 ...	... 208		

But comparative statistics of lock-hospital stations render it difficult to assign this reduction purely to the influence of these hospitals.

Thus Dr. Cuningham gives the statistics for three groups of stations for 1872 and 1873, distinguishing those stations at which there are no lock-hospitals from those where such hospitals have been in operation, and dividing the stations at which there has been an increase of admissions from those where there has been a reduction.

There are ten stations without lock-hospitals, and, by dividing the sum of admissions per 1,000 by the number of stations, it appears that the average admissions at these ten stations amounted to 148 per 1,000 in 1873, as against 119 per 1,000 in 1872.

There are 45 stations protected by lock-hospitals, at 17 of which there was increase of admissions in 1873 over 1872, while at 28 stations there was a reduction. By applying the same method with these stations, it is found that at the stations showing increase the admissions in 1873 were 198 per 1,000, as against 127 per 1,000 in 1872. At 28 stations showing a decrease, the admissions per 1,000 were 141 in 1873, as against 201 in the preceding year.

On comparing the results for two years at 45 protected stations and 10 unprotected stations, the figures per 1,000 stand as follow:—

	1872.	1873.
45 protected stations	178	163
10 unprotected stations	119	148

The ratios of admissions per 1,000 for the two years would thus be represented by the figures:—

336 for protected stations and
267 for unprotected stations.

The data, although only approximate, appear to show that there is some law of increase and diminution of venereal cases apart from the action of lock-hospitals.

Attention has been called to this point in previous papers as one requiring investigation, but there can be no doubt of the decreased admission rate generally, from whatever causes it may have arisen. The result is, at least, not opposed to the influence of lock-hospitals.

Referring to these reductions, Dr. Cuningham says that, "while the results of 1873 are certainly encouraging, especially in the decided diminution of the graver forms of venereal disease, it must be admitted that much remains to be done in order to render the rules really effective. On this point I have considered the various statements and suggestions which have been made either by medical officers or by the authorities, both civil and military, through whose hands their reports have passed. The great evil to be dealt with is unlicensed prostitution. . . . Detective police have been found useful in one place, while in another they have been discharged as useless. The same may be said of detective dhaies."

But he adds that, on the whole, the authorities have endeavoured to diminish the evil with a considerable measure of success.

20. Experience with new regiments in 1873 suggests a few important practical considerations. Out of an average strength of 4,608 men newly arrived, there were 102 deaths = 22·14 per 1,000. Of these deaths, 38 were due to enteric fever, and probably one or two more;

18 men died of hepatitis, and 10 of apoplexy. The following table, extracted from the report, shows the effect of new arrivals:—

	Deaths per 1,000.	
	Army of India.	New Regiments, 1873.
Enteric fever ...	1·34	8·25
Hepatitis	2·33	3·91
Apoplexy	1·29	2·17

Facts of this class show very clearly the necessity, long understood, of making some provision for acclimatising new arrivals in India, before exposing them to the usual risks of service on the plains.

21. The following abstract shows the invaliding for 1873:—

	Number sent home.		
	For Change.	For Discharge.	Total.
Bengal	976	416	1,392
Madras	498	103	601
Bombay ...	365	76	441
India ...	1,839	595	2,434

As already stated, there were 606 invalids finally discharged at Netley, and a large number of the men sent home had recovered health before arriving in England.

The total loss, permanent and temporary, to the Indian Army is stated by Dr. Cuningham as follows:—

Presidency.	Per 1,000 Average Strength.		
	Died.	Invalided.	Total Loss.
Bengal	15·40	42·16	57·56
Madras	18·29	52·32	70·61
Bombay	11·72	43·67	55·39
India	15·30	44·58	59·88

22. It is very satisfactory to see from the present report that the health of soldiers' families is undergoing improvement, together with the health of troops.

The death-rate among soldiers' wives in 1873 was, for Bengal 22·81, for Madras 14·92, for Bombay 17·11, per 1,000, and for the whole of India 19·92 per 1,000.

The children's death-rate, though still very high, has also undergone marked reduction.

In the whole of India the children's death-rate was, in—

1871	74·21 per 1,000
1872	99·08 „ „
1873	60·29 „ „

The death-rates in the Presidencies during 1873 were, for Bengal 67·97 per 1,000, Madras 51·39, and Bombay 48·50 per 1,000. It appears that of recent years the death-rate of British population in India has been improving generally. Above one-fourth of all the children's deaths in 1873 took place under six months after birth, and before the expiry of 18 months from birth the death-rate was no less than 69 per cent. of the total deaths. Out of the total of 714 deaths among children, 660 took place under five years of age, proving anew the necessity of better management of children in India.

Bad as is the present state of matters, it is better than it used to be; proving that more care had been taken of the children. The simple fact given in the statistics that out of 714 deaths, 35 only were due to children's epidemics, and 433 to dentition convulsions, tabes, mesenterica, diarrhœa, and anæmia, is enough to show how much must yet be done, by careful nursing, feeding, and domestic management, to reduce the present excessive death rate.

23. The death-rates among British Officers in and out of India in 1873 were—

Officers of British Army	10·23
„ Indian „	21·59

The most predominant death causes appear to have been of inflammatory character.

24. There is no reliable statistical record of the health of cantonment population in Bengal Presidency, a deficiency which, it is hoped, will be supplied by more accurate registration.

25. The following account of sanitary progress is given by Dr. Cuningham for the year ending March 31st, 1873 :—

> "At almost every station, works were either in progress or had recently been completed, the object of which was the better health and greater comfort of the European soldier, or the general sanitary improvement of the cantonment. These works were more or less extensive in their character, but chiefly include the completion of barracks and hospitals, the provision of subsidiary buildings, and minor details. In the important matter of water supply progress has not been so rapid as could be desired. In this Presidency, the larger works of Peshawur, Dalhousie, Kohat, and Meean Meer are proceeding, and projects are in hand for Umballa and Delhi."

He states that since 1862-63 the sum of 200,000*l.* has been spent in water supply improvements; not a large amount, considering what has been proved to be the condition of existing water sources at stations of British troops.

The most extensively introduced improvement has been apparently the dry-earth conservancy which has been sanctioned in British regiments as its "superiority has now been established beyond question." In all damp climates, however, the earth has to be dried before use.

26. In Section 2 of Dr. Cuningham's report are discussed the statistics of the Native Army in Bengal Presidency. Dr. Bryden's statement gives the regimental strength of this Army as 44,332; the total deaths, absent and present, as 754, showing a death-rate of 17·01 per 1,000, higher by above 1½ per 1,000 than the death-rate of British troops in Bengal Presidency.

The chief admission causes in all the branches of the Native Army were fevers. These were, for the Regular Army, 676 per 1,000; Central Indian regiments, 306; Punjab Field Force, 875 per 1,000, probably due to the specialities of frontier service; Madras regiments, 384 per 1,000.

In all the branches there was a considerable reduction of admissions from all causes, except in the Madras force.

The highest death-rates were due to respiratory diseases, and to these fever deaths followed next in order.

The following abstract gives the death-rates for the chief diseases in the different branches of the Native Army :—

Diseases.	Deaths per 1,000.			
	Regular Native Army.	Central Indian Regiments.	Punjab Frontier Field Force.	Madras Regiments.
Respiratory diseases ...	3·15	4·50	4·42	1·67
Fevers	2·92	1·80	4·22	1·38
Cholera	1·12	·23	None.	·56
Diarrhœa	1·02	None.	·10	None.
Dysentery	·89	·23	·41	·56
Phthisis	·79	·44	·50	·84
All causes, 1873 ...	**13·92**	**11·26**	**13·87**	**7·53**

On a former occasion attention was called to the apparent relation between deficient clothing, bad and over-crowded huts, and damp subsoil, and the prevalence of respiratory diseases in the Native Army.

These statistics seem to justify further inquiry into the subject. Fevers, the most prevalent of all diseases, may be connected with similar local causes. What is wanted is some account of native stations, and the relation of these to prevalent diseases.

27. The third section of the report, devoted to the sanitary condition of jails, gives a very unfavourable account of this important branch of the public service.

The average strength of prisoners during 1873 was 67,037; the deaths were 2,888=43·08 per 1,000. Out of the 2,888 deaths, 199 were due to cholera, 12 to small-pox, 4 to enteric fever, 42 to typhus, 66 to intermittent fever, 255 to remittent and continued fevers, partly caused by "contagious fever," the existence of which in jails ought to be a matter of urgent inquiry with the view of preventing such a state of things. There were 824 deaths from dysentery, and 291 from diarrhœa. If to these be added 22 deaths from spleen disease, we shall find 1,722 out of 2,888 deaths, or nearly 60 per cent., due to zymotic diseases. Respiratory diseases occasioned 469 deaths, and phthisis 156.

It follows that eight-tenths of the mortality in the jails of Bengal Presidency were due to zymotic and chest diseases.

Dr. Bryden has given an instructive table, showing the ratios of mortality in 161 jails, which reveals facts of very considerable importance, inasmuch as they show that the death-rates varied in an extraordinary degree.

For instance, Ajmere Jail, with an average strength for the year of 339, had only 1 death=2·95 per 1,800. The solitary death was due to some respiratory disease. Etah Jail, with an average population of 252, had 1 death, cause not stated—not zymotic nor respiratory=a rate of 3·97 per 1,000. Furreedpore Jail, 412 prisoners, had 3 deaths=7·8 per 1,000; of these, 1 death was from fever, and 1 from respiratory disease. Etawah Jail, with 291 prisoners, had 1 death from bowel disease, and 1 from spleen disease—2 deaths in all=a rate of 6·87 per 1,000.

A few other jails scattered over Northern and Central India afford death-rates not much above these, but unfortunately they are the exception. In a great number the deaths exceed 25 per 1,000. In many they exceed 50 per 1,000, and in a number of jails the mortality was above 7 per cent.

The following examples will show the rates and their causes in the worst class, beginning with those in which there were no deaths from cholera, and in which the jail population was sufficiently large to enable an approximate death-rate to be deduced.

Delhi Jail, with 316 inmates, shows a death-rate of 56·96 per 1,000, two-thirds of which were due to zymotic and chest diseases.

Umritsur, 701 prisoners, yielded a death-rate of 55·63 per 1,000. Of the 39 deaths, 21 were due to fevers and 10 to chest diseases.

Lahore Central Jail, with 2,224 prisoners, yielded a death-rate of 75·09 per 1,000. There were 167 deaths in all, of which 38 were from fevers, 1 from small-pox, 36 from bowel diseases, 6 from diphtheria, and 79 from respiratory diseases and phthisis, so that, out of 167 deaths, 71 were due to zymotic diseases, and 150 died from these and respiratory diseases conjoined.

Rawulpindee Jail had 963 prisoners of whom 134 died = a death-rate of 13·91 per cent. Fevers occasioned 91 deaths, of which 27 were from "typhus"; nearly 9½ per cent. of the inmates died of fever.

Peshawur Jail, with an average of 533 prisoners, yielded a death-rate of 13½ per cent. Of 72 deaths no fewer than 40 were due to fever, and 6 to bowel diseases.

In none of the jails affected with cholera could it be said that this disease did more than add to an already high death-rate, at least with one or two exceptions, such, for instance, as Rai Bareilly Jail, with 807 inmates, where the death-rate was 37·17 per 1,000, of which cholera supplied 16·11 per 1,000.

Champarun Jail had a death-rate, without cholera, of 110·59; cholera added 36·87 to this raising the mortality to about 14½ per cent.

Gyah Jail had a death-rate of above 13½ per cent. without cholera, to which this disease added about 2 per 1,000. In this case, fevers (3 deaths) and bowel diseases (61 deaths) supplied 64 out of 68 deaths.

Other illustrations of these enormous death-rates could be given, but it may be sufficient to show the great importance of this question to cite the highest death-rate in the returns (except in a very small jail), *viz.*, Bustee, with 444 prisoners, where the death-rate, without cholera, of which there was none, nearly equalled 15 per cent. In this case, out of 66 deaths 46 were due to bowel diseases, and 14 to respiratory diseases.

Dr. Cuningham quotes the opinions of several medical officers on the presumed causes of these death-rates. They resolve themselves mainly into averments that prisoners were unhealthy at the time of admission; "fever-stricken subjects from unhealthy localities"; weeding out young healthy prisoners for transfer, leaving the older and sickly behind; over-crowding of jails; bad site and defective construction of jails.

On reviewing the reports, Dr. Cuningham very properly remarks that "it is not satisfactory to find that, in a year of more than average health throughout the Bengal Presidency, the sickness and mortality among the prisoners have both been higher than in 1869, a year of widespread and severe epidemics. In many jails, they have suffered in common with the general population of the surrounding districts" (which, it may be remarked in passing, ought scarcely to be expected in a properly-constructed jail), "but there is good reason to believe that in others diseases were connected with, or aggravated by, overcrowding and other insanitary conditions. So far as the sanitary administration of jails is concerned, the discovery and removal of these defects—the local disease causes—must be the great object in view."

All this is fully justified by Dr. Bryden's statistics, and it may be added that, after the results obtained from jail improvements in Madras Presidency, mentioned by the Commission on a former memorandum, it would scarcely be fulfilling their duty if the Commissioners did not urge the consideration of the whole subject on the attention of the proper authorities.

27. The concluding section of Dr. Cuningham's report for 1873 is devoted chiefly to the discussion of registration of deaths, which is shewn to be in an unsatisfactory condition. As the Commission has already included this matter in previous papers, it is not necessary to refer to it further than to commend Dr. Cuningham's views to the authorities.

There is, however, one statistical fact to which attention may be directed, namely, that in 1873 no fewer than 21,461 persons died in consequence of snake-bite and the attacks of wild beasts.

The first of these death causes is not given separately, but it may be again suggested whether the proposals of Dr. Fayrer for dealing with this death cause mentioned in other papers might not be tried. Destruction of venomous snakes, and giving the people a pecuniary interest in destroying them, is apparently the only remedy for this scourge.

28. There is only one paragraph in the report, No. 115, devoted to the question of "sanitary progress." It refers to the progress made by municipal bodies, which has been dealt with on other papers; also to the very important works in hand for the more perfect drainage

of canal-irrigated land in the Meerut, Mozuffernugger, and Boolundshuhr districts, for which 45,000*l.* had been allotted.

As a whole, the report shows anew the necessity for sanitary work of a practical character, and it appears at the same time to show that past efforts in this direction have been distinctly followed by improved health.

29. Dr. Cuningham's own report is followed by an Appendix by Drs. Lewis and D. Cunningham, containing further contributions to the cholera inquiry. It consists mainly of an extension and rectification of previous investigations, and the portion of the work to which the present Appendix refers may be said to be tolerably complete.

Sections A and B give the results of a comparative microscopic examination of healthy blood and of blood in cholera. In the latter, the white corpuscles are enormously increased. This will be best seen by placing side by side the columns in two tables describing the amount of white corpuscles :—

Specimen.	Healthy blood.	Blood in cholera.
1	Few	Very abundant.
2	"	" "
3	"	Few.
4	"	Very abundant.
5	"	" "
6	"	" "
7	"	" "
8	"	" "
9	"	" "
10	"	" "
11	"	" "
12	"	Abundant.
13	"	Normal.
14	"	"
15	"	Abundant.
16	"	"
17	"	"
18	"	"

This appears to be the chief element admitting of tabulation. The table from which the third column above is quoted gives the results in 41 specimens of cholera blood taken from 22 cases of cholera, and the second column shows the results in 18 examinations of healthy blood from 10 cases. In two cholera cases only out of 22 did the white corpuscles exist as in normal healthy blood.

In all other instances, they exceeded considerably or greatly the healthy standard. A comparison is given by the reporter between the blood in cholera and in vaccinated persons, which shows that in one case out of five only did the amount of white corpuscles exceed that of healthy blood.

30. The most important modification undergone by the red corpuscles in cholera is a tendency to aggregate in irregular masses, instead of into the normal *rouleaux*, and the ease with which the corpuscles altered their forms on pressure or movement of the fluid. The former of these conditions has been observed in the blood in septicæmia, typhoid, variola, measles, and charbon. The facts appear to point to profound changes in the constitution of the blood in cholera.

31. During these lengthened examinations, lasting over several years, no trace whatever has been found of any organisms in the blood of cholera patients.

The reporters say, in concluding the present inquiry :—"As in all our previous examinations, not the faintest trace of evidence presented itself in favor of the presence of bacteria, or other foreign organisms or germs, in the blood of cholera; all the phenomena observed were ascribable to alterations, relative or absolute, in the normal elements of the blood, not to the presence of any new or extraneous bodies of such a nature as to be detected by microscopical research. We have now examined numerous specimens of blood derived from cases of every degree of severity, and at every stage of the disease, during life and shortly after death, and had the presence of foreign organisms in the blood been essentially related to the disease in one way or other, whether as causes of the diseased condition, or as indications of its existence, it is scarcely conceivable that they should have consistently failed to afford the slightest evidence of their presence. We are well aware that these statements are likely to be received with some incredulity by a very large number of the members of the medical profession, made as they are at a time when views regarding the important, and almost necessary, influence of 'germs,' 'bacteria,' 'microzymes,' &c., in the development of epidemic disease are so widely diffused and so much quoted; but in bringing our examinations of the blood from this point of view to a close we feel bound to state our results and conclusions distinctly."

32. This, then, is the final result of a long and laborious examination of the blood in cholera, extending over a number of years, conducted with great skill, perseverance, and fairness. It disposes once for all of Hallier's and all other cognate theories about the origin of

cholera. Whatever cholera poison may be, it is not an entity which can be brought to light by the most practised observers, armed with the most refined appliances. And this being the case, these theories must henceforth cease to be taken into account as affording any ground for practical action. The hypothetical rice-cholera fungus, which bade so fair to give a clue to preventive measures as to induce the India Office to send the observers to India, is now proved to have been based on no sufficient warrant.

It may be here stated that reports from various regions of India contain detailed observations on Pettenkoffer's theory, which connected cholera with certain conditions of subsoil water. The examination of this theory was also placed in the hands of Drs. Lewis and D. Cunningham by the India Office, but up to the present time the theory has obtained no support from observation. The question, however, is not yet finally disposed of.

33. Besides these two inquiries on account of which Drs. Lewis and Cunningham were specially trained and detailed in India, these gentlemen have continued their investigations on the effects produced on healthy animals by choleraic matters, in order to determine a very important practical point, *viz.*, whether these substances exerted any specific poisonous effect on animals.

In previous reports, a considerable number of observations were recorded which appeared to show that no results were produced by injections of cholera material into the blood and cavities of dogs differing from those caused by similar treatment with healthy excreta.

In one point, however, the experiments were not sufficiently numerous to show the results of injecting perfectly fresh cholera excreta, so as to eliminate from the phenomena everything due to putrescence.

The present report, Part II., supplies the desired information, on the understanding that the question at issue in the experiments is simply whether fresh cholera excreta injected into the blood of animals is capable of producing any appearances which may be fairly classed as choleraic.

Reference must be made to the report for details, and it will be sufficient to give the comparative results of all the experiments hitherto made by the observers, and recorded in the present and preceding reports.

They are all placed together in the following summary table (Table XIX. of the report) :—

Total Experiments on the effect of the introduction of solution of organic substances from various sources into the circulation of Dogs.

Number of Experiments conducted.	Infecting material selected.	Where introduced.	Number affected.	Percentage of affected.
76	Solutions of choleraic evacuations ...	Vein ...	34	44·7
26	Solutions of normal evacuations ...	Vein ...	7	26·9
26	Solutions of various excrementitious matters.	Peritoneum ...	20	76·9
42	Peritonitic exudation	Peritoneum ...	10	18·4

The comparison of most importance to the present object in this table is that showing the proportion of attacks in dogs in which normal and choleraic material were employed. The experiments appear to be sufficiently numerous to show that choleraic material is more potent in its effects than solutions of normal evacuations.

The conclusions drawn from this table by the reporters are as follow :—

"It appears from these results that the dejections of persons suffering from cholera, and also those of persons in good health, when injected into the veins, act in some cases as a poison—have the power of producing a definite effect on the intestinal mucous membrane resulting in a disorganization of its substance.

"The symptoms and pathological changes induced by both varieties of material, the choleraic and non-choleraic, present no differences; but, so far as our experience goes, the proportion of cases in which this result is attained when choleraic fluids are employed is considerably larger than when non-choleraic material is used."

34. An important fact bearing on disinfection by heat is mentioned, *viz.*, that boiling solutions before use did not diminish, if indeed it did not augment, their toxic effect, showat least that heat is no safeguard. The reporters themselves say :—

"Therefore, until it be proved that living substances can withstand immersion in a fluid at a temperature of 212°F. of some minutes' duration, we have no hesitation in stating that the morbid phenomena which we have observed to follow the introduction into the animal economy of strained solutions of choleraic and normal alvine discharges, and of other decomposing animal substances, are not the result of injection with a material the poisonous properties of which are dependent on its possessing vitality."

35. Up to the present stage of the inquiry the toxic effects of these matters have not been connected with the visible presence of any organization.

Search for bacteria in the fluid of mesenteric glands had the following results: 40 specimens were examined, and in 17 bacteria were present, but 10 of these 17 instances were in healthy dogs. Where organisms were present, "a certain interval of shorter or longer duration had elapsed between death and the examination of the glands."

This time relation existed also in the appearance of bacteria on the mucous membranes and in other tissues, but "this condition, as in the previous cases, occurred without reference to the cause of death, no matter whether the animal had died owing to the introduction of organic fluids into the system, or had been killed whilst in perfect health."

36. The reporters have given in Part III. of their report the results of 21 cases of section of the mesenteric nerves on the escape of fluid into the intestines, in continuation of previous experiments, as follows:—

> "It will be seen that a copious secretion of fluid was the almost invariable result of section of the nerves, entirely independent of the detachment of the epithelial covering of the mucous membrane, but sometimes associated with the occurrence of an exudation of bioplasts upon its surface, and that the secretion occurred as well in cases in which the division of the nerves was complete as when it was only partial."

No similar result was found to follow the section of the sphlanchnic nerves.

37. On reviewing the progress made in this important inquiry at the present date, although much has been added to our knowledge of the microscopic pathology of cholera, the efficient cause has hitherto eluded observation. Profound changes in the vital constitution of the blood have been discovered, mainly, as it appears, in the nature of marked departures *in degree* from conditions in themselves normal.

Important pathological changes have been produced in the intestine canal by injecting solutions of healthy and choleraic excreta into the veins of dogs, but these changes partook little of the phenomena of cholera.

The most marked of these phenomena has apparently been imitated or produced by lesions of the mesenteric nerves. The presence of bacteria and other organisms in the cases experimented on appear to have been due mainly to secondary *post mortem* influences.

38. In former memoranda the Commission, in communication with the Director General and the Professors at Netley Medical School, suggested certain directions in which the inquiry might be extended. After following the same course in the present case, we have agreed on the following points:—

(1.) That the relation of ground water to cholera be finally decided.

(2.) That as the microscopic examination of air and water of localities, and of the blood and other fluids and organs of animals submitted to experiment, have led to certain definite results in a particular direction, which, if pursued, might throw light on the nature of the cause of cholera, we recommend that the observers should pursue their inquiries until they have satisfactorily made out the meaning of the peculiar phenomena of the blood, and of the poisonous effects of the dejections on animals, as recorded in their reports.

(3.) But, in addition, we would suggest whether the time has not now come for extending the sphere of their observations, by attempting to track outbreaks of cholera in special localities, and to determine the reasons of its peculiar occasional localization and rapid spread in some cases.

Up to the present time, no report has been made showing that a strictly scientific investigation had been carried out into the history of cholera such as was contemplated in the instructions drawn up by the Army Sanitary Commission, and this being the case, we are desirous of again calling attention to the points raised in these instructions, leaving the method of inquiry to Drs. Lewis and D. Cunningham themselves.

In conclusion, the Commission beg to express their approval of this report, and its tables and appendices, as affording a large amount of useful and suggestive information.

ARMY SANITARY COMMISSION,
War Office, 26th June 1875.

J. J. FREDERICK,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE PUNJAB OF FASL KHARIF, 1874-75.

No. 4839 I, dated 5th November 1875.

From—Captain W. Broadfoot, R. E., Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Punjab, P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch,
To—Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept.

I am desired to forward, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying Comparative Statements I, II and III of Irrigation Operations in this Province of fasl kharif, 1873-74 and 1874-75. The season of 1874-75 was more favorable, inasmuch as the total result of irrigation, in comparison with the previous year's corresponding crops, shows an increase of 51,871 acres.

2. I am also desired to intimate that in all future Returns Nos. II and III, the total figures under each District and Division for the preceding season will be shown, in order to admit of easy comparison in detail.

STATEMENT No. I.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, 1874-75.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the Punjab.

Zillah.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	Area irrigated. Kharif, 1874-75.	Area irrigated. Kharif, 1873-74.	1874-75 over 1873-74. Increase.	1874-75 over 1873-74. Decrease.	Rainfall in kharif months. April. 1874.	April. 1873.	May. 1874.	May. 1873.	June. 1874.	June. 1873.	July. 1874.	July. 1873.	August. 1874.	August. 1873.	September. 1874.	September. 1873.	Total. 1874.	Total. 1873.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8		9		10		11		12		13	
Umballa	1,681,930	945,526	3,265	3,438	...	173	...	...	0·2	1·2	17·0	...	25·3	29·4	9·6	5·6	6·0	11·0	49·9	49·0
Karnal	1,505,920	645,120	33,277	38,178	...	4,901	0·1	...	0·9	3·4	6·3	0·7	18·5	20·0	2·0	6·0	6·8	5·5	36·6	35·1
Rohtuk	1,159,680	905,600	33,795	40,003	...	7,208	...	...	...	0·8	6·3	0·4	7·2	11·6	0·4	2·8	2·6	3·3	16·5	20·3
Delhi	41,672	625,265	29,722	40,693	...	10,971	...	...	0·7	2·4	3·0	0·2	10·0	19·4	3·6	4·5	3·6	8·5	24·0	36·6
Hissar	2,265,428	1,346,836	38,815	29,135	9,680	...	0·2	...	0·7	0·9	1·9	0·5	4·3	5·6	1·0	2·8	1·6	2·4	9·3	12·6
Jhind	...	...	21,690	20,161	1,529	...	...	...	0·5	...	5·2	...	10·0	...	1·0	...	3·0	...	20·8	...
Bikaneer	...	...	546	35	511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, WESTERN JUMNA CANAL	7,427,630	4,368,337	160,110	171,643	11,720	23,253	...	...	0·1	0·1	0·4	...	11·9	11·3	3·8	3·8	2·4	3·6	30·5	20·9
Gurdaspur	1,116,770	834,474	14,761	19,468	...	4,707	0·1	...	1·8	2·3	8·3	0·4	11·9	11·3	7·8	2·4	3·9	0·1	12·5	17·7
Amritsar	999,988	708,370	32,304	37,423	...	5,119	0·1	...	...	...	3·2	0·2	5·85	4·4	2·9	0·1	8·9	8·1	16·9	24·6
Lahore	2,334,225	985,888	40,148	44,023	...	3,875	1·2	...	...	...	3·6	0·2	7·5	7·6	4·7	7·1	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, BARI DOAB CANAL	4,450,983	2,528,732	87,213	100,914	...	13,701	...	...	0·2	0·1	1·90	0·20	5·03	4·15	1·60	1·45	1·20	0·50	8·55	7·30
Lahore	Given above.		5,177	3,762	1,415	...	...	...	...	...	1·90	0·20	5·03	4·15	1·60	1·45	1·20	0·50	8·55	7·30
Montgomery	1,244,428	538,240	44,572	30,173	14,399	...	...	...	...	...	1·70	...	2·90	1·60	1·20	2·80	1·93	0·01	7·00	4·90
Multan	3,764,188	624,434	163,605	108,528	55,077	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	5·15	1·77	2·02	2·03	...	...	9·11	8·40
TOTAL, INUNDATION CANALS	5,008,616	1,162,674	213,354	142,463	70,891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dehra Gazi Khan, Indus Canals	1,484,332	234,968	121,804	115,590	6,214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	18,371,561	8,294,711	582,481	530,610	88,825	36,954	...	...	0·3	0·3	7·30	0·36	30·33	25·85	9·40	10·28	5·13	4·14	52·46	44·16

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt. of Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT No. II.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, 1874-75.

Crops.	Umballa.	Karnal.	Rohtuk.	Delhi.	Hissar.	Jhind.	Bikaneer.	Gurdaspur.	Amritsar.	Lahore.	Multan.	Dehra Gazi Khan.	Montgomery.	Total.	Grand Total.
1.—Gardens and orchards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	498	514	668	337	47	2,163	2,163
2.—Sugarcane ...	687	6,699	12,482	11,606	98	1,865	...	4,762	3,021	1,118	3,496	26	57	45,917	45,917
3.—Cereal grains—															
(a).—Rice	2,518	18,566	5,382	10,911	6,359	6,291	...	7,468	13,960	6,347	9,563	9,839	8,763	105,967	252,974
(b).—Bajra and jowar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,303	4,158	8,014	58,624	54,229	4,572	130,900	
(c).—Maize	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	2,472	6,454	140	...	445	9,665	
(d).—Other grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	257	1,419	211	...	4,550	6,442	
4.—Pulses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428	410	277	583	1,698	1,698
5.—Fodder crops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,971	...	6,323	8,405	16,699	16,699
6.—Fibres—															
(a).—Cotton	5	4,665	12,346	2,830	25,786	12,204	397	471	4,314	13,325	30,480	29,934	13,640	150,797	151,086
(b).—Other fibres ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	87	96	...	...	104	289	
7.—Dyes—															
(a).—Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,399	14,953	38	66,390	66,390
(b).—Other dyes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8.—Drugs—															
(a).—Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
(b).—Other drugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	156	122	...	...	14	300	
9.—Oil-seeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	285	395	3,949	610	1,900	7,143	7,143
10.—Miscellaneous	55	3,347	2,585	4,375	6,572	1,330	149	69	2,653	5,122	4,665	1,073	1,098	33,093	33,093
Fallow Lands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	443	...	...	4,203	356	5,018	5,018
Total Kharif, 1874-75 ...	3,265	33,277	32,795	29,722	38,815	21,690	546	14,761	32,304	45,325	163,605	121,804	44,572	582,481	582,481
Total Kharif, 1873-74 ...														530,610	530,610

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt. of Punjab, P. W. D., Irrign. Branch.

GENERAL STATEMENT No. III.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, 1874-75.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

Description of Crops.	Western Jumna Canal.			Bari Doab Canal.		Total Western Jumna Canal.	Total Bari Doab Canal.	Upper Sutlej Division, Inundation Canal.	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division, Inundation Canals.	Dehra Gazi Khan, Indus Canals.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Karnal Division.	Hansi Division.	Delhi Division.	1st Division.	2nd Division.							
1.—Gardens and orchards ...	...	...	...	92	1,019	...	1,111	47	668	337	2,163	2,163
2.—Sugarcane ...	1,151	13,227	19,059	4,388	4,512	33,437	8,900	57	3,496	26	45,917	45,917
3.—Cereal grains—												
(a).—Rice	10,890	25,383	13,754	6,072	21,568	50,027	27,640	8,898	9,563	9,839	105,967	252,974
(b).—Bajra and jowar ...	...	...	...	1,150	11,790	...	12,940	5,106	58,625	54,229	130,900	
(c).—Maize	...	...	...	...	8,530	...	8,530	994	141	...	9,665	
(d).—Other grains ...	...	...	...	...	979	...	979	5,253	210	...	6,442	
4.—Pulses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,010	411	277	1,698	1,698
5.—Fodder crop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,377	...	6,323	16,699	16,699
6.—Fibres—												
(a).—Cotton	278	51,309	6,646	784	16,925	58,233	17,709	14,441	30,480	29,934	150,797	151,086
(b).—Other fibres ...	...	...	...	...	178	...	178	111	...	...	289	
7.—Dyes—												
(a).—Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	51,399	14,953	66,390	66,390
(b).—Other dyes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8.—Drugs—												
(a).—Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
(b).—Other drugs ...	...	...	...	...	286	...	286	14	...	...	300	
9.—Oil-seeds	...	...	...	...	366	...	366	2,218	3,949	610	7,143	7,143
10.—Miscellaneous	1,926	11,089	5,398	...	8,116	18,413	8,116	828	4,663	1,073	33,093	33,093
Fallow Lands	...	...	...	...	458	...	458	357	...	4,203	5,018	5,018
Total, 1874-75 ...	14,245	101,008	44,857	12,486	74,727	160,110	87,213	49,749	163,605	121,804	582,481	582,481
Total 1873-74 ...											530,610	530,610

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt. of Punjab, P. W. D., Irrign. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Abstract of Traffic on Indian Railways for the first, second, and third quarters of 1874 *and* 1875.

Quarters.	East Indian. Main Line.		East Indian. Jubbulpore Line.		Eastern Bengal.		Oudh and Rohilkund.		Sindh, Punjab and Delhi.		Madras.		South Indian.		Great Indian Peninsula.		Bombay, Baroda and Central India.		Calcutta and South-Eastern (State).		Nulhatee (State).		Rajpootana (State).		Holkar (State).		Khamgaon (State).		Oomraotee (State).		Wardah Valley (State).		Nizam's (State).		Tirhoot (State).		Punjab Northern (State).		Total.	
	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875
FIRST QUARTER.																																						
Total earnings ... £	[a] 961,809	[a] 708,685	60,539	60,821	[a] 91,227	[a] 66,433	41,169	69,458	[b] 206,436	[b] 153,534	134,318	139,783	21,221	21,804	634,258	674,176	145,290	167,006	2,847	2,812	2,292	2,389	7,568	39,602	792	7,395	1,641	2,380	1,390	2,604	[c] 731	1,235	...	[c] 11,954	...	[g] 1,555	...	...	2,313,236	2,133,626
Mean mileage open ... No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	158	158	515	540	673	676	858	858	187	186	1,266	1,266	412	429	28	28	27	27	92	305	33	53	8	8	6	6	18	18	...	121	...	44	...	...	5,795	6,227
Average receipt per week ... £	73,985	54,514	4,657	4,679	7,017	5,110	3,167	5,343	15,895	11,810	10,332	10,753	1,632	1,677	48,789	51,859	11,176	12,847	219	216	176	184	582	3,046	94	569	126	183	107	200	87	95	...	920	...	136	...	...	187,379	164,125
Average receipt per week per mile open ... £	57·8	42·6	20·8	20·9	44·4	32·3	6·1	9·9	23·6	17·5	12·0	12·5	8·7	9·0	38·5	41·0	27·1	29·9	7·8	7·7	6·5	6·8	6·3	10·0	2·8	10·7	15·7	22·9	17·8	33·3	4·8	5·3	...	7·6	...	3·1	...	...	32·6	26·4
SECOND QUARTER.																																						
Total earnings ... £	[d] 989,408	[d] 630,746	96,639	47,441	[a] 76,877	[a] 61,804	54,930	78,579	[b] 205,890	[b] 164,110	127,893	149,515	22,676	24,658	502,186	531,798	201,760	193,492	2,737	2,764	2,412	2,062	13,373	46,474	2,271	10,974	[e] 758	1,556	776	1,703	[f] 994	[f] 1,053	...	12,011	...	[h] 2,487	...	[k] 4,349	2,301,560	1,967,576
Mean mileage open ... No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	158	158	537	540	673	676	858	858	187	186	1,266	1,266	427	429	28	28	27	27	155	330	37	57	8	8	6	6	18	18	...	121	...	46	...	62	5,989	6,318
Average receipt per week ... £	76,108	48,519	7,434	3,649	5,914	4,754	4,225	6,045	15,838	12,624	9,838	11,501	1,744	1,897	38,630	40,907	15,520	14,884	211	213	186	159	1,029	3,575	175	844	71	120	60	131	93	97	...	924	...	238	...	381	177,045	151,352
Average receipt per week per mile open ... £	59·5	37·9	33·2	16·3	37·4	30·1	7·9	11·2	23·5	18·7	11·5	13·4	9·3	10·2	30·5	32·3	36·3	34·7	7·5	7·6	6·9	5·9	6·6	10·8	4·7	14·8	8·9	15·0	10·0	21·8	5·2	5·4	...	7·6	...	5·4	...	6·1	39·1	24·0
THIRD QUARTER.																																						
Total earnings ... £	[a] 585,990	[a] 475,822	29,119	24,332	[a] 83,283	[a] 67,966	41,814	52,656	[b] 129,812	[b] 118,861	140,197	142,971	24,538	24,319	245,825	267,022	68,387	69,608	2,019	2,229	1,915	1,765	13,210	32,028	2,184	7,143	...	...	465	654	...	...	...	10,238	...	...	...	3,973	1,369,858	1,300,587
Mean mileage open ... No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	158	158	540	544	673	666	858	858	187	218	1,266	1,266	429	429	28	28	27	27	177	362	37	57	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	121	...	...	...	62	5,890	6,306
Average receipt per week ... £	45,076	36,601	2,263	1,872	6,406	5,228	3,216	4,050	9,986	9,143	10,784	10,998	1,888	1,871	18,910	20,540	5,261	5,278	155	171	147	136	1,016	2,464	168	550	...	...	36	50	...	...	...	788	...	...	...	306	105,812	100,045
Average receipt per week per mile open. £	35·2	28·6	10·1	8·4	40·5	33·1	6·0	7·4	14·8	13·7	12·6	12·8	10·1	8·6	14·9	16·2	12·3	12·3	5·5	6·1	5·4	5·0	5·7	6·8	4·5	9·6	...	...	6·0	8·3	...	...	...	6·5	...	...	...	4·9	17·9	15·9

(a) Exclusive of steamer earnings.
(b) Inclusive of Indus Flotilla earnings.
(c) Receipts for two months.
(d) Inclusive of steamer earnings.
(e) Receipts for two months and fourteen days.
(f) Receipts for two months and fifteen days.
(g) Receipts for two months and twenty-one days.
(h) Receipts for two months and twelve days.
(k) Receipts for two months and nineteen days.
(l) Lines closed.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 31st OCTOBER 1875.

Canal Divisions.	Water distributed during October 1875. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge in Feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption, Cubic Feet per Second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total Area of Irrigation during Current Fasl.
Ganges Canal. Northern ...	10·00	...	740	...	26,296
Meerut ...	8·30	...	969	...	44,625
Anúpshahr ...	6·80	...	700	...	22,341
Bulandshahr ...	7·35	...	972	...	46,147
Aligarh ...	5·50	...	994	...	61,854
Etáwah ...	4·80	...	771	...	51,631
Cawnpore ...	6·20	...	958	...	45,486
Total Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6,104	...	298,380
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	5·20	1·00	3,250	190	80,899
Dún Canals ...	...	...	...	78	6,010
Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	85	12,859
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works ...	...	...	...	...	515
1st Division, Agra Canal ...	...	4·73	...	170	2,218
2nd do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	2,679
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	403,560

Navigation Returns, Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic.

Nature of Traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total Up and Down. Mds.	Total Up and Down. No.
Grains :—						
Wheat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or Dhán ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bejhar (or mixed grain)...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize (or Indian corn)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-seeds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building Materials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Firewood ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live-stock ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total during corresponding period of last year.	1,108	2	8,370	46	9,478	...
Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease ...	1,108	2	8,370	46	9,478	...

Land Irrigated (Approximate).

Zila.	Acres.
Saháranpur ...	40,295
Muzaffarnagar ...	59,253
Meerut ...	76,919
Bulandshahr ...	46,916
Aligarh ...	38,186
Muttra ...	1,688
Agra ...	9,546
Etah ...	8,309
Mainpuri ...	22,003
Fatehgarh ...	10,404
Etáwah ...	28,435
Cawnpore ...	40,067
Dehra Dún ...	6,010
Bijnor ...	1,139
Tarái ...	3,391
Bareilly ...	8,329
Jhánsi ...	320
Hamírpur ...	195
Delhi ...	20
Gurgáon ...	2,135
Total ...	403,560
Total for the same period last year	353,861
Increase ...	49,699

Rainfall.

Total from 1st April to 31st October 1875.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
30·4	34·2
31·0	27·8
32·3	25·9
35·1	24·8
21·6	24·9
25·0	29·0
27·5	28·5
18·3	27·2
35·5	33·7
26·4	32·6
28·4	34·7
28·0	31·7
71·4	73·1
47·0	35·7
41·7	49·9
45·9	42·6
24·3	41·3
35·2	37·5
...	...
...	...
...	...
...	...

Remarks.

Ganges Canal.—The canal opened on the 20th of the month. No demands for irrigation were made during the month except in Cawnpore for rice.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—Canal was closed to the 18th of the month, from which date to the 31st a little water was run for the corn mills.

Dún Canals.—A little irrigation was effected, but for rabi corps only.

Agra Canal.—Ditto.

Rohilkhand.—Nearly as much irrigation was effected this month as in all previous months together of this fasl.

Bundelkhand.—No remarks.

Traffic.—*Nil.* The water was too low for navigation.

Allahabad,
The 2nd December 1875.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., P. W. D., [illegible] Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of Sea Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first eight months of the official year 1875-76 *and of the four previous years.*

Presidencies and Provinces.		FOR THE MONTHS APRIL TO NOVEMBER.														
		1871-72.			1872-73.			1873-74.			1874-75.			1875-76.		
		Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BENGAL ...	Gross ...	56,03,784	13,50,220	69,54,004	57,37,211	14,89,217	72,26,428	53,54,474	10,81,430	64,35,904	60,45,673	8,38,309	68,83,982	59,17,727	9,28,026	68,45,753
	Nett ...	...	...	68,84,224	...	...	71,46,866	...	...	63,83,797	...	...	68,22,149	58,90,974	9,07,064	67,98,038
BOMBAY ...	Gross ...	36,92,260	2,46,968	39,39,228	34,93,764	2,01,927	36,95,691	35,62,121	1,97,060	37,59,181	36,39,683	2,43,230	38,82,913	37,01,889	3,04,005	40,05,894
	Nett ...	...	...	36,96,821	...	...	33,48,392	...	...	35,38,963	...	...	36,25,578	36,95,542	2,97,166	39,92,708
SIND ...	Gross ...	1,72,982	1,16,987	2,89,969	1,54,264	1,48,904	3,03,168	1,46,242	77,035	2,23,277	1,25,800	87,062	2,12,862	1,55,180	99,646	2,54,826
	Nett ...	...	...	2,89,178	...	...	3,02,511	...	...	2,21,779	...	...	2,10,236	1,49,567	95,964	2,45,531
MADRAS ...	Gross ...	10,40,685	7,95,145	18,35,830	10,24,164	6,28,174	16,52,338	11,16,690	7,83,740	19,00,430	11,26,141	7,48,764	18,74,905	12,09,181	6,64,861	18,74,042
	Nett ...	...	...	18,00,257	...	...	16,27,383	...	...	18,72,999	...	...	18,40,903	11,96,340	6,60,172	18,56,512
B. BURMA ...	Gross ...	3,86,956	12,22,756	16,09,712	5,16,340	21,66,984	26,83,324	5,31,357	16,34,941	21,66,298	7,18,203	11,64,030	18,82,233	5,80,521	19,53,774	25,34,295
	Nett ...	...	...	16,01,681	...	...	26,46,542	...	...	21,06,888	...	...	17,87,665	5,75,641	18,66,324	24,41,965
TOTAL ...	GROSS...	1,08,96,667	37,22,076	1,46,28,743	1,09,25,743	46,35,206	1,55,60,949	1,07,10,884	37,74,206	1,44,85,090	1,16,55,500	30,81,395	1,47,36,895	1,15,64,498	39,50,312	1,55,14,810
	NETT ...	...	...	1,42,72,161	...	...	1,50,71,694	...	...	1,41,24,426	...	...	1,42,86,531	1,15,08,064	38,26,690	1,53,34,754

N. B.—1. The nett collections for years previous to **1875-76 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports,** as in the returns furnished by Local Governments refunds and drawbacks on Imports and Exports are not distinguished.

2. The figures for British Burma for 1875-76 include collections at *Tavoy* and *Mergui* for the months of *April* to *October* only.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Return showing the Quantities of Cotton exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries during the month of November 1875.

NAMES OF PORTS IN INDIA WHENCE COTTON IS EXPORTED.		QUANTITIES OF COTTON EXPORTED TO																			
		United Kingdom.		Austria.		France.		Italy.		Russia.		Arabia.		Ceylon.		China Hong-Kong.		Straits Settlements.		TOTAL.	
		Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.	Cwt.	lbs.
BENGAL	Calcutta	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		9,602	0	126	0	9,728	0
	Balasore	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Chittagong	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Cuttack	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Pooree	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
BOMBAY AND SIND	Bombay	34,101	0	21,475	0	1,928	0	10,832	0	1,400	0	91	0	...		16,527	0	...		86,354	0
	Kurrachee	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		2,212	0	...		2,212	0
	Carwar	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Vingorla	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Viziadroog	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
MADRAS	Madras	29,333	4	...		...		...		...		...		...		2,434	92	...		31,767	96
	Beypore, Malabar District	129	52	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		129	52
	Coconada, Godavery District	6,685	80	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		6,685	80
	Ganjam	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Ports of Kistna District	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Ports of Madura do.	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Ports of South Arcot District	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Ports of Tanjore do.	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Ports of Vizagapatam do.	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Tuticorin, Tinnevelly do.	...		1,366	16	...		6,428	76	...		...		314	66	10,451	88	...		18,561	22
B. BURMA	Rangoon	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		11,405	28	11,405	28
	Akyab	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Kyouk Phyoo	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Moulmein	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Tavoy	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Ports in the Ramree District	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	TOTAL	70,249	24	22,841	16	1,928	0	17,260	76	1,400	0	91	0	314	66	41,227	68	11,531	28	1,66,843	54

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 16th DECEMBER 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras somewhat scanty rain has fallen in the Northern Districts and Tanjore, none in the Southern: prospects are satisfactory. Good rain has fallen in the Deccan districts of Bombay, in Khandesh and Nasik, and in some districts of Guzerat and the Southern Mahratta country, doing great good to the *rabi*: prospects are generally very good throughout the presidency, including Sind. In the Central Provinces slight showers are reported from a few districts: prospects continue good. In Rajputana some quantity of rain fell in the previous week, not before reported; and in Malwa there appears to have been general and beneficial rain during the week. In Bengal slight rain is reported from Midnapore, Sarun and Chumparun: prospects continue unchanged, and the harvest progresses. From the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and the Punjab no rain is reported to have fallen: prospects are good. Some rain has fallen in parts of Mysore, but the condition of the crops is still indifferent. In Assam no rain is said to have fallen.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Dec. 16th)	·26 at Masulipatam; ·40 at Sattanapalli; ·5 at Repalli; none elsewhere.	Rain wanted; 2 feet 9 inches water over anicut; canal supply insufficient; standing crops generally good; markets well supplied; prices steady; cholera 3 seizures, 2 deaths in Bander taluk; fever general; mild type small-pox in three taluks; cattle dysentery and epizootic aphtha general; pasture sufficient.
Kurnool (15th)	·045 in one day.	Slight fall in Markapur; none elsewhere; dry crop and paddy harvest continue; outturn generally fair; water and pasture abundant; markets well supplied; prices steady; cholera disappearing; 15 seizures, 3 deaths; fever prevalent; no water over Sunkesala anicut.
Tanjore (16th)	·21 at Negapatam; elsewhere very scanty and partial.	Rivers low; no fresh supply to tanks; water over anicuts none; cultivation wet and dry crops in few localities; standing crops generally good; harvest a few wet and dry crops; yield fair; markets well supplied; prices almost steady; cholera continues, 72 seizures, 63 deaths; cattle disease in some localities, some loss; pasture generally sufficient.
Trichinopoly (15th)	*Nil*	Water supply sufficient; crops good; outturn up to average; markets well supplied; prices of dry grains somewhat fallen in two taluks; cholera slight; condition of cattle good; pasture ample.
Malabar (16th)	*Nil*	Standing crops good, but rain required; markets well supplied; prices steady; bowel complaints in 7 taluks—365 cases, 228 deaths; small-pox, fever and cattle disease slight; pasture good.
Bombay— (Dec. 16th)		*General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.
Sind. (Dec. 15th)		
Kurrachee ...	...	Weather fine; rabi prospects in Sehwan division very favourable; cholera in Keti not spreading—total 13 cases, 7 deaths; usual fevers and colds, also cattle disease; river encroaching on tower of Mánjhand.
Shikarpur ...	...	Fever accompanied by diarrhœa and cramps very prevalent.
Hyderabad ...	...	Fever increasing; weather cold.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather mild; prospects of rabi crops good; kharif being harvested; fever decreasing.
Guzerat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	No change.
Kaira ...	...	Prospects of rabi crops good; 4 cholera cases in Mátar taluka, 3 deaths.
Surat ...	...	Showers of rain at Bárdoli and Mándvi with hail storm; rabi crops good.
Broach ...	...	Slight rain in all talukas except Ankleswar; rabi crops thriving, but slightly injured by rain in Amod and Jambusar; fever continues.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	Some damage to kharif crops already harvested, and to unreaped cotton caused by rain in the eastern districts; ague still prevalent; cattle disease in Ráver Peta.
Nasik ...	1·61	Rabi crops improving; fever prevalent in three talukas.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi nearly completed; outturn of kharif fair; cholera very slight in two villages of Wára taluka.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	0·08	Total rain-fall 34·38; rain, which has fallen in all talukas, has done much good to standing rabi crops, the prospects of which are promising.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Ahmednagar ...	0·78	Rabi crops good, except in two talukas.
Sholapur ...	1·12	Total rain-fall 24·67; crops slightly injured in Sholapur; cholera in Mádha—11 deaths.
Satara ...	0·42	Total rain-fall 53·80; fall of rain seasonable and general; outturn of early crops fair; late crops good.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Rabi and cotton crops well, except a few cholera cases in Gokák and Sampgaon; cholera has abated.
Dharwar ...	0·10	Total rain-fall 30·61; early crops and public health as before; blight in cotton in Bankápur.
Kanara ...	...	Weather warm; ploughing for second crop continues; 3 cases of cholera.
Kaladgi ...	0·58	Reaping of kharif crops progressing; rabi and cotton crops withering in some places owing to north-east wind; 12 deaths from cholera.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	0·62	Cholera slightly raging in villages of Kotra and Rájkot.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather cool; 51 cholera cases, 31 fatal.
Baroda ...	...	Wheat and cotton prospects fair.
		General Remarks.—Slight cholera in Keti (Sind), Rájkot, Wadhwán, Kaira and Sholapur; decreasing steadily in the Southern Mahratta Country; fever prevalent in Sind, Guzerat, Khandesh and Nasik; rabi crops generally improved by seasonable showers; prospects fair.
Bengal—(Dec. 16th)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil* (no rain in previous week).	Weather warmer than it should be; heavy dews at night; no change since last report; harvesting is going on; the yield will be throughout the district much less than it ordinarily is, and will in some high lands be hardly worth the reaping; the failure will, however, be only one of the surplus which would have been exported elsewhere; there will remain ample for local wants.
Noakhally ...	*Nil*	Weather fair, wind generally northerly; it was cloudy on the 5th instant; the reaping of the *amun*, or the late rice, continues; sowing of pulses, chilies, &c., has commenced in some places; cholera much prevalent in Begumgunge station; in all other parts it is not so dangerous; no cases of cholera in the town.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, very cold at night; cotton is still being collected, and mustard sown.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Seasonable weather; no change in the state and prospects of the crops.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	There is no reason to modify previous reports, which were to the effect that the general crop prospects of the district are good; the cutting of the *amun* or late rice has begun; in the thanas of Mathoria and Ghulsakhali insects have done some damage, but from all other places the crop report is favourable; there is and has been for some weeks a good deal of sickness among the people, fever and cholera being the chief diseases; cholera is reported in a sporadic form from the thanas Kotwali, Backergunge, Gaurnadi, Shampkath, Malbaria, Mirzagunge, Dowlutkhan and Baramdi; cattle disease has disappeared.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather getting gradually colder; the paddy crops are being reaped; it is reported from Madareepore that in some places in that subdivision the *amun* or late rice is said to have been attacked by insects; cholera still prevails in all the sub-divisions in the district.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather still warm; state of the crops is good; health improving.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and cold; generally a fair harvest throughout the district.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; no difference in the state and prospects of the crops since last report; the *amun* crop is still being reaped; the outturn is not expected to exceed three-fourths in average in the district; winter crops are in a favourable condition; cholera has made its appearance in many places in the district.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather cold; slightly cloudy in the early part of the week; harvest of the *amun* or late rice progressing fairly; cold weather crops doing well; fever and cholera are prevailing more or less in every subdivision.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Cool, with northerly wind, sky occasionally clouded, but still no rain; reaping of late rice continues; rain wanted everywhere for the cold weather crops, which, from the dry state of the ground, are for the most part very stunted, though not altogether failures.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	The nights are cold, but days often very hot for the time of the year; the *amun* or late rice crop is being harvested everywhere; on the whole it will yield a fair average crop; many of the cold weather crops require rain; cholera is somewhat abating.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather cooler than last week; reaping of the paddy crop nearly completed; prospects of the rubbee crops are fair; a slight fall in the price of common rice; a few cases of cholera reported from Harihurpara, Dowlutabad, Jelunghi, Borwa, Bhurutpore and Shumshergunge; fever is still continuing in Serajgunge.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are good; cholera and fever are still prevalent.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	A northerly wind has been blowing during the great part of the week the sky was cloudy on the 11th instant; the cutting of early paddy is fast going on; complaints of some injury caused by a black worm are made; the cold weather crops have not yet suffered materially from absence of rain, two or three days' rain would, however, be very beneficial; the seedlings of *borodhan* in the nurseries, where they are easily watered, are thriving well, and in some places are nearly ready for transplantation; cholera cases are still reported, but not to any considerable extent; there has been a good deal of fever, chiefly in Buragaon.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report, *i. e.*, a fair crop is now certain all round, and in some parts the crops will be good; rice is now being extensively cut, and the *rabi* or cold weather crops are coming on well.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather cool, occasionally cloudy; *rabi* crop is slightly injured in Sudder station from want of rain; it is attacked by insects in thana Gorgoribah; *kalai* reaping commenced; good outturn is expected; *amun* and *haimanti* reaping continues; fair yield is expected from the latter; cholera decreasing, during the week there have only been 9 deaths from that disease, and 7 fresh attacks reported; 28 deaths have occurred from fever.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil* (No rain in previous week.)	Weather fair; cold and cloudy; the rice crops are being cut generally throughout the district; the outturn will be moderate; cholera in Hemtabad, Bungsibari and Thakurgaon thanas.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Foggy mornings; weather seasonable; harvesting of rice is general; outturn is equal to the estimate—8 annas for the whole district; cold weather crops promising; cholera is very prevalent.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	The mornings are beginning to be foggy; two days of the week were cloudy, but there was no rain; no change in the prospects of the crops; the outturn of the late rice crop will, it is believed, turn out to be 8 annas; the prospects of tobacco continue good.
Jalpaiguri ...	Not received	Weather cloudy and hot for the season; no change to report in crops; cultivators are busy in cutting *haimanti* paddy; fever is still prevalent; cholera is abating.
Darjeeling ...	*Nil* (No rain in previous week.)	Frosty mornings and clear, bright days; the harvesting of the *haimanti dhan* is progressing in the Terai; the deficiency in the outturn will not be felt seriously; the crops in the hills have done well on the whole.
Midnapore ...	A shower in the middle of the week. (No rain in previous week.)	Weather has been cooler since the shower of rain; prospects of the crops continue as good as could be desired.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	The weather has at last become seasonably cold; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report, save that the reaping of the harvest is now general.
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; about three fourths of the *amun* or late rice on the high land has been cut; in other respects no change since the date of the last report.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Rice being harvested generally; cold weather crops promising, would be better for more rain; much sporadic cholera.
Bancoorah ..	*Nil*	Weather cooler than last week, but cloudy; rice crop is nearly reaped; an average of 14 annas is expected; the cold weather crops are doing well; cholera is still prevalent
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Unusually warm weather; harvesting of rice is nearly over; outturn excellent.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather dry and cool; frequently wind from the north-west; the harvest of rice is going on satisfactorily.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	*Aughani* harvest is progressing; *rabi* prospects are still good; general health is very good; prices are not rising.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; no change since last week; the rice all over the district is being cut; the outturn on the high lands is very scanty; on the low lands the outturn is good; on the whole, as previously stated, nearly an average crop will be cut; very favourable weather at the beginning of next year will secure a good *rabi* crop.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather warmer during the day time than usual at this time of the year; the state and prospects of the *rabi* crops on the whole are good, though rain is wanted; winter rice is being reaped; the outturn from the low lands is good, that of the up land is generally bad.
Darbhanga ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and dry; the prospects of the crops are much the same as reported last week; *rabi* sowings are much in want of rain.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather is rather warm and cloudy; the rice crop is being rapidly reaped; in the sudder sub-division recent detailed enquiries show that there will be an average 8 annas outturn; in Sectamurhee sub-division the outturn will probably be only 5 annas, certainly not more than 6 annas; in Hazeepore sub-division 4 annas; the rabi crops are doing fairly well in Mozufferpore and Hazeepore sub-divisions generally, but are very poor in Lalgunge thana; in Seetamurhee sub-division *rabi* sowings are being made in moist rice lands, where the crops have been just reaped, and the *rabi* area has been found to be much larger than was expected; though the average outturn for the sub-division is not likely to exceed 3 annas without early rain, it may, under the most favourable circumstances, be as high as 6 annas; the *rahur* has begun to dry up in some places; prices are stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Sarun ...	Slight fall in Gopalgunge.	Weather clear and cold, at times cloudy; west wind prevailing; no change in the prospects of the crops since last report, *cotton* and *rahur* pulse are doing well; sugarcane manufacture is going on; paddy is still being harvested; *rabi* crops are progressing fairly; the heavy dews at night has kept up the moisture in the fields; the crops too are being irrigated where practicable; poppy coming on well; in Gopalgunge, an outpost of thana Burrowli, in the Sewan sub-division, there was a slight fall of rain, which did much good to the crops; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	A slight shower on the 11th (0·2 in previous week.)	Weather mild and cool; cultivators have commenced harvesting the *aughani*, or late rice crop, the outturn of which is as bad as reported before, and there is nothing new to report.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Since last week it looked as if there would be rain, but it cleared off again; mornings exceedingly cold, with heavy dews; prospects of the crops remain unchanged, *i. e.*, the rice crop is now being reaped, and the Collector does not think, on the whole, it will be a bad one; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are fair, but of course would be benefited by rain; health of the district is good.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Mornings cold and seasonable; cloudy weather and indications of rain; the greater part of the rice crop is cut; *rabi* crop growing fairly in some places; in others, though the seed has germinated, rain is much required to bring the plant on; general health is good.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and cool; *rabi* crops continue to promise well; rain is wanted; paddy crop is being harvested; health of the district is good.
Hazaribagh ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and sunshine alternately, but colder than the previous week; the condition of the crops remains the same, but would be greatly benefited by rain, which still holds off; the outturn of the paddy, which has now been reaped, is reported to be better than was expected.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy, with every appearance of rain coming; the harvesting of the rice crop is now almost over; this crop has been a very fine one throughout the district; rain is much wanted for the *rabi* crops, particularly in Palamow; general health is good.
Maunbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather *too dry, but pleasant*—cool in the morning and hot in the day; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	Seasonable weather; state and prospects of the crops are favourable; fever is still very prevalent.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; ryots are still busy in harvesting; outturn of rice crop is good; cholera is still prevalent.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	No change since last report; crops promising; weather fine; public health improved.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather bright and cold; the *laghu*, or the first late rice, is being reaped and gathered; sarud, or the main late rice, is now ready for the sickle, and in some places is being reaped; the mustard, *rahur*, *kalai*, *moong*, and *kulthi* pulses are promising; in Khoorda the harvesting of the rice crop is in progress; other crops promising; cholera is still raging in parts.
		General Remarks.—No rainfall is reported from any of the districts for the week under review, except a very slight fall in Midnapore and Sarun and in the Chumparun District. There has been no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report. Harvesting of the main rice crop is progressing. Winter crops generally promise well, but require rain.
N. W. Provinces—		
Benares (Dec. 13th)	...	Rabi prospects good; rain wanted.
Allahabad („ 15th)	...	Weather continues fair.
Jhansi „	*Nil*	Prospects unchanged.
Agra „	*Nil*	Rabi prospects favourable.
Meerut „	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Punjab—		
Delhi (Dec. 15th)	*Nil*	Health good.
Hissar „	*Nil*	
Mooltan „	*Nil*	
Dera Ismail Khán „	*Nil*	
Rawal Pindi „	*Nil*	
		General Remarks.—Prospects of rabi everywhere favourable; fever prevails in Jullundur, Lahore and Peshawár.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Dec. 15th)	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects and public health continue good.
Sitapur „	*Nil*	
Fyzabad „	*Nil*	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (Dec. 11th)	...	Weather cloudy; prospects favourable; fever prevalent; prices fluctuating.
Sambalpur ...	...	Weather cloudy; rice cutting continues; cholera abating; fever prevalent.
Bilaspur ...	...	Weather cloudy; prospects favourable; fever continues; prices steady.
Raipur ...	...	Harvesting of kharif continues; cholera subsiding.
Chanda (12th)	...	Rabi sowings completed; cattle disease continues.
Chhindwara ...	·55	Prospects favourable; health good; prices steady.
Balaghât (13th)	...	Cutting and threshing of kharif continues; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Betul ...	...	Weather cloudy; prospects favourable; health good; prices steady.
Bhandara (14th)	...	Weather cloudy; prospects favourable; cholera, fever, small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices easy.
Nagpur (15th)	...	Weather cloudy; crops well; health good; prices falling.
Wardha ...	...	Jowar cutting; cotton picking continues; rabi excellent.
Nimar ...	...	Slight rain; prospects favourable; cholera lingering; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Weather cloudy; prospects unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Prospects of rabi favourable.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Rabi good.
Saugor ...	...	Rabi thriving; health good.
Seoni ...	...	Threshing of kharif progressing; rabi promising; health good.
Damoh ...	·20	Prospects favourable; health good; prices rising.
Mandla ...	...	Prospects favourable; health good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Prospects appear good everywhere.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Dec. 16th)	*Nil*	Raw, foggy mornings, clear and cold days; salee paddy being reaped, good outturn not expected as reported before; other crops and tea doing well; public health good.
Sylhet „	*Nil*	Reaping progressing; rice market steady; cholera still hanging about.
Mysore and Coorg—		
(Dec. 16th) ...	*Nil*	Crops have suffered chiefly in the Mysore, Kolar and Chitaldroog districts; prices have risen generally; cholera at Bangalore nearly extinct, but sporadic cases occur throughout the province; scarcity of water imminent.
	1·5 in Hassan District.	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti (Dec. 16th)	...	Kharif cutting continued; expected outturn fair; standing crops in one taluka of Buldana district slightly damaged by rain and hail; rabi in good condition.
Rajputana—		
Marwar (Dec. 11th)	...	Prospects promising; health good.
Meywar (3rd)	·20	Health and prospects good.
Harowtee States—		
Deolee (Dec. 4th)	·2	Health and prospects good.
Tonk „	·4	
Jhallawar „	·2	
Shahpoora „	·1	
Bhurtpore (9th)	1·	Rain beneficial to crops; weather cool and pleasant.
Ajmere	·90	Weather cool; health and prospects good.
Jeypore (16th)	...	Crops promising; weather seasonable; health good.
Central India—		
Indore (Dec. 15th)	...	Health and agricultural prospects generally favourable; hail-storm of great violence fell at Oojein last week, doing some damage; in other parts of Western Malwa rain was beneficial.
Gwalior „	...	
Neemuch „	...	
Rutlam „	...	
Sutna „	...	

N. B.—In the remark column in the statement published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India* dated the 4th instant, opposite Mysore and Coorg, for "Kolar" read "Kadur."

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

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 14th December 1875.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *Presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R. E., K. C. M. G., C. B.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith.
The Hon'ble John Inglis, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope.
His Highness Mahárájá Iswaríparshád Náráyan Singh Bahádur, of Benares.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Rájá Narendra Krishna Bahádur.

NEW MEMBER.

His Highness MAHÁRÁJÁ ISWARÍPARSHÁD NÁRÁYAN SINGH BAHÁDUR took his seat as an Additional Member.

PRESIDENCY BANKS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR W. MUIR introduced the Bill for constituting and regulating the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in two months. He said—

"Your Excellency; when I obtained permission of the Council to introduce the Bill for constituting and regulating the three Presidency Banks,

I stated the occasion of the measure to be that Government had resolved on retiring from its position as a shareholder in the existing Banks, a change which rendered necessary a new Act of incorporation.

"I will trouble the Council now with but a very brief narrative of the circumstances which have led to the present measure. The Bank of Bengal took its origin as the immediate result of an able letter addressed in 1801 to the Government of India by its Accountant General, Mr. Henry St. G. Tucker, in which he showed that a Bank was necessary both in the interests of Government and of the mercantile community. Money was in those days raised by what were called 'Treasury bills.' But although these bore interest, they were liable to depreciation in the market, and by the combination chiefly of Native brokers, were often at a heavy discount. To remove the inconveniences of this arrangement and maintain the credit of Government, Mr. Tucker argued that a bank was indispensable; and that in order to its security, it was necessary that Government should aid it by contributing as a shareholder to its capital, and by sharing in its direction and in the privilege of voting. Upon this footing the Bank of Bengal was opened in 1806, and obtained its charter in 1809. Its capital was then £500,000, of which the State contributed £100,000. The capital was from time to time increased, and now stands at £2,200,000, of which £220,000 belong to Government. Up to 1854, the Secretary was, with one exception, a member of the Civil Service. Thus constituted, the Bank of Bengal has well answered its object. It has proved a useful auxiliary to the State and to the mercantile community, and in seasons of difficulty has often afforded substantial assistance and valuable support to the Exchequer.

"The Presidency Bank of Madras was incorporated by Act IX of 1843, superseding an already existing State Bank. It also has proved, though on a much smaller scale, a useful institution.

"The Bank of Bombay was first constituted by Act III of 1840, but it came to a disastrous ending. As is now matter of history, it suffered severe losses in the wild and excited speculation which followed on the American war, and the rise in the price of Cotton; and in 1868 it was voluntarily wound up. The new Bank of Bombay, Limited, rose upon its ruins, being constituted by Articles of Association under the Indian Companies Act of 1866.

"A Commission was appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the causes of failure of the Bombay Bank, and in 1869 this Commission furnished an elaborate report of the results of the investigation. The majority consisting of Sir Charles Jackson the President, and Mr. Maxwell Melville, were of opinion that Government should retire from its position as shareholder. Major Innes on the contrary considered the position an expedient one. Sir Charles Jackson's argument was that the partnership of Government and its participation in the direction of its business afforded no real security against disaster; and that the Government Directors, having other important duties of their own to perform, had not the leisure (and not always the special qualifications) to enforce an effective and vigilant control. The connection, while thus giving no material protection, was looked upon by the outside world as an all-powerful guarantee; and in the event of failure, the discovery that that guarantee was worth nothing must create wide-spread dissatisfaction, as it really did in the case of the Bombay Bank. In short, there was an apparent, but not any real, responsibility. Further it was urged that the necessity for connection with the State no longer existed; it might have been expedient or even indispensable in the poverty of mercantile resources at the beginning of the century to support the credit of the Bank by Government capital and direction. But this had long ceased to be the case, and there were now abundant materials, altogether apart from the State, for banking upon a secure and independent basis. And even supposing a Bank to be needed for the transaction of the business of Government and the custody of its balances, sufficient security could be obtained by legal checks and restrictions upon a private Bank, without the State becoming itself a shareholder.

"The position thus contended for has been accepted by Her Majesty's Government. Various opinions have prevailed upon it, and much discussion. For my own part, I agree in the conclusion that has been come to as upon the whole the most wise and expedient. But in truth the subject is now beyond the range of discussion. The separation has been deliberately resolved upon by the highest Authority; and it only remains to provide measures for giving effect to it, and for the constitution of new Banks independent of the Government, but on so secure a basis that they can be used by Government for the purposes of the Exchequer.

"Such being the case, it has become necessary to provide for the disposal of the shares of Government and to remodel the Acts of incorporation; and the opportunity is taken to make one Act under precisely the same conditions applying to all the three Banks. Although the State will no longer be a shareholder in the Banks, it will still be a depositor; all payments to or by Government at the several presidencies will be paid by or to the respective Banks, which, as Bankers of the State, will transact the business of Government at the presidencies. The provisions on this head will be found under section 11 of the Bill. These provisions render it necessary that the interests of the public should be secured by certain legal safeguards and restrictions on the kind of business to be transacted by the Bank and the mode of its transaction, by the power of inspection on the part of Government, and by the periodical publication of the state of the Banks' assets and balances. At the same time such relaxations in the existing law as have been found compatible with safety have been admitted.

"The Bill which I now introduce is based upon a draft drawn by the New Bank of Bombay in 1872; and it has been subjected to very careful and anxious revision in the Financial and Legislative Departments. Advantage has been freely taken of the criticisms received from the directors of the three Banks. Further suggestions will no doubt be advanced by the directors and others while the Bill is before the Select Committee; and they will there receive the fullest consideration, with the aid which I trust we shall obtain from my hon'ble friends the mercantile members of the Council. The Bill is in itself much more elaborate and systematic than any of the previous enactments, and it may be hoped will prove well adapted for its object. If passed into law, I have every confidence that it will afford a full security and yet ample liberty of action.

"The chief relaxations in the mode of conducting business are these:—

"The Banks may invest in Railway stock, debentures or shares of Railway or other Companies of which the interest has been guaranteed by Government (section 9, (*a*) clause 3). They may similarly invest in the debentures of legally constituted municipalities (clause 4). The advance of money is no longer restricted to goods 'not of a perishable nature;' it is left in the discretion of the Banks whether the goods are of a nature to warrant advances or not, without any risk of a breach of the law (clause 5). Lastly, branches may be opened anywhere within the respective presidencies at discretion and with no need of Government sanction (section 15).

"In this last section (15) it has been provided that the agency of the Bank of Bengal now in Bombay shall not be disturbed. The Council are aware that much controversy has existed between the New Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Bengal in respect of this agency; and it has been finally decided by Her Majesty's Government not to insist upon its withdrawal. The scope of this agency is limited to what has been hitherto its object, namely, the transaction of the business proper of the Bank of Bengal, and it will not interfere with the functions of the Presidency Bank beyond those limits. The new Bank has flourished notwithstanding the existence of this agency, and there is no reason to apprehend any injury to it from the same cause in the future. I may add that should permission be at any future time given to the Bank of Bombay to establish a corresponding agency in Calcutta, it will be under precisely the same restrictions, for the imposition of which due power has been reserved in section 15.

"Two new restrictions on the scope of the Bank's business may be noticed as having been based on the experience gained from the failure of the Bombay Bank and the suggestions of the commission. One is the prohibition of discounting securities supported by only one name (section 10 (e)), the expediency of which, as bearing on safe banking, needs no illustration. The other is that

advances (other than those upon security authorised by the Bill) are limited in respect of any single person or firm at any one time to Rs. 6,00,000. On this subject Sir Charles Jackson wrote—

"'It would be advisable, considering the pressure brought to bear on Directors in such mercantile communities as Bombay, that the Indian Act should mention some limit beyond which no person, firm or company should be under advance. The limit mentioned in the old Bombay Act (III of 1840) of three Lakhs for individual firms is rather low for these days, and it is clear that the bills of the large Indian Banks might safely be taken for a larger amount.'

"Following this opinion, and after careful deliberation, the amount has been doubled and the limit enlarged to six Lakhs.

"The terms of the contracts between Government and the Banks are still under negotiation; but no difficulty is apprehended in the settlement of such conditions as shall be readily accepted both by Government and by the Banks.

"Among the details which will come before the Select Committee is one which I may here allude to. The shares have been lowered in amount, and it is not improbable that this may have the effect of bringing in a larger number of the holders of small shares. In the schedule of votes, a number of small capitals held separately by different shareholders carry a larger voting power than a much greater capital singly held. It will be considered whether greater weight than at present should not be given in the scale of votes to the larger capitals.

"These are all the remarks which it occurs to me to make upon the Bill. A new era now opens for the Presidency Banks. They emerge from Government control. Only so much inspection is insisted on as will satisfy the Government that the requirements of the Act are being carried out, and that its balances are safe under the Bank's custody. At this juncture it is right that, on the part of Government, I should acknowledge the valuable services which have been rendered by the Banks as heretofore constituted, and specially by the most important of them, the Bank of Bengal, to Government, and likewise the useful position they have occupied in aiding—what really constitutes the prosperity of the State—the interests of the commercial community of India. The Banks have no doubt done good business for themselves, and upon the whole yielded to their shareholders excellent returns on the capital invested. But their good management and their success in this respect is no reason why the State should not acknowledge its obligations for the benefits which it has received from association with them.

"And there is every reason to hope and trust that in the future these benefits will not be lessened, and that, under a more perfect definition of the limits of safe business and of legal responsibilities and obligations, greater liberty of action may be exercised without any reasonable risk of disaster; and the securities of the law prove no bar to financial success."

The Hon'ble MR. BULLEN SMITH said that connected as he was with one of the three Presidency Banks of which Sir William Muir had just been speaking, it would scarcely be possible to allow the motion to pass without expressing the great satisfaction which he felt at the introduction of the Bill, which promised to put an end to a certain amount of anxiety and uncertainty which had for a long, although perhaps unavoidable, period existed as to what were to be the precise relations of Government with the Presidency Banks in future, and the conditions upon which those institutions were to conduct their business. He had listened with great interest to all that had fallen from the hon'ble member as to the rise and progress of these Banks, and although he (MR. BULLEN SMITH) conceived there might be difference of opinion as to whether or not there did exist at the present time a real necessity for the severance of that connection which had so long and with such great advantage subsisted between the Government and these Banks, yet he was for his part somewhat careless to enquire as to the precise need for that severance. The Banks had derived great advantage from that connection in times past, but he thought the moral support which the Government lent to the Banks, besides its material support, was now no longer required. He thought these institutions were now in a position to go on alone, which they were not at the time of their original establishment, and that support, which was in the early days almost necessary, was now no longer required.

As to the Bill itself, he was quite prepared to say that in most particulars he was content with it. There were one or two sections which he thought were too strictly drawn, inasmuch as he believed it would be found that, in regard to the amount of capital available and business transacted, conditions which applied with equity and propriety to one might not with equal equity and propriety apply to others. These, however, would be matters for discussion in Committee, and he was quite sure that anything which might be said from his point of view and that of others would receive the utmost attention.

In conclusion, he desired especially to express his high approval of, and the pleasure with which he had read, section 15 of the Bill, establishing legally the agency of the Bank of Bengal at Bombay. That agency, it was not too much to say, had during several years been assailed with great bitterness and determination. Attempts had been made repeatedly to procure its removal, and assertions made that it was carrying on other than its own legitimate operations. An enquiry was made by the Government of India some time ago into these allegations, and the fact that the agency of the Bank of Bengal had not been prohibited from remaining in Bombay was, he presumed, sufficient evidence that the Government was satisfied that the charges were unfounded, and that the agency was not acting as a branch, but was doing the work for which it was established, and that only. Still he welcomed this section, because its introduction into the Bill seemed to proclaim in a public manner that the Bank of Bengal had not gone to Bombay under false pretences, that it had not asked leave to do one thing and done another, that the agency was acting strictly within its functions as such, and that the Bank had in all loyalty and good faith confined its operations in Bombay to the purposes for which it sought and obtained permission to establish an agency in that city. With these observations he had much pleasure in supporting the motion.

The Hon'ble RÁJÁ NARENDRA KRISHNA BAHÁDUR said that the Bill proposed to confirm the sale of the shares held by the Government in the Banks of Bengal and Madras to the private proprietors of these Banks; or, in other words, the Government wanted to modify materially its connection with them. Since the establishment of these Banks their affairs (he alluded especially to the Banks of Bengal and Madras) had been managed partly by experienced Civilians appointed by Government, and partly by influential members of the mercantile community. The banking business, under their joint management, had generally prospered. The exercise by Government of a healthy control over the Banks had hitherto supplied a firm foundation for the unbounded confidence of Native and European shareholders, as well as of the public at large. The present Bill, by upsetting, to a very great extent, this long existing wise arrangement, would take away a powerful safeguard, unsettle a variety of interests, and seriously affect many existing transactions. He need only specify the existing practice of most Natives, and, he believed of the Europeans, preferring to deposit money in these Banks instead of in other Banks, although the latter allowed a certain interest on the deposits. He might also be allowed to observe that financial schemes of great magnitude in this country, which had not enjoyed the supervision of Government, had generally collapsed. The Government, indeed, had, with a due regard to the principles he had touched upon, made certain salutary provisions, as explained in the concluding paragraph of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill; but he would suggest the propriety of associating a competent Civilian with the executive functionaries of the Banks, without which, he feared, the existing unlimited confidence of the public in the transactions of the Banks could not remain intact. Although the Government would cease to have any direct pecuniary concern in the Banks, yet, as they would be empowered to act as bankers for the Government, it ought very legitimately to have its own responsible officer to superintend their affairs.

The Hon'ble SIR W. MUIR in a few words expressed his great satisfaction at what had fallen from his friend, Mr. Bullen Smith, and the support he had accorded to the action of the Government: he could only again assure him that every attention and consideration would be given to any suggestions or remarks that might come either from individual members of the mercantile community, or from the Directors of the Banks.

With reference to the remarks of Rájá Narendra Krishna, he trusted that the gloomy apprehensions he had expressed from the Banks not having connection with the State, or Civilians not being in their direction, would be falsified in the result, and that the carefully-drawn provisions of the Act would secure all the protection necessary for, or desired by, the public.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR W. MUIR also moved that the Bill be published only in English in the *Gazette of India*, the *Calcutta Gazette*, the *Fort St. George Gazette* and the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY (HONORARY DEGREES) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to authorize the University at Calcutta to grant Honorary Degrees.

He said that the growth of this University had been such that, independently of any special occasion, it might be proper to consider whether they should not have the power to grant Honorary Degrees. There was however a special occasion which this Bill was intended to meet; namely, the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, upon whom it was proposed to confer such a Degree. But the University had no power at present to confer Degrees without examination. The Corporation was established by an Act of this Council passed in the year 1857, and in the preamble of that Act the scope of the Corporation was described as being for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who had acquired proficiency in certain specified subjects, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as marks of honour. In the 11th section of the same Act it was provided that the University should have power, after examination, to confer the several Degrees therein specified. These were the Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering. Those were the provisions of the Act of 1857. It was subsequently found convenient to give the University greater latitude with respect to the Degrees to be conferred; and accordingly, by an Act passed in 1860, it was provided that the University might confer such Degrees as they should appoint by any bye-laws. But it was also provided that all the provisions which were contained in the Act of 1857 with respect to the old Degrees should apply also to the new Degrees to be created under the Act of 1860. Therefore it remained the case that no Degree conferrible under the Act of 1860 could be conferred without examination. Under the powers given by the latter Act, a bye-law was passed establishing the Degree of Doctor in Law. Shortly afterwards, in the year 1862, it was a matter of discussion amongst the University authorities whether or not they should apply for power to confer Honorary Degrees. There was a good deal of difference of opinion at that time, but upon the whole the opinion prevailed that the University was too young a body to confer such Degrees, and that it would be better to wait until it had grown into a larger body before that subject was mooted. Now the growth of the University had been very rapid, and it had taken an important place in the Indian community. And he thought that when a personage in the position of the Prince of Wales came forward and expressed his readiness to be the first recipient of such a Degree, the University need not be very modest in the matter but might consider themselves competent to confer it.

As MR. HOBHOUSE was about to ask His Excellency to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business, it would be convenient to go on and state what were the contents of the Bill. The reasons for suspending the Rules were that the time was short, that there were many arrangements to make, and that it was desirable that the University authorities should know in what position they stood. The object of the Bill was one as to which he should hardly anticipate any difference of opinion. The subject-matter was very simple, and the precaution had been taken to submit the draft which the Council had in their hands to the Syndicate of the University. It had been carefully examined by them, and had been approved in the form in which it stood. Therefore it was not likely that we should find errors in the draft if the Council passed it in that form. The nature of the Bill was of the simplest possible kind. It stated briefly that position of things which he had stated to the Council rather more fully, and then it provided that, with the consent of the Chancellor of the University, the Syndicate might grant any Academical Degree to any person without requiring him to undergo an examination. But it provided that the Vice-Chancellor and at least four members of the Syndicate should certify that, by reason of eminent attainments and position, he was a fit person for such Degree. The Council were doubtless aware that the executive powers of the University were managed by a body called the Syndicate, and one of these powers under the bye-laws of the University was to grant Degrees, Honours and Rewards. Therefore it was proposed that the Syndicate should grant any such Degree as the University might think fit to establish under the Act of 1860. They had established the Degree of Doctor of Laws. It was a fit Degree to confer upon His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and therefore it was proposed to confer that Degree upon him in the present instance. With respect to the safe-guards provided, it was not thought desirable that any very wide door should be open to persons to come in and ask for an Honorary Degree. It was therefore thought fit that a large number of the Syndicate, and the Chancellor, who stood quite independent of the Syndicate, should agree in the propriety of conferring such a Degree on any person.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"As I have the honour, in virtue of my office, to fill the office of Chancellor of the Calcutta University, I wish to state that the object of this Bill has my entire concurrence. In fact it was owing to my own suggestion that the question of conferring an Honorary Degree of the Calcutta University on His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was considered by the Syndicate. It appeared to me not only to be a proper compliment to offer on behalf of the University to His Royal Highness, but also a fitting occasion upon which His Royal Highness might be brought into connection with the great educational institutions of India which have attained their highest development in Calcutta. It was a matter of surprise to me to find that there was some difficulty with respect to the power of the University to confer an Honorary Degree of this nature, and the Bill which my honourable friend, Mr. Hobhouse, has asked leave to introduce to-day, has been framed simply for the purpose of removing that difficulty.

"The reasons given by my honourable friend, Mr. Hobhouse, amply justify me in suspending the Rules for the Conduct of Business, and asking the Council to pass this Bill to-day."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE having applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business,

The PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE then moved that the Bill be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SUNDRY BILLS.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Hon'ble Rájá Narendra Krishna Bahádur be added to the Select Committee on the following Bills:—

To consolidate and amend the law relating to Pleaders and Mukhtárs:

To consolidate and amend the laws relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named:—

On the Bill for constituting and regulating the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay——The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse, the Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, the Hon'ble Messrs. Bullen Smith, Hope and Cowie, the Hon'ble Rájá Narendra Krishna and the mover.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday, the 21st December 1875.

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

CALCUTTA;
The 14th December 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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

The Council met at Government House, on Tuesday, the 21st December 1875.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R. E., K. C. M. G., C. B.
The Hon'ble John Inglis, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth, C. B., K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope.
His Highness Mahárájá Iswaríparshád Náráyan Singh Bahádur, of Benares.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Rájá Narendra Krishna, Bahádur.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Telegraphs in India.

STAMPS AND COURT FEES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. INGLIS moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamps and Court Fees. He said that the main object of this Bill was to consolidate into one compact and clearly expressed enactment the law relating to Stamps and Court Fees, which was now scattered over nine or ten Acts, a large number of notifications of the Government of India, and several decisions of the High Courts—a state of things which was necessarily productive of great inconvenience to the public. At the same time advantage had been taken to settle certain points of doubtful law, and clear up certain difficulties which had been felt in the construction of Act XVIII of 1869. He would not take up the time of the Council by making any further remarks on the present occasion, but would reserve what he had to say in explanation of the provisions of the Bill till he introduced it, if the Council would give him permission to do so.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR A. J. ARBUTHNOT moved that the Hon'ble Rájá Narendra Krishna be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to provide Reformatory and Industrial Schools. He said it seemed desirable that a Native member of the Council should be on the Committee on that Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday, the 4th January 1876.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st December 1875.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1875, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1008, 1009, 1014 AND 1015 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED 11TH DECEMBER 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralo, Morlwa, Nugles, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana* &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			REMARKS.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	
		S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	S. C. S.	
MADRAS.	Ganjam	14 7 14	7 14 7	11 6	...	...	...	8 8	8 17 8	17 8	6 26	12 5	4	3 22	3 22	3 22	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 22	3 22	3 22	3 36	3 36	3 36	7 13	8 13	8 13	1	1	8
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad	15 6 15	9 16 6	6	...	...	...	8 8	1 9	9	7 12	9 15	2 15	2 23	2 23	2 23	2 37	9 37	2	7 28	4 28	8 31	7 34	5 38	4 37	8 23	0 21	7 15	0 125	0 100	0 11	0 10	1	8
	Bolarum	15 5 15	5 15 5	7	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	11	6 12	0 12	0 13	2 23	2 23	2 23	9 22	9 22	2 19	2 26	0 25	5 35	0 41	0 41	0 41	0 22	0 14	5 112	9 112	9 112	9 10	8 10	8 9	8
	Chadarghat	13 0 13	0 13 0	0	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	7	5 11	2 11	5 19	2 19	2 19	2 19	2 35	2 37	0	0 26	0 25	5 35	0 41	0 41	0 41	20	2 17	2 130	0 130	0 130	0 10	2 10	2 10	2

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of November 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras.	Ganjam ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam ...	16 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 4	14 7	14 7	15 8	25 9	23 8	25 9	27 7	27 7	27 7	28 3	28 3	24 2	28 1	28 1	35 1	145 8	145 8	97 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam ...		
	Godavery ...	12 6	12 6	9 9	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	17 8	22 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 2	38 2	30 9	25 2	25 2	39 9	243 0	243 0	161 3	18 7	18 7	18 7	Godavery ...		
	Kistna ...	11 8	13 2	11 8	...	...	...	20 6	20 6	17 0	21 6	21 6	17 9	18 7	21 8	25 0	...	...	...	31 6	32 3	35 2	23 1	20 5	31 6	129 3	129 3	129 3	18 4	17 5	18 4	Kistna ...		
	Nellore ...	10 8	10 3	10 1	...	...	...	16 3	15 8	13 9	18 0	17 0	16 0	30 0	31 7	23 0	28 7	28 7	23 9	29 8	29 8	27 3	22 8	22 8	22 8	69 2	65 3	57 6	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore ...		
	Cuddapah ...	12 5	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	12 4	14 4	14 0	14 1	15 8	14 9	22 9	22 9	22 1	31 9	31 9	30 4	27 7	28 5	28 5	24 9	24 9	24 9	243 0	243 0	243 0	16 2	16 2	14 4	Cuddapah ...		
	Bellary ...	12 5	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	14 6	20 6	21 6	30 9	18 8	23 5	30 1	24 2	34 2	33 9	25 8	25 8	21 3	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 7	16 7	11 9	Bellary ...		
	Kurnool ...	12 7	12 7	14 0	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	11 7	15 4	15 7	12 9	24 0	22 6	24 0	25 0	21 2	25 0	21 9	21 9	25 8	24 0	24 0	27 0	226 0	260 5	179 8	15 6	16 0	13 6	Kurnool ...		
	Madras ...	11 3	11 0	10 6	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	11 6	13 9	13 9	12 4	23 1	22 4	18 9	20 5	20 5	20 5	22 6	22 6	24 8	18 7	18 7	21 8	89 4	89 4	93 3	18 6	18 6	18 6	Madras ...		
	Chingleput ...	...	...	10 8	...	...	...	13 5	14 2	12 0	14 3	15 1	12 8	23 0	23 0	21 6	21 1	21 1	...	21 9	21 9	23 3	18 7	18 7	21 8	89 4	89 4	93 3	18 6	18 6	18 6	Chingleput ...		
	North Arcot ...	11 9	10 2	10 5	...	...	...	12 1	15 0	16 3	13 2	16 0	16 0	27 3	29 1	29 1	25 6	27 2	28 0	24 8	29 1	30 8	21 0	21 5	19 2	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	15 4	North Arcot ...		
	South Arcot ...	9 4	9 4	8 2	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	13 0	16 6	16 6	13 6	...	...	...	29 3	28 5	26 6	27 8	27 0	28 2	21 0	21 5	17 1	233 3	235 7	227 0	17 1	17 1	17 5	South Arcot ...		
	Tanjore ...	9 5	9 5	10 3	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	12 9	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	25 4	33 0	28 3		34 3	34 3	29 4	21 0	20 1	19 2	194 4	194 4	194 4	17 5	17 0	17 0	Tanjore ...		
	Trichinopoly ...	9 2	9 2	10 6	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	11 9	15 2	15 2	12 3	23 8	23 8	21 0	30 5	27 9	24 1	30 1	27 5	24 9	24 6	23 1	20 0	157 9	157 9	157 9	15 4	14 6	14 6	Trichinopoly ...		
	Madura ...	8 6	8 6	11 3	...	...	...	14 5	13 4	10 1	16 5	15 2	12 2	29 2	29 2	21 1	35 3	32 3	20 6	35 6	34 1	21 7	24 0	24 0	16 9	111 8	111 8	123 4	17 8	15 0	17 3	Madura ...		
	Tinnevelly ...	6 6	6 6	8 0	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	9 0	13 6	13 6	10 6	...	...	21 0	19 6	11 8		20 5	20 5	16 4	15 6	15 6	12 5	66 6	66 6	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly ...		
	Coimbatore ...	10 2	10 2	11 7	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	9 7	12 2	12 2	10 2	19 6	20 4	19 6	22 9	21 4	22 9	23 5	22 0	25 0	23 8	23 8	18 7	121 5	121 5	121 5	12 5	12 5	14 2	Coimbatore ...		
	Nilgiris ...	8 5	8 5	9 9	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	8 0	9 6	8 8	8 8	18 5	15 4	18 5	18 9	14 0	18 2	15 8	14 4	15 8	11 4	11 4	11 4	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	Nilgiris ...		
	Salem ...	10 8	10 4	11 8	...	...	...	14 8	13 2	14 0	15 8	14 9	14 9	22 3	23 8	25 4	23 2	23 2	27 5	24 0	24 6	24 6	16 2	18 2	20 2	85 0	85 0	85 0	14 0	14 0	16 5	Salem ...		
	South Canara ...	12 0	11 6	12 0	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	9 7	13 7	13 7	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 6	18 2	18 5	18 5	18 5	17 6	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 4	14 4	17 1	South Canara ...		
	Malabar ...	10 1	10 1	10 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 0	14 6	14 6	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 5	25 5	18 2	18 5	18 5	17 6	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 4	14 4	17 1	Malabar ...		
Bombay.	Bombay ...	11 12	11 9	12 1	18 9	18 9	20 4	7 9	7 7	8 4	10 12	10 7	11 15	20 0	19 6	21 14	17 3	17 3	21 2	15 5	15 5	21 11	17 8	17 8	19 8	68 4	68 4	64 13	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad ...	15 8	15 0	16 8	22 8	22 8	40 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	11 0	10 11	11 0	25 0	23 8	19 0	24 0	24 2	26 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	19 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad ...		
	Kaira ...	11 7	13 5	12 13	22 14	20 0	32 0	8 14	8 14	9 7	12 5	11 7	13 5	32 0	22 14	29 1	22 1	21 5	26 11	...	...	...	14 9	13 5	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 13	16 13	16 13	Kaira ...		
	Surat ...	12 5	12 5	13 6	13 6	13 6	7 6	7 14	7 6	8 11	8 11	8 3	11 5	16 6	16 6	17 6	15 9	15 9	18 8	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 13	92 8	92 8	101 12	14 12	14 13	13 6	Surat ...		
	Broach ...	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 14	8 0	9 0	11 7	11 0	12 0	17 14	18 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	100 10	100 0	100 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Broach ...		
	Tanna ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	71 0	64 0	70 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	Tanna ...		
	Kolaba ...	11 5	11 5	11 6	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	7 9	13 5	13 5	11 6	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	18 4	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	130 0	130 0	112 0	15 8	15 8	15 3	Kolaba ...		
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	17 1	16 10	18 9	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	8 7	11 4	11 4	10 14	32 5	32 5	33 12	25 2	25 2	24 8	29 14	27 10	31 14	21 11	21 4	17 0	128 0	139 7	106 12	12 12	12 12	16 2	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
	Nasik ...	15 12	15 12	18 4	8 1	8 1	...	5 15	5 15	6 0	11 14	11 14	11 4	...	...	...	21 3	21 3	21 3	...	...	...	27 6	25 5½	21 10½	106 10½	106 10½	106 10	13 8½	13 2½	11 2	Nasik ...		
	Ahmadnagar ...	15 15	16 5	22 11	...	...	...	9 9	9 3½	9 0	10 9	9 13	9 12	33 11	34 11½	45 0½	26 5	25 3½	33 0	...	...	...	21 14	19 9	18 0	76 0	76 0	80 0	13 6	13 6	13 9	Ahmadnagar ...		
	Poona ...	12 10	13 13	14 5	10 3	10 3	8 14	8 9	8 9	7 15	9 13	9 13	9 1	26 2	26 2	33 9	18 6	18 6	24 3	...	...	...	24 10	24 1	19 4	120 0	120 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	Poona ...		
	Sholapur ...	19 0	19 6	21 12	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 12	14 4	14 4	18 8	25 7	27 8	49 0	27 0	26 3	52 8	...	...	...	20 9	20 9	12 0	140 0	140 0	66 0	13 11	12 0	12 3	Sholapur ...		
	Kaladgi ...	16 2	17 2	21 0	...	...	...	11 11	10 11	12 0	12 15	12 15	13 0	26 10	26 10	32 0	27 11	27 11	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 15	17 6	...	129 7	158 2	...	16 0	15 13	Kaladgi ...		
	Satara ...	...	14 11	19 6	...	...	...	...	8 14	11 11	...	10 11	14 9	...	21 4	34 15	...	19 6	30 2	25 0	21 12	29 4	18 3	17 6	11 8	146 0	145 0	150 0	16 8	16 2	16 0	Satara ...		
	Belgaum ...	15 11	15 6	18 4	...	...	...	13 6	12 3	14 14	14 6	12 13	15 11	20 1	16 7	22 5	19 10	16 12	26 12	24 0	22 14	29 14	18 12	18 4	11 8	92 12	92 12	92 12	18 0	17 7	16 7	Belgaum ...		
	Dharwar ...	19 7	19 0	22 1	...	...	...	9 8	9 5	11 5	16 0	15 7	16 8	20 3	19 0	25 0	24 14	19 1	23 4	24 11	24 11	26 0	15 0	15 0	12 5	11 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	7 Bdls.	20 14	20 14	18 9	Dharwar ...		
	Ratnagiri ...	9 11	8 6	12 15	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	13 10	12 15	12 15	...	...	15 0	...	15 9	18 12	21 0	21 0	25 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Ratnagiri ...		
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	7 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
	Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	19 0	19 0	27 0					9 5	9 5	...	60 4	71 3	...	32 0	32 0	Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...		
	Aden ...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...	7 0	6 3	...	8 0	6 9	...	16 0	16 0	...	12 7	12 0	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	12 0	12 9	...	Aden ...		
	Asirgarh ...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	12 0	12 0	...	29 0	28 0	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 7	11 4	81 2	81 2	80 0	14 14	14 13½	14 13½	Asirgarh ...		
	Baroda ...	11 7	11 7	11 9	18 4½	18 4½	10 11	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 11½	10 0	11 8	19 4½	19 11	22 1	21 11½	17 11½	22 5	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	20 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Baroda ...		
	Disa ...	18 8	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	27 0	25 0	27 8	33 8	33 8	26 15	...	...	...	20 0	17 8	16 8	140 0	140 0	130 0	30 0	30 0	23 0	Disa ...		
	Nimach ...	15 0	14 8	14 12	21 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 0	19 0	16 8	23 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	24 5½	22 0½	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	45 0	45 0	40 0	Nimach ...		
	Nasirabad ...	18 3½	18 0	17 10½	26 10½	26 12½	26 2	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 12	25 0	24 0	21 5½	22 0	20 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 8	40 0	40 0	40 0	64 0	64 0	32 0	Nasirabad ...		
	Rajkot ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	23 0	26 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	17 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Rajkot ...		
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	21 0	21 0	18 10	23 0	23 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	32 0	24 0	20 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	17 8	17 0	111 0	114 0	125 0	57 0	54 8	60 0	Upper Sind Frontier ...		
	Karachi ...	13 10	13 10	13 10	26 0	28 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	19 0	20. 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Karachi ...		
	Haidarabad ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Haidarabad ...		
	Shikarpur ...	17 8	18 8	17 0	21 4	21 8	23 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 8	20 0	21 8	18 12	23 0	23 0	25 4	27 0	27 0	27 0	18 0	15 0	20 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	35 0	35 0	28 0	Shikarpur ...		
	Thur and Parkur ...	20 8	20 8	14 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	35 0	35 0	...	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	27 0	27 0	32 0	Thur and Parkur ...		
	Western Districts.																															*Western Districts.*		
	Burdwan ...	18 0	18 0	13 8	17 8	18 0	15 0	19 12	19 8	14 0	22 12	22 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 8	15 0	200 0	160 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Burdwan ...		
	Bancoorah ...	20 0	20 0	13 12	22 8	22 8	19 0	17 8	16 8	12 8	20 0	18 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 8	320 0	320 0	440 0	8 12	8 12	8 4	Bancoorah ...		
	Beerbhoom ...	20 0	20 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 8	13 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Beerbhoom ...		
	Midnapore ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Midnapore ...		
	Hooghly ...	17 0	17 0	12 8	26 0 to 32 8	26 0 to 32 0	16 0 to 20 0	9 0	9 0	8 8 to 16 8	17 0	12 8 to 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	23 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hooghly ...		
	Howrah ...	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	16 8	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Howrah ...		
	Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta ...	16 8	16 8	13 4	30 0	30 0	16 0	9 4	9 8	8 8	15 4	14 8	12 12	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	16 8	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta ...		
	24-Pergunnahs ...	16 0 to 18 8	16 0 to 18 12	10 8 to 11 10	20 0 to 35 8	22 8 to 29 8	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	16 0	13 5	11 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	13 5	120 0	110 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	24-Pergunnahs ...		
	Nuddea ...	18 5	18 5	12 5	35 8	...	...	16 0	14 8	10 15	17 5	17 5	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	15 4	130 0	100 0	120 0	9 2¼	9 2¼	8 10½	Nuddea ...		
	Jessore ...	17 0	19 0	11 3	...	...	...	14 0	13 3	11 0	22 1	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	13 0	120 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore ...		
	Moorshedabad ...	20 0	20 0	15 0	36 0 to 40 0	36 0 to 40 0	15 0	14 8	13 8	11 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	29 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	Moorshedabad ...		

a In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 22 seers, barley 39 to 40 seers, best rice 13 to 23-6 seers, common rice 15 to 24-8 seers, and gram 22 to 32 seers, per rupee.
b In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, barley 24 to 40 seers, best rice 16 to 19 seers, common rice 20 to 22 seers, maize 30 to 32 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers, per rupee.
c In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 26-8 seers, barley 24 seers, best rice 20 to 27-8 seers, common rice 23 to 30 seers, maize 35 to 37-8 seers, and gram 20-4 to 25 seers, per rupee.
d In the interior prices range as follow :—Common rice of the present harvest at 22 seers, per rupee.
e In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 13 to 19 seers, and gram 16 to 21 seers, per rupee.
f In the interior only.
g In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 9-8 seers, common rice 13-5 to 20 seers, and gram 17-8 to 21-12 seers, per rupee.
h In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 6 to 17 seers, best rice 13-3 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 24 seers, and gram 16-8 to 24-8 seers, per rupee.
i In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 22-8 seers, best rice 21 to 23 seers, common rice 25 seers, and gram 22 to 32-8 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of November 1875 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Dinagepore ...	18 8*f*	18 8	12 8	22 8	22 8	12 4	19 0	19 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	23 0	23 0	18 0	50 0	50 0	20 0	22 0	20 8	20 0	24 0	21 8	24 0 to 25 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	14 0
	Rajshahye ...	20 10*k* to 24 0	20 10 to 24 0	13 8 to 14 0	30 0	37 8	...	16 0 to 24 0	15 0 to 19 11	9 12 to 16 8	24 6 to 28 2	21 12 to 25 9	21 0 to 22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	22 8*l*	22 8	12 12	...	...	...	12 1½	11 4	7 7½	20 0	19 2	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	19 8	18 8	10 8	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	7 8	26 4	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	24 0*m*	24 0	13 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	8 0	26 0	30 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	8 0*n*	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	5 0	4 0	4 8	13 0	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	11 3*o*	10 0	9 3	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	16 0*p*	16 0	13 0	22 0	22 8	16 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	20 0*q*	20 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing ...	13 0*s*	13 0	11 8	...	...	...	17 0	6 4	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	13 8	13 8	10 10	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	9 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	13 0*t*	13 4	9 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...*u*	12 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	10 0	13 5	13 5	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	8 6	8 6	8 6	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	13 3	20 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	26 0	25 0	19 0	40 0*v*	33 0	30 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	35 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Gya ...	25 8*w*	24 8	17 8	40 0	37 0	20 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	23 0	22 8	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	20 0*x*	20 0	14 0	32 0	34 0	18 0	16 8	16 0	12 0	20 0	18 0	14 0	32 0	31 0	20 0	32 0	26 0	22 0
	Durbhunga ...	23 0*y*	21 8	16 4	38 0	27 8	16 8	16 8	14 4	18 8	17 8	18 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore ...	21 0	20 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	21 8*z*	21 8	17 0	35 0	35 0	25 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	21 0*a*	21 0	12 0	37 0	35 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	23 6	23 1	16 8	28 3	35 7	21 0	11 5	11 5	10 5	18 3	16 8	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	20 3*b*	20 3	16 6	37 14	37 14	20 3	17 11	16 5	20 3	20 3	21 7	20 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	24 0	24 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0 to 16 0	14 0	24 0 to 27 0	19 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	21 0*c*	20 0	12 0	28 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	40 0	50 0	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	21 0	18 6	17 1	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	17 1	31 8	26 4	24 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	17 1	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	17 1	27 9	27 9	27 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	22 0*d*	22 0	18 0	30 0 to 50 0	30 0 to 35 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	27 0	27 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	21 0	22 0	10 0	28 0	30 0	14 0	24 0	23 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	18 0	18 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0*e* and 32 0	24 0 and 32 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	17 0*e*	17 0	10 8	32 0	32 0	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Assam.	Sylhet ...	15 0	15 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	12 4	17 8	17 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...	8 14	8 10	8 14	17 12	16 0	...	10 10	10 10	11 6	16 13	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá ...	23 0	22 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 0	15 0	9 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp ...	13 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	12 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	...	6 8	8 0	5 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	12 10	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	8 8	6 8	7 8	9 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
								4 0	4 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	21 0	20 0	21 0	35 0	35 0	30 0	14 8	14 8	13 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	24 0	24 0	28 0
	Saháranpur ...	22 10	22 10	23 3	29 2	29 2	30 0	10 12	10 12	8 10	15 1	15 1	14 0	29 2	29 2	26 15	30 3	30 3	29 0
	Muzaffarnagar ...	25 5	24 3	25 5	35 3	38 8	39 9	6 1	6 1	6 1	16 8	16 8	14 5	33 0	30 13	27 8	27 8	27 8	27 8
	Meerut ...	23 3	22 6	22 15	29 15	29 7	30 11	6 14	6 12	7 8½	16 12	16 8	14 10½	30 0	30 0	28 0	25 0	26 1	25 12½
	Bulandshahr ...	27 0	23 0	24 8	31 0	31 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	31 0	28 0	30 0	29 0	28 0	26 0
	Aligarh ...	26 8	26 0	21 0	33 0	33 0	27 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	19 0	17 8	33 0	34 0	28 0	30 0	32 0	25 8
	Kumaun ...	13 8	13 8	13 0	18 0	18 0	18 9	17 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

f In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, best rice 25 seers, common rice 27 seers, and gram 30 seers, per rupee.
k In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 30 seers, best rice 13 seers, common rice 19-8 seers, and gram 26-4 seers, per rupee.
l In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 24 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 20 to 23 seers, and gram 14 to 15 seers, per rupee.
m In the interior prices range as follow :—(Serajgunge) - Wheat 25 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 22-8 seers, and gram 19 seers, per rupee.
n In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 6-8 to 10 seers, best rice 5-4 to 12 seers, common rice 13 to 20 seers, lesser millets 16 seers, maize 20 to 40 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers, per rupee.
o In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 11-8 seers, best rice 10 to 12-8 seers, common rice 14 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 13-3 seers, per rupee.
p In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, barley 35 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 30 seers, and gram 30 seers, per rupee.
q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 26 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 12 to 26 seers, and gram 16 seers per rupee.
r In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 seers, common rice 19-8 to 20 seers, paddy 32 to 35 seers, and gram 21 seers, per rupee.
s In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 28 seers, best rice 11 to 24 seers, and *cons* 26 seers, common rice 21 to 28 seers, and gram 13 to 16 seers, per rupee.
t In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 19 seers, common rice 17 to 24 seers, per rupee.
u In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 13 to 19-8 seers, common rice 16 to 28 seers, per rupee.
v This fall is owing to c[illegible]asons of the market.
w In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 23-8 to 28-8 seers, barley 37-8 to 44 seers, best rice 19-12 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, lesser millets 40 to 48 seers, maize 32 to 37-8 seers, and gram 26 to 36-4 seers, per rupee.

India for the 1st half of November 1875 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	13 12	180 0	180 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Dinagepore ...		
...	...	...	23 0	22 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Maldah ...		
...	...	...	24 80	24 0 to 28 2	16 0 to 16 0	320 0	240 0	320 0	8 5	8 5	7 15½	Rajshahye ...		
40 0*g*	40 0	...	18 0	18 0	9 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore ...		
...	...	...	19 8	16 0	10 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	7 8	Bograh ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 4	Pubna ...		
8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling ...		
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	6 7	6 9	Jalpáiguri ...		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	22 14	22 8	13 5	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 11	Dacca ...		
...	...	...	16 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Furreedpore ...		
...	...	...	22 0	20 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge ...		
...	...	...	18 8	17 0	12 4	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mymensing ...		
...	...	...	19 0	17 8	12 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	Tipperah ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 4	8 12	7 8	Chittagong ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Noakhally ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	280 0	7 4	7 4	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
...	...	...	10 8	11 6	8 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 6	Hill Tipperah ...		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	33 0	29 0	24 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
45 0	40 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Gya ...		
40 0*x*	40 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	19 0	200 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Shahabad ...		
29 8	28 8	36 0	26 4	22 0	33 0	176 0	176 0	200 0	7 6	7 6	7 8	Durbhunga ...		
35 0	35 0	32 8	27 0	26 0	22 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	Mozufferpore ...		
36 0	36 0	27 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	7 12	Sarun ...		
30 0*y* to 38 0	34 0 to 32 0	10 14 to 35 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	*Chumparun* ...		
...	...	...	28 8	29 4	21 0	147 0	147 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	Monghyr ...		
30 0*z*	30 0	35 0 to 45 0	26 8	27 12	20 8	151 8	151 8	151 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	Bhaugulpore ...		
...	...	...	23 0	22 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Purneah ...		
...	...	...	25 0	20 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
												Orissa.		
15 12	21 0	21 0	19 11	18 6	22 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	11 0	12 8	Cuttack ...		
...	...	...	19 11	13 2	21 0	84 0	64 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0*f*	Pooree ...		
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Balasore ...		
												Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.		
42 0	42 0	42 0	28 0	27 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Hazáribágh ...		
50 0	59 8	45 0	24 0	24 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Lohardugga ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom ...		
64 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	180 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Maunbhoom ...		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	12 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 12	8 12	6 0	Sylhet ...	Assam.*	
...	...	...	16 0	16 12	11 6	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 6	7 7	Cachar ...		
...	...	...	13 0	14 0	13 0	180 0	170 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá ...		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 4	Gáro Hills ...		
...	...	...	12 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	Kámrúp ...		
...	...	...	6 10	6 10	5 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 8	5 8	6 8	Darrang ...		
...	...	...	10 0	8 0	6 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	6 8	Nowgong ...		
...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	5 8	6 0	Sibságar ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Khási and Jaintiá Hills ...		
...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nága Hills ...		
...	...	...	25 0	23 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	...	28 8	28 8	30 5	129 0	129 0	104 0	8 1	8 1	8 4	Saháranpur ...		
...	...	...	28 9	26 6	31 14	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
...	...	...	27 8½	27 1½	29 2½	110 0	110 0	108 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut ...		
...	...	...	31 0	30 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	12 0	Bulandshahr ...		
...	...	...	32 0	28 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Aligarh ...		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Kumaun ...		

x In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20-5 to 26 seers, barley 30-6 to 45 seers, best rice 10 to 12 seers, common rice 20-3 to 26 seers, great millets 27-8 to 32 seers, maize 31 to 40 seers, and gram 30 to 32 seers, per rupee.
y In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 21 seers, barley 28 to 33 seers, best rice 10 to 15 seers, common rice 15 to 17 seers, lesser millets 25 to 30 seers, maize 25 to 31 seers, and gram 20 to 26 seers, per rupee.
z In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 30 seers, barley 20 to 32 seers, best rice 13 to 20 seers, common rice 14 to 25 seers, lesser millets 30 to 40 seers, maize 30 to 40 seers, and gram 19 to 27-8 seers, per rupee.
a In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, barley 27 to 36 seers, best rice 13 to 18 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram 20 to 25 seers, per rupee.
b In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 24 seers, barley 32-8 to 38 seers, best rice 15 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 23 seers, maize 37 seers, and gram 17 to 22 seers, per rupee.
c In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 24 seers, barley 42-8 to 47 seers, best rice 15 to 25 seers, common rice 18-8 to 28 seers, bulrush millet 40 to 44 seers, maize 32 to 60 seers, and gram 16 to 33 seers, per rupee.
d In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 31-4 seers, best rice 13 seers, common rice 25 to 29 seers, lesser millet 45 to 50 seers, and gram 21 to 41-4 seers, per rupee.
e In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, wheat 30 seers, best rice 20 to 27 seers, common rice 23 to 30 seers, lesser millet 45 seers, maize 40 to 45 seers, and gram 15 to 20 seers, per rupee.
f In the interior only.
* Common rice of the present harvest 832 seers per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of November 1875 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Pennisillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Pennisillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Pennisillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verag u, Sawee, heen a, Coralo o, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verag u, Sawee, heen a, Coralo o, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verag u, Sawee, heen a, Coralo o, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N.-W. Provinces —*contd.*	Garhwál	22 8	22 8	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	6 14	6 9	6 4	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces —*contd.*	
	Bijnor	22 0	20 12	20 13	31 4	29 4	28 2	14 8	14 5	12 15	18 0	17 8	15 3	24 10	22 8	25 14	25 0	25 14	24 3	...	...	...	25 4	24 12	25 14	90 0	90 0	112 8	...	...	...	Bijnor		
	Moradabad	23 10	23 2	18 12	35 10	32 14	25 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	20 15	20 0	16 9	35 0	28 12	21 4	31 12	31 4	23 2	...	...	...	31 14	31 4	24 6	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 10	9 14	9 6	Moradabad		
	Budaun	27 0	25 12	18 9½	38 6¼	37 8	24 0	12 0	9 9½	9 9½	21 9	20 2	18 9½	38 6¼	34 0	24 0	37 3	33 0	23 13	...	...	...	35 6	35 0	22 13	192 0	192 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 6½	Budaun		
	Bareilly	25 0	23 12	18 2	40 0	40 10	22 8	6 14	6 14	6 9	20 10	20 0	16 4	36 4	33 12	25 0	35 0	35 0	22 8	...	...	...	33 12	31 4	21 14	112 8	112 8	125 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	Bareilly		
	Sháhjahánpur	31 12	29 4	20 8	49 0	43 10	26 8	8 0	8 0	8 4	26 0	24 8	20 0	...	...	26 0	40 0	...	25 0	...	...	...	28 12	27 8	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Sháhjahánpur		
	Tarái Pergunnahs	23 12	26 4	21 4	37 8	30 0	32 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 12	37 8	37 8	31 4	31 4	...	25 0	...	...	...	30 0	29 8	31 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	10 12	11 0	Tarái Pergunnahs		
	Muttra	23 0	23 0	19 0	29 8	29 8	31 0	8 0	8 8	7 8	16 8	15 0	15 0	31 0	31 0	28 0	26 8	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	28 15	28 6¼	28 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Muttra		
	Agra	22 8¼	22 9½	17 9½	31 0	30 9½	27 9½	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	10 13½	28 0	27 0	24 0	27 11	28 2	21 8	...	...	...	33 12	33 11	18 9	165 0	165 0	158 2	8 14	8 14	8 6	Agra		
	Farukhabad	27 8	25 2	16 2	37 2	35 12	19 15	7 0	7 3	7 3	22 0	19 4	14 12	38 0	...	20 10	38 8	34 6	20 0	...	...	...	29 8	30 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 8	9 0	Farukhabad		
	Mainpuri	26 8	27 0	18 0	35 0	34 0	23 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	24 0	20 0	10 0	33 0	...	21 0	31 0	30 0	21 8	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Mainpuri		
	Etáwah	25 0	24 8	18 0	29 0	29 0	23 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	23 0	15 8	12 8	36 0	27 0	26 0	36 0	32 0	25 0	...	...	...	29 0	32 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	Etáwah		
	Etah	27 8	28 4	20 0	35 0	37 8	24 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	35 0	35 0	22 0	32 8	33 0	21 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Etah		
	Jalaun	22 0	22 0	21 0	24 0	23 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	35 0	24 0	28 0	30 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	...	21 5	21 9	25 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Jalaun		
	Jhánsi	20 4	19 6	20 18	31 10	28 0	32 5	8 0	8 0	9 8	14 0	14 0	13 10	27 3¼	24 12	28 12	23 12	22 9	27 0	...	...	...	26 0	22 0	26 10	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Jhánsi		
	Lalitpur	19 8	19 0	22 8	30 0	28 0	32 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	28 0	25 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	24 0	160 0	150 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Lalitpur		
	Cawnpore	27 0	25 8	19 8	39 0	37 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	21 0	17 8	18 0	40 0	...	25 0	40 0	38 0	25 0	...	...	...	33 0	33 0	25 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 10	8 8	Cawnpore		
	Fatehpur	26 12	26 8	18 12	35 0	32 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	9 8	27 12	25 0	21 0	47 0	...	30 8	37 8	35 8	26 12	...	...	...	31 0	30 0	26 8	163 0	163 0	163 0	11 4	11 4	10 8	Fatehpur		
	Bánda	25 0	24 0	20 0	29 0	28 0	22 4	9 0	9 4	12 4	25 0	22 0	18 0	40 0	32 0	36 0	37 8	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	30 0	29 0	23 4	160 0	120 0	100 0	8 8	8 0	8 8	Bánda		
	Allahabad	25 4	22 0	16 4	35 0	30 0	23 8	9 8	8 0	9 0	26 0	18 0	18 8	40 0	...	28 0	35 0	25 0	25 8	...	...	...	29 8	27 8	24 12	140 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	...	Allahabad		
	Hamírpur	25 0	23 12	19 0	28 0	28 0	20 4	14 0	13 8	9 0	21 6	20 0	16 14	45 0	33 12	30 0	39 0	33 12	26 0	...	...	...	36 11	36 2	24 11	197 12	197 12	197 12	8 1	8 1	8 1	Hamírpur		
	Jaunpur	28 4	27 8	19 1	40 15	42 6	25 6	7 12	8 7	7 12	28 4	28 4	19 12	...	...	...	21 3	21 3	21 3	...	...	...	35 14	35 0	16 10	160 0	160 0	150 0	7 2	7 2	7 2	Jaunpur		
	Gorakhpur	29 12	29 12	18 6	50 12	49 0	28 10	16 10	16 10	10 8	26 4	26 4	25 6	48 12	43 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 6	35 0	20 10	150 0	150 0	150 0	7 3	7 3	7 0½	Gorakhpur		
	Basti	30 0	28 12	18 2	45 0	42 8	28 12	18 12	18 12	10 10	20 0	20 0	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 14	29 8	19 3	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	Basti		
	Azamgarh	25 1	25 1	17 0	35 6	34 0	25 1	11 13	11 13	9 9	21 7	21 7	17 11	35 6	35 6	25 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	22 0	19 2	110 0	110 0	100 0	7 8	8 0	7 8	Azamgarh		
	Mirzapur	20 8	21 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	23 0	...	...	...	26 12	25 4	21 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	6 12	6 4	6 5	Mirzapur		
	Benares	25 3	22 0	15 4	31 8	32 8	21 0	17 13	10 8	8 6	21 0	18 14	16 13	...	...	23 1	30 7	...	22 0	...	...	...	28 5	28 5	23 3	181 12	181 12	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6	Benares		
	Ghazipur	19 5	19 5	18 0	30 14½	29 10	23 8	7 1	7 1	7 1½	20 9½	19 5	18 0	29 10	29 10	18 14½	30 14½	28 5	23 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ghazipur		
Panjab.	Delhi	23 8	22 0	23 0	31 0	31 0	33 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	31 0	31 0	28 0	31 0	31 0	28 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	Delhi *a*	Panjab.	
	Gurgáon	20 0	20 0	20 0	31 0	29 8	33 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 0	29 0	29 0	30 0	29 0	29 8	29 0	27 0	31 8	28 0	28 0	27 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Gurgáon		
	Karnál	24 0	22 8	25 0	32 0	32 0	37 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	13 0	32 0	28 0	30 0	26 0	20 0	25 0	33 0	33 0	36 0	33 0	33 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	7 8	8 4	8 4	Karnál *b*		
	Hissár	23 0	23 8	20 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	28 0	36 0	35 0	26 0	42 0	40 0	38 0	42 0	40 0	38 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Hissár		
	Rohtak	24 0	21 0	21 0	34 0	34 0	29 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	30 0	26 0	25 0	28 0	27 0	25 0	33 0	32 0	28 0	33 0	32 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Rohtak *c*		
	Sirsa	24 0	22 0	23 0	45 0	42 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	50 0	48 0	35 0	42 0	45 0	30 0	46 0	45 0	39 0	46 0	45 0	39 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Sirsa *d*		
	Umballa	24 4	24 12	26 8	34 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	33 0	20 0	25 0	34 8	34 8	40 0	34 8	34 8	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Umballa *e*		
	Ludhiána	23 8	23 0	29 8	37 0	34 0	41 8	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	12 0	34 0	34 0	39 0	34 0	25 0	30 0	33 8	32 8	41 8	33 8	32 8	41 8	80 0	80 0	110 0	9 0	8 14	9 6	Ludhiána *f*		
	Simlá	19 0	18 4	24 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	23 0	24 8	24 12	28 0	24 8	24 12	28 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	Simlá		
	Jullundur	21 8	22 0	30 0	34 0	32 0	50 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	42 0	30 0	24 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	45 0	31 0	32 0	45 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	9 8	9 0	9 8	Jullundur *e*		
	Hushiárpúr	23 0	23 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	29 0	29 0	39 8	29 0	29 0	39 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 4	9 4	9 4	Hushiárpúr		
	Kángra	18 0	18 0	21 0	27 0	26 0	29 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra		
	Amritsar	22 0	22 0	26 0	32 0	29 8	40 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	28 0	24 8	34 8	26 0	22 8	28 0	30 4	28 8	38 12	30 4	28 8	38 12	105 0	105 0	105 0	10 2	10 0	10 0	Amritsar *b*		
	Siálkot	21 8	22 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	...	27 0	27 8	...	25 8	25 0	34 0	25 8	25 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 6	10 4	Siálkot		
	Gurdáspúr	20 0	20 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	42 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	28 0	24 0	40 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	24 0	22 0	42 0	24 0	22 0	42 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 4	9 8	Gurdáspúr *g*		
	Lahore	20 8	20 8	25 0	31 0	30 0	43 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	31 0	31 0	34 0	24 0	22 0	28 0	31 0	28 8	38 0	31 0	28 8	38 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	9 14	10 0	Lahore		
	Ferozepore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Ferozepore		
	Gujránwála	21 12	22 4	23 8	37 0	35 0	43 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	32 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	28 0	32 0	29 0	29 0	40 0	29 0	29 0	40 0	100 0	110 0	100 0	10 8	10 4	10 8	Gujránwála		
	Ráwalpindi	29 0	29 8	31 0	26 0	28 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	10 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	38 0	42 0	41 0	31 0	32 0	40 4	31 0	32 0	40 4	120 0	120 0	110 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Ráwalpindi *h*		
	Jhelum	26 8	26 8	29 0	32 0	31 0	43 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	43 0	36 0	36 8	44 0	24 0	23 0	36 0	24 0	23 0	36 0	100 0	120 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum		
	Gujrát	23 0	23 0	26 0	34 8	35 0	80 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	38 0	39 0	32 0	38 0	38 0	40 0	28 8	24 0	38 0	28 8	24 0	38 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 0	11 0	Gujrát		
	Shahpúr	24 8	24 0	29 8	34 0	34 0	50 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	15 0	38 0	40 0	40 0	31 0	31 0	40 0	28 8	29 0	46 0	28 8	29 0	46 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr		
	Mooltan	18 0	17 12	19 0	25 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	21 0	29 0	22 0	21 0	29 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Mooltan		
	Jhang	22 0	21 0	25 0	28 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	26 0	30 0	27 0	28 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	34 0	24 0	24 0	34 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 12	10 8	10 12	Jhang		
	Montgomery	20 8	21 0	22 0	26 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	28 0	26 0	0	28 0	28 0	...	28 0	26 0	30 0	28 0	26 0	30 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Montgomery		
	Muzaffargarh	18 8	18 8	20 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	26 0	21 0	21 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Muzaffargarh		
	Dera Ismail Khán	31 4	32 8	28 12	40 0	45 0	42 8	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	45 0	45 0	45 0	42 8	43 12	41 4	42 8	41 4	45 0	42 8	41 4	45 0	112 0	112 0	112 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dera Ismail Khán *i*		
	Dera Ghazi Khán	20 0	20 0	21 4	25 0	25 0	30 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	33 12	28 12	28 12	29 11	23 9	23 9	28 12	23 9	23 9	28 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	31 4	31 4	30 0	Dera Ghazi Khán		
	Bannú	43 12	43 12	47 8	64 1	61 4	81 4	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 0	62 8	50 0	68 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	52 8	47 8	55 0	52 8	47 8	55 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú *j*		
	Pesháwar	22 6	22 6	23 11	35 1	35 1	40 1	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	13 0	31 14	32 8	33 8	33 8	33 8	33 8	24 11	27 0	36 6	52 0	53 5	52 0	110 0	110 0	91 0	52 0	53 5	52 0	Pesháwar		
	Kohát	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Kohát		
	Hazára	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Hazára		
Oudh.	Lucknow	31 0	28 0	19 8	40 0	36 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	25 0	24 0	18 0	42 8	42 8	25 0	48 8	37 0	24 0	*45 0	42 8	35 0	35 0	32 0	21 8	130 0	130 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Lucknow	Oudh.	* Joar, large.
	Unáo	26 12	26 10	18 4	34 0	33 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	26 0	24 4	18 0	43 0	42 12	25 0	38 8	35 0	24 0	*41 4	42 0	32 0	31 8	32 10	21 0	160 0	162 8	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Unáo		* Murwa.
	Bára Banki	28 0	28 0	19 0	36 0	36 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	27 0	26 0	17 0	44 0	42 0	26 0	40 0	36 0	24 0	*80 0	50 0	32 0	37 0	33 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bára Banki		* Kodo.
	Sítápur	35 0	32 0	22 8	70 0	45 0	31 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	26 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	35 0	55 0	50 0	30 0	*60 0	47 10	42 8	40 0	36 0	25 0	200 0	180 0	200 0	8 12	8 8	8 0	Sítápur		* Joar Mukal.
	Hardui	29 3	28 10	18 4	51 8	51 8	23 7	6 9	6 9	6 9	24 6	24 6	13 2	45 0	...	22 15	45 0	43 2	22 8	*45 0	51 8	†30 0	36 9	37 0	19 0	192 8	192 8	192 8	8 0	8 0	7 8	Hardui		* Dhan. † Paddy.
	Kheri	33 0	32 8	23 0	58 0	60 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	31 0	29 0	28 0	72 0	...	40 0	42 8	28 8	40 0	*80 0	65 0	60 0	36 0	36 8	24 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kheri		* Sawán.
	Fyzabad	27 12	26 4	19 9	40 0	39 0	27 3½	11 0	10 8	10 7	20 0	19 12	20 4½	42 8	40 0	28 2	32 8	35 0	24 4	*47 8	41 8	30 8	37 8	34 8	22 5½	140 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	Fyzabad		* Merwa.
	Bharaich	30 0	30 0	18 0	52 0	52 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	48 0	48 0	36 0	...	...	...	*80 0	80 0	28 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	220 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bharaich		* Kodo.
	Gonda	29 12	29 2	21 5	41 10	40 0	23 8	24 12	24 8	21 4	25 6	25 0	21 12	48 0	48 0	32 8	35 0	24 0	22 0	*41 5	45 0	39 4	37 6	37 8	19 2	170 0	170 0	140 0	8 4	8 4	7 12	Gonda		* Kodo, Merwa, and Lahara.
[redacted]	[redacted]	30 12	29 0	20 12	42 8	40 0	23 0	28 0	27 8	23 0	30 0	29 0	24 0	53 0	45 0	32 8	43 0	38 0	29 0	*62 8	54 11	37 8	40 0	40 0	27 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	Rái Barelí		* Merwa and Kodo.
[redacted]	[redacted]	22 0	27 0	20 0	44 0	44 0	29 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	31 0	29 8	24 8	42 0	42 0	30 0	36 0	34 0	28 0	*56 0	56 0	42 0	38 0	37 0	24 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	8 4	Sultánpur		* Sawán.
[redacted]	Pratábgarh	29 8	28 1	20 1	44 8	42 2	30 7	19 4	17 10	18 12	32 2	31 5	28 6	52 13	...	35 0	43 14	37 8	30 5	*55 8	50 13	28 0	37 8	37 8	26 6	193 5	193 5	200 0	8 0	7 13	7 6	Pratábgarh		* Paddy.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of November 1875 —concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	21 4	21 0	28 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	15 0	14 8	16 4	35 0	35 0	45 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	23 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	33 12	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	21 0	19 7	27 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	15 7	23 6	29 7	26 0	65 0	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	24 0	22 11	30 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 1	8 8	12 14	13 0	12 0	38 8	30 14	77 8	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	25 0	25 0	31 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	29 0	27 0	24 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	40 0	25 0	20 0	25 0	20 0	19 0
	Saugor ...	20 0	20 8	28 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	7 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	35 0	...	32 0	...	...	...
	Damoh ...	24 8	23 12	25 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	32 0	32 0	27 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	30 0	30 0	19 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	32 0	...	...	...
	Betul ...	25 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	32 0	...	26 0	...	...	...
	Chindwara ...	25 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	32 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	17 8	17 8	20 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur ...	24 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	27 0	...	...	25 0
	Nimar ...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 2	...	28 2	28 2	...	24 0	24 0	...
	Raipur ...	48 0	44 0	44 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	22 0	34 0	34 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	28 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	28 0	31 8	31 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	52 0	52 0	36 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	28 0	52 0	52 0	42 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery ...	19 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	46 0	50 0	60 0	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	No return received																	
	Bolarum ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chudderghat ...																		
	Oomraotee ...	23 0	22 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	52 0	52 0	48 0	26 0	26 0	18 0
	Akola ...	23 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	45 0	47 0	38 0	30 0	27 0	30 0
	Elichpur ...	26 0	24 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	52 0	50 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	30 0
	Buldana ...	23 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	14 0	48 0	48 0	36 0	35 0	40 0	36 0
	Woon ...	18 0	22 0	24 0	13 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	48 0	51 0	42 0	8 0	8 0	7 0
	Bassim ...	25 0	24 0	23 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 5	13 0	13 0	13 5	64 0	60 0	58 0	36 0	36 0	39 0
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	12 5	12 7	11 2	12 5	12 5	12 0	10 5	11 0	10 5	12 5	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 7	24 5	...	...	...
	Bangalore { Retail ...	12 0	12 2	10 7	12 0	12 0	11 5	10 0	10 5	10 2	12 0	13 5	13 5	23 2	23 7	23 5	...	...	...
	Kolar ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	10 3	12 6	14 5	17 4	12 7	14 9	19 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar ... { Retail ...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 1	12 3	14 2	17 2	12 4	14 6	19 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale	12 0	14 0	12 5	11 0	13 0	12 5	11 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...
	Túmkúr ... { Retail ...	11 5	13 0	12 0	10 5	12 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Mysore ... { Wholesale	10 4	10 4	11 0	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	11 1	11 0	11 2	11 5	23 1	23 1	39 7	26 2	25 2	33 5
	Mysore ... { Retail ...	10 2	10 2	10 4	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	10 7	10 6	11 0	11 3	22 0	22 5	39 3	25 2	24 1	32 4
	Hassan ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ... { Retail ...	10 5	10 0	11 5	12 5	11 0	12 5	12 0	10 0	12 7	13 7	11 0	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... { Retail ...	10 5	11 5	9 0	...	...	11 0	9 5	10 5	13 0	14 0	14 5	18 0	...	...	33 0	...	...	...
	Kadur ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadur ... { Retail ...	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog { Wholesale	12 8	14 2	13 4	14 8	16 1	15 7	...	12 2	13 4	...	13 7	15 4	23 0	22 8	41 2	21 7	22 0	31 0
	Chitaldroog { Retail ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 7	15 0	14 0	11 8	12 1	13 0	12 8	13 1	15 0	20 9	21 7	35 0	20 0	20 0	28 8
	Coorg ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg ... { Retail ...	8 2	7 9	8 4	9 7	8 6	8 8	9 7	9 7	10 4	13 2	13 3	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	16 0	16 0	...	26 0	26 0	...	7 2	7 2	...	10 4	10 4	...	26 4	26 0	...	21 8	21 0	...
	Kishengurh ...	17 8	17 8	...	26 8	26 8	...	10 0	10 0	...	11 8	11 0	...	26 8	26 8	...	21 8	21 8	...
	Alwar ...	21 0	22 8	22 0	31 8	31 8	34 8	7 4	7 4	6 12	11 4	11 4	10 0	34 0	32 0	35 0	25 0	26 0	30 0
	Bharatpur (City) ...	22 8	22 0	20 0	32 0	34 0	31 0	8 8	8 12	...	10 0	10 8	...	29 0	29 0	27 0	29 0	28 0	25 0
	Kerowli (City) ...	20 10	20 0	20 0	31 4	32 8	30 0	15 0	12 8	8 12	16 4	13 12	11 4	32 8	32 8	30 0	26 14	27 8	28 2
	Ajmir ...	16 14	16 8	16 12	25 14	26 0	23 14	5 0	4 12	5 8	10 8	10 0	8 0	23 10	23 10	21 0	22 8	21 15	20 8
	Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpura ...	20 0	20 8	18 12	36 0	36 0	31 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	29 0	30 0	27 0
	Sirohi ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aboo ...	17 8	18 0	16 14	31 0	29 0	20 4	5 10	6 8	5 10	7 8	7 6	7 8	...	...	...	28 0	29 0	22 0
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	24 0	24 0	28 0	30 0	31 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar ...	15 10	15 16	16 6	23 7	20 6	22 10	...	...	...	9 6	8 10	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	24 0	28 0	28 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	16 0	15 8	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	16 4	16 9	...	27 8	27 8	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 3	7 8	...	26 4	24 6	...	23 2	23 2	...
	Bikaneer ...																		
	Bundi ...																		
	Kota ...	No return received																	
	Tonk ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhallawar ...																		
	Shahpoora ...																		
Central India.	Indore ...	14 8	13 11	13 12	...	...	...	9 3	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	18 0	20 0
	Gwalior ...	15 8	15 8	15 8	18 0	17 13	20 2	6 10	7 2	6 8	8 12	8 12	7 5	21 11	21 10	20 13	21 8	20 10	19 14
	Goona ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rutlam ...	14 12	14 0	13 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 12	13 12	12 8	21 0	20 8	22 8	18 4	17 12	20 0
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	27 0	27 0	20 0	35 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	29 0	31 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	23 0

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	...	...	...	23 8	24 0	24 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandara ...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	Bhandara ...		
	Chanda ...	...	...	...	22 5	18 7	27 5	420 0	420 0	480 0	9 0	8 5	9 5	Chanda ...		
	Wardha ...	...	...	...	20 5	20 12	20 0	160 0	160 0	240 0	10 6	11 0	11 0	Wardha ...		
	Balaghat ...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Balaghat ...		
	Jubbulpore ...	60 0	60 0	...	35 0	38 0	26 0	170 0	150 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Jubbulpore ...		
	Saugor ...	...	...	...	27 0	25 0	24 0	220 0	220 0	160 0	7 4	7 12	6 12	Saugor ...		
	Damoh ...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	28 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 12	7 8	7 0	Damoh ...		
	Seoni ...	...	...	...	32 0	33 0	27 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Seoni ...		
	Mandla ...	30 0	30 0	27 0	45 0	45 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	Mandla ...		
	Betul ...	26 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	24 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Betul ...		
	Chindwara ...	25 8	25 8	25 8	25 0	27 0	27 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chindwara ...		
	Hoshangabad ...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hoshangabad ...		
	Narsinghpur ...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Narsinghpur ...		
	Nimar ...	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	...	120 0	120 0	...	10 8	10 12	...	Nimar ...		
	Raipur ...	...	...	...	48 0	42 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 4	8 0	Raipur ...		
	Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	20 0	28 0	20 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	Sambalpur ...		
	Bilaspur ...	100 0	100 0	100 0	45 0	45 0	36 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	Bilaspur ...		
	Upper Godavery ...	...	...	...	28 0	30 0	24 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Upper Godavery ...		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...													Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bolarum ...		
	Chudderghat ...													Chudderghat ...		
	Oomraotee ...	...	...	...	22 0	17 0	32 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	10 0	Oomraotee ...		
	Akola ...	10 0	10 0	12 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	106 0	106 0	64 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	Akola ...		
	Elichpur ...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	20 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Elichpur ...		
	Buldana ...	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldana ...		
	Woon ...	24 0	27 0	16 0	22 0	24 0	15 0	179 0	179 0	87 0	8 0	7 0	5 0	Woon ...		
	Bassim ...				26 0	26 0	21 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	8 5	8 2	8 5	Bassim ...		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	23 5	24 5	35 0	22 0	21 5	14 2	...	...	...	13 5	13 7	10 5	Bangalore { Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Bangalore { Retail ...	22 5	23 5	34 0	21 5	21 0	13 7	72 0	72 0	72 0	13 0	13 2	10 2	Bangalore { Retail ...		
	Kolar ... { Wholesale	19 8	25 2	50 0	24 3	24 3	18 5	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	14 3	Kolar ... { Wholesale		
	Kolar ... { Retail ...	19 5	24 7	49 7	24 0	24 0	18 3	172 4	172 4	172 4	15 4	15 4	14 1	Kolar ... { Retail ...		
	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale	36 7	55 0	58 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	180 0	180 0	182 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale		
	Túmkúr ... { Retail ...	35 8	54 0	56 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	Túmkúr ... { Retail ...		
	Mysore ... { Wholesale	21 0	22 5	29 3	25 4	23 1	17 3	72 0	77 0	72 0	10 4	9 6	9 6	Mysore ... { Wholesale		
	Mysore ... { Retail ...	20 6	22 0	28 7	24 6	22 5	16 6	69 0	72 0	62 0	10 2	9 4	9 4	Mysore ... { Retail ...		
	Hassan ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan ... { Wholesale		
	Hassan ... { Retail ...	16 7	18 0	37 7	16 7	16 0	16 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 5	10 0	9 5	Hassan ... { Retail ...		
	Shimoga ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga ... { Wholesale		
	Shimoga ... { Retail ...	21 0	21 0	43 0	21 0	22 0	14 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	9 5	9 7	9 0	Shimoga ... { Retail ...		
	Kadur ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur ... { Wholesale		
	Kadur ... { Retail ...	16 0	16 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Kadur ... { Retail ...		
	Chitaldroog { Wholesale	25 7	26 0	56 9	...	21 7	19 2	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	Chitaldroog { Wholesale		
	Chitaldroog { Retail ...	20 0	20 0	40 0	20 1	21 5	17 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chitaldroog { Retail ...		
	Coorg ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg ... { Wholesale		
	Coorg ... { Retail ...	20 9	20 4	27 9	18 0	16 9	15 5	92 6	92 6	110 0	9 6	8 9	9 5	Coorg ... { Retail ...		
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh ...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	Kishengurh ...		
	Alwar ...	...	...	...	31 0	30 0	35 0	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	24 0	Alwar ...		
	Bharatpur (City) ...	31 8	32 8	28 5	31 0	31 8	31 8	110 0	110 0	...	26 0	26 0	21 0	Bharatpur (City) ...		
	Kerowli (City) ...	27 8	24 2	26 8	28 2	27 8	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	31 14	28 12	20 2	Kerowli (City) ...		
	Ajmir ...	...	...	...	21 8	19 8	22 5	85 0	95 0	95 0	23 10	24 5	25 0	Ajmir ...		
	Deolie Cantonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Deolie Cantonment ...		
	Erinpura ...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	18 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura ...		
	Sirohi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Sirohi ...		
	Aboo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aboo ...		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	14 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	...	...	...	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...		
	Meywar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 Pie*	10 Pie*	6 Pie*	13 0	12 0	11 0	Meywar ...		
	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	...	...	...	17 9	17 8	17 3	165 0	165 0	165 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)		
	Marwar ...	...	...	...	27 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 0	11 4	Marwar ...		
	Bikaneer ...	...	...	...	16 4	15 10	...	70 0	70 0	...	56 4	56 4	...	Bikaneer ...		
	Bundi ...													Bundi ...		
	Kota ...													Kota ...		
	Tonk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Tonk ...		
	Jhallawar ...													Jhallawar ...		
	Shahpoora ...													Shahpoora ...		
Central India.	Indore ...	...	...	...	19 3	17 12	15 8	96 0	96 0	96 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	Indore ...	Central India.	
	Gwalior ...	...	...	...	18 13	18 12	20 6	100 6	100 6	91 4	12 2	11 14	11 14	Gwalior ...		
	Goona ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Goona ...		
	Rutlam ...	...	...	...	23 8	21 4	16 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 0	11 8	Rutlam ...		
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	...	...	...	32 0	31 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 8	8 4	8 0	7 8	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...		

* Per man's load.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 23rd DECEMBER 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Scanty rain is reported from all districts in Madras except Malabar: prospects are satisfactory. No rain has fallen in the Bombay Presidency: the crops are in good condition, except the cotton in Khandesh, Belgaum and Dharwar. No rain has fallen in Berar or the Central Provinces: the rabi crops continue to promise well, but the cotton is here also below the average. In Mysore no rain has fallen except in Kolar district: the prospects of the season remain unchanged. In Central India and Rajputana the rain returns are blank and prospects good. No rain has fallen in Bengal except a slight shower in Lohardugga: prospects continue unchanged, and the rice harvest is being actively got in. No rain has fallen in the North-Western Provinces or Oudh, or in the Punjab except at Dera Ismail Khan, reports from all these provinces are good. In Assam showers have fallen: prospects are good. Reports from Burmah continue to be favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Dec. 23rd)	No rain in Masulipatam; about 0·25 in 3 talukas; none elsewhere	Two feet 9 inches water over anicut; canal supply sufficient; later dry crops sown; standing crops good; wet paddy harvested, outturn about 3ths; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; 6 deaths from cholera; 2 seizures and 2 deaths in Bander taluka; in Nuzid fever general; mild small-pox continues; cattle and foot disease general; pasture sufficient.
Kurnool (22nd)	...	No rain, except a very slight fall in Cumbum; paddy and dry crop harvest continues; white jonna wheat and Bengal gram being sown; markets well supplied; prices steady; water and pasture abundant; cholera, 9 seizures and 3 deaths; ague prevalent; cattle disease in a few villages.
Tanjore (23rd)	...	No rain at Negapatam; elsewhere very scanty and partial; rivers low; no fresh supply to tanks; water over anicuts now; cultivation of wet and dry crops in a few localities; standing crops generally good; harvest of a few wet and dry crops; yield fair; markets well supplied; prices almost steady; fever and small-pox in some parts; cholera continues, 87 seizures and 59 deaths; cattle disease in some talukas, some loss; pasture generally sufficient.
Trichinopoly (Dec. 22nd)	0·25 in Trichinopolly, none elsewhere.	Water supply beginning to fail for irrigation in Udiarpolliam taluk, sufficient elsewhere; crops good in three taluks, slightly suffering from want of rain in two dry taluks; outturn of rice and dry grains generally up to the average; markets well supplied; prices generally steady, somewhat fallen in Kulittalai; cholera has not entirely died out in the district; cattle good; pasture sufficient.
Malabar (23rd)	*Nil*	Standing crops good, but want of rain felt; markets well supplied; prices steady; bowel complaint in six taluks, 247 cases, 196 deaths; small-pox, fever, and cattle disease slight; pasture good. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (Dec. 23rd)		
Sind. (Dec. 22nd)		
Kurrachee ...	...	Cholera in old Ghorabari, 3 cases, 1 death.
Shikarpur ...	...	No change.
Hyderabad ...	...	Weather variable and unseasonable; kharif crops begin threshed; fever bad in Hyderabad and Sakrand talukas.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather cold; crops as before.
Guzerat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	No change.
Surat ...	...	Rabi crops thriving; 15 cholera cases in Bulsar, 8 fatal.
Broach ...	...	Jowar being cut; crops good; fever continues; several deaths in Wagra.
Kaira ...	...	Winter crops and cotton good.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	Rabi prosperous; cotton crops unsatisfactory; average yield 8 annas; ague prevalent; cattle disease in Rávar Peta.
Nasik ...	...	Rabi prospects improved; fever in four talukas.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	Kharif reaping completed, rabi sowing nearly so; cholera slightly prevailing in 2 villages of Wára taluka, and in 1 village of Karjat taluka.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	Standing rabi crops generally well.
Ahmednagar ...	...	No change.
Sholapur ...	...	No change.
Satara ...	...	Rabi crops thriving; public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.* *Southern Mahratta Country.*		
Belgaum ...	...	Rabi and cotton crops good, except in Gokák, Athni and Parasgad country, where cotton crop is middling.
Dharwar ...	...	Rain and early crops as before; blight in cotton in Ránibennur; late crops generally promising; fever throughout the district; cholera in five, and cattle disease in six, talukas.
Kanara ...	...	Cultivation of second crop progressing; fever very prevalent; cholera near Goa frontier.
Kaladgi ...	...	Reaping of kharif crops not completed; rabi and cotton middling; 8 deaths from cholera.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	...	Cholera slightly prevailing in villages under Gondal and Rajkot; rabi crops suffering from want of water in wells.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather cool; crops good; 33 cholera cases, 12 deaths.
Baroda ...	...	Cotton crops well. *General Remarks.*—Slight cholera in Hyderabad, Sind, Surat, Tanna, Dharwar and Kanara Districts; also about Rajkot and Wadhwan; fever prevalent in Broach, Nasik, Khandesh, Dharwar and Kanara; crops good in Guzerat, Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, except cotton, which in Khandesh, Belgaum and Dharwar is middling.
Bengal—(Dec. 23rd)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather very hot for the season of the year; the *amun* rice crop is being cut all through the district; rain is much wanted for the cold weather crops; cholera prevails at Roajan and Futtickcherry; a few cases of small-pox reported from Puttiah.
Noakhally ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and clear; wind generally northern; mornings of the 13th and 15th were foggy; the reaping of the *amun* or late rice crops, is not yet completed, and the sowings of pulses, chillies, &c., still continue.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold, with heavy dews at night; cotton is being gathered in *jooms;* mustard is coming on well, in some places it is in flower.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy, and not so cold as it ought to be; the harvesting of the late rice crop continues; the average outturn is about eight annas; at Koilashur it is said to be only a six-anna crop.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and fair; the Collector writes from the mofussil that, as far as he has seen, the crops are good, but insects are reported to have done much mischief within Gourmedy and Matbaria station limits, and throughout the Patooakhally sub-division; the Dowlutkhan report is fairly satisfactory; the Perozpore report not so good, but Patooakhally report is to the effect that more than one-eighth of the paddy has been destroyed by insects; cholera and fever are very prevalent just now throughout the district.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather colder and dry; the cutting of the paddy crops is progressing; cholera is reported to be gradually disappearing.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather fine, but hot; state and prospects of the crops are good; rain would do good to the crops.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	The weather, especially at night, is warmer than it should be at this season; state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and seasonable; the *amun* paddy is still being reaped, and outturn is expected not to exceed three-fourths of an average in the district; the winter crops promise well, but want rain; cholera is raging in some parts of the district, but not in a virulent form.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; harvest of *amun* or late rice crop is well advanced; prospects of cold weather crops are good; cholera and fever still prevailing in the Sub-divisions of Busseerhaut, Barripore, Satkhira, and Diamond Harbour.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the sky was clouded over for a few hours on two days, but no rain fell; cutting of *amun,* or late rice, continues. *Sursa* or mustard crop is very poor, but rain would only injure it now, though other winter crops on high lands require rain very much.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather generally cool and seasonable; days occasionally cloudy; the *amun* or late rice is nearly harvested in parts; it is poor from want of moisture. In Kooshtea, Bongong, and Chooadangah sub-divisions the *rabi* crops are suffering from want of rain; cholera is still bad in the Meherpore sub-division, and in some villages in the Sudder and Bongong sub-divisions.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; price of rice stationary; *haimánti* crops are progressing favourably; fever still continuing in Sujagunge; if any change, there is a slight decrease; otherwise the general health is good.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and fine; state and prospects of the crops are good; cholera and fever are still prevalent.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Fine clear weather, without any sign of rain approaching; cholera has almost disappeared; the cold weather crops are still thriving; the cutting of the winter rice crops is progressing rapidly; public health is generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather fine, with heavy dews and cold nights; days moderately warm; all the crops are doing well; rice crop about half cut.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and cold, and slight fogs; the reaping of *kalai*, pulse, and *haimanti* rice continues; the outturn is very fair; *amun* or late rice is still being reaped; yield is not good; *boro* rice is being sown; eleven deaths from cholera were reported during the week.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and cold; the crops are being generally cut; a moderate outturn on all lands, of between 8 and 10 annas, is expected; five deaths from cholera in Putnitola. Single cases of cholera in Thakurgaon and Bungsibari thanas.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; no change in the state and prospects of the crops; harvest is general; cold weather crops are in fair condition; cholera is abating.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and fair; there has been no change in the prospects of the crops since last week; the outturn of the late rice crop will, it is believed, turn out to be eight annas; the prospects of tobacco continue good.
Jalpaiguri ...	...	Return not received.
Darjeeling ...	*Nil*	Very cold in the early morning and after sunset; bright and clear during the day; in the plains the winter crop has been gathered in to a great extent; the want of rain towards the end of the season will not seriously affect the district; the *kalai* and *teel* crops are ripening; in the hills the young crops of wheat and barley are progressing, but they need rain.
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and clear; reaping of rice crops is going on; outturn of crops is good.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	No change in the favourable condition of the weather and the crops.
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; about seven-eighths of the *amun*, or late rice crop, in the high land has been reaped; the harvest of the rice in the low land has just commenced; potatoes and winter crops are doing well; the Collector has found some potatoe plants cut off at the surface of the soil by a grub about two inches long; but it is not common enough to cause trouble; it is spoken of as having no name as yet, but as being known to cultivators.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Rice being harvested generally; a very fair crop; state of *rabi* crops is generally favourable; autumnal fever, small-pox, and cholera are prevalent; fever specially.
Bancoorah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonably cool; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather unseasonably warm; rice is nearly off the ground; prospects of cold weather crops are good.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and dry, occasionally cloudy, but no rain as yet; the harvest is progressing very favourably.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	*Aghani* harvest is rapidly progressing; no rise in prices; *rabi* crops are still good; general health is very good.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; nothing new to report; the harvest is general all over the district; and the *rabi* crop so far is doing fairly.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather is getting colder; mornings are very foggy; the harvesting of winter rice is progressing satisfactorily; from Dumdaha the reports are very favourable; all over the district on low lands there is a capital crop; the tobacco, mustard and barley are looking well; new rice is being exported, but not very largely, from the northern pergunnahs and from Nepal; the *kulthi* now being cut is good. The heavy due in the night makes up in some measure for the want of rain.
Darbhanga ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and dry, but sometimes a little cloudy; the paddy crop is everywhere being harvested; in Tajpore it is producing from six to eight annas and in Darbhanga about eight annas; the *rabi* crops are much in need of rain; no alteration in the state and prospects of the crops since last report.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cold; the Collector, who is on tour in Seetamurhee sub-division, is now satisfied that the average outturn of the rice crop has been only five annas throughout the sub-division; the greater portion of the crop has been cut; the *rabi* crops generally are very backward, and where irrigation is not possible, the crops are getting very thin; the *kulthi* pulse in some places has been injured by caterpillars; *rahur* generally is still very good; prices are nearly stationary, and, contrary to the practice of past years at this season (including 1873) little or no rice is being exported from the sub-division; small quantities of grain are stealthily imported from Nepal, where the order prohibiting exportation remains in force; prospects of Hajeepore and Sudder sub-division are unchanged.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold; west wind prevailing; the harvest of *aghani*, or late rice, is almost completed, and the new rice has come into the market in small quantities; the prospects of the *rabi* or cold weather crops continue excellent, but rain is still wanted for their growth; in some places they are being irrigated; poppy plant is everywhere forward, and is looking very well; prices have slightly fallen; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather cool; no rain; the late rice has almost been harvested, and the outturn will be as bad as reported before; rain is very much wanted for the growth of the *rabi* crops.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Patna ...	*Nil*	All signs of rain have disappeared; the days are bright and clear, and the mornings and evenings are exceedingly cold; no change in the prospects of the crops since last report, *i. e.*, the rice crop is now being reaped, and the Collector does not think on the whole it will be a bad one; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are fair, but of course would be benefited by rain; health of the district continues good.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and cool; thermometer reached 76° 4'; rice crop is being cut; the outturn is expected to be as before, *i. e.*, 8, 10, to 12 annas; prospects of *rabi* are good, but want of water is still felt public health is good.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Weather bright and cold; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report; *rabi* crops continue to promise well; paddy crop is being harvested; rain is much wanted; health of the district is good.
Hazaribagh ...	*Nil*	Weather colder and more seasonable; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report, *i. e.*, the condition of the crops remains the same, but would be greatly benefited by rain, which still holds off; the outturn of the paddy, which has now been reaped, is reported to be better than was expected; all indications of rain have disappeared.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Slight rain fell during one day to the south of the district; the rice crop has been harvested, and the outturn has been excellent; rain is much wanted for the rabi crops, particularly in the Palamow sub-division; general health is good.
Maunbhoom ...	*Nil*	The weather has for some time past been too dry; state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are favourable; fever is still prevailing.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Weather set fine, the clouds of the last week having cleared off; more than half the rice harvest is completed, and the yield has realized favourable expectations; cases of cholera are still very frequent and very fatal; this disease has caused much mortality in this season.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and a little windy; early *sarud* crops are reaped with good outturn; cutting of late *sarud* crop has commenced; winter crops are flowering with good prospects.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the *laghu*, or the first late rice, is being gathered. The *sarud*, or main late rice, is now fully ripe; the ryots have commenced to reap it; the mustard, *urhur*, *kalai*, *moong* and *kulthi* pulses, and other winter crops are progressing well; in Khoordah the harvesting of the rice crop is going on; winter crops are progressing; cholera still lingers in different parts of the sub-division.
General Remarks.—No rainfall is reported from any of the districts for the week under review except a very slight fall in the south of the Lohardugga district. The state and prospects of the crops have undergone no change since last week. The winter crops are generally progressing well but little rain would improve on them. The harvesting of the main rice crop is progressing.		
N. W. Provinces—		
Benares (Dec. 22nd)	...	No change; prospects good.
Allahabad „	...	No change.
Jhansi (23rd)	*Nil*	Jowar all cut; outturn poor in Garotha, average in other Parganas rabi looks well.
Agra (22nd)	*Nil*	Rabi prospects specially favourable.
Meerut „	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Bareilly „	...	Rain wanted.
Almora (20th)	...	Weather fair with heavy dews and frosts.
Punjab—		
(Dec. 23rd)	...	No rain during the week, save slight showers at Dera Ismail Khán; rabi crops doing well everywhere; slight fever prevails in Peshawár and Jullundur, otherwise public health good.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Dec. 22nd)	*Nil*	Prospects continue favourable and public health good.
Sitapur „	*Nil*	
Fyzabad ...	*Nil*	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (Dec. 18th)	...	Prospects favourable; fever prevalent; prices fluctuating.
Sambalpur ...	...	Harvest nearly completed; fever prevalent.
Bilaspur ...	...	Prospects favourable; fever prevalent; prices falling.
Raipur ...	...	Kharif harvest completed; rabi good; prices easy.
Chanda (Dec. 19th)	...	Weather cloudy; pulses slightly damaged by cloudy weather; fever and cattle disease continue.
Balaghât (20th)	...	Kharif threshing continues; fever prevalent; prices falling.
Betul ...	...	Kharif harvest completed; rabi looks well; health good; prices stationary.
Bhandara (Dec. 21st)	...	Rabi promising; cholera abating; fever prevalent; prices easy.
Nagpur (22nd)	...	Prospects good; fever and cattle disease prevalent.
Wardha ...	...	Rabi promising; picking of cotton and cutting of jowar completed; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Prov.—*continued.*		
Nimar ...	...	Weather cool; cholera continues; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Rabi promising.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Prospects of rabi favourable.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Rabi good.
Saugor ...	...	Rabi good; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	...	Kharif threshing completed; rabi promising; health good; prices stationary.
Damoh ... } Mandla ... }	...	Prospects favourable; health good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Prospects fairly good; cotton crop below average, and jowari light, but rabi crops promise well.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Dec. 23rd)	0·61	Raw, misty mornings; days cold, often overcast; rain storm on night of 21st; salee being reaped; prospects of other crops and tea favourable; public health good.
Sylhet „	0·22	Reaping continues; market steady.
Mysore and Coorg—		
(Dec. 23rd) ...	...	No rain, except in Kolar District, where 1·8 inches fell; prospects of the season remain unchanged from last week; cholera has ceased in Bangalore, but continues sporadically in the districts.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—(Dec. 23rd)		
Umraoti ...	...	Jowari cutting continued; rabi progressing fairly.
Harowtee States—		
Bhurtpore (Dec. 23rd)	...	No change; prospects continue satisfactory.
Ajmere „	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Jeypore „	...	Agricultural prospects favourable; weather seasonable; health good.
Central India—		
Indore (Dec. 22nd)	... }	
Gwalior „	... }	
Neemuch „	... }	**Season favourable; health and agricultural prospects good.**
Rutlam „	... }	
Sutna „	... }	
B. Burma—(Dec. 23rd)		
Arrakan Division ...	...	Public health good; outturn of crops expected to be light.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon	...	Crops very good; except where damaged by floods; slight fever prevalent; cholera in Pegu and part of Twantay townships; cattle disease declining.
Bassein	...	Cholera in town; cattle disease continues.
Henzada	...	Crops and health good.
Prome	...	Mild small-pox at Shwedoung; health good otherwise; harvest progressing.
Thayetmyo	...	Health good; harvest plentiful.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Health good, except cholera in Shwegyen; crops favourable; cattle disease still prevalent in portion of Amherst.

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

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE SCARCITY OF 1873-74.

***EXTRACT** from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, Nos.* $\frac{1}{89-71}$, *dated the* 18*th February* 1875.

READ—

Letter from the Government of Bengal, of the 24th November 1874, submitting copies of two Minutes regarding the services of Government Officers, and of non-official residents, during the recent scarcity in Bengal and Behar (published in Special Supplement to *Calcutta Gazette* of 28th December 1874).

Letter from the Government of Bengal, of the 8th December 1874, submitting copies of a Minute recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the scarcity in Bengal and Behar during 1873-74, and the measures taken to alleviate the distress caused by it.

Letters from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, of the 1st, 11th, and 29th of January 1875, forwarding reports on the scarcity of 1873-74 in certain districts of the North-Western Provinces, with a brief narrative of the scarcity so far as it affected those Provinces, and the remarks of the Lieutenant-Governor on the conduct of the civil officers engaged in relief operations. (The letter of January 29th will be published in a separate volume).

Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, of the 11th of February 1875, forwarding the report of the Central Famine Relief Committee, North-Western Provinces.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, of the 16th October 1874, submitting a copy of a letter, with enclosures, from the Commissioner of the Fyzabad Division, together with a summary of the measures taken in the northern parts of the Province of Oudh in order to avert famine. (The letter from the Commissioner of Fyzabad, with the enclosures, will be published in a separate volume).

Preliminary report by Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. MacGregor, Director of Transport, of the 19th of October 1874, on the operations of the Transport Department in Behar (published in the *Gazette of India* of 19th December 1874).

Report by Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Taylor, R. E., Consulting Engineer to Government for Guaranteed Railways, of the 23rd December 1874, on the traffic operations of the East Indian Railway in 1873-74.

Reports by Major J. Graham, on special duty, of the 1st of August 1874 and 4th of February 1875, on the arrangements made for the receipt, despatch, and sale of Government rice in Calcutta.

Statement showing the quantity of rice (distinguishing table and other kinds), paddy, wheat, gram, and other food-grains exported from the Presidency of Bengal in the 12 months from 1st October to 30th September of the years 1872-73 and 1873-74.

1. The Governor General in Council has read, with all the attention which the importance of the subject deserves, the Minutes of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the narrative received from the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and the letter of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, giving an account of the measures adopted in consequence of the failure of the winter crop of 1873-74.

2. Sir Richard Temple, in the Minute which he has recorded on the scarcity in Bengal and Behar and the measures taken to alleviate the distress caused by it, has given a clear and full account of the origin of the scarcity, of the manner in which it declared itself, of the general plan of operations, of the measures which were adopted, and of their result. On all these subjects Sir Richard Temple's excellent narrative conveys full and accurate information, and nothing need be added by the Government of India in regard to the history of those transactions.

3. The reports received from the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and from the Chief Commissioner of Oudh show that the distress in those Provinces was limited in extent, and much less severe than in Bengal and Behar. The observations of the Government of India upon these reports will be separately communicated to the Governments concerned.

4. On November the 7th, 1873, the Secretary of State was informed that "Her Majesty's Government might rely upon the Government of India "using every available means, at whatever cost, to prevent, as far as they "could, any loss of the lives of Her Majesty's subjects in consequence of the "calamity which threatened Bengal." The result has shown that the resources of the country and the energy of those who were entrusted with the conduct of the relief operations have been sufficient, by the blessing of God, to secure success.

5. The measures that have been taken have not only prevented the extensive mortality which must otherwise have occurred, but the general productive power of the country has not been allowed to deteriorate, and there is no reason to believe that any demoralization has followed from the relief operations. The strongest assurances of the gratitude of the people have been received, and it may confidently be expected that the assistance which has been given by the State during a time of calamity will be long remembered and appreciated, not only on the scene of the distress, but throughout the whole of Her Majesty's Indian Empire.

6. The cost of the relief operations cannot as yet be accurately stated; but it may safely be assumed that the total net cost will not exceed the sum of £6,500,000, which was the estimate given in the Budget for the current year.

7. Without further reference, excepting incidentally and by way of illustration, to the history of the past year, it may be profitable to put on record, while the recollection of the circumstances is fresh, some general observations which may serve for future guidance.

8. The Resolution of the Government of India, of the 7th of November 1873, which was mainly founded upon the experience of previous famines in India, embraces the chief subjects upon which general instructions appear to be required at the beginning of a period of scarcity.

9. Recent experience has shown, however, that greater attention should be directed, as soon as the certainty of a serious failure of one of the principal

grain crops has been ascertained, to obtain at once complete reports of its extent, and of the probable consequences upon the food-supply of the people. The admirable series of Minutes written by Sir Richard Temple, when he was deputed to visit the distressed districts, will serve as a model for such reports. The general accuracy of the data supplied to Sir Richard Temple by the Local Officers is remarkable, and illustrates the value of the information which can thus be obtained.

10. The anticipation of the effects of the scarcity was found to be somewhat greater than the reality from two causes. The stock of food in the hands of the people turned out to be larger than was anticipated; and sufficient allowance was not made for the extraordinary exertions which were used by the cultivators to grow a greater quantity than usual of the grain crops which ripen in the autumn. It was impossible to reckon beforehand upon either of these circumstances; but the experience that has now been gained shows, *first*, that where a scarcity follows a fair season, considerable supplies of food will probably be in the possession of the people, and, therefore, sufficient time may be reckoned upon for the purpose of organizing the relief which may ultimately be required; and, *secondly*, that the cultivators of the soil in India are able and willing to make considerable alterations in their agriculture for the sake of increasing the food-supply at the earliest possible moment, by which means the period over which the scarcity would otherwise extend is considerably shortened. The outturn of the autumn crops of 1874 was further increased by the unusual quantity of rain that fell early in the season.

11. It is also important that early assistance should be given, without any hesitation, to the Officers who are employed in districts where the scarcity is known to be imminent, so that they may be left free to move constantly through their districts and to watch the progress of events. Thus accurate information will be secured from the first of the area which is likely to be most severely afflicted, and relief operations may be adjusted accordingly. The critical position of a part of Tirhoot at an early period of the scarcity of last year is mainly to be attributed to the weakness of the staff. This deficiency was promptly supplied, but the lesson should not be forgotten.

12. The experience of former famines with respect to the advantage of opening public works, especially at an early stage of the distress, has been fully confirmed. Large works should be opened at once, smaller local works subsequently, as the necessity for them arises. There should be no hesitation in providing sufficient superintendence. When the distress becomes extensive, it is essential that employment should be available near the usual homes of the people. Sir Richard Temple has justly observed that where very large numbers have to be employed upon public works, piece-work is preferable to other methods for their payment.

13. In dealing with the most distressed districts, it was found that the tests of cooked food and of poor-houses were inapplicable. Such tests can be usefully applied only where the distress is less severe and extensive, and where there is reason to suppose that improper advantage is being taken of the relief offered.

14. Where distress is not great, and where, although it may be great, there is no serious deficiency in the supply of food, relief works, the distribution of gratuitous relief under proper precautions, and advances of money upon sufficient security, will be found (as was the case in the North-Western Provinces, in part of Oudh, and in considerable portions of Bengal) to be sufficient. It is only where there is a great deficiency—and there is also good reason to believe that the traders will be unable to meet that deficiency—that it is right for the State to intervene for the purpose of supplementing the general food-supply. Under such circumstances, however, this is the only means whereby a dearth of food can be prevented; and, during the past year, there can be no reasonable doubt that the measure was imperatively required

in order to prevent a very great mortality. The principal reason of this necessity was the absence of sufficient means of transport by railway or canal. The river communication was but of little use at the time of year when supplies were required, and the carts of the country were not available for ordinary traders in any quantities, and could only be brought out in sufficient numbers by means of an organization which was quite beyond the power of private individuals. As railway communication is extended, the probability of Government being called upon to interfere in this manner with the functions of trade will diminish.

15. The operations for the supply of food by Government on a large scale were novel. The difficulty experienced at first was to arrange that the supplies should reach the people who required them. In fact the Government had, for the time, to fulfil the functions of both wholesale and retail dealers. Every available channel of distribution had to be brought into play. Sir Richard Temple has fully described the method which was adopted. Dealers in grain were assisted in prosecuting their business, which must otherwise have ceased to exist. Advances of grain were freely made to cultivators for the purpose of enabling them to support themselves and to till their land until the next crop should be gathered. This measure was in entire accordance with the customs of the country, and proved very successful.

16. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will be requested to cause the returns which have been received from the Local Officers to be carefully analysed and condensed for the purpose of exhibiting the extent of the failure of the crops in different parts of the country, as compared with the number of people who have been relieved by the State or who have been supported by food imported by the State. In Durbhunga and Mudhobunee, the two sub-divisions of North Tirhoot where the failure of the rice crop was most complete, half of the population was supported for about four months by food imported by the State. It is therefore unlikely that in the event of any failure of crops which is not prolonged for more than one year Government can have to supply a larger quantity of food than would be sufficient to support for about two months the whole population of the area most severely visited. This calculation, however, and others which are likely to be valuable hereafter, will be elaborated by the Government of Bengal.

17. The stores laid in by the State were not brought into the market until the deficiency of supplies in the local markets proved the necessity of doing so. Up to that time they were only used for the benefit of the people who were collected upon the Government works. When sales to the public were authorized, the price was determined by the principle which was adopted during the Irish famine. This principle was that the price should be regulated by that which prevailed at the nearest large mart situated upon one of the main lines of communication, some addition being made to cover the cost of carriage to the place of sale. It was found in Ireland that, under the operation of this principle, the inconvenience attending an interference with trade was reduced to a minimum, because as soon as traders were able to obtain supplies they could resume their business, and the Government could withdraw from the field, without any serious disturbance of prices. The same result was found to follow in Bengal. Moreover, the supplies of grain provided by Government consisted mainly of Burmese rice, to which the people were not accustomed, and which could not compete upon equal terms with Bengal rice when the latter again appeared in the market. It is remarkable that throughout the whole of these operations no complaints came from traders on the spot that they were injured by the action of Government. On the contrary, Sir Richard Temple received assurances from them of their entire concurrence, and he had to refuse applications for an extension of the sales by Government, a compliance with which rightly appeared to him to be contrary to the principle, which had been laid down from the first, that unnecessary interference with trade should be avoided.

18. It will be seen from Sir Richard Temple's Minute that a balance of about 100,000 tons of rice remained after the relief operations had been concluded. To this extent the measures taken have been in excess of the requirements of the case. The responsibility for this excess rests entirely with the Government of India. Having to deal with so vast a population, whose support depended upon many uncertain contingencies, it would have been imprudent not to have been prepared to meet larger demands than those which were actually made upon the Government. If a substantial reserve had not been provided, the success of the relief operations would properly have been attributed rather to good fortune than to foresight. The experience of last year shows the necessity of such a reserve. In the beginning of September 1874 very great apprehensions were felt that the scarcity would be prolonged. This was only averted by a fall of rain at the very last moment when it could have been of use to allow the winter crops to be sown; and, if the rain had not then fallen, the rice in reserve would have been urgently required. It must not be forgotten that on previous occasions it has occurred that a second year of drought has followed the first.

19. The food-supplies of India, including British Burma, proved amply sufficient to meet the demand occasioned by the failure of the rice crop. Out of the total quantity of grain purchased by the Government, which amounted to 479,696 tons, only 54,300 tons were obtained from beyond British India. The rice exported from British Burma in the year 1874 amounted to about 815,000 tons. Of this quantity about 290,000 tons were sent to Bengal, and about 470,000 tons to Europe,—the exports to Europe having been only 33,000 tons less than in the previous year. The import of food-grains by railway from the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab is calculated by Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor to have amounted to 289,000 tons. This large export from Upper India did not greatly affect prices in the producing districts. The total quantity of food-grain carried into the distressed districts can hardly have been much less than 1,000,000 tons.

20. Great advantage was derived from the arrangement made to reduce at once the rates for the carriage of grain by railway, the difference being paid to the Railway Companies by the Government. The effect of this measure was to stimulate the importation of grain by railway into the distressed districts; but, owing to the great distances to be traversed and the necessity to traders of quick conveyance in order to secure the profit offered by the rise of prices, this advantage given to the railways did not materially injure the river trade, which is slow, and, moving in regular course, does not readily adapt itself to a sudden demand.

21. The statistics of the foreign trade in food-grain for the year show that the reasons for which Government determined not to prohibit the export of food-grain, either in whole or in part, were sound. Notwithstanding the home demand, the exports of food-grain from India, including British Burma, were considerable. The return of the quantities of food-grains exported by sea from Bengal during the year ending on September 30th, 1874, shows that the exports were diminished by about one-half owing to the rise of prices. The exports of rice fell from 410,712 tons in 1872-73 to 217,355 tons in 1873-74, of which 121,065 tons were sent to the Colonies and other places to which Natives of India have emigrated, and where, according to official representations which have been received in the course of the year, great evils must have resulted if the usual sources of supply had been suddenly interfered with. Of the remainder, 29,968 tons consisted of the finer descriptions of rice, which are not consumed by the poorer classes. The residue only amounted to 66,332 tons, and thus no bad effects can have followed from an adherence to sound principles, while the foreign trade has been preserved from a shock from which it might not have easily recovered.

22. Some representations were made, urging interference with the distribution of grain between different parts of Bengal. All action, direct or indirect, in this direction was prohibited, and the result of leaving supplies to be adjusted according to the demand has been that prices were equalised in a remarkable manner throughout the whole of Bengal: the effects of the scarcity were thus spread over a large area, and, therefore, were less severely felt in those parts which otherwise would have been most seriously affected. The only exception to this was in Orissa, where, probably owing to the deficiency of the means of communication, the price of rice was, during the whole period, very much lower than elsewhere, notwithstanding a considerable export.

23. The supplies purchased by Government were drawn mainly from sources at a distance from the scene of the scarcity. It was found better to buy by private arrangement with merchants, rather than that the Government should appear openly in the market. The limited experiments made in the latter direction showed that the public action of the Government produced an effect upon prices quite out of proportion to the actual amount of the transactions.

24. The facility with which large supplies of rice were imported from British Burma without any excessive rise of freights proved the value of the arrangements made with the British India Steam Navigation Company whose ships were largely engaged in the operation, as well as the great resources for purposes of transport which are afforded by the magnificent mercantile steam fleet trading to Calcutta. It was also satisfactory to find that the private firm which took the contract for landing the rice in Calcutta were able to carry through a business of considerable difficulty without any check from first to last. The traffic arrangements of the East Indian Railway Company showed the power of the Company to meet the strain of a very large additional traffic within a limited time. It is not too much to say that the relief operations could not have been successful, had it not been for the trunk line of railway which, passing through Behar, unites Calcutta with the Punjab. An additional proof has thus been afforded of the wisdom of the measures for railway construction in India which were commenced by the Marquis of Dalhousie, and have since been steadily prosecuted.

25. The manner in which the grain was conveyed from the railways to the places where it was required has afforded a remarkable instance of the great resources of the country in wheeled conveyance, and of the facility with which they may be brought to bear by the offer of profitable rates of hire. The Government of India entirely approved of the contracts made, at Sir Richard Temple's recommendation, for the transport of rice to North Behar. The cost was great, but the danger was not exaggerated. The immediate superintendence of the transport, when it assumed its full dimensions, was entrusted to Officers of the Army, and the manner in which this duty was performed shows the confidence which may be placed in the efficiency with which such transport would, if necessary, be brought to bear upon military operations.

26. The vast business of distributing relief was most successfully carried on by minutely sub-dividing the country to be dealt with in accordance with its requirements, maintaining the same organization throughout, and leaving great discretion to the Officers in local charge, after the main principles by which they were to be guided were laid down. In carrying out this work, Sir Richard Temple reports that the services of the Native Officers of the Army were found to be particularly useful.

27. The Central Relief Committee, who undertook the duty of distributing the subscriptions which were raised in India and elsewhere for

the relief of the sufferers from the scarcity, have not yet closed their accounts; but their reports, published from time to time, show that the appeal which was made to the liberality of the public has been promptly and liberally answered. The Secretary of State has already taken occasion to express to the Lord Mayor of London the value which is attached by the Government of India to the sympathy exhibited by the people of England towards the sufferers in India, not only on account of the material help which has been afforded, but also because its effect has been to strengthen the bonds of union between Her Majesty's subjects in England and in India. The Princes and Chiefs of India have distinguished themselves by the alacrity with which they have contributed; and liberal subscriptions have been received from all parts of British India, especially from Zemindars and landholders in the distressed districts. The Government of India are satisfied that the assistance which has been bestowed is gratefully acknowledged by those who have benefitted by it, and they desire to take this opportunity of expressing the sincere thanks of the people to all those who have generously contributed to the Famine Relief Fund.

28. The Government of India have already from time to time expressed their approbation of the conduct of some of the Officers of Government and others who have been engaged in the relief operations. The services rendered by Sir George Campbell during the time that he held the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal were acknowledged in April last. The thanks of the Government of India have been conveyed to Mr. Ashley Eden, the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, for the able and successful manner in which the purchases of rice were made under his directions. The Viceroy has taken advantage of the opportunity of addresses which have been presented to him during his visit to Behar and in Calcutta to convey the thanks of the Government of India to the Zemindars and other gentlemen who have rendered active and valuable aid to their neighbours and fellow-countrymen. The Government of India now desire to express their entire concurrence with the Minutes published by Sir Richard Temple, in which he has tendered, in suitable terms, the thanks of the Government of Bengal to the Commissioners and other Officers of Government, civil and military, as well as to the Zemindars and all others who have assisted in different capacities during the time of scarcity. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh have been requested to accept themselves, and to convey to those who have done good service in those Provinces, the thanks of the Government of India.

29. Early in the month of March of last year, when the pressure of the distress had begun to be felt, but the power to deal with it successfully had not yet been proved, the Government of India expressed their confidence that the Officers engaged upon the relief operations "would perform the "arduous task imposed upon them with the zeal, ability, and self-sacrifice "which had always distinguished the servants of the Crown and of the "East India Company in times of difficulty and danger." This confidence has been entirely justified by the result, and another signal proof of the high qualities of the Civil and Military Services has been afforded by the manner in which their duty has been performed during the past year. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who has given every assistance in his power to the Government of Bengal, will be requested to convey to those Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men under His Excellency's command who have been employed in the distressed districts the thanks which Sir Richard Temple has expressed in his Minute of the 24th of November. Similar communications will be made through the proper channels to those who are serving under Local Governments or Departments.

30. The Government of India desire, in conclusion, to convey to Sir Richard Temple their recognition of the distinguished services which he has rendered to the people of Bengal and Behar during the time of difficulty through which the Province has passed. As a Member of the Council of the Governor General, Sir Richard Temple was from the first intimately associated with the policy adopted by the Government of India in respect to the scarcity. He took a prominent part in carrying that policy into effect under Sir George Campbell's administration; and, since he assumed the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in April last, he has unremittingly devoted himself to the personal direction and superintendence of the relief operations, which owe their complete success mainly to his exertions.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bengal, and to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin.

Madras.	Central Provinces.
Bombay.	Burma.
N. W. Provinces.	Mysore and Coorg.
Punjab.	Ajmere.
Oudh.	Assam.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

MINUTE

BY

THE HON'BLE SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K.C.S.I.,

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL,

Dated the 31st October 1874.

PREFACE.

The letter of the 3rd October 1874 from the Government of India conveyed a request that a general report on the famine in Bengal and Behar during 1874 may be prepared by the Government of Bengal at the end of October of this year (1874), or as soon after as may be conveniently practicable. In compliance with this request, I make the following report.

The subject seems to me to divide itself into six parts, which will be treated of in successive chapters, namely,—

1*st*.—The origin and manifestation of the calamtiy; the principles on which the Government determined to meet it; the general plan of operations; and the preliminary instructions issued for that end.

2*nd*.—The measures adopted in detail for carrying those principles and instructions into effect according to the development of affairs.

3*rd*.—The statistics of the estimated extent and character of the calamity, and of the means employed by the Government to avert the consequences, together with the estimated expense of the undertaking.

4*th*.—The progress of the relief operations from the setting in of the famine to its culminating point, the actual result being compared with the estimate.

5*th*.—The gradual decline of the famine until its ultimate extinction, and the diminution of the relief operations until their cessation.

6*th*.—General considerations relating to the circumstances described in the previous chapters.

CHAPTER I.

THE cause of the events which occurred in 1874 must be sought for in the scantiness of the rains in 1873 throughout Bengal and Behar. This cause did not operate in Orissa, which consequently escaped misfortune.

In Bengal and Behar, after a season of extraordinary heat during May and June of 1873, the rain did not begin till late, that is in July, and even then was scanty. It lasted more or less, but never abundantly, till the end of August, when it for the most part ceased prematurely. Enough had, however, fallen to secure a fair yield of the crops which are reaped in August and September. Little or none fell during the months of September, October, and November, that is during the whole autumnal season, when heavy showers are indispensable for insuring the maturity of the rice crop of December (the most important of all the crops), and for sowing the crops which are to be reaped in the following spring. As experience shewed that the consequences of drought are sometimes averted by rain even at the last moment, hope was not abandoned till the end of October. Not till then could it be seen whether the apprehension of failure of the crops would be realised or not. By that time, however, it became certain that widespread and heavy loss must occur in the December crops; that the sowing of the spring crop must be short; and that the germinating and growing of what had been sown must be jeopardised. The injury to the December rice harvest was almost irreparable. The injury to the young spring crops might yet be repaired, if rain should fall between the end of December and the beginning of February. Fear was chiefly felt for Behar and for the north part of Bengal, but largely also for all the rest of Bengal—save the eastern part in the basin of the Brahmapootra, and the deltaic region in the south which depends on inundation rather than on rainfall.

On the other hand, it had been ascertained that the September rice crop of Bengal and the August maize and coarser grains of Behar had produced an average yield, sufficient to sustain the people till at least the middle of winter.

Early in October the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir George Campbell, had expressed his fear that the drought of September must cause serious scarcity, and had instituted inquiries in every district regarding the actual outturn of the autumn food crops and the apparent promise of the winter crops. On the 22nd October he reported to the Government of India that, owing to the shortness and early cessation of the rains, there was the gravest apprehension of general scarcity throughout the country, and of worse evils in some parts of Behar and north Bengal.

On the 7th November the Governor-General (who had proceeded to Calcutta,) issued a resolution in which the fundamental principles for dealing with the threatened calamity were embodied, namely,—that in circumstances where numbers of persons may be exposed to danger of starvation or to disease from want of food, the Government and its officers should do their utmost to apply the most effectual remedy that might be practicable,—that interference with the trade in grain should be avoided, so far and so long as such avoidance might be possible,—that the Government should afford some facilities for the transport of grain to distressed territories through the energy and enterprise of traders, such

as the reduction of rates on the guaranteed railways,—that public works both imperial and local should be commenced or prosecuted with a view of giving employment to those who might need it,—that wages to the people thus employed should be paid in food-grain wherever desirable or convenient,—that accordingly supplies of food grain should be purchased and laid in by Government,—that the undertaking of public improvements by corporations or other bodies, and of agricultural improvements by individuals, should be encouraged by loans from the public treasury,—that advances of money should be made by Government to private gentlemen, European and Native, who would undertake to import grain from a distance and distribute it at prices to be regulated according to the circumstances of the case,—that wherever and whenever the distress might become severe, the Government should assist in the organisation of a system of relief,—that a central committee should be formed for administering the funds for relief received from private sources, and also if required, the funds received from Government,—that relief committees should be established in the interior of the districts to distribute assistance to the distressed in cash or grain, or prepared food,—that co-operation for the work of relief should be afforded by the commissariat, the medical department, and other branches of the public service,—that emigration from the populous tracts visited or threatened by distress should be encouraged by the Government,—that as the season progressed, advances of money for purchase of seed-grain should be made by the Government to landlords or tenants,—that periodically at short intervals information should be published regarding the state and prospects of the crops, the stock of food, the public works in progress, the relief operations, and all other circumstances relating to the scarcity.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who had, during the last days of October, visited the Patna and Bhagulpore divisions, proceeded to give effect to these principles by notifying the tracts in which failure of crops had occurred and scarcity of different degrees was expected; by removing tolls from ferries and roads along the chief routes for grain transport; by issuing instructions to help *bonâ fide* importers of grain with loans of money without interest; by directing the immediate commencement of a number of relief works and the completion of preliminaries for many more; by intimating that wages to labourers might begin to be paid in grain whenever the local price of grain reached something like famine rates; by ordering store-houses for Government grain to be at once constructed on all the chief works; by effecting locally, in the less distressed parts of Bengal, moderate purchases of grain; by despatching the grain so purchased by railway to the distressed districts and so drawing out the means of local transport; by organising and testing the strength of local carriage of the country (mostly bullock carts but partly river boats), and choosing the best routes for transport of Government grain; by prescribing the selection of sites for granaries, relief-houses and relief committees suited to meet different grades of distress; by giving a large money credit from which local officers might make advances to persons who would undertake useful works for embankment, drainage, water-supply and other local improvements; by granting special concessions and privileges to persons who might take such advances; by sanctioning the organisation of such establishments, and preparation of such appliances, as might be required for the transport and custody of grain, for relief works, or for the distribution of charitable relief; and by defining the points on which local officers were to furnish fortnightly reports on the condition of the districts and the people under their care.

The Government of India authorised the vigorous prosecution, under the orders of the Government of Bengal, of the works of the Soane canal and its branches; the construction of embankments on either side of the river Gunduk; the commencement of the Northern Bengal State Railway—all which works would afford employment to those in need.

The opinion of the Government regarding the probable severity of the distress was based mainly on the reports of the local officers, who had made

careful inquiries throughout their districts. But there were not wanting indications that the people themselves, and especially the more intelligent landholders and residents in the interior of the country, had the gravest fears in respect to the impending crisis. The British Indian Association of Calcutta, a society which is mainly composed of the zemindars and landholders of Bengal, early in December represented to the Government their expectation that the famine of 1874 would be more severe and general than the famine of 1866; that special organisation would be required to bring relief to respectable villagers who would not beg and could not work; and that, if the worst came, the task of feeding sixty millions of people might, as an extreme possibility, devolve on the Government. Looking to the position of the Association and their sources of information, the Government deemed their opinion entitled to weight, and invited a fuller statement of the grounds for that opinion. The Association replied on the 24th December by submitting a valuable essay, stating the facts as they believed them to be, offering a full estimate of the position apparently warranted by those facts, and comparing in detail the prospects of the country in December 1865 with the prospects in December 1873. The Association's statement of facts coincided closely with the official reports already before the Government and the public. The important inferences which they drew were that the outturn of the food crops of 1873-74 over the whole of Bengal could hardly exceed two-fifths of the yield of an average year; that the stocks in the hands of the people, together with the December and April crops, would only suffice for six months' consumption for the whole of Bengal; and that widespread suffering and starvation could "be averted only by pouring in "grain into the country sufficient, at any rate, for a three months' supply." The Association contemplated three months' supply for the sixty millions of souls in Bengal outside Assam and Orissa—or, in other words, the importation of 3,750,000 tons of grain. This extreme demand (practically beyond the possibility of supply) was doubtless meant to be hypothetical. But the representations made by the Association show that the most intelligent and the best informed among the native landholders apprehended a calamitous famine unless the Government should step in to help or save the people.

In view of preventing any diminution of the general food-supply of the country, the Government of Bengal proposed that the exportation of food-grains should be prohibited. The Government of India did not accede to this proposal, believing that the supposed advantages of the measure were uncertain, while its disadvantages were certain and serious.

There was a good hope that supplies of food would be sent in ordinary course of trade to central and northern Bengal and to Behar from Orissa, from Chittagong, and especially from the district of Backergunge, which comprises the combined delta of the Ganges and the Brahmapootra, which ordinarily has a large surplus of rice for exportation, and which had providentially not suffered at all from drought,—and from parts of northern, north-western, and central India. As to northern India, there seemed to be justification for this hope, notwithstanding that those portions of the North-Western Provinces and of Oude which adjoin Behar were also suffering from drought, though in a much less degree than Behar itself. In order to encourage and facilitate the transport of grain to Behar and Bengal from other parts of India, the guaranteed railway companies were authorised to reduce by one-half the rates on the carriage of grain, the loss to be made up by the Government.

As regards the grain to be supplied by the State, it was decided that, while purchases to a limited amount (50,000 tons) might be made in Bengal itself, and in the North-Western Provinces by order of the Government of Bengal, all further State requirements must be met by purchases beyond the limits of the failure of the crops in Bengal and Behar, principally in the Madras Presidency, in British Burmah, in Saigon, in Chittagong, made under the direct order of the Government of India. The principle was this, that if very extensive purchases of grain by the State should be needed, they ought to be made in places which were distant from the scene of drought and scarcity, and

from which supplies of food-grain could not be expected in the course of trade. By these means interference on the part of Government in the inland grain trade of India would as far as possible be avoided, and the quantity of grain within Bengal and Behar would be *pro tanto* augmented. In the event of the importation of grain by Government becoming extraordinarily large, reliance was mainly placed on British Burmah, where the rice harvest was known to promise well.

The Government of Bengal, on the 2nd December, reported that 70,000 tons of grain, estimated to be equal to three months' supply of food-grain for 5 per cent. of the population of the distressed districts of Behar and northern Bengal, should be stored by the State in those districts by the end of January 1874 as a preliminary measure, but deferred stating the amount which might probably be required in addition until the result should be known of the rain expected to fall some time after the end of December. The Government of India immediately approved the preliminary measure. At the same time arrangements were made for the purchase of large additional quantities in British Burmah in the event of their being needed.

During the month of December the fears regarding the winter rice crop in Bengal and Behar were realised. In Behar and northern Bengal the rice harvest yielded less than one-third of the average produce, and in central Bengal about one-half. Up to the beginning of January no rain fell, nor was there prospect of any falling. The spring crops, which are considerable in Behar (though inconsiderable in Bengal), had sprung up fairly well; but would probably be lost for the most part if the winter rains should finally fail. Under these circumstances the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (Sir George Campbell) reported that 75,000 tons more should be placed in the distressed districts as soon as possible, and a large reserve provided in addition for despatch to those districts according as need might arise. The Government of India had already taken preliminary measures to secure sufficient supplies. The arrangements prepared in British Burmah were concluded; the purchases were settled; and the vessels of the British India Steam Navigation Company were chartered to convey the cargoes of rice according to dates specified. The Government of India further undertook to store in Calcutta the grain brought from beyond sea, and to make over to the Government of Bengal in Calcutta such quantities as it might day by day require for despatch by the "East Indian" and the "Eastern Bengal" railways to the distressed districts.

Thus to the Government of India pertained the task of directing the purchase of the grain from beyond sea, of transporting it to Calcutta, of storing it there. To the Government of Bengal pertained the task of despatching the grain by rail to the frontiers of the distressed districts, of transporting it from the several railway stations to the numerous scenes of distress, and of distributing it among the people.

The first efforts to promote emigration from distressed tracts to the tea districts showed that Government could not interpose in this business save at great cost and with small immediate result. The attempt was therefore abandoned, and the recruiting grounds were, so far as the tea districts were concerned, left clear for the operations of private emigration agents. Towards the end of January 1874 the Government of India made a grant of £50,000 to form a fund for the promotion of emigration to British Burmah, where the population is sparse and an excellent field exists for labour. The Magistrates of distressed districts were directed to act during the season of distress as agents for the engagement of persons willing to emigrate to Burmah, and were to arrange for their despatch to Calcutta, where the Superintendent of emigrants would provide passages to Burmah by the return voyages of steamers which brought Government grain from Burmah to Bengal. It will be seen hereafter that the number of these emigrants, though doubtless an acceptable addition to the strength of the districts where the people were settled, was not enough to make any impression on the aggregate population of the distressed districts.

During January (1874) it became apparent that while the aggregate of loss and of distress in Behar and Bengal would be equal to the worst anticipations, the scarcity would be unequal in its incidence; in other words, the scarcity would be intense and absolute in many extensive tracts, while in others it would be mitigated from various causes. This consideration rendered it necessary to develop some of the principles which had been first laid down for the management of relief. The constitution of the central relief committee and the various district committees was proceeded with. But it became clear that in the extremely distressed tracts, where the whole power of the Government would have to be exerted in order to save the people, the functions of the relief committees would, in practice, merge in the duties of the civil officers. In such tracts the necessity, which had been foreseen from the first, of supplying Government grain to the public when food might not be procurable through the agency of trade, assumed a practical shape. The rule also, which had been originated by the Governor-General in December, began to take shape, to the effect that under such circumstances food-grain might be advanced by the State through the district Collectors to the cultivators of the land, to be repaid without interest after future harvests.

Instructions for the organisation and guidance of relief committees were, after a conference with the Government of Bengal, approved by the Government of India on the 26th January. These rules gave the local authorities power—to establish relief committees and sub-committees in any number and to any extent that might be necessary,—to elaborate this organization of relief to such a degree that all the operations should be inspected once a week at the least,—to arrange that supplies should be regularly distributed in every village where severe distress might exist, so that the congregation of persons for relief at a distance from their homes might be prevented,—to transport food to convenient places for the above purposes and to provide for its storage,—to distribute gratuitous relief to persons needing it and unable to work,—to afford useful employment for those who wanted it,—to provide specially for those whose condition, caste, or usage, precluded them from applying for ordinary relief, but who would be in danger of starvation if not relieved,—to sell Government grain to the public where a serious deficiency in the supply of food might be apprehended, the price of the grain was to be regulated by that of the nearest large mart accessible by rail or river, the sale to be stopped as soon as the local trade might receive supplies, and any competition with such trade to be carefully avoided.

The Government invited the zemindars (landholders) of Bengal and Behar to co-operate in the work of relief either by postponing the collection of rent or by opening relief works, or by making advances of money or food to their tenants. Inasmuch as heavy expenditure of this kind might sometimes make it difficult for zemindars to pay the Government land revenue, discretion was given to the Collectors to postpone the collection of the Government revenue from any landholders who might distinguish themselves by employing labour on land improvements, or by importing grain for distribution, or by sustaining their tenants during the season of difficulty.

As January advanced without sign of rain, anxiety was more and more widely felt. But during the last week of that month heavy showers began to fall in southern Bengal, and rain gradually reached the northern and most distressed districts. These rains caused considerable reduction and contraction of the danger.

Before the end of January the extent and incidence of the scarcity and distress became more and more discernible. As regards Behar, irrigation from the unfinished channels of the Sone Canal had saved the rice and spring crops on 159,500 acres in the districts of Shahabad, Gya, and Patna. The important spring crops were growing well in the basin of the rivers Ganges and Gunduk, in the south of the districts of Tirhoot, of Monghyr, of Bhagulpore, of Purneah; in the tracts south of the Ganges, including the districts of Patna, Shahabad, and Gya—territories having a total population of seven millions—for all which apprehension had been originally felt. In these tracts there was a fair hope that scarcity would not arrive at all, or, if it did come, would be much mitigated.

On the other hand, the realisation of even more than the original apprehensions was threatened in the upper or northern and central parts of the districts of Sarun, Chumparun, Tirhoot, Bhagulpore and Purneah,—in eastern Tirhoot also,—in parts of Sonthalia,—territories having a total population of within millions. In these tracts the main crop, the December rice, had failed, and there were no spring crops adequate to sustain the people. Here, then, was the prospect of dearth of food for several months; and these were the very places least accessible to trade and least likely to receive succour from that source. This prospect was further darkened by the probability of the conterminous tracts of Nepaul being similarly affected. As regards northern Bengal, in the tracts along the left bank of the Ganges and of the Brahmapootra, and in the tracts lying under the Himalayan range, either the December crops had been partly saved or the spring crops were growing well. These tracts comprised large portions of the districts of Maldah, Rajshahye, Pubna, Bogra, Rungpore, and Dinagepore, in all which there was fair hope that scarcity might not arise save in a mitigated form. On the other hand, the winter rice had been lost, and there were no spring crops growing in extensive portions of the districts of Dinagepore and Rungpore, also in some parts of Maldah, Rajshahye, and Bogra—tracts containing a total population of three millions. Here again was the prospect of severe and protracted scarcity. Moreover most of these places had little or no chance of receiving succour from trade.

Extreme failure of the chief food-crop in so many parts of Bengal was the more disastrous, in that the population of these districts was dense, ranging from 778 to 229 persons to the square mile, and averaging fully 500 persons to the square mile over the whole area.

As regards the remainder of the provinces under the Government of Bengal, the December rice harvest had been good nowhere save in Backergunge and Orissa; it had been only moderate in Eastern Bengal; it had been indifferent in Central Bengal and in the Chota Nagpore country; it had been bad in parts of some districts, namely Burdwan, Beerbhoom, Bankoora, Moorshedabad, Nuddea, Manbhoom. The aggregate population of these last-named districts amounted to seven-and-a-half millions.

Further, the scarcity and high prices prevailing in the adjacent parts of Oude and the North-Western Provinces had to be remembered.

The geographical area of extreme scarcity may be described in general terms as extending from the foot of the Himalaya along the frontier of Nepaul, Sikkim, and Bhootan on the north to the river Ganges on the south, and from the river Gunduk on the west to the river Brahmapootra on the east. The area enclosed by the hills and these three rivers is about 330 miles long and, on an average, about 90 miles broad. The distressed tracts of Sarun, situated between the Gunduk and the Gogra, and of Burdwan, Moorshedabad, Chota Nagpore, and Sonthalia, lie outside and apart from this area.

The prices of rice in Bengal generally, and in Behar particularly, had been rising gradually since the middle of October; they had slightly rallied in December as the gathering of the winter harvest brought in some supplies; but they were rising again in January, by the end of which month they were twice as dear as in ordinary years. Where the ordinary rate at this season would be 28* seers for the rupee, the rate was 14 or 15 seers; where the ordinary rate would be 25 seers, the rate was 12 or 13 seers. With the exception of Orissa and Chittagong, those districts which had gathered a fair, though far from abundant, harvest, such as Backergunge, Dacca, Tipperah, also showed high prices, caused by exportation of their spare supplies, or by the anticipation of future demands.

It was the shortness of the harvest, the scantiness of food-supply, the tightness of the grain market, the dearness of prices, in Bengal generally and in all the neighbouring territories, which aggravated the danger of the extremely distressed tracts, enhanced the probability of the scarcity in them deepening into famine, deprived them of the natural and normal succour from trade, and threatened to leave them almost without any resource save the extraneous help that might be afforded by the Government.

* A seer is equal to about two pounds avoirdupois.

In this chapter the narrative has followed affairs to the last week of January. The general character and proportions of the calamity had then declared themselves. The plan of operations for meeting it had been settled; the principles to be borne in mind had been announced; the instructions regarding the procedure had been given. In the next chapter the narrative will shew how these principles, rules, and orders, were carried into effect according to the development and progress of the scarcity.

CHAPTER II.

I HAVE here to explain my own connection with the relief operations. Until nearly the end of January I had been Financial Member of the Governor-General's Council, and had been also in charge (under the Governor-General's direction and control) of the business relating to scarcity and relief which had to be disposed of by the Government of India. On the 21st January I was, with the concurrence of Sir George Campbell, associated with the Government of Bengal and deputed to visit the distressed districts, with full powers to direct the relief operations under the rules laid down by the Governments of India and Bengal, reporting my proceedings to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. I remained on this deputation until the 8th April, when I assumed charge of the Government of Bengal from Sir George Campbell, who had been obliged, under medical advice, to resign charge of duties which he had discharged under failing health with devoted disregard of his own safety. From the end of January, then, my own proceedings form part of the general work of the Government of Bengal, there being entire accord between Sir George Campbell and me.

It should be added that, between the 8th and the 20th March, Sir George Campbell visited Tirhoot and spent several days at Durbhunga, the most important centre of distress in the most distressed district, expediting the local arrangements, perfecting the relief organization which had been set on foot, elaborating the orders and instructions in all details, dealing personally with the first outbreaks of actual famine, and encouraging both the people and the officers by his example. After this visit he recorded an exhaustive minute on the manner in which relief on a large scale should be conducted, which has proved of the utmost practical value to all engaged in carrying on the work.

In the situation, as explained in Chapter I, at the end of January, then, it became necessary, firstly, to make the final estimate of the distress to be anticipated in, and the Government grain to be allotted to each district, according to the latest information; secondly, to complete the arrangements for the transport by country carriage of the grain allotted to the various localities; thirdly, to propose to the Government of Bengal the precise organization and the scale of establishments for the distribution of relief in each locality. For these purposes I travelled through the distressed districts, conferring with the local authorities and with the natives on the spot. From time to time I reported to the Government of Bengal the orders given by me in each district and the arrangements proposed. The allotments of grain then recommended by me and accepted by the Government exceeded for most of the districts the quantities which had been at first determined provisionally. But the sum total of my recommendations for the districts alone, agreed closely with the aggregate already recommended by the Government of Bengal, including both the present supply and a reserve.

The estimates which formed the basis of the allotments were made in this wise. In each district the area over which the crops had failed and the proportion of the average produce which had failed (two-thirds, one-half, one-third, one-quarter, as the case might be) were ascertained. The population of the area thus affected was known from the census tables. The effect of the ascertained failure and loss upon the population was estimated in conference with the local officers and the natives, and was represented by a certain percentage on the population expected to require assistance in some shape or other from Government. The percentages in the various localities varied much, even in the most distressed districts, according to circumstances, from 15 to 75 per cent. In the majority of cases these calculations have been verified by the

event, which attests the value and accuracy of the information collected by the local officers from the time when the misfortune began to threaten the country. Further, the estimates gave the numbers of persons expected to require relief during the several stages of the distress—during its beginning, its height, and its decline, showing how they would gradually rise till they attained the anticipated maximum, and how they would decrease down to the minimum. In other words, these numbers were estimated for the initiatory period, when the distress would be gradually increasing; for the middle period, when it would be culminating; and for the latter period, when it would be declining, until its disappearance. The persons requiring assistance from Government included all those who would take such assistance in its several categories, namely, (I), gratuitous relief, (II), employment on relief works, (III), purchase of grain, (IV), advance of grain for subsistence or for seed. According to the estimated number of persons the quantity of grain was determined, at the rate of three-quarters of a seer, or 1½ lbs. per head per diem, for the periods specified. Thus the amount proposed for the total allotment of Government grain for each district singly, and for the whole country collectively, was obtained. These estimates, then, were founded on actual data the best available at the time.

The distress was expected to begin in March, to go on increasing till July, then to begin decreasing slightly till September, to decrease fast in September and October, to vanish generally in November, but to last till the end of December in some parts of north Behar, especially north-east Tirhoot, where comparatively little reliance is usually placed on the autumn crop, and where consequently the people would not receive adequate supplies from a new crop until the winter.

This rate (¾ of a seer or about 1½ lbs. per head for men, women, and children) at which grain should be provided was assumed after due consideration and discussion. The lowest diet provided in Bengal jails for non-labouring prisoners is equal to about 1 seer or 2 lbs. The ordinary diet of a labouring adult in Bengal is taken, after statistical enquiry, to be 1 seer of rice besides ¼ seer (about ½ lb.) of fish, pulse, pepper, or other condiments. The diet prescribed for adult Bengalee emigrants on ship-board and for Bengalee sailors always exceeds 1 seer a day in total weight, and in some cases it reaches 2 seers a day. Many of the poor people for whom grain was to be provided would be labouring hard on relief works during inclement and exhausting weather. Nearly the whole of the Government provision of grain consisted of rice, which contains less strength-giving qualities than wheat and some other grains. It was known that each bag of the expected consignments of Burmah rice would contain from 8 to 20 per cent. of innutritious husk. In view of all these considerations I framed my estimates of total requirements on the basis that each person to be relieved would on the average require ¾ of a seer (1½ lbs. of grain) a day. In practice it was found that even to ordinary paupers, who did not do any work, local committees had to give ⅔ of a seer of rice daily besides one pice (⅛ of a penny) for the purchase of salt and condiments; to women in delicate health and to persons reduced by previous hunger a still larger daily dole had to be allowed.

Being responsible for the general character of these estimates, I feel bound to record my tribute to the utility of the census which had been carried out two years previously under Sir George Campbell—the first regular census which had ever been taken in Bengal. If the success of the prescribed plan of relief operations has in any degree depended on the framing of estimates, if these estimates have in any degree enabled the Government to make a proper forecast of the supplies, and the resources necessary to encounter the crisis, then it is to be remembered that these estimates could never have been framed had not that census existed.

The difficulties of Government with respect to the scarcity were not wholly confined to British territory and British subjects. The strip of Nepal territory, known as the Terai, lying between the Himalaya and the distressed British districts, a rice-growing tract, had been afflicted by failure of the rains. It was anticipated by the Nepal authorities that consequent distress might affect from one quarter to half a million Nepalese subjects across

our border. Our officers were instructed that distressed Nepalese must be employed at our relief works, relieved at our hospitals and relief centres, and served at our granaries, precisely in the same way as British subjects. And it was arranged, with the consent of the Government of India, that 1,000 tons of Government grain should be made over at a moderate price to the Nepal authorities for distribution to their distressed subjects. Throughout the season, Nepalese were among the largest purchasers of grain at the Government granaries along the border. The Nepal officials found difficulty in carrying their grain across British districts from the railway stations on the Ganges, and accordingly our officers at Bhaugulpore transported the 1,000 tons of grain to the border and made it over there to agents of the Nepal Government. I am enabled to state that the Minister of Nepal, Sir Jung Bahadur, G.C.S.I., expressed to the Viceroy the grateful acknowledgments of his Government for the assistance rendered.

On the completion of the estimates in each district the arrangements were revised for the conveyance of the grain from the railway stations to the places of distribution. The amounts of carriage, either already employed or required in addition, were considered. In determining the transport arrangements the object aimed at was this, that all the amounts allotted should be carried to their respective destinations in the interior of the country before the setting-in of the rains by the middle of June. In this way the risks of the transport along roads heavy from rain would be avoided. Also, in the event of unforeseen additional quantities having to be carried, there would still be time during the rainy season to arrange some transport by water routes. For every reason it was expedient to be beforehand with so vital, and yet so arduous, a matter as the inland transit. No effort was spared by the local officers to provide the required amounts of country carriage by carts and bullocks, by pack animals, by boats, for the conveyance of the large quantities of grain which had been allotted.

The boats were used chiefly in northern Bengal. In the beginning of November the navigable routes in that quarter had been tested with the view of transporting grain, as the navigation becomes uncertain after autumn. And boats began to ply during the winter on each river as soon as its suitability was established. With this water transport there was combined land transport by country carriage. This carriage was obtained by direct agency, or with the help of petty native contractors, for hire not more than fifty per cent. above the rates of ordinary times. So far no serious difficulty was encountered.

In Behar, however, there were no water routes practicable at that season, and the difficulty of procuring sufficient land carriage was extreme. During December and January the local officers strove to obtain this carriage, by direct agency without help of large contractors, at hire little above the rates of ordinary times. In this way a considerable amount of carriage was laboriously collected, but that amount proved quite insufficient. The demand had become so extraordinarily large as to require not only all the carts and bullocks ordinarily available for hire, but also all those which might exist for use in other kinds of work. Consequently the rates of hire rapidly rose. Still our officers hesitated to allow the enhanced price, and persevered in their endeavours to procure the carriage. This process had an unfavorable effect on a people proverbially jealous regarding the collection of carriage, and they resolutely refused to give their carts and bullocks on the terms hitherto allowed. It was evident that unless some additional inducement were immediately offered, considerable failure in the land transport must ensue, which failure must cripple the relief of distress. There was no remedy but to abandon the direct agency which could not be rendered successful, and to substitute the employment of contractors, men of substance and influence, to produce the required amount of carriage. The contractors, chiefly European gentlemen, indigo planters, and landholders, possessed exclusively advantages of a special kind. In Behar, the indigo planters are always landholders, and this circumstance alone secured to them a large command of carriage. But the indigo industry also employs a great number of carts (probably 20,000 to 30,000) which are the property of the villagers, but are under engagements to serve the factories whenever called out for service. The planters therefore had a power of collecting carriage such as

no other class possessed. And to this they added the invaluable force of British energy and prowess. For the successful accomplishment of the task all their assiduity, all their local knowledge, all the resources of their estates, all the influence of their factories, must be instantly evoked. The terms of the contracts entered into were, under such circumstances, necessarily high, and involved a rate of hire just double that of ordinary times. It will be seen hereafter that the arrangement stood perfectly the test of trial, and was attended with ultimate success.

In furtherance of the general arrangements the planters banded themselves together in transport companies, which ultimately became five in number; one for Chumparun, for western and central Tirhoot, for south-eastern Tirhoot, for north-eastern Tirhoot, and north Bhagulpore, respectively.

On the 31st January, looking to the anxious prospect of the transport by country carriage, I recommended, with the concurrence of the local authorities, the immediate construction of a tramway for animal draught from the north bank of the Ganges (at a point opposite the railway station of Barh) to Durbhunga, the capital of the most distressed region of Tirhoot, a distance of fifty-three miles. The Government of India approved the project, but ordered that the line should be constructed as a temporary railway for engine traction. The line was commenced on the 23rd February, and was opened for the transport of grain on the 17th April, the construction having proceeded at the rate of a mile a day.

Further, looking to the uncertainties surrounding the land transport, by reason of the inclemency of the advancing season, the roughness of roads, the chances of epidemics, I considered it essential to the security of the transport operations that a strong reserve transport train should be formed by Government from carriage to be obtained in the North-Western Provinces. It would have been impossible to form such a reserve from the carriage resources of Behar itself, because, as already seen, all such resources were needed for the contractors' transport. There was consequently no alternative but to procure the reserve from a distance. Indeed, during the preceding month, January, the Government of India had suggested to the Government of Bengal the adoption of measures of this description. With the excellent co-operation of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and of its officers, this provision was successfully effected. The reserve transport train consisted of carts and bullocks, purchased or hired for Government, chiefly beyond the limits of Behar and Bengal. It was formed with a complete organization under military officers, both European and Native, so that it might be relied upon for any service however hard, in the event of the other carriage breaking down from distress, from sickness, or other causes of failure. Inasmuch as all the draught animals, whether in Behar, and whether from without, were bullocks and buffaloes, it was manifest that any epidemic affecting those classes of animals might suddenly prostrate the transport. It was therefore necessary to procure other kinds of animals, namely, camels, mules, and ponies. Although camels could not be largely employed in Behar, a certain number of them were obtained; but ponies and mules were readily purchased in all parts of northern India as far as the Sutlej.

During the month of February, all the contractors brought their various contingents of carriage into the field, and all the numerous routes of transit were occupied by the transport power which had been set in motion throughout the distressed districts. It is difficult to describe adequately the extraordinary degree of alacrity and promptitude which the European indigo planters displayed in this emergency. North Behar proved to be a country extraordinarily rich in carts, of a build suitable to rough roads, and in a small but hardy breed of draught cattle. At this period the cattle were in the highest condition. The stubble of the vast plains of withered rice had afforded them most nutritious pasture. The suspension of field work on failure of the harvest had lightened their toils. So early as November the Government had enjoined the preserving and stacking of the rice stubble, which was available for fodder much more largely than usual. It will be shown hereafter that upwards of 100,000 carts, with 230,000 draught or pack animals, were brought into action during

February and March. This gave employment to at least 120,000 men drawn from the distressed districts, and in itself constituted an important relief work.

Before the grain could be lifted by the country carriage as above described it had to be carried across a great river, the Ganges. This obstacle *in limine* was overcome by the establishment of steam ferries at the requisite points along the river. For this purpose all the steamers of the Bengal Marine were employed, and many vessels of the India General Steam Navigation Company were chartered. Depôts with yards and enclosures covering many acres were formed on the river banks.

The East Indian Railway actually touched the Ganges at the city of Patna. But special sidings had to be made from the Futwah ghât and Barh stations, whereby grain waggons could be run down to the river's edge. The Barh riverside station supplied the Durbhunga railway and the eastern Tirhoot transport companies. From the Futwah riverside station were ferried across to Bunkar ghât (opposite Patna) the supplies for western and central Tirhoot, for Chumparun, and Sarun. The Patna ghât (riverside) station was left entirely for private traffic. The special sidings, which were put down with much promptitude by the East Indian Railway Company's engineers, were of great use to the transport department, and also to the engineers of the Durbhunga railway. The origin and purpose of the Durbhunga railway will be explained presently.

A large staff of officers, drawn from the Quarter-Master-General's department and from all sections of the Army, was organized to supervise all the inland transport arrangements above described, and all the transit routes. They were assisted by three companies of sappers and miners and a corps of native pioneers. They literally pioneered all the transit routes, causing obstructions to be removed, repairs to be effected, temporary bridges to be constructed, pontoons to be thrown across streams, sometimes even cutting ways across country through the fields. They guarded the springs and improved the drinking places at the halts in the march. Field hospitals for sick animals at central places were established with a complement of veterinary surgeons, in view to the contingency of murrain or epidemic sickness breaking out. The probability of cattle plague reported in Sarun was the source at one time of considerable anxiety.

As the concentration of so many thousands of cattle might prematurely exhaust even the abundant supplies of fodder which fortunately existed on the spot, large quantities of the best sorts of fodder were sent for by rail from the North-Western Provinces and were stacked at convenient places.

As already stated, the grain had to be sent by railway to the various stations on the left or south bank of the Ganges, the bulk of it coming from Calcutta, and a portion of it from the North-Western Provinces. The principal railway stations which thus became centres of activity were Arrah for Sarun; Patna and Futwah for Chumparun and west Tirhoot; Barh for east Tirhoot; Monghyr for north Bhagulpore; Sahebgunge for Purneah; Rajmehal for Maldah and Dinagepore; Kooshtea and Goalundo for northern Bengal generally.

The Eastern Bengal Railway, having a short line and a comparatively small quantity of Government grain to transport, did its share of the work with due punctuality. But the East Indian Railway, with a long line a heavy ordinary traffic, and a very large quantity of Government grain (two thousand tons a day) to transport, met with great difficulty in delivering the grain fast enough for the country carriage to take away. The railway Company, however, put forth every effort by procuring rolling stock from other railways and by employing temporary establishments. In the end the work was well accomplished.

Among the essential preliminaries of the administration was the placing of all the principal relief centres in telegraphic communication with the existing lines of electric telegraph. Before the famine there was not any telegraphic communication in north Behar, nor in northern Bengal (save the line to Darjeeling). In November (1873) a telegraphic line was ordered from Patna to Segowlee, near the Nepal frontier, passing through Mozufferpore (west Tirhoot) and Motiharee (Chumparun); also a telegraph along the line of the Northern

Bengal Railway through Parbuttypore, a point half way between Dinagepore and Rungpore. During February and March a temporary extension of these lines was obtained to the north-west extremities of Chumparun and of Tirhoot, and to Dinagepore and Rungpore; also sanction for temporary lines from the Ganges to Durbhunga, and north-east Tirhoot and north Bhagulpore. Thus a telegraphic connexion was established with the remote centres of the worst tracts of country. The lines were constructed with a speed and efficiency most creditable to the Indian Telegraph department. The posts were obtained from the bamboo groves so abundant in these regions. The lines were opened by March, and, despite floods and storms, were kept up through the rainy season. The numerous and important messages delivered during the relief operations were rendered with remarkable accuracy. The value of this communication as a resource in these emergent affairs is too obvious to need any description.

Next, after completing the transport arrangements and bringing all the country carriage into the field, the most urgent matter was the organizing of the relief system according to the rules of the 26th January already mentioned in Chapter I. My visits to all the most distressed tracts of country satisfied me that if relief operations were (according to those rules) to be inspected at least once a week, and if supplies were to be distributed in every severely distressed village—these tracts must be parcelled and mapped out into circles, each circle to contain from fifty to one hundred villages, to be supervised by a superior European or Native officer with a staff of subordinates, among whom would be divided the duty of inspecting all the villages, and with at least one grain depôt from which might be supplied the granaries to be established at convenient places within the circle; that, in short, the unit of relief administration must be the circle, with an organization of its own, sufficient for all branches of the relief work. The officer in charge of a circle would be the immediate executive authority and administrator of relief; to him would be entrusted the safety of the lives of the inhabitants of his circle; and of him would be demanded all the best practical qualities of a civil officer. The boundaries of the circles throughout the more distressed tracts, and the place for the head-quarters of each circle, were determined with all possible expedition. The construction of temporary habitations at these various head-quarters was taken in hand. It was expected that there would be at least one hundred and fifty such circles. The selection of circle officers of the requisite ability for so many circles was the first care. The next thought was the collecting and disposing of the circle subordinates. Each circle would need, on the average, ten inspectors for the visitation of the villages. For each inspector's sub-circle one granary would be needed (that is, ten granaries to a circle), and each granary must have a store-keeper. Then the circle officer must have store-keepers for his central depôt, and one or more native clerks. Thus each circle must have on the average twenty-five subordinates of some education and training. The number to be found for one hundred and fifty circles would be about three thousand five hundred. Besides these, which might be termed the fully organized circles in the most distressed tracts, there were to be in the less distressed districts many circles and relief centres, with a less complete organization. For these, also, many hundreds of trained officials would be required.

The circle officers and their establishments were to be entirely subordinate to the ordinary civil authority of the district, that is to the Magistrate and Collector. As regards relief operations, the Magistrate-Collectors were entirely subordinate to the ordinary Divisional Commissioners. In parts of north Behar and northern Bengal it became necessary to appoint Additional Commissioners for assisting in the work of supervision.

In the fully organized circles, the functions of relief committees and sub-committees would merge in the duties of the circle officers, though even here there was nothing to prevent these officers from associating with themselves the best non-official persons, Europeans and Natives, of all classes; and indeed, the assistance from private persons proved ultimately to be very great. In the less organized circles, there were sub-committees consisting of private persons. Often native landholders and zemindars distributed relief on behalf of the State

in addition to the charity which they dispensed from their own funds. Often also, European indigo planters acted as volunteers, or unpaid circle officers, for the villages surrounding their factories, being reimbursed by Government only for the establishments which they had to entertain for the purpose. Their permanent residence, their personal interest in the welfare of their neighbours, and their local experience, rendered them most useful and excellent coadjutors. And in all circles, whether fully, or partly organized, not only were the principal residents engaged in the work of securing the public safety, but also other classes, such as village headmen, superior ryots or cultivators, local accountants, petty traders, in short, all who by their good will or by their means, or by their personal attention were able to render aid.

In order, then, to carry out the comprehensive and searching system of relief which had been prescribed, an extraordinarily large staff of officers and officials had to be rapidly collected. The ordinary civil establishments in Bengal are economically fixed on the lowest scale consistent with efficiency, and could spare but little of their strength for extraordinary service. Therefore the men for the relief establishments had to be sought for in every direction. From the commencement, that is, in November, the Government of Bengal had been obtaining the loan of European civil officers from the North-Western Provinces, Oude, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and the Bombay Presidency. Assistance was subsequently procured from the military staff corps and from the various branches of the Army. In the provinces under the Government of Bengal itself, all the junior civil servants, and many selected officers from the civil departments were withdrawn from their regular stations and appointed to the relief department, their places being supplied temporarily by natives. Many of the best native officials of all ranks were despatched to the scene of distress. Afterwards a strong staff of trained native officials, Deputy Collectors, Tehsildars, and others, from the North-Western Provinces (through the good co-operation of the Government of those Provinces) were sent down to Behar, and did their work there with the full degree of efficiency that was to be expected of the distinguished administrative school whence they came. Further, with the special assistance of the Commander-in-Chief, a large number of selected native officers of various grades, both of the cavalry and of the infantry, were lent to the Civil Government for the relief work. These men have by their discipline, intelligence, and trustworthiness throughout the operations, left a name behind them in all respects worthy of the service to which they belong.

As a valuable adjunct to the relief system, a special medical staff was collected. Additional medical officers, Europeans, were appointed to most of the distressed districts. In each organized relief circle there was stationed a native medical official, and a field hospital was established in special view of the contingency of a more than ordinary ratio of sickness and mortality being caused by the dearth of food. A Sanitary Commissioner was deputed to travel over all the districts and report upon all medical questions. Though the native medical establishments in India are weak in comparison with the growing needs of the country, still the native doctors required for the relief circles were promptly gathered together from all parts of the country.

Besides the organized circles and the relief committees, there was another important agency for the dispensing of relief, namely the Public Works Department.

It had been decided that there should be two kinds of relief works, namely petty works, such as village tanks or village paths, under the supervision of the circle officers and the relief committees; and larger works, such as roads for general traffic, under a special department of public works with Civil Engineers and with trained overseers.

In those tracts where the majority of the population have to be supported for a time by the State, the principle of employing the people on works in their villages, and close by their own doors, assumes great practical importance. It would be very difficult to employ such vast numbers advantageously on any lines of road, or other considerable public work, that could be devised. Or if such object were in any degree compassed and accomplished, this could be

done only by taking the people away from their homes, which process, however suitable for able-bodied or professional labourers, would be very detrimental to the feeble classes who have to be entertained on relief works. Fortunately the worst tracts abounded in old tanks needing fresh excavation, and in sites for new tanks. Scarcely a village was devoid of these humble, but useful works, on which the health, almost the life, of both man and beast depended. Here then was an opportunity of improving the rural water supply of the country in a manner that may be beneficially felt for more than one generation of men. The scheme also fitted in perfectly with the circle system. Accordingly the circle officers took charge of the tanks.

There were also many roads much needed for the promotion of trade, the making or repairing of which would properly benefit the people of the villages through which the lines passed, and also all the professional laborers of the surrounding country. The lines of road to be thus undertaken were immediately made over to the Public Works Department. The several series of these roads were formed into an appropriate number of executive charges. These charges were grouped into three divisions of superintendence. Over each division was placed a Superintending Engineer, and over the whole a special Chief Engineer. Every effort was made to gather together from all parts of India the requisite staff of Civil Engineers and overseers. But these professional establishments are never more than sufficient for the ordinary demands of the public works, always so very heavy in India, and much difficulty was experienced in causing the Civil Engineers, their assistants, and other subordinates, to arrive at the relief works in time. However, by strenuous efforts, the relief roads were all aligned and marked out beforehand. It will be found hereafter that the total length of these roads was expected to amount to upwards of 6,500 miles.

On the 4th February a public meeting, at which His Excellency the Viceroy presided, was held in Calcutta to consider in what way the public of India and England should be invited to help in relieving the distressed people of the drought-stricken districts. At this meeting a Central Relief Committee was appointed at Calcutta to collect subscriptions and administer such funds as might be subscribed. The Government of India undertook to place at the disposal of the Committee public funds equal to the amount of private subscriptions. The Central Committee communicated with the Lord Mayor of London, who had some weeks previously intimated his readiness to open subscriptions for a famine relief fund in England. The Lord Mayor held public meetings in London, at which a Committee was nominated. Meetings were also held at different places in England and India. By the liberality shown £282,669 in all were collected, of which £146,500 were contributed in Great Britain and £131,319 in India. The London Mansion House Committee collected in all £120,000; the Glasgow Committee sent £15,500; the Manchester Committee sent £10,000. Considerable sums were received from the Mauritius, from the Straits Settlements, and from the Dutch commercial community in Java. The Bombay Presidency subscribed £11,704; the Madras Presidency £10,500; and British Burmah £5,500. The total of the private subscriptions, together with the equal sum placed by Government at disposal of the Central Committee, amounted to £565,338.

In deference to the expressed wishes of some of the subscribers in Great Britain, the Central Committee at Calcutta decided that their expenditure should be in addition to, and not in place of, the measures which Government had undertaken for saving life in the most distressed districts. Accordingly they undertook to pay for the special relief hospitals and for the clothes and occasional money help given to paupers in the worst districts, but not for the grain that might be given to them to save their lives, the charges for which grain had been accepted by Government. In the other districts, where the scarcity was less severe, the Committee agreed to defray from their funds all charges on account of charitable relief in whatever shape given. Under this decision the expenditure from the Central Committee's funds may probably amount to about £130,000 in the worst districts, namely Tirhoot, Chumparun, Bhagulpore, Rungpore, Dinagepore, and Maldah,

and to about £290,000 for all the less distressed districts. Their total expenditure may thus amount to about £420,000 in all; but these figures must be regarded as estimates only, until the accounts are finally made up. The Committee engaged also to make provision for orphans or deserted infants who might be unprovided for at the end of the scarcity. Happily such orphans have been few in number.

When the appointment of the Central Relief Committee was first proposed, in November 1873, it was hoped that they would manage and control the operations for charitable relief, and that their funds would, so far as the amount might suffice, bear all charges for such relief. But when, as already explained in Chapter I, it became apparent that in the worst tracts the whole power of Government would be needed to avert calamity, the position somewhat altered. The Committee considered that it would be undesirable for them to have a separate organization side by side with the Government establishments. It appeared also that the responsibility of local officers would be weakened, and their action fettered, if they had to take instructions from a Central Committee in Calcutta, as well as from the Government. Some of the British subscribers had stipulated that their funds should be spent, not in contributing resources towards the saving of the life of the people—a duty ultimately devolving on and accepted by the Government—but on auxiliary forms of relief, beyond the sphere which Government relief might fill. It thus happened that the cost of gratuitous relief in the worst districts, where the brunt of the affair fell, was borne mainly by the Government. The duty of administering and controlling charitable relief operations and local committees devolved upon Government and its officers. The Central Committee received reports and accounts of expenditure of the moneys allotted by them, and rendered to the charitable public statements of the manner in which the relief funds were being spent.

The Government officers duly exhorted the more helpful classes of the community to bestir themselves. European indigo planters, native landholders and traders, took cash advances from the treasury to import grain. In many instances native zemindars caused tanks to be made, either from their own funds or from funds borrowed for this purpose from Government; or gave some advances to their tenantry; or postponed the collection of the rents. It was not, indeed, the case that all of the native gentry fulfilled their duty in these respects; but many, perhaps most, of them did perform it in whole or in part. In Bettiah (North-West Chumparun) the powers of a vast estate were, by special delegation from the Maharaja, exercised by an European gentleman as manager.

In three of the most distressed tracts, namely, Durbhunga (east Tirhoot), Hutwa (west Sarun), Chanchul (west Maldah), extensive estates were under the management of the Court of Wards, and consequently the whole power and resources of those estates were commanded by European officers.

Meanwhile, as the preparations of Government were rapidly completed during February and March, the scarcity grew worse and worse, till during the latter half of March, there were signs of an imminent famine, which could not be stayed save by State interposition, exerted to the utmost.

Besides the marts of the towns and places of trade, there are numerous rural markets in the interior of the country, scattered amongst the villages and held weekly or bi-weekly, whence the majority of the population obtain their supplies of food. Week after week these rustic gatherings were disquieted by the sight of decreasing quantities exposed for sale, and by rumours that the stocks at the central marts were dwindling away. These rumours had, indeed, but too much foundation. There was little, almost no sign of grain being imported from a distance by private trade. Some convoys, rare and small, would arrive from a distance, and only served to show how slender was the hope in that direction. In all the marts of the most distressed districts, it was ascertained from the grain dealers that they were not importing, and did not expect to import any grain from a distance, for the plain reason that the high prices prevailing elsewhere must render such importation a losing business. Already the remnant of the rice of the past year (1873) was supposed to be exhausted. The rice stores of previous years were seldom seen. Whether they existed at all was doubtful; if they did exist they were held back by the possessors, in view of

harder times coming on. There was still some quantity available of the coarser grains, pulses, and millets of 1873. It would suffice to feed the masses for a short time only, how short no man could say. The external demeanour of the people was calm, patient, and resigned. Doubtless they had some faith in the efforts of Government, but remembering the events of former eras, they thought that the worst must come sooner or later. Presently some of the signs of popular anxiety began to appear. Incendiary fires were lighted in many places; private granaries were sometimes ransacked; and the houses of persons supposed to be hoarding hidden grain were occasionally destroyed. But no grain riots occurred at this period.

The prices of grain generally, and of rice especially, were becoming dearer, and were reaching a rate which must distress the poorer classes in many districts, namely, one rupee for ten "seers" or twenty pounds. The ordinary rate of wages for a laboring man ranged from 1½ to 2½ annas per diem, or something under twopence to something over threepence a day, in different parts of the country. But in north Behar the lower rate prevailed. A family in the poorer classes, there, can barely live if common rice is dearer than one rupee for ten seers. In some places the price of rice was a rupee for nine, or eight, or seven seers; in other places it was even one rupee for six and five seers, which rates indicated famine. In other places there was no price quoted as the article was not procurable at all. But famine rates were not permitted to last anywhere, as soon as they had been discovered by the vigilance of the Government officers. By this time, too, the action of Government had exercised an arresting influence on the rise of prices, steadied the markets, stopped a general run being made on all available supplies, and induced the holders of stocks to produce much more than they would otherwise have produced. Although not a single public granary had been opened, not a pound of Government grain had been issued, still the people saw the long convoys of Government grain threading their way over the country. And though they could hardly believe or imagine the real extent of the measures in progress, yet the sight of Government entering the arena had a potent effect on the public mind. But for this, there would have been excessive dearness at the beginning of March, and famine prices before the end of that month, the evil being intensified by panic among a timid and ignorant people. The consequence must have been a constantly spreading mortality. This statement is necessarily one of opinion. Every care was taken that this opinion should be never subjected, or as seldom subjected as possible, to the cruel test of trial. In other words, the prevalence of famine prices was, as a rule, prevented by Government. That without such prevention they must have set in during March, is, I believe, the opinion of all, or nearly all well-informed persons, European and Native.

Besides the apprehended insufficiency of food-supply, there was another pressing difficulty, namely, the dearth of employment. In north Behar there usually is a certain scantiness of employment. There is but scanty work to be done for the spring crops, which are not largely raised. But the labourers receive wages in the winter harvest, from which they save a part for their support until the coming harvest, eking out their livelihood in various little ways. Also, numbers of them emigrate for a time to the districts on either bank of the Ganges where there is much harvesting in the spring. This year there were no savings from winter wages, and there was nothing to be earned in other ways, save by temporary migration towards the Ganges. Accordingly the number of the persons who thus went away was much greater than usual. Most fortunately the ripening Gangetic harvest of this spring was full. Therefore many hundreds of thousands men and women departed down south. But the demand in the south was limited, for there also the population is teeming. So the majority of the north Behar people stayed at home as usual, awaiting their fate. At this time (from the 10th to the 20th of March) it was not an immediate dearth of the coarser grains in the market that was to be looked for, but rather the dearth of means on the part of the people for obtaining it, either by paying money or by giving their labor for it. There was still some grain, though not much, to be bought, but the people could not buy it. The only question was, how long they could endure without coming to Government and stretching out their hands for food. Some did thus

come day by day, hundreds here and there, the aggregate amounting up to some tens of thousands all over the country, who were duly relieved. But the mass of the people were known to be suffering with silent fortitude a degree of privation which must soon force them to seek relief.

The Government officers pressed on their preparations in every direction and by every mode, though it was impossible to say from what direction and in what mode the famine would open its real attack. The first shock occurred during the second and third weeks of March, in the east and north-east quarter of Tirhoot, near Durbhunga and Mudhoobunnee, when about 400,000 persons on various dates came trooping in from the villages all around, and settled down on certain lines of relief roads, where employment was known to have been afforded to limited numbers for many days past. Almost all were in destitution, most were in very poor strength and condition, many were emaciated, and some were near starvation. After the exodus the villages were found to be almost entirely deserted. The organization of the circles and sub-circles for village relief was not finished; the engineering establishments on the relief roads had not all taken up their positions; the extensive preparations of Government had not been fully arrayed for action; the concourse of such multitudes on particular lines of road had not been contemplated. The intention was that the people should be relieved partly on the village works and partly on the roads. In this emergency the instant business was, of course, to issue money to the multitudes for purchase of food until their proper disposal could be arranged. Effort was then made to disperse the people among the relief circles and the villages. But they dreaded quitting the road, which they imagined to be the only place where subsistence could be obtained, and in their alarm they interposed all the passive resistance they could to being placed on village relief. This unwillingness caused considerable delay before they could be disposed of in such a manner that the circle officers could take systematic charge of a large proportion of them, leaving the remainder on the roads in gangs of a strength manageable by the engineer establishments. Meanwhile, before all this could be effected, masses of disorderly and unruly, though miserable and affrighted, people had to be entertained on a few miles of road. Some work was done, though quite disproportionate to the numbers employed under little more than nominal supervision. At first there was some irregularity in payment, though this was soon overcome. After a time the people were efficiently supported, though not kept properly at work. For the moment a due financial check could not be enforced. The daily enumeration of such multitudes could not be correctly made. Many persons of the lower grades, headmen of gangs, subordinate officials, and the like, found their opportunity for cheating, and made illicit gains. They exerted their influence to dissuade the people from obeying the orders which would introduce system and stop abuses. For a short time some degree of demoralization must have prevailed. But the local authorities persevered with the most commendable resolution. Their establishments for supervision were strengthened constantly, and were soon made up to the full complement. After a short time the people were reduced to order, some on the roads, some on the village tanks. Those who could not work were after enquiry brought under operation of the system which had been devised for gratuitous relief. The first efforts at enforcing system were subjected to some disadvantage, but at length the object in view was effected.

No such simultaneous rush of many masses of applicants as that at Durbhunga and Mudhoobunnee occurred elsewhere at this period of the famine, but the numbers of those seeking relief rose fast throughout the distressed area.

At this period the wages were entirely paid in cash, that is in copper pieces; in a few exceptional cases only was payment made in kind. From the beginning up to the 15th of April thirty-one lakhs of rupees, or £310,000, were disbursed for this purpose. Apparently this was calculated to encourage importation of grain from a distance by trade. No such effect, however, ensued. The real effect of this circulation of cash was the production of the greater part of the local stocks, chiefly consisting of the coarser grains other than rice.

The question naturally arises here, as to whether there were many deaths from starvation. At the outset there must be a point of time between the moment when distress is approaching the stage which would justify the autho-

rities in spreading the relief system over the country, and the moment when the system is actually instituted. It is just at this critical point of time that deaths might be apprehended. A watchful search for such cases was maintained. Some were reported and investigated, very few were authenticated. The number of proved cases up to the 18th April did not exceed twenty-two. There was every anxiety on the part of the Government officers to discover such deaths. The facts were important to them for guidance in commencing their operations. From the mistaken cases hastily reported there was manifestly willingness on the part of the people to report. If the authorities had failed in discovering the actual deaths, there were many European non-official residents and independent witnesses able to supply the omission. It may therefore be accepted that the fatal cases were comparatively few, and that there was nothing approaching to an appreciable mortality anywhere. Still it was acknowledged at the time by the Government of Bengal that there must have been some cases directly due to starvation which had never become known, and some cases indirectly due to starvation, where persons casually sick, permanently diseased, infirm, and aged, must have succumbed to insufficient nourishment. This topic will be touched upon again in this narrative, but it may here be said that if such cases had but rarely occurred up to this time (the end of March), they were still less likely to occur afterwards, for a formal enquiry was now set on foot throughout the distressed districts to search out all persons who might be thought to be in danger.

This investigation was taken in hand village by village and house by house for all the poorer classes by the circle and sub-circle officers, already described. Nominal rolls were prepared, and tickets were issued to each person on the roll entitling him or her to a specified ration of rice at the nearest Government granary. The intention was that no person should escape enrolment who was in distress and wholly unable to work, fear being felt lest many ignorant persons might, if not searched out, perish without making sign or complaint. The result of this very extensive registration showed the fear to be but too well founded. But for the close search many would at this period have pined to death in obscurity.

Authority was given to the local officers to sell Government grain under the rules in a few specified places in east and north-east Tirhoot, in north-west Chumparun, in north Bhagulpore, in parts of Purneah, Dinagepore, and Rungpore; in which places a failure of supply in the rural markets might at any moment cause a panic to burst forth, and shops to be closed, the consequence whereof might be acute distress in remote places before assistance could arrive either through trade or from Government. The price was fixed at one rupee for ten* seers of clean rice, that being a dearer rate than those which then prevailed in the principal marts. The apprehension was that if the dealers should perceive, or fancy they perceived, a chance of grain falling short, they would instantly cease selling the small stores they might have in hand. In such times there is a fear lying deep in their minds of the day coming when no man can find food; there is also the forethought of the value which would then attach to every pound of grain. The dread of inanition and the hope of profit combined would precipitate the crisis of famine prices and their consequences. In order to prevent famine it was necessary to counteract this tendency. The notification of the authority to sell Government grain in these particular places prevented the occurrence of any such crisis. The dealers, seeing that Government would not in the last resort suffer food to fail, brought forward their supplies in the ordinary way. Thus panic in the grain-markets, one of the things to be most dreaded at the outset of a famine, was never permitted to arise. But for this, the situation at the end of March would have been grievously aggravated by public alarm.

The matter was one of some delicacy, because the hope of assistance from trade had not been wholly abandoned. The orders of Government had from the first strictly enjoined the avoidance of interference with trade, and the rise of prices in the distressed tracts was the very thing most calculated to encourage importation. Dearness of food up to a certain point was regarded not with regret, but with satis-

* *Note.*—The Government grain, by the time it was delivered at local granaries in the distressed districts, had cost as nearly as possible £12-3-4 per ton, equal to 8¼ seers of grain, or equal to about 8 seers of *clean* rice per rupee (8lbs for a shilling).

faction, as being for the best in the end, and as tending to avert the evil days yet to come. Nothing therefore could be further from the intentions than the artificial lowering of prices generally. On the other hand, as the fundamental principle was the prevention of famine, we could not allow famine prices to exist long in any place, inasmuch as the continuance of such prices must mean wasting misery speedily terminating in death. The determination of the line where famine prices begin wholly depends on the circumstances of the country. What may be an unendurable rate in one place or at one time, may be borne with comparative ease at another place or time. Under the then circumstances of the most distressed districts, there was no doubt that prices dearer than one rupee for seven seers of common rice would be famine prices, which, if permitted to prevail, must cause mortality. As life was at stake, it was resolved that a remedy against such prices must be provided by Government.

In most (though not in all) cases the occurrence of famine prices according to the description above given, was taken as a sure sign of a serious deficiency of food beyond the means of the local trade to supply, and consequently as a justification for giving effect to the rules of the 26th January for the sale of Government grain.

On the other hand, the sale of Government grain was not regarded as necessarily and inevitably to be introduced on the occurrence of prices which caused grave distress. There were other modes whereby Government could supply food to the people besides selling its grain to them, inasmuch as the relief works, the gratuitous relief, the grain advances, were so many modes whereby Government would supplement the food supply in event of need. It is to be remembered that, however dear the price of food might become, there would still be certain classes able to pay it. The circle of persons thus able to pay might become smaller and smaller as matters advanced, but it would continue to exist almost up to the extremity of events. And there would be no public object for Government to lower the price on behalf of these classes. It might be, and often was, preferable to abstain from selling Government grain, notwithstanding famine prices, to leave the upper classes to pay those prices, and to relieve the poorer classes in other ways. The Government never undertook, therefore, to sell Government grain in order to lower even famine prices. Its undertaking was to save life when endangered, and it reserved to itself the discretion of choosing the mode of action most suitable to the general interests. Among those interests was the policy of interfering as little as possible with that trade upon which the food supply of the people, even with the utmost efforts of Government being exerted, so greatly depended. Therefore, whenever Government grain was sold, the price was fixed—not upon any conception of what the poorer classes could afford to pay, nor upon any assumed standard whatever—but upon an actual market standard. At some distance from the most distressed tracts, when Government grain was to be sold, there would sometimes be markets where prices were still quoted, though supplies might be scanty. At all events, there would be the markets on the main line of communication on the Ganges, where prices were regularly quoted, which markets precisely fulfilled the terms of the rules of the 26th January as being "the nearest markets accessible by rail or river." It was by the prices ruling in the markets, and by those alone, that the prices for the sale of Government grain were regulated.

The hope, however, that importation by private trade could ever effectually reach the most distressed tracts was sinking fast. In all the places where the sale of Government grain was authorized, there was not only no prospect of supplies being brought by trade, but there was a certainty that such supplies could not arrive for a long time if they ever arrived. But the quieting and steadying effect of the authorization induced the dealers to sell gradually in the ordinary way such supplies as they had. For some time the authority to sell Government grain was little used, and when sales were opened they were not largely attended.

The sum of the allotments of Government grain made to the several districts on my estimates came to 404,000 tons, and the Government of India

arrange[illegible] the whole of these amounts. Further, the Government of India having fr[illegible] the commencement decided to provide a reserve to meet possible contingencies, arranged to raise the total supply of Government grain to 480,000 tons, out of which 76,000 tons would be retained as reserve at Calcutta.

As already stated, the bulk of the Government grain was purchased in British Burmah, and sent thence to Calcutta. These arrangements were made (under the orders of the Government of India) by the Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C.S.I., the Chief Commissioner. The manner in which they were carried out was thus recorded in a letter addressed by the Government of India to Mr. Eden:—

"The aggregate order requiring delivery between November and May "last amounted to 289,534 tons, value £2,130,874 sterling, exclusive of freight, "and the details of the purchase were left to you. Upon general considerations "of the state of the market and the danger of disorganizing internal trade or the "ordinary export to Europe, you decided not to call for tenders, but to entrust "the execution of the order to two responsible firms, who had a large private "business, and were therefore interested in keeping the market steady. For this "purpose you selected Messrs. Bullock Brothers and Messrs. Mohr Brothers, "and you gave them an open order to purchase at market rate up to fixed limit, "subject to constant communication with yourself, and to ship to Calcutta free "on board at port of despatch. These firms undertook to prepare the rice by "cleaning and husking it, to pack it in gunny bags and place it on shipboard, "and they received a commission of 3 per cent. on their outlay. One of "the greatest difficulties was, as you observe, to procure tonnage for the convey- "ance of the grain thus diverted from the usual channel of trade, as there was "but a short time available to invite freight from distant ports, and as the whole "order had to be executed within a few months. In this difficulty you were "aided by the British India Steam Navigation Company, whose fleet was placed "at your disposal on very reasonable terms, and was utilized to the extent of, "165,789 tons. The balance of the required tonnage was obtained by yourself "chiefly in large and fast steamers, secured from various parts of the world, and "thus the whole order, equal to about two-fifths of the total exportable produce "of the province, was despatched and delivered in Calcutta, according to dates "previously advertised, regularly, punctually, and without any kind of misad- "venture. You express your admiration of the energy and power of organization "shown by the British India Steam Navigation Company and its officers in "keeping to their engagements under the strain suddenly put upon them, and "you are satisfied, on the whole, with the manner in which the firms selected by "you executed the order entrusted to them, notwithstanding the numerous "difficulties of detail consequent on the magnitude of the operation.

* * * * * * *

"The work is now over, and has been successfully done throughout. The "Government entrusted the details of its execution to you, and thus unavoidably "placed you in a new and difficult position, which required prompt decision and "immediate action, coupled with secrecy, and in which any mistake must have "been attended by very serious consequences, both to your own province and to "the people of Bengal, whose relief was mainly dependent upon it. By the "measures you adopted there has been no derangement of internal or export "trade in the purchase of the required supplies, and no delay or failure in their "delivery. The confidence placed in you by the Government has been fully "justified by the result, and the Governor-General in Council desires to record "his high appreciation of your services."

I shall conclude this chapter with a quotation from a resolution issued by the Government of India on the 6th March, which announced to all concerned the sentiments of the highest authority on the eve of the impending contest with famine.

"Active operations for the relief of distress having now commenced, the "Governor-General in Council reminds local officers that it is their duty to see "that the arrangements for the relief of distress are adequate within the area "under their charge, and that they will be held responsible that no deaths from "starvation occur which could have been avoided by any exertion or arrange- "ments within their power and the means placed at their command.

"His Excellency in Council is satisfied that all c[illegible]ne "accepted this responsibility, and that they will per[illegible]n the [illegible]duous r "imposed upon them with the zeal, ability, and self sacrifice which ha[illegible] "always distinguished the servants of the Crown and of the East Ind "Company in India in times of difficulty and danger.

"The Government has not prescribed the invariable use of any test "either by labour or by the distribution of cooked food, for the purpose of "determining who are fit objects for relief. Such tests are desirable and necessary "under certain circumstances. It is right that able-bodied men accustomed "to labour should, as a general rule, be required to work in return for the food "or money supplied to them. It is desirable that light work should be found "for others, where this can be arranged profitably and without obliging large "numbers of people to leave their homes. In dealing with certain classes "of distress, especially in towns, the issue of relief in cooked food may be "useful as a test. But stringent tests are inapplicable to those limited tracts of "country where, owing to the great failure of the crops and the absence of "private trade, the Government have, in accordance with their resolution of "the 7th November last, assumed the task of importing grain for sale and "distribution to the people.

"In such tracts the difficulty will be not to prevent undeserving appli- "cants from being relieved, but to ensure that sufficient supplies reach "those who require them; and, in addition to the modes of relief and the pro- "vision for the sale of grain specified in the instructions to Relief Committees, "grain should be freely advanced to zemindars and mahajuns under the "instructions already issued by the Government of Bengal, as well as to "cultivating ryots, where there is a reasonable probability of repayment, at "the discretion of the local officers, and with a due regard to the maintenance "of a sufficient reserve."

The succeeding chapter will show how the above instructions and all the previous orders were executed during the worst period of the distress.

CHAPTER III.

THE narrative has been continued up to the middle of April, that is, up to the time when the scarcity was approaching its full development, and when the relief operations were covering their entire extent with all their force. Before proceeding further I will pause to give in this chapter a statistical summary of the results of the estimates described in the last chapter as regards—

1*st*, the famine,
2*nd*, the relief operations,
3*rd*, the financial cost.

The first category relates to the famine itself. The area is divided into two parts, namely, the very distressed tracts, comprising a large portion of the districts of Sarun, Chumparun, Tirhoot, Bhagulpore, Purneah, Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Bogra, and the partly distressed tracts, comprising portions of the districts of Shahabad, Gya, Monghyr, Sonthalia, Maldah, Rajshahye, Pubna, Moorshedabad, Julpigoree, Burdwan, Beerbhoom, Bankoora, Manbhoom, Nuddea, and some scattered places not worth mentioning separately.

The following table shows the area of distress, the population affected, the maximum number of persons expected to need assistance from Government, the percentage of that number upon such population, and the quantity of Government grain allotted:—

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of persons expected to require assistance from Government at the worst season.	Percentage of numbers in column 4 on numbers in column 3.	Quantity in tons of Government grain allotted.
Very distressed tracts	20,950	10,700,000	2,805,080	26·2	330,000
Partly distressed tracts	19,159	7,064,650	918,484	11·5	74,000
Total ...	40,109	17,764,650	3,723,564	20·9	404,000

[illegible] grain above shown (404,000 tons) is that which, up to the middle of April, the Government of Bengal had undertaken to carry from the railway stations into the interior of the districts. It is exclusive of the quantity ordered for the reserve at Calcutta under the Government of India, which brought the grand total up to 480,000 tons.

The numbers of the villages, and of the houses to be inspected or visited for relief purposes, especially in the partly distressed tracts, could not be stated precisely enough for insertion in a statistical summary. But approximately it was calculated that the work would spread over 27,750 villages containing about 2,096,843 houses.

The area affected by the failure of crops has been stated to be about 40,000 square miles. It is not possible to state precisely the area of crops that were lost; but an estimate framed, district by district, on the best data available, shows that the loss must have been from 3 to 3½ million tons of food, a quantity equal to the average out-turn of 6 to 7 million acres of food-producing land. The vacuum in the supplies was, we may believe, filled by the importation of 1,000,000 tons of grain on the part of trade and of Government together, by the consumption of old stocks to an extent that cannot be stated, and by the cultivation of a very largely increased area with early food-crops, whereby a great quantity of food was thrown into the market during August and September 1874, two or three months before the time when the main rice-crop is usually available. Further, there was some compensation afforded by diminished consumption in consequence of the high prices.

The next table shows the means of transport with which the task was to be undertaken of carrying the 404,000 tons of grain, generally by rough and unmade roads, over distances ranging from 20 to 155 miles.

	European Officers of the Army.	Native Officers and Soldiers.	Carts.	Cartmen.	Draught bullocks.	Camels.	Pack animals, chiefly mules and ponies.	Country boats.	Steamers.	Number of main routes of transport.
Carriage belonging to the country ...	43	1,030	99,900	102,575	202,800	1,350	3,000	2,340	9	23
Government reserve transport train ...	45	1,086	4,250	4,250	10,000	.....	11,000	...	14	.....
Total ...	88	2,116	104,150	106,825	212,800	1,350	14,000	2,340	23	23

If the amount of transport, then, engaged by land and water, shall seem enormous, it is to be remembered that the figures represent the highest amount of transport in use or to be used at any one time. In most cases the maximum amount of transport remained in employ but for a short time, say, a very few weeks. About two-thirds of the aggregate was intended to be employed continuously for four months.

The statistics having been given of the numbers of persons to be relieved in some shape or other, of the Government grain allotted, and of the means and resources for transporting that grain, there remain to be given the statistics of the means for dispensing the relief and for distributing the grain.

The following table exhibits the numbers of the relief centres of various kinds:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Central Committee.	District and Sub-divisional Relief Committees.	Organized circles under Government officers.	Sub-circles or groups.	Circles under private persons, European or Native.	Sub-Committees.	Total of all Relief Circles.
1	90	158	1,141	242	650	2,281

The relief centres then, great and small, amounted [illegible]. All of them had grain depôts and granaries, besides which were [illegible] depôts at the starting places of the main lines of transport. Altogether the number of depôts and granaries together was not less than 2,300.

The special administrative staff ordered or appointed to the relief centres shown in the last table may be classified as below. The average period for which this special establishment was to be employed was expected to be seven, perhaps eight months.

European superior officers.	Circle officers.	Native officers.	Grain store-keepers and other ministerial officers.	Private persons, European or Native, employed on relief.	Total of all grades.
102	158	1,279	3,395	2,026	6,960

The special establishments for relief were over and above the ordinary civil establishments of the districts concerned. The total number of men (6,960) represents men of training and education from the highest degree to the lesser degrees. But it is exclusive of messengers, watchmen, and menial servants, who were very numerous, and could hardly be specified numerically: the number of these, however, was believed to be not less than 9,800. If this last-named number be correct, the total numerical strength of the relief establishments alone must have amounted to 16,760 men.

As previously explained, there were medical establishments engaged for the relief centres, which may be numerically shown as below:—

European Surgeons.	Native Assistant Surgeons and Doctors.
5	136

Besides these, the ordinary medical staff of the distressed tracts were much occupied in attending the relief hospitals and supervising the administration of in-door relief.

As already seen, one of the principal modes of affording relief was employment on public works. The next table shows the various classes of public works then intended to be undertaken or prosecuted for this purpose, each column representing distance in miles:—

Relief roads.	Soane Canal works.	Gunduk embankments.	Northern Bengal Railway.
Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
6,626	380	90	198

If the proposed length of relief roads should seem extraordinarily great, it is to be remembered that the work was for the most part to consist of throwing up embankments or preparing plain unmetalled roadways, partly also of repairing old roads, and that comparatively few bridges or culverts were expected to be built.

As already seen, one important class of works for the employment of the people consisted of tanks; partly constructing new tanks, but chiefly excavating the old village tanks, especially in north Behar. It was impossible to give any precise number of the tanks thus worked upon more or less, but the total number was expected to amount to not less than 2,500.

The public works shown above do not include any works of general utility or agricultural improvement, undertaken by private persons, European or Native, indigo planters, zemindars, and others. It was impossible to foresee exactly how much such private persons would be induced to do in this direction, though there was every hope and belief that much was being and would yet be done by them.

...on of the various public works exhibited in the last ... following establishments were employed. From these, however, ... excluded the establishments on the Soane Canal and Northern Bengal Railway, as those great works (though temporarily serving the purposes of relief) were, in the main, to be carried on irrespectively of the present famine. The table stands thus:—

Special Chief Engineer.	Superintending Engineers.	Executive and Assistant Engineers.	Overseers and Subordinates.
1	4	56	113

The extent of temporary lines of electric telegraph constructed in order to connect the principal relief centres with the regular telegraph communication of the country may be thus shown in miles:—

Number of principal relief centres connected.	Length of temporary telegraph lines in miles.
17	336

The labour undertaken by the Government having been thus summarized, there remains to be given the estimate of the cost financially. On the 13th February Sir George Campbell submitted an estimate of the expenditure to be incurred on the famine, which showed a net expenditure of £4,350,000. Immediately after assuming charge of the Government of Bengal, on the 10th April, I was requested by the Government of India to submit a revised estimate according to latest information, which was done on the 13th April. The net result of my estimate showed a larger expenditure than the estimate previously made, inasmuch as during the interval more grain had been bought, the Durbhunga railway undertaken, and the Government reserve carriage organized.

The revised estimate was generally accepted by the Government of India.

The following abstract gives the gross expenditure, according to the estimate of the 13th April, to be incurred before the end of the year 1874-75:—

	£
Special establishments	135,000
Promotion of private grain trade (on guaranteed railways) ...	340,000
Relief works	2,530,000
Durbhunga State Railway	200,000
Government grain purchase	3,784,000
Ditto transport	1,750,000
Government reserve transport train	186,000
Charitable relief	200,000
Grants-in-aid of private works	50,000
Advances to zemindars, traders, &c.	500,000
Total ...	9,675,000

But as a set-off against this gross expenditure large recoveries were expected to be made during 1874-75 and 1875-76, as shown below:—

	£
Sale of Government grain to relief labourers	1,530,000
Sale of ditto to the public	303,000
Sale of ditto to relief committees	150,000
Sale of reserve grain	378,000
Recoveries from ryots of value of grain advances	714,000
Recoveries of advances from zemindars and traders ...	450,000
Total ...	3,525,000

The anticipated net expenditure was to stand thus:—

	£
Gross	9,675,000
Less recoveries	3,525,000
Total ...	6,150,000

When this estimate was submitted, a reservation ... that the case involved extraordinary circumstances which ... foreseen.

The statistical summary given in this chapter does not exhaust t... statistics relating to the famine. It presents only a figured abstract of t... general situation as known in the middle of April, and of the detailed scheme of operations according as the event was expected to occur. The statistics relating to the event, as it actually occurred, will appear in the succeeding chapters.

CHAPTER IV.

THE circumstances of the famine having been narrated up to the 15th April, and a statistical abstract of the case as it then stood having been given, I resume the narrative from that date. It may be remembered that on the 8th April I had assumed charge of the Government of Bengal.

At length it was certain that the gravest of the apprehensions which had ever been officially expressed would be realized in the very distressed tracts. Some grounds for encouragement were not, indeed, wanting. In many of the less distressed tracts the harvest of the spring crops had proved quite as abundant as its early promise. The spring harvest was fair in the North-Western Provinces, and very good in the Punjab. Importation of food-grains from those quarters into southern and central Behar by private trade was going on largely, and was likely to go on more and more, all which would tend to narrow and restrict the area of distress. There were some early rice-crops (of inconsiderable amount) being reaped in northern Bengal. On the other hand, the showers hoped for in the spring had never fallen. The intermediate coarse crops sown by the people of the very distressed districts in February, in order to obtain some slight relief in the summer, were withering fast. There was no longer any hope that grain would or could be imported by private enterprise into these tracts. The private stocks of grain were believed by the people to be nearly exhausted. Prices were rising fast, and it was universally understood that they were prevented from reaching famine rates only by the trust of the public that the opening of the Government granaries would not be delayed. There was, on the whole, every reason to fear that the larger portion of the people in the worst tracts would be forced to look to the State for assistance, more or less, until August. The official investigations had penetrated to every village. It was proved that the class of destitute poor, and beggars, ordinarily supported by private charity, could no longer be sustained by these means, the donors of such alms being themselves in straits. It was found that the non-agricultural classes, weavers, workers in metals of all kinds, carpenters, artizans of all sorts, fishermen, menials, and others, had nothing to eat, and were wholly out of work; that the extensive class next above these, namely, the field labourers, and the small cultivators who occupy some land and eke out their livelihood by working on the land of others, had eaten up their little stores and were bereft of employment. It was further apparent that destitution was gradually creeping over other classes, such as the cultivators generally (with the exception only of the occupancy tenure-holders), and such as the Brahmins, whose habits and notions unfitted them for active work. Although the distress had been successfully checked in most places, the cases of starvation being very rare, yet in some places distress was discovered to have reached a critically dangerous degree, relief arriving only just in time to restore the emaciated, to resuscitate the fainting, and to avert considerable mortality.

The measure of the distress actually existing was at that period ascertainable by the numbers on gratuitous relief and on relief works, which numbers stood thus on or about the 15th April:—

Persons on gratuitous or charitable relief.	Persons on relief works.	Total.
116,471	1,185,448	1,301,919

[illegible] rising daily everywhere, and official warning had been received [illegible] man, places that a more rapid increase must be expected. In most of the distressed districts complaint and entreaty had been made by the cultivating classes to the effect that, as their subsistence until the next August harvest was running short, they might receive advances of Government grain. And in every possible way the people were making known to the officials their anxiety that the Government granaries should be opened everywhere without any more delay, for the sale of grain to the public, for payment of relief wages in kind, and for the general administration of relief. The Government granaries had been for the most part kept closed, partly in order that private trade might have the fairest chance possible, in order that the resources of private stocks might be tested by paying wages wherewith the people would buy their food, and that the arrival of the Government stores in adequate quantities might be secured, before opportunity should be given for very heavy demand.

There was no room for doubt that, while private trade was doing all in its power in many directions with the greatest public advantage, yet there were extensive limits of territory within which it was powerless, and in which there was a general demand beyond its means to supply. The payment of relief wages in cash, by stimulating purchases, had brought out private stocks till they were near depletion. The transport department had succeeded in bringing up enough supplies to meet any demand that could practically be made.

To postpone longer the general issue of Government grain, would be to aggravate the sufferings of the people. It was therefore decided that all gratuitous relief must be given in grain, except a small portion which might continue in cash; that all wages to relief labourers must be paid in grain, cash-payments being stopped as soon as might be practicable; that the relief officers need no longer hesitate to sell Government grain to the public, in all places where such selling had already been authorized, and should immediately apply for permission to sell in any place where the circumstances might seem to necessitate this measure under the rules; that the numerous applications from cultivators and ryots for advances of food-grain must be entertained, and, after enquiry, allowed in all cases where the authorities considered that there was a fair prospect of recovery.

Thus all the parts of the general scheme were brought into effect, and all the forces at our disposal were exerted. In succeeding paragraphs, it will be shown how the executive decision was carried out respecting each of the above points in order.

Before doing so, I must advert to the working of the relief circles and sub-circles, inasmuch as the execution of all orders depended on the circle system; and also to the proceedings of the regular Public Works Department in connection with that system.

The organization of the relief circles and sub-circles in one shape or other, and of the relief committees and sub-committees, as already described, had been by this time completed in all the distressed districts. The very numerous staff of officers and officials (set forth in Chapter III) had arrived at their posts. In the worst tracts every cluster of villages, from five to ten in number, was formed into a group with a native official, and a store of grain with its store-keeper; so that every village could be visited twice a week or oftener, and Government grain be within reach at a distance of two or three miles at the furthest. The several groups in each circle were being frequently inspected by the European circle officer and his assistants. The organization was simple in itself. Its real magnitude, and the difficulty of enforcing it, will be apparent only when the area and population over which it extended are borne in mind. The apportionment of the relief labourers between the circle officers and the Public Works Department had been effected. The relief roads had been visited by the several superintending engineers, and a certain degree of departmental method and check had been established.

The issue of rations in grain to the recipients of charitable relief was arranged without difficulty. The grain consisted generally of rice. It was necessary that, together with the rice, some other kind of grain or some vegetable and condiment should be taken. To enable these people

to purchase the accessories, a small portion, one-sixt[illegible] given in money. It was not found expedient as a rul[illegible] to iss[illegible]ooked prepared food, save in a few places. The investigation adverted to in Chapte[illegible] II had been finished, and the registers had been prepared of all fit recipient[illegible] of this relief. The tickets entitling the people named to gratuitous relief ha[illegible] been issued to each person or to each family. Those who were able to do any, even the lightest kind of work—weaving, spinning, or the like—had their tasks allotted. Those who were unable to take any care of themselves, were lodged in poor-houses, or placed under medical supervision. There was still, however, some difficulty in searching out all the fit objects of this relief. The superior officers of the circles, on going their rounds in the villages to see whether the registration had been completely done, would find here and there some feeble person not included in the registers. And at each weekly or bi-weekly inspection by the group or sub-circle officials, the nominal roll was swelling. In justice to the people, it must be said that but little imposture came to light. We had to guard rather against their holding back unduly, than against their coming forward improperly. Whether from shyness, or ignorance, or resignation, or despair, they often faced mortal danger in a manner which inspired both pity and esteem.

By degrees those persons who from caste, delicate nurture, social seclusion, or such like reason could neither work nor beg, were added more and more to these lists. In north Behar, the Tirhootea Brahmins form a very numerous class. Some few of them were induced to work for Government wages, by the persuasion of a relief officer who was himself a Brahmin. It is probable that the majority of them would, sooner than work, have drifted into a condition near to starvation. The local authorities deferred relieving these cases as long as possible, but gradually admitted them according as the imperative demands of safety might dictate. The people of this class, however, were, from a natural pride, often unwilling to be regarded as recipients of altogether gratuitous relief, and would endeavour to pay something, however small.

In the Burdwan division only was there any reason to take precautions against imposture. There the endemic fever had necessitated the administration of relief, medical or other, during several years past, and some classes had gradually fallen into habits of undue dependence on public charity. Here the issue of cooked-food served as an effective check in this Division.

It was ruled that the payment of wages of relief labourers in grain might be arranged in more ways than one. The most direct way was the issue of grain to the men. But the authorities might establish grain-shops at, or close by, the works, and issue money to the men, wherewith they would buy grain at these shops. Or the men receiving their wages in money might purchase their food at the nearest Government granary. About the time when these orders were being given, a difficulty with many large gangs of these labourers on the relief roads had sprung up in several districts, and more especially in Mudhoobunnee and north-eastern Tirhoot. These people had been paid on the plan of daily wages, which meant that a person—man, woman, or child—should labour all the working hours of the day, and receive a daily wage at rates fixed for men, women, and children, respectively. The rates being hardly higher than those of ordinary times, were very low in places of dearness and scarcity. This plan, though applicable to limited numbers, was found, when applied to very large numbers, to militate against any effective supervision by measuring up of work actually done; to fail in offering a reward to industry or imposing a penalty on idleness; to give birth to many petty abuses, and especially to afford opportunities of wrongful gain to gangmen who had to be selected from among the people themselves for watching the work of the gangs. During the first rush, crush, and stress of relief affairs, the introduction of the piece-work plan (which is much preferable) had not been practicable; but it was resolved to take the earliest safe opportunity of introducing it. The piece-work plan meant fixing a rate of payment for a specified amount of earth-work, measuring up the work actually done, and paying accordingly. The terms first proposed for the piece-work were quite liberal as compared with those which would be allowed in ordinary times, and even in these hard times

[illegible] ably able, industrious, and skilful person earning a subsistence. They were, however, hardly liberal enough in regard to the severity of out-door toil in the hottest season, to the induration of the parched up soil, to the feebleness and inaptitude of many of the people, and to the large proportion of women and children in the gangs. When they were promulgated, the ignorant people imagined them to be so hard as to preclude an ordinary untrained villager from earning subsistence under them. This notion was fostered by the gangmen, who thought by passive resistance to stop the substitution of piece-work for the daily wage, and thereby to prolong the opportunity of their own illicit gains. So they persuaded the people that to attempt piece-work on the roads was to fail to obtain sufficient food, and that it would be better to stay at home and languish there than to starve abroad. In many cases they even insinuated that the Government was tired of supporting the people, and that the piece-work was only a pretext for making the relief-labourers leave the roads, and so for closing the works. All this resulted in the people deserting the works in very large numbers. The total number of persons who thus deserted in various places and on various dates about this time was not less than 350,000. A certain number, some thousands in all, who were either professional earth-diggers or were apt at labour, remained on the roads to do the piece-work. For a while it was naturally believed that the hundreds of thousands of deserters must all come back to the works, inasmuch as they had no other means of living. But soon the relief circle officers reported that tens of thousands of persons having left the roads had returned to their homes and were staying there in apparent destitution, perhaps under some misapprehension. It was found on enquiry that these people were existing on the verge of starvation, under the idea either that they had no chance of earning their bread on the roads, or else that the works had been closed against them. Unless some remedy were immediately adopted, extensive mortality must ensue. These misapprehensions were soon rectified, and the labourers were too glad to return to work and pay. Opportunity was taken to render the terms of the piece-work more liberal, and the local authorities gradually, but firmly, substituted this system for daily wages almost everywhere. At the same time the wages were paid in grain. So many pounds of rice were given for so many cubic feet of earth-work measured up.

After a time, the effect of this change was visible in the behaviour of the relief labourers. They found on trial the premium which piece-work offers to the industrious who choose to work during extra hours. Practice fast improved their skill and aptitude. The long summer days enabled them to labour for many hours out of the twenty-four, and so to earn an amount from which they could find present sustenance, and save something against the rainy season when the works would be closed. Many men, whose wives and children had been working on the roads, would now earn alone enough for the household, and would keep their families at home. Very many, too, managed to earn in a few hours enough for daily food, and spent the remainder of the day preparing their arid fields in the hope of showers. The majority of the people were spurred and stimulated to a degree of perseverance and energy, which would hardly have been credited had it not been fully demonstrated. Despite incessant toil in the fierce heat, the physical condition of the mass improved week by week. As their laboring and earning powers increased, it was thought safe for them, and just to the State, to render the piece-work terms somewhat harder. To this they submitted without complaint. The piece-work system was seen to be open to one particular objection, in that a practised or professional workman earns more than need be allowed to him as relief. Any terms which are favorable enough for the unskilled and inefficient (who are the great majority), must prove too favorable for the skilled few. It was decided that this objection could not be obviated, and that no exception could be made as against these individuals, especially as their example instructed the mass of the relief-labourers in workmanlike habits.

While the number of persons thus assisted rose everywhere, and in some places rapidly, no such extraordinary rush of people to relief centres occurred, such as that related in Chapter II as occurring in Tirhoot during the latter part of March. However, some rapid assemblages did take place

in the north-west corner of Chumparun, in parts [illegible] in Julpigoree, near Cooch Behar. And in some parts [illegible] Mozufferpore) distress was found to have brought the villagers to [illegible]order destruction, when succour arrived to save them. In Julpigo[illegible]e there was serious rioting, though of very brief duration. In no other district did any breach of the peace occur.

About this period some disappointment began to be felt at the amount of labour on the large engineering works not being larger than it was. The Gunduk embankment, indeed, being very favorably situated in respect to distressed tracts, did attract almost as many labourers as could be advantageously entertained—45,000. But the Soane Canal and the Northern Bengal Railway never received the desired complement. The highest numbers of labourers on these works may be thus stated:—

Soane Canal ...	...	...	41,000
Northern Bengal Railway ...		...	22,000

Unsuccessful attempts were made to induce bodies of laborers from Sarun to resort to the Soane Canal, and from the south of the Ganges, Monghyr, and Sonthalia to the Northern Bengal State Railway. Frequent injunctions were sent to the local authorities to send labourers to that railway, but without much result. These numbers would have been greater had there been no other relief work. Some men who might have been induced to leave their homes and go to a distance for these great works, preferred lesser works close at hand. But this objection cannot be obviated, when, from general famine, it has become necessary to spread a relief system over the country. The majority of relief labourers cannot migrate to a distance for a short time; they have their families, their fields, and their concerns at home, all which will in a very few weeks urgently need their presence. Their time would be lost in going and coming, and unless they received bounties (which are otherwise objectionable) they could not subsist. For them, therefore, if no works but the great engineering works are open, there will be no relief at all, and they must perish. But if the numerous lesser works are open for them (and they are the vast majority) it is impossible to prevent the few who could migrate from taking advantage of the works near at home. Nor is this wholly disadvantageous. For these are the very men who, having skill, show the unskilled multitudes how to work, and thus render the relief labour more productive.

It is not to be forgotten, indeed, that even in ordinary years, if State works, whether for relief or other purposes, were to be opened in the month of May, they would attract a certain number of people. But no such numbers, nor a fraction of such numbers, would ever be attracted to out-door work at this burning season, as those which flocked to, and lived upon the relief works in May 1874, unless they were really suffering from hunger.

The applications from cultivators and ryots for advances of food-grain became so very numerous, that it would be impossible to dispose of each separately. Therefore in the more distressed tracts an enquiry was instituted by the circle officers, village to village, as to what cultivators desired and really needed such advances. A registry having been thus made of fit recipients, the circle officers granted the advances. The amounts in various cases differed according to circumstances, representing food for the cultivator and his family for one month, or two months, or even more. Sometimes the cultivator was able to pledge some little property as security; or the cultivators of a village would be joint personal security one for the other; or the landholder and zemindar would be security for his cultivators. The advances were allowed to be made in all cases where there was a reasonable probability of repayment according to the principle laid down by the Government of India on the 6th March, in the resolution quoted at the end of Chapter II. The terms of these advances were that the price of the grain was to be repaid, half by March 1875, and the remainder by March 1876. The price at which repayment was to be made was 15 seers per rupee, and subsequently the price was cheapened to 18 seers per rupee in the case of advances made on the security of zemindars. According to the prices of

...ave to sell at least two maunds of rice in 1875 ...ls for repaying the price of one maund advanced in 1874. Though no interest is charged on Government grain advances, yet the terms to the ryot will practically be cent. per cent. interest in kind for the loan of the grain for two years. Although the Government, receiving back its principal only in cash, does not of course reap any such interest; still it will be seen that the terms of these advances were made as favorable for the public treasury as they could be with regard to the safety of the people.

As the cultivating season approached, on the falling of the summer showers which usually precede the setting in of the rains, the policy of making these advances became seriously important. The men must be tilling their fields, and would be thereby precluded from earning wages elsewhere. But what if there should be no food to be bought, or if they should have no means of buying it, or if, to raise the means, they should have to part with their little capital, their seed-grain and their cattle? These questions involved the prospects of the future crops.

The advances tended especially to prevent the consumption, for food, of grain which ought to be reserved for seed. If they were withheld, there was every reason to fear that seed-grain might not be forthcoming for the next sowings. Some quantity of seed-grain was known to be in the hands of the trade. It was desired to get some of this into the possession of Government for distribution, in event of need, to cultivators. The local officers were authorized to exchange some of the Government food-grain for this seed-grain, which was accordingly done to a limited extent. Some quantity of seed-grain was also purchased by Government in Calcutta for the use of the distressed districts.

While the State was thus doing its utmost for the relief of the people, the efforts of the zemindars and landholders and nearly all the principal natives who hold land (which have been already alluded to in Chapter II) were exerted more and more, in respect to the digging of tanks, to advances to the tenantry, and to the postponement of rent-collections. The conduct of many zemindars was honourably conspicuous. There were, indeed, omissions, short-comings, and failures, on the part of individuals, all which may furnish matter for regret. But when the enumeration comes to be made of the good deeds done by the zemindars as a body during this famine, the catalogue will be found to be extensive and creditable.

I must now advert to the sale of Government grain. Although in some few parts of North Behar there was a rush of purchasers on the opening of the granaries for these sales, yet during April the whole amount sold was small—less than 10,000 tons. The people were allowed to purchase direct from the Government granaries. Generally, however, the grain was sold to dealers on the condition that they retailed it at the fixed rate to the public. Often, too, it was sold to wholesale dealers at a slight advantage over the retail rate to enable them to distribute it among the retail dealers. The prices were slightly modified in favour of the people as compared with that first fixed (one rupee for ten seers of cleaned rice to be sold to the consumers), and were fixed at rates from one rupee for ten seers to one rupee for twelve seers. The rates then prevailing at Calcutta, Dacca, Patna, and other great marts were somewhat cheaper. It was with reference to these market rates, and to these alone, that the prices of the Government grain were regulated. The determination of any artificial standard of price was avoided; and the principles already explained in Chapter II were adhered to.

It will here be proper to state the tracts where the sale of Government grain was and was not authorized. Such sale was authorized over the greater part of Tirhoot, Chumparun, North Bhagulpore, North Monghyr, parts of Purneah, Dinagepore, Rungpore, Maldah, and Bogra. In the above districts the people largely availed themselves of the privilege. Sale was subsequently authorized in very limited tracts of Manbhoom, Rajshahye, Moorshedabad, Sonthalia, Julpigoree, Sarun, and Bankoora, and at four places in Gya. In these last named tracts the people availed themselves but slightly of the privilege. Sale was never authorized in south Tirhoot, Shahabad, Burdwan, Beerbhoom, Hazareebagh, Pubna, and in parts of Sarun, Purneah, Dinagepore, and Rungpore. On the

whole the sales were authorized in about one-third of the ... districts, and were never authorized in the remaining two-thirds.

Up to the 10th of June, the total sales of Government grain in all the distressed districts amounted to only 47,389 tons.

Native opinion may be regarded as having an important bearing on the question whether these sales really interfered with trade. I questioned the native grain dealers at all, or nearly all, of the principal marts in Behar and Bengal, and found them unanimously in favour of the measure, provided that it was carried out under the conditions prescribed by Government. In some places the traders urged the measure on our consideration, and constituted themselves advocates on behalf of their suffering fellow citizens. From their own repeated declarations it appeared that they were not afraid of Government interference. From no persons have I heard stronger expressions of gratitude, or more distinct assertions that the State had saved the fortunes of the traders by saving the lives of their constituents, than from the principal native merchants of Behar.

The best illustration, however, is that derivable from the facts of the grain trade during the summer of 1874, which may now be summarized.

The districts in which the sales of Government grain was not authorized, or was kept within narrow limits, were supplied largely by private trade. The concession whereby Government defrayed half the railway freight on grain, and so enabled private importers to carry their grain by railway at the rate of about 3½ pies (less than a half-penny) per ton per mile, produced an important result in the shape of large private importation into the distressed districts. Rice from Bengal, wheat, barley, maize, millet, and other grains from northern and central India, were brought by rail to all the chief marts on or near the line of the East Indian Railway. For some months the importation of private grain into Behar alone by railway averaged from 1,200 to 2,000 tons a day. The total of private grain imported into Behar by railway, from October 1873 to October 1874, amounted to—

		Tons.
From Bengal upwards	...	157,226
„ northern and central India	...	225,952
Total	...	383,178

The grain imported into Behar by the Ganges during the same period was registered at Sahebgunge and found to amount to 44,886 tons. The rice imported from the eastern districts into northern Bengal came by many different channels, and could not be registered or reckoned as it passed. The total importations of rice from Bengal by rail and river into Behar have been seen to have reached a total of 202,000 tons. It is estimated that about half as much more (101,000 tons) was carried into northern Bengal (Rajshaye) from the neighbouring granaries of the eastern districts. According to this estimate, a total of 529,000 tons of grain must have been carried by private trade into the distressed districts. This large total shows that private trade has been active beyond the anticipations of most people, and has fully justified the confidence placed by the Government of India at the beginning of the affair in the resources and enterprise of private dealers. It has been already explained that prices were everywhere so high, that private traders could not afford to carry grain by long land journeys to markets far from the railways or great rivers; and that consequently private importation scarcely penetrated to the most remote and most distressed parts of north Behar and northern Bengal. But the private importation, as just shown, fully supplied the broad and densely peopled tracts near the railways, and left the Government free to concentrate its supplies and resources mainly on the most distressed tracts.

It may be interesting to note here the total quantity of grain, public and private, imported into the distressed districts during the year 1874. The total Government importations (exclusive of the reserve in Calcutta) amounted to about 460,000 tons; this, together with 529,000 tons of grain carried into the country by private dealers, makes a total of about one million tons of food, a quantity sufficient to support about eight million persons for six months. Of the Government stocks, about 105,000 tons will, in consequence of the favorable character of the present autumn season, remain unexpended at the end of

ısures will be for the most part at an end every-
... ıe L van country.

It is a gn o. the great resources of the provinces of India that, twithstanding the drain on northern India and Burmah during the past ten ..ıonths, the price of food in those countries is at the present moment about as cheap as in ordinary years.

While all parts of the general relief scheme were in force during April and May, causing a present drain on the Government granaries, with the prospect of a still heavier drain from and after June, the efforts of the inland transport department were strained to the utmost degree of tension. Some of the European contractors, those in Chumparun, north-west of Tirhoot, and north Bhagulpore won the highest credit by their vigorous management and unfailing punctuality, performing their engagements some weeks before the appointed time. The Native contractors in Sarun, Purneah, Maldah, and Dinagepore did almost equally well. Delays however came about in Rungpore and in Manbhoom, partly because the local officers persevered in their endeavours to obtain carriage without the aid of contractors, and partly because cholera attacked the transit routes. Providentially the cholera soon ceased, and the other obstacles were soon overcome by the despatch of experienced transport officers to the spot, with authority to make contracts.

In eastern and north-eastern Tirhoot, all the troubles which had been foreseen as incidental to transport work, sickness and mortality of cattle, scantiness of water, poorness of fodder, roughness of roads, breaking up of carts, large deficiency of carriage below the amount which the contractors had expected to bring into the field, falling off in the amount of carriage which had at the outset been forthcoming, actually threatened us in combination, and in their totality assumed formidable proportions. The aggregate of losses and deficiencies was estimated as being represented by a failure of 14,000 carts and 28,000 bullocks. Had there been no additional resource available, it would have been difficult at this time to avert disasters on this, the most important of all the lines of our operations. There would, indeed, have been no general resource to fall back upon save the water-carriage during the coming rainy season, which resource might not prove adequate. In this emergency the railway from the Ganges to Durbhunga, and the reserve transport train from northern India, came into use.

The railway to Durbhunga began to carry grain from the last week in April, and by the second week in June, when it was first invaded by the floods, and ultimately broken up, it carried 31,213 tons of grain, 8,031 tons of fodder, besides 7,530 tons of coal and material. After the closing of the line the rolling stock and permanent-way material remained available. The actual cost of the temporary line amounted to about £100,000, exclusive of the cost of material which remained in hand after the grain transport was done.

The Government reserve transport train made its appearance in detachments, the first of which rendered assistance in carrying materials for the completion of the Durbhunga railway. One detachment after another came on the scene, consisting sometimes of carts and bullocks, sometimes of pack mules and ponies. Though originally intended as a reserve, this transport train was regularly used immediately on its arrival. Each detachment on crossing to the north bank of the Ganges was, without an hour's delay, employed to make up for losses or deficiencies in the contractors' carriage. As the exigency grew intense towards the end of May and the beginning of June, the pressure upon the bullock carts, and especially on the mules and ponies, became excessive, and many animals sank under the toil at the most inclement season of the whole year. If any misgiving had ever arisen as to the necessity of collecting this costly reserve, it was dissipated by the event. The necessity was abundantly proved at this critical and crucial juncture. The presence of the reserve transport train was indispensable to the safe conclusion of the operations in Tirhoot.

The main object during May was to fill every depôt at relief centres, and every granary in the groups of villages, with its allotment of grain while the roads and pathways were open, and the dry rice-fields afforded easy passage. Besides this, supplies were lodged beforehand in most of the principal villages enough to last for consumption during the rainy season. The time was foreseen when

the rains would hinder the despatch of convoys, wou... would clog the roadways, and would flood the rice-fiel... Pachoree ... nse

The exertions of the military officers, both those eng... affairs of the contract transport and preparing the transit routes, ... those i... charge of the Government reserve transport train, were unremitting, and caused a degree of hardship and exposure to a fierce climate, which taxed all their powers of physical and mental endurance. The business which devolved on the transport department of ensuring the due arrival of so many convoys, passing by so many routes to so many diverse points, was very complicated. It was aggravated by the stress arising from urgent haste, but it was discharged with a degree of precision and punctuality most creditable to the officers concerned. Equally great was the endurance and self-sacrifice evinced by the officers in charge of the depôts on both banks of the Ganges, and equally commendable was the despatch of business on their part. The affairs at the two great depôts on the north bank (Bunker Ghât, opposite Patna, and Chumpta Ghât, opposite Barh) were extraordinarily complex, and were disposed of by the officers in charge with remarkable skill, and with entire regularity, notwithstanding the pressure of speed and expedition, with the discomforts, the blinding glare and the dusty heat of an unsheltered situation.

The total quantity of grain ordered to be transported to the interior from the north bank of the Ganges by the middle of June, amounted to 343,750 tons, of which about 340,000 tons were carried within the appointed time. The small residue arrived within a short time afterwards. During this period, although the cattle suffered severely in parts of north-east Tirhoot, there was no general sickness, murrain, or epidemic. The Government fodder as it arrived proved most useful, and the veterinary establishments in the field hospitals tended the ailing and injured animals.

The weather during the months of April and May was unusually dry. The showers to be looked for at that season never fell; much fear was felt lest a dearth of water should supervene. The running streams, so frequent in north Behar, were at the lowest ebb. The water in wells, usually a few feet below the surface, was reached only at a considerable depth. The tanks were drying up, but were dug out deeper and deeper by the relief laborers till water was obtained. Thus a supply was maintained in all the villages. These village tanks are in constant use with the mass of the people, and are very numerous all over the country. The improvement of them in a manner, which must be gratefully appreciated for many years to come, will be one of the results of the relief operations.

The public health was good, probably above the average of ordinary years, throughout this drought and heat. No epidemic sickness broke out. The people were spared the visitations of cholera and small-pox which had been so much dreaded. Relief had been so fully dispensed that the general diseases which are known to follow in the train of famine never supervened. The stronger classes, mostly to be found on the relief works, were in good physical condition. The weaker classes, mostly to be found on the gratuitous relief lists, were, on medical inspection, found to exhibit all the miserable symptoms which arise from want of nourishment. But their state improved week by week; and the medical reports constantly showed a decreasing percentage of persons emaciated and depressed, and an increasing ratio of persons in ordinary condition. Reports of death from starvation were very rare. The authenticated cases numbered only 22 from the commencement of the scarcity to the 20th June, which may be taken as the culminating point of the distress. The question whether more cases have occurred which never came to light, has been discussed in Chapter II. Whatever may have been the truth in this respect at the outset of the famine, it is probable that extremely few deaths could have occurred beyond those officially reported after the middle of April, inasmuch as the whole country was patrolled, officials being within reach of every village, and every hamlet, almost every house, being visited or inspected.

The health of the civil officers and officials engaged in relief was, on the whole, excellent, notwithstanding the mental and bodily strain caused by their devoted exertions during the worst season, and out-door exposure in all hours of the hottest days. Their self-denying zeal, their earnestness

f, their patience in dealing with the people, were

[illegible] ualties among these officers which had been anticipated did [illegible] ill it was thought that many accidents and misfortunes of this sort would happen during the wet season. The formation of a reserve staff of officers of all grades was commenced, and was calculated at a strength of ten per cent. upon the existing relief establishment. Officers in different parts of India were told off to join this reserve immediately on their services being called for. But happily the health of the relief establishment continued so good, that very few of the reserve officers had to be demanded.

The month of June was ushered in amidst public anxiety and gloom in north Behar. The drought was then excessive, and its continuance for another season was much thought of. The people seemed to be making up their minds for a prolongation of trouble. The existence, or otherwise, of private stocks of grain was universally discussed. If they existed, the holders were certainly keeping them back. Prices were steadied by the Government stores, now seen by every one to have arrived in adequate quantities. But for this, famine prices with all their fatal consequences must have prevailed. Indeed, despite all precautions, they did for a brief moment prevail in several places.

Although the arrival of the allotted quantities of Government grain before the setting in of the rains was assured, still the contingency was foreseen of having to send additional quantities by water during the rains when the rivers had risen. With this view a special examination of the navigable rivers in Behar and north Bengal had been made by an engineering staff, experienced in respect to inland navigation. Small light steamers (of 3½ feet draught) four in number, with barges, had been specially constructed in the Calcutta dock-yard. Ten such steamers with barges had been sent out from England. Four more small steamers, with five barges, had been obtained in Bengal and Madras. Canoes had been obtained from the forest department in Oude, and the services of a large number of the river craft of the Ganges had been retained. The strength and composition of this flotilla may be thus stated—

Steamers.	Barges.	River boats.	Canoes.
18	22	4,000	800

A portion of this water-carriage was to be stationed at those points on the Ganges where the several main affluents and their tributaries join the great river, namely—

	Steamers.	Barges.	River boats.	Canoes.
At Hajeepore for the Gunduk river system of Chumparun and south-west Tirhoot	4	5	750	...
At Khagurriah for the river system of east Tirhoot and north Bhagulpore	7	9	1,500	800
At Godagaree for the Mahanuddee river system of Malda and Purnea	4	5	1,000	...
At the Burral river for the Atrai river system of Dinagepore and Bogra	3	3	750	...

By the water-carriage were despatched some quantities of fodder and of grain which the land transport was not able to carry; also such amounts of grain as were despatched after the setting in of the rains in addition to the original allotments. But inasmuch as the quantities sent by land proved in the main amply sufficient, the powers of the flotilla never were exerted to the full. The steamers sent from England, as well as those built in Calcutta, proved (with some slight exceptions) suitable and effective vessels for inland river navigation.

It is to be remembered that the number of vessels of all kinds last mentioned is over and above the number of vessels mentioned in Chapter III.

It has been mentioned that many hundreds of temporary store-houses had to be erected for the reception of Government grain. These granaries were of all sizes, and contained from 4,000 tons down to half a ton each. They were for the most part built of wood, mud, matting, and straw, according to the custom of the

locality. During the dry months only two of these [illegible] by fire. Before the beginning of the rainy season, sele[illegible] to inspect every granary containing 400 tons or upward [illegible] were completed by the appointed time. Occasionally defects of [illegible] site were discovered, and some few granaries were found to be insufficiently raised from the ground, or to be not quite water-tight. The inspecting officers caused all such defects to be remedied at once; and the Government grain has been almost everywhere kept sound and wholesome throughout the rainy season.

In Tirhoot during June it was deemed prudent to increase the provision of Government grain from 154,000 tons to 180,000 tons. Subsequently in Sarun the distress among the ryot classes was found to be spreading more widely than had been expected when the estimate was made in February, and at the earnest request of the Collector, the allotment was raised from 19,000 tons to 34,000 tons.

A general permission was given to pay in Government grain the wages of the lowest grades of the relief establishments, whenever the recipients might prefer that mode of payment.

The fortnight between the 4th and the 18th June was the worst period of the famine, that is to say, the period during which the greatest amount of assistance had to be afforded by Government to the people. The approximate ascertainment of the total number of persons who, in some shape or other, received such assistance is a matter of great interest. Although the number of persons on charitable relief and on relief works were known exactly, the numbers who were assisted by sales and advances of Government grain could only be made out by estimate and calculation. It may be well here to quote the statement which I presented at the time (7th July).

"In order to estimate the total number of persons receiving assistance of "some sort during the first fortnight of June, we have the following data to "form a basis:—

Total number of relief laborers	1,770,732
Total number of persons on charitable relief	401,959
Total grain expenditure, in maunds, of first half of June ...	843,000

"Thus we have 2,172,691 persons receiving relief, quite irrespective of "those who are living on advances or purchases of Government grain. The "amount of Government grain disposed of during the fortnight would give "three-fourths of a seer a day to 3,401,900 persons for a fortnight. But among "the people who consumed Government grain were all the persons on charitable "relief, and a large portion of the labourers. The district narratives show "that by the end of the first fortnight of June the practice of paying all "labourers in grain, though largely introduced, had not been fully carried out. "The Bhagulpore return is the one which best distinguishes between sales to the "public and those to labourers; and that shows 98,228 maunds sold to the "public, as against 25,628 maunds sold to labourers. All the district narratives "show that the non-labouring public are the chief customers at our granaries.

"It would therefore be probably within the truth to take one-half of the "persons supported by Government grain as being outside the relief labour and "charitable relief lists. By this reckoning the total numbers receiving assis-"tance in one shape or another would be—

Labourers and paupers as above	2,172,691
One-half the consumers of Government grain ...	1,700,950
Total ...	3,873,641

"The best estimate that we can now frame shows that the number at the "worst period was 3,900,000 persons receiving assistance of some sort."

As stated at the time, this statement, though very large, may have been slightly under the truth, certainly not above it. It apparently agrees, as nearly as could be expected, with the estimated number given at the beginning of April, as shown in Chapter III. The general percentage of this number on the population affected was seen in that Chapter to be 26 per cent. in the most distressed districts and 11½ in those less distressed. The ratio of course varied

any places less than that above stated; but in the ar it stood as high as from 50 to 75 per cent.

wal arther mode whereby assistance was rendered by Govern- ent, wa… could hardly be included in any particular statement presented at that time, namely the cash advances made by Government to individuals, European planters, native traders, and others, for the importation of grain, and to landholders and zemindars for agricultural improvements. These advances of cash went on, month by month, till they reached the sum of forty-six lakhs of rupees, or close upon half a million pounds sterling. How many persons virtually derived their subsistence from this source, it is impossible to say. But the sum was enough for feeding 500,000 persons for seven months; and that number ought at least to be added to the 3,900,000 given in the above statement. On the whole, then, nearly four and a half millions of souls must have been receiving assistance, directly or indirectly, from the State at the worst period. Under this view of the case, it must be admitted that the actual distress did exceed the estimate. But in reference to the uncertainties of the case, the difference between the estimate and the probable actual is not great.

CHAPTER V.

THE narrative has, in the last chapter, been carried on to what may be termed the culminating point of the famine. In this chapter gradual decadence and ultimate extinction of the famine will be described.

The rains began about the 25th May in eastern Bengal and extended to northern Bengal, and thence to Behar, where they set in about the 5th June. They hardly began in southern and south-western Bengal till a fortnight later. They continued abundantly in northern Bengal and Behar till the 15th July.

During this period it became apparent that, in the distressed districts, the agricultural classes, ordinarily prompt and industrious on the occasions when a change in the season favours their work, were on this occasion putting forth extraordinary efforts. The land was ploughed and prepared with remarkable rapidity. The husbandmen seemed possessed with a desire to free themselves from dependence on the State by resuscitating their own means of subsistence. Some complaints were made by individual employers of the difficulty of attracting men from the relief works. Facilities were immediately afforded for obtaining the men required. In one part of north-east Tirhoot suspicion arose that some men were lingering on relief works instead of betaking themselves to their fields; this was immediately remedied. An unusually large area was sown with those crops—the early varieties of rice, the maize, the coarser millets and pulses—which would be reaped in August, and which would yield the speediest return. Much land was sown with these crops, which, from exposure to inundation, was not properly suited for them, and in which there was consequently great risk of the produce being destroyed. Still the cultivators ran that risk in the hope of obtaining resources by an early date. So intent were the people on the early sowings, that doubt began to arise as to whether due attention was being given to the preparations for the main rice crop to be reaped later. It was soon found, however, that this crop was being sown to the fullest extent possible.

Fear had sometimes been felt lest the administration of relief on a great scale should tend to demoralize a people chiefly agricultural, and to relax their zeal for husbandry. Such fear was immediately dissipated, inasmuch as the severe lessons of the famine had evidently taught them to work harder than ever, and to make the most of the first chance afforded to them by the seasons for recurring to self-help.

There was no longer any anxiety regarding the supply of seed-grain. Relief reaching to all classes had preserved the merchant from the temptation to sell his stock of seed to the hungry for food, and had deprived the cultivator of any motive for eating his seed-grain. Manifestly there was plenty of seed-grain in the country.

On the 3rd June I reminded the officers that they should lose no time in discharging from the relief works all those who might reasonably be expected

to find private employment in agriculture. Every effort should be used by the authorities for the furtherance of this object.

It was soon found that the cultivators and occupants of land did the work in their fields with their own hands to an unusually large extent, in order to save the cost of employing labour. Though a great number of field labourers found employment as usual, still, from the above cause, a considerable number remained unemployed, which circumstance, as will be presently seen, retarded the reduction of the relief labour lists.

Within a fortnight from the culminating point of the distress (some time between the 10th and 20th of June), the aggregate number of persons on charitable relief and relief works fell from 2,175,605 to 1,418,783. But while the number of those on relief works went on decreasing, the number of those on charitable relief went on increasing. Inasmuch as the number pertaining to relief works was much more important than that pertaining to charitable relief, the net decrease on the total of the two numbers was very considerable. The progressive net decrease, as the rainy season advanced, may be shown thus:—

Period.	Persons on charitable relief.	Persons on relief works.	Total.
15th June	404,903	1,770,732	2,175,605
1st July	525,620	893,163	1,418,783
15th „	643,524	638,762	1,282,286
1st August	749,973	453,486	1,203,459
15th „	647,550	426,738	1,074,288
1st September	591,829	395,402	987,231
15th „	444,466	331,982	776,448
1st October	358,446	270,650	629,096
15th „	213,063	114,647	327,710
31st „	100,000	50,000	150,000

The numbers under both headings (charitable relief and relief works) fluctuated considerably in many districts. The course of decrease was sometimes arrested and turned again towards increase. For some time after the setting in of the rains, anxiety arose by reason of the constant growth of the numbers on charitable relief, and the continuance of a comparatively high number for relief works; so much so, that orders were again issued in the beginning of August for further efforts being made to discharge labourers from relief works and transfer them to private employ in the fields; also for a fresh scrutiny of the rolls of the gratuitous relief with a view to reduction. Injunctions, too, were given for further vigilance and economy in the issue of Government grain, lest the drain upon the granaries should be excessive. But soon afterwards causes arose tending to maintain both distress and relief at a high degree; and these must now be mentioned.

The rains of July, though copious in Orissa, in eastern and northern Bengal, and Behar, were very scanty in southern and south-western Bengal, comprising the partly distressed districts of Burdwan, Bankoora, Beerbhoom, Moorshedabad, and Manbhoom, and also the district of Hooghly, which began to suffer so much as to be counted among the distressed districts. In all these places cultivation was delayed, the usual demand for field labour failed to arise, prices became dearer, private charity ceased to support the destitute poor: in short, distress spread fast, and with it the relief work expanded, much beyond the original estimate. Thus the trouble of south-western Bengal assumed during the summer a prominent position in famine affairs, much beyond that originally contemplated. The additional allotments of Government grain for these districts were drawn from the reserve at Calcutta. The grain, though issued for charitable relief, for wages of relief labour, and sparingly for advances to

...sold to the public (notwithstanding many applications, ...rect or ...rect,) as these districts are so situated as to be able for the most part to rely upon sufficient supplies of food being imported by private trade.

The prices of food-grains, though cheaper by one-sixth or seventh since the commencement of the rains, remained dear,—about double the ordinary rates for the season. There was no prospect of further abatement until the early harvest should be reaped towards the end of August. Large quantities of private grain continued to be imported (from 800 to 1,200 tons a day) by rail into Behar from Bengal and from northern India, especially from the Punjab. These supplies were taken up for the tracts on either side of the Ganges, and no share of them ever reached the upper parts of Tirhoot and Chumparun. On the other hand, when the navigation became easy on the rising of the rivers, but little private grain arrived from eastern Bengal; and this particular traffic, from which so much had been hoped, proved comparatively insufficient. Throughout Bengal the native grain merchants were disposed to hold their stocks, and to refrain from selling until the prospect of the coming harvest should be more clear.

From the setting in of the rains the relief circle officers did their utmost to carry out the instruction to discharge all able-bodied persons of either sex from the relief works. As already seen, some nine hundred thousands were so discharged or went away of their own accord within a fortnight after the setting in of the rains. But there was no employment available save field work, and that had become more restricted than usual, as already explained. Large numbers of men not belonging to the agricultural class, and still larger numbers of women and children, were unable to obtain either private employ or any custom in their own business, and were necessarily retained on the relief works. Numbers, again, were able to find work in the fields for a short time only, and that on low wages. This work over, they were forced to return to the relief works. Many, however, who were thus situated refrained from returning to relief, and sustained themselves by the surplus earnings saved by them during the active season on these works. In general terms it may be affirmed that those who could manage to support themselves did not resort to relief.

The situation for those on charitable relief before the commencement of the rains had not subsequently improved. It had become gradually worse for those who were verging on destitution. As to the higher castes, who were unsuited for manual labour, times were operating more and more hardly against them as their little resources were drained. Numbers therefore fell from these classes into the class of recipients of public charity. It is further remarkable that very many able-bodied men, who earned a reasonably good living on the relief works under the piece-work system already described, supported infirm and helpless relatives not of their immediate households. But these men, when discharged from the relief works, resorted to the fields and received the minimum wages for which such service was procurable. With such scanty earnings, and with very high prices, they were unable to support their destitute and helpless relatives, who consequently came upon charitable relief.

The rains of July sufficed to secure good early crops for August and September everywhere, except in parts of south-western Bengal. As these were reaped, the effect on the grain markets was perceptible to the benefit of most classes. The accession of new grain from this source (at the best sufficing to sustain the people for a short time only) failed to lower prices to the degree that might have been expected, by reason of a fresh trouble which was arising, and which must be described.

As the season advanced, the rains, instead of becoming heavier, according to their usual course, became lighter.

From the end of the first week in August to the end of the first week of September little rain fell anywhere in Bengal or Behar save on the line of the Ganges, in the districts of Monghyr, Bhagulpore, Purneah, and Maldah. Thus August, which should have been the wettest month in the season, proved to be an extraordinarily dry month in most parts of the country. Nor was there any rain during the first days of September. At that time the greater part of the principal rice crop (for the winter) remained to be transplanted. This crop

is sown in seed-beds among the fields. These beds become ripe ... August full of seedlings. The tender plants are then rapidly ... into the surrounding lands, which should have become very wet from constant rainfall and flooding. But now the first week in September was passing and yet the seedlings could not be transplanted, because the lands were dry, the soil in many places cracking into fissures from the drought. The very seed-beds were beginning to fade or wither. The transplanting had been already delayed to an extreme degree. After a very few days more drought, the process would be impossible, the consequence of which would be the failure of the principal rice crop for the second consecutive year in most of the distressed districts. It were superfluous to dilate on the crisis which was imminent. Alarm spread among the people, prices rose, and distress increased.

At the last moment rain began, about the 4th and 5th of September, in the south and south-east of Bengal, and extended to the north and to Behar, where it fell abundantly in the very places where it was most needed. It has since fallen seasonably and propitiously at intervals during September and October. The people exerted their utmost energy to effect the transplanting of the winter rice crop, which has been successfully completed almost everywhere, and the subsequent rains have rendered the prospect of the harvest as favourable as could be wished. With the reservation of possible consequences of visitations of Providence and of accidents which cannot be foreseen, the winter crop may be described as secure in the ordinary and practical sense of the term.

In some parts of Hooghly and Burdwan, however, where the failure of rain-supply in August followed a very insufficient supply in July and June, the rain of September did not entirely save the early crop, nor fully restore the prospect of the winter crop. In such places there is and will be some slight failure of the crops. And here distress and relief operations to a limited extent will be protracted beyond the time when trouble ceases in the distressed districts generally.

As soon as the setting in of the rains caused the numbers of labourers to be diminished and the pressure upon the public works officers and their establishments to be lightened, the opportunity was taken to complete the surveys, plans and estimates of all the relief roads, which had been undertaken in the districts north of the Ganges, to consider the value and importance of the work which had been actually done, and to determine what remained to be done, in order that the roads, if not fully completed, might be practically open for traffic and rendered permanently useful to the country. It was impossible to take these steps properly while every officer and official was absorbed in the supervision of crowds of relief labourers. The preliminary examination has been finished, and the completion of the works will be proceeded with as soon as the open season commences, after the cessation of the rains. The result of the preliminary inquiry is to show that in the districts north of the Ganges altogether about 4,000 miles of old and new road have been effectively operated upon by relief labourers; that £1,284,000 in cash and £469,000 worth of grain (or £1,753,000 in all) have been expended on relief works; that the work, though done hurriedly, and occasionally without proper surveys and plans, is of considerably better quality than had been supposed; and that all the work done by relief labour has, on the whole, cost about double as much as it would have done in ordinary years. Out of the total expenditure of 1¾ millions sterling, about £650,000 were expended on tanks and about £1,100,000 on roads. The road work is estimated to be worth £550,000 at the labour rates of ordinary years. These results, if substantiated by the detailed measurements and estimates now being effected, will be fairly satisfactory. Some of the roads had to be aligned while the labourers were working on the lengths behind the surveyors, the price of food was more than double the rate of ordinary years, and many of the poor people who came to the relief roads were unable to do a full days' work.

In order that none of the relief works may be infructuous, I have, with the sanction of the Government of India, set apart a strong staff of Civil Engineers and their subordinates to survey all the relief roads and tanks, to complete unfinished works, to set right any mistakes of alignment or construction which the survey may bring to light, to build small culverts and bridges over the smaller openings, and to erect timber bridges over the moderately-sized streams, and, in short, to make all the relief roads into really useful and permanent works, so far as time and means allow. The Chief Engineer in charge of this work

by March or April next at a cost of perhaps fourteen lakhs of rupees, 0,000. The money will have to be found by the provincial and local funds; but the work is worth doing, and now is the time to do it. If it can be satisfactorily accomplished, then the expenditure on famine relief works during 1874 will have conferred some lasting benefit on the country.

The length of 4,000 miles stated above comprises only the relief roads north of the Ganges. Besides this, there was a considerable length operated upon in the other distressed districts, which would bring the grand total nearly up to the 6,600 miles estimated in Chapter III.

Having thus brought the two categories of charitable relief and relief works to their conclusion, I have to revert to the two remaining categories of sale of Government grain and advances of Government grain to cultivators for their subsistence. These categories of sale and advances were last mentioned during the period immediately before the rains, and their progress since that period is now to be described.

It has been seen that up to the 10th of June 47,389 tons of Government grain had been sold to relief labourers and to the public under the rules of the 26th of January. This amount rose gradually to the several amounts on the dates specified below:—

	Tons.
10th July	74,836
10th August	95,858
10th September	116,941
1st October	118,107

The amount last given, 118,107 tons, may be regarded as the total sold to both relief labourers and to the public. To it will have to be added only such small amounts as may be sold after October. It is exclusive of grain given directly as wages to relief labourers.

During all May and the first week of June there was hardly any rice, and very little food grain of other kinds in the markets of the interior of north Behar and north Bengal. In these tracts the petty retail dealers found their occupation gone, and were glad to act as agents for the distribution of Government rice by sale among the people. The strange spectacle was presented of a whole class of native traders being converted into a Government agency.

When the rains set in after the first week of June, some private stocks were brought out. Of these, a part belonged to individuals, zemindars and others, and was used for the payment of wages of agricultural labour; a part belonged to traders and was sold in the market. Such sales were, however, comparatively insignificant. After a time they ceased. The markets became quite empty again, and remained so until the new grain of the August and September crops came in. The hope so much entertained of grain being brought by private traders in boats on the rising rivers was in the main disappointed. Some quantities did indeed arrive in this way, but they were not sufficiently large to produce any appreciable effect. The same preventive cause which has been already explained as deterring traders from importing grain to the most distressed tracts still prevailed, namely this, that the prices in neighbouring districts, and in Bengal generally, were too dear to admit of the importation being profitable. But as these prices had become slightly cheaper, it was deemed just to the people that the price of the Government grain (which was, under the rules, to be regulated by prices at the nearest large mart accessible by rail or river) should be lowered from one rupee for 12 seers to one rupee for 13 seers in north Behar, and to one rupee for 14 seers in northern Bengal.

The purchases of Government grain were to a considerable extent made by wholesale dealers, to whose mind the fear of another failure of the crops was ever present, and who were guided by the appearance of the weather and of the season. The purchases from the Government granaries attained their maximum weekly rate at the beginning of June, when the people determined to lay in supplies for some little time. The weekly rate, indeed, decreased immediately on the setting in of the rains; but it continued at a steadily sustained average throughout July. It fell further in the beginning of August, but towards the end of that month it showed a tendency to rise again, as the people, seeing the unfavorable state of the weather, were disposed to lay in supplies. In September, however, it decreased again,

immediately on the falling of the rains, and continued [illegible] ceased altogether in October.

The quantity of Government grain advanced to cultivators and ryots by the 10th June has been already shown to have amounted to 14,412 tons, estimated to sustain for one month 720,000 persons of this class, including the men and their families, at the rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a seer ($1\frac{1}{2}$ lb) of rice per diem for each member of a family. As the season advanced, men of this class, finding the stores for their subsistence to be near exhaustion, were more and more forced to ask for aid by advances of Government grain; and so the total number of applicants swelled day by day. Moreover, very many of these men had to carry on the preparation of their fields, so emergently necessary after the coming of the rains, by means of the hired labour, which, according to custom, has to be paid for in grain. Unless they could obtain advances of Government grain, they could not prepare their fields. A similar need arose again and again during the course of the agricultural season. Men who had struggled on without advances through July were forced to apply for them in August: many held out through August, but had to apply in September. Some again, who obtained small advances in May, obtained further instalments during the subsequent months. It is to be observed that large numbers of men who were discharged from the relief works and found employment as labourers in the fields received their wages for that labour in grain, which their employers had obtained as advances from Government.

The importance, then, of these advances is manifest. Without them many of the cultivators in all the distressed districts would have been too weak and emaciated to perform the cultivation properly; many would have been without seed to sow, having consumed their seed-grain for food; many would have been unable to pay for the necessary labour in the fields. Much land would have been imperfectly tilled, sown, and cared for, or left untilled altogether. When, therefore, the famine was mitigated or shortened by the strength and spirit with which the people raised fresh crops, when the return of plenty is secured by fine harvests spread over a more than ordinary large area, it is to be remembered that these results are partly due to the system of advances of grain from the Government stores.

The quantity of grain advanced to cultivators from the middle of June rose to the several quantities on the dates specified below:—

	Tons.
10th June	14,412
10th July	45,376
10th August	82,935
10th September	102,828
10th October	107,877

The number cannot be precisely given of the ryots and cultivators among whom the final quantity (107,877 tons) has been distributed. It is believed to be about 400,000. This number of 400,000 cultivating men represents, at the rate of six persons to a family, 2,400,000 persons belonging to the husbandman class who received help in this way.

In continuation of the statement given in a former part of this chapter, of the total number of persons receiving assistance from Government at the worst period (15th June), a similar statement may here be made for the period when the early crops began to be reaped, namely the 15th August:—

Labourers on relief works	426,738
Persons on receipt of charitable relief	647,550
Persons living on purchases of Government grain, being the number of people that would be supported for one month by the grain sold between the 15th July and 15th August, at the rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a seer per day per head	1,282,464
Persons living on advances of Government grain, being the number of people that would be supported for one month by the grain advanced between the 15th July and 15th August	1,692,936
Add for persons still deriving support from advances of money made to zemindars and other residents	200,000
Total ...	4,249,688

first sight appear remarkable that the number shown above (4¼ millions) should be so slightly below the number (4½ millions) previously stated for June. A greater decrease might perhaps have been hoped for; but the continuance of the sales and the expansion of advances caused the number during August to be very high. After August the number must have rapidly declined. In a similar statement made for the end of September or the beginning of October, the last three items, namely sales and advances of both kinds (which constitute the bulk), would almost entirely disappear. The two first items only (labourers on relief works and recipients of gratuitous relief) would remain, but with shrunken proportions.

The comparative suddenness with which the sale of Government grain ceased in the beginning of October was due partly to the incoming of the new grain of the autumn harvest. It was also partly due to the popular belief in the safety of the winter crop being assured by the rain which fell at that time. The consequence was that some of the old stocks which had been withheld all through the famine were produced.

The departure of nearly all the relief labourers from the works need not excite surprise, as the work in the fields for the winter crop became most brisk.

But the discharge of the recipients of gratuitous relief proceeded more quickly than had been anticipated. Those who were able, on the revival of the general prosperity, to support themselves, had been previously discharged. Those who remained at the beginning of autumn, that is 1st to 15th September, were those who in ordinary times subsisted on private charity, and who had no livelihood of their own making. During the famine the classes who are the donors of this charity being themselves in straits, ceased to support their indigent and infirm people, who consequently came upon State relief. But with the prospect of returning plenty it became a matter of serious moment to send these poor people back to private charity. There was anxiety as to whether the ordinary donors would resume their charitable offices. However, so strong is the force of usage, almost amounting to religious obligation, that they must have begun again to give to the beggars and to the helpless their accustomed doles of food. These poor creatures have been discharged from State relief, and no harm has resulted to them. These circumstances are certainly creditable to the industrious classes.

Some reduction in the large relief establishments (specified in Chapter III) were made in August, and still more during September. As soon as the abundant rain, lasting to the very end of September, brightened the agricultural prospect, it was decided to break up the framework and machinery of relief from the beginning of October. Every exertion was made to effect this object quickly, and so to save expense. By the middle of October nearly all of these establishments ceased to be borne on the rolls. Some small establishments were maintained here and there, and some of the superior officers to guard against any untoward accident which may even yet occur.

By the beginning of October, when the autumn crops had come fully into market, the Burdwan country was the only province under the Bengal Government where relief operations were maintained on any considerable scale. Though the autumn crops had been poor and the winter crops did not promise well in the Burdwan or Hooghly districts, yet in the surrounding districts the harvests were good, and trade was brisk, therefore it was deemed advisable not to send any further supplies of Government grain to these two districts. It was ascertained that if relief labourers were paid in cash, they could buy food in the local markets, and that grain for charitable relief could be purchased locally. Accordingly orders were issued during the first week of October directing that no more Government grain should be sent to Burdwan or Hooghly from the Calcutta reserve. The authorities in those districts were instructed to pay relief labourers in cash, and to buy grain locally for charitable relief as soon as their stocks of Government grain should be exhausted.

During October the famine has declined rapidly. On the last days of the month (that is the present time of writing), the total number of those receiving assistance from Government does not exceed 150,000. Of these, the majority belong to the districts in the south—that is, in the Burdwan Division. In most of the lately distressed districts north of the Ganges there are few receiving relief. The only district there which shows any appreciable number of such persons is Sarun. This most fortunate decline has occurred from the middle of September onwards at a quicker rate than was anticipated when the estimates of distress were first formed. Those estimates provided for 520,000 persons needing assistance during October and 316,000 in November. Experience on former occasions showed that considerable distress occurred in the autumn. It seemed proper to assume that the same thing would happen on this occasion. In many of the worst districts the autumn crops were known to be small in ordinary years. It was therefore feared that such tracts would not receive a new supply in sufficient quantity till December. As it has happened, however, the distress at this season has proved very slight in most districts, and has so far most agreeably disappointed the expectation. The cause is to be found partly in the administration of relief which had been going on during the previous months, which maintained the people in fair condition during the crisis and so facilitated their discharge towards the end, but chiefly in the abundant produce of the early autumn crops, which, as already described, had been sown over so much larger an area than in ordinary years.

One portion of the establishments is still maintained, and must remain for a short time longer—namely, the account department. A strong staff of accountants under the supervision of trained officers was formed by the Government of Bengal in the midst of the relief operations, besides the auditors appointed by the Government of India for the incorporation of the famine expenditure in the imperial accounts. The special accountants in the interior of the districts are still working at the accounts, which will, it is hoped, be soon presented in due form and order.

It has been explained that the Government provision of grain, including the reserve in Calcutta, amounted to 480,000 tons in all. Of this there had been expended up to the middle of June 115,000 tons. By the first week in September a further quantity of 208,000 tons had been consumed; and up to the first week in October the total expenditure of Government grain had reached 343,000 tons. After the 1st October there has been very little expenditure of Government grain for relief purposes, save in the Burdwan Division. On the 15th September stock was taken of all the grain in the Government granaries, and the total on that date was found to be 100,188 tons exclusive of the Calcutta reserve. The greater part of this quantity, perhaps as much as 85,000 tons, will be absolute surplus, besides about 20,000 tons of unexpended reserve stock in Calcutta. This surplus amounts to about 20 per cent. on the total provision of Government grain. If all the circumstances are considered, if all the necessities to be met are borne in mind, the surplus will not appear excessive. At two very critical periods the Government was not without grounds for fearing that the total provision of grain might not suffice. Towards the end of May, there was hardly a responsible officer in the very distressed districts who considered that the provision of grain for his district or sub-division was too large; and there were many who thought their provision would not suffice. During the last days of August, again, and the first days of September, there was a very general belief that the supplies of grain then in store would be inadequate, and that fresh Government importations would have to be begun.

In previous Indian famines the months of September, October, and November, have been marked by very high prices and by some misery and even mortality. Experience therefore warned us to guard against such contingencies. The unusual breadth, and the generally abundant produce of the early autumn crops of 1874 constituted, as above observed, the main cause of the cessation of the demand for Government grain about the end of September or the beginning of October. Another cause, as already seen, was the relief given so constantly throughout the summer months helped to enable the people to support themselves six weeks earlier than was expected in February 1874. Again in the beginning of the famine the recipients of relief subsisted (as seen in chapter II) on cash payments, without grain, for a longer period than was anticipated: consequently the expenditure of Government grain commenced later in the season than had been expected.

rus grain in the interior of the lately distressed districts is being sold to the best advantage on the spot by the local authorities. The surplus remaining out of the Calcutta reserve has been advertised for sale on specified dates under the orders of the Government of India.

The Government reserve transport train was during July and August kept in the vicinity of Durbhunga in order to recruit its strength, which had been somewhat shattered by the excessive work of May and June. It was retained chiefly as a resource against unforeseen emergency. It then performed such casual and miscellaneous duty as occurred. In the beginning of September, when the season threatened so ill, there was every reason to believe that its utmost services would be required. Soon afterwards, however, these fears were removed, and since the end of September it has been maintained only until it can be advantageously disposed of. Orders for its disposal by sale or otherwise have been given and are in train of execution.

The accounts of the famine expenditure are not yet finally completed. At this moment, therefore, the cost of the relief measures of 1874 cannot be exactly stated. All outlay has, however, almost ceased, and the accounts are so far ready that the ultimate result can be estimated approximately.

In the order of the heads of charges and receipts, as in the estimate of April 1874, given in Chapter III, there will be—

EXPENDITURE.	Estimate now offered. £
Special establishments	120,000
Promotion of private grain trade	453,000
Relief works	1,280,000
Durbhunga State Railway	100,000
Government grain purchase	4,400,000
Ditto transport	1,760,000
Government reserve transport train, land and water, (net cost)	314,000
Charitable relief	280,000
Grants-in-aid of private work	10,000
Advances to zemindars, traders, &c.	460,000
Total ...	9,177,000

RECEIPTS AND RECOVERIES.	Estimate now offered. £
Sales of grain to labourers and the public	950,000
Sales of grain to Relief Committees	270,000
Sales of reserve grain in Calcutta	70,000
Sale of surplus grain stocks in the interior	300,000
Recoveries of cash advances to zemindars and traders during 1874-75	250,000
Ditto ditto in 1875-76 and subsequently ...	210,000
Recoveries of price of grain advanced to ryots during 1874-75	25,000
Ditto ditto in 1875-76 and subsequently ...	600,000
Miscellaneous receipts	50,000
Total ...	2,725,000
Total expenditure ...	9,177,000
Total receipts ...	2,725,000
Net expenditure ...	6,452,000

There is another item of imperial receipt which may (as it seems to me) be reckoned as a set-off against the famine expenditure, and that is the increase in the net earnings of the East Indian, Jubbulpore extension, Eastern Bengal, and Punjab Railways. This increase must have been wholly due to the enormous development of the grain trade: other traffic was, in consequence of the famine, comparatively dull. The increase of the grain trade was mainly due to the Government importations and to the concession whereby Government defrayed half the freight of all private grain carried to the distressed districts; the cost of these operations is debited to the famine in the foregoing estimate under the headings of "Government grain transport" and "Promotion of private

grain trade." The railway earnings account will stand thus acc[illegible] the latest available figures:—

	Total increase in the gross goods traffic earnings of the eleven months ending on the 30th September 1874, as compared with the same earnings of the corresponding months of the preceding year.	Share of the increase debitable to working expense as far as estimate can be made by the Deputy Accountant-General, Public Works Department.	Share of the additional net earnings which will accrue to Government, being one-half thereof in the case of the East Indian Railway, and a larger proportion or the whole in the case of other lines; as computed by the Deputy Accountant-General, Public Works Department.
	£.	£.	£.
East Indian Railway ...	880,330	286,830	440,222
Jubbulpore Extension ...	47,735	10,385	25,883
Eastern Bengal Railway ...	67,971	38,743	14,998
Scinde, Punjab Railway ...	176,168	24,956	151,212
Total ...	1,172,204	360,914	632,315

This computation does not include any part of the increased earnings on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway (£161,532 during the eleven months), though to this railway the Government paid more than £30,000 during the year on account of freight of private grain. It therefore seems quite fair to reckon the whole of the Government share of the additional net railway earnings as a set-off against the famine expenditure. If this sum be deducted from the total shown in the next preceding paragraph (£6,452,000), the final net expenditure on the famine will, according to the best estimate that can be made, amount to £5,820,000.

There do not appear to be any other charges whatever debitable to the famine. If we succeed in recovering more than 85 per cent. of the grain advances, as many local officers expect we shall, then the result will be somewhat better than the present estimate.

Further, the sum of £200,000, and possibly some additional sums, will have to be deducted from the imperial charges of the famine for reasons which I must briefly explain.

There is yet a question as to how far the whole of the cost, as above set forth, will fall upon the imperial finances of India. It was in the beginning ruled by the Government of India that the provincial finance of Bengal should be liable to be debited with the estimated amount at which the relief roads and such like works might be valued, that is to say, the real value of the works if constructed in an ordinary year; the excess cost over such value being chargeable to famine. The expenditure on these relief works was debited provisionally to the provincial finance to the amount of £450,000. As this caused some embarrassment to the provincial finance, the Government of India made a grant to the Government of Bengal of £250,000, which, deducted from the £450,000, leaves a sum of £200,000 really contributed by the provincial finance of Bengal towards the expenses of the famine. Therefore £200,000 are at all events to be deducted from the imperial cost of the famine.

But as already seen, the value of the relief roads is at present estimated at £550,000, which is, *primâ facie*, a debt due by the provincial finance of Bengal to the imperial finance of India. From this amount is to be deducted £250,000 already granted by the Government of India, and £200,000 paid by the provincial finance of Bengal, leaving £100,000 still due. Whether the payment of the £100,000, by the provincial finance of Bengal (or whatever the precise amount may eventually turn out to be) will be enforced in whole or in part, must depend on the pleasure of the Government of India, which will doubtless be expressed after the accounts shall have been finally made up.

So far as is yet known, then, the cost to the Government of India of the famine may be set down at—

	£
Net expenditure as shown above, less recovery by net traffic receipts of guaranteed railways	5,820,000
Less repayment by provincial finance of Bengal	200,000
Net cost ...	5,620,000

o

[illegible] end of the year 1874-75, the losses to the general revenue from the famine of the past year cannot be stated. But it may be anticipated that there will be, in consequence of the famine, some loss on certain items of the customs revenue, a moderate loss on the excise revenue, and perhaps some small falling off in the salt revenue.

I would here testify most emphatically to the desire manifested by relief officers of all grades to be as economical as possible in dispensing Government aid whether in cash or in kind, to stop waste, and to prevent State aid being afforded to any except the really deserving and needy.

It may here be observed, that in the only three districts, namely, Bankoora, Burdwan, and Hooghly, where non-official committees could act on their own judgment, and showed what they would do if unfettered, they invariably displayed a disposition to do much more than the local officers thought necessary. These committees, which had thus to be checked in their too liberal dispensation of charitable relief, were composed of the best and most intelligent Native gentlemen of the neighbourhood. On inquiry being made why the committees wished to dispense relief so liberally, it was explained that the pressure put upon them by the local opinion of the vicinity, and by individual importunity, was too great to be resisted. This pressure was exerted, not for the sake of money, but for the sake of grain, to be dispensed in quantities too small to allow of the recipients making money-profit therefrom; and this grain, moreover, was of a kind which in ordinary years the people would hardly eat at all. Such circumstances, occurring as they did in the less distressed districts, afford striking illustrations of the keenness with which the famine was felt.

CHAPTER VI.

THE foregoing narrative is intended to be a bare statement of the facts as they occurred, without any description of the scenes or situations which presented themselves during the course of these events, and without any discussion of the considerations which such events suggest. In this [illegible] shall endeavour very briefly to describe some of the scenes and situations, and to discuss some of the considerations relating to the circumstances which have been narrated.

It will be evident to the reader that during the actual occurrence of such events there must have been many striking scenes and situations. It might even be feared that many sights, sad, shocking, terrible, must have been seen. The mere notion of swift destruction sweeping over many thousands of square miles of country, highly cultivated to the last rood of ground, and waving with crops destined never to ripen—the very name of utter and widespread famine, affecting several millions of people,—must rouse in our minds the thought of horrors indescribable. The story of such things is known to every student of Indian annals. The tradition of such calamities endures with vivid force among the people of India.

Happily, the famine of 1874 was for the most part free from circumstances of this grave character. If such things occurred at all, their occurrence was in a mitigated form, and to a limited extent. It may be that some horrors have happened of which the accounts are too imperfect and uncertain to command credence, or of which we have never heard and shall never hear. Nevertheless there must unavoidably have been very much of misery to stir the depth of human sympathy. Visiting authorities have found many families of many villages in destitution near to starvation. Relief administrators inspecting crowds of poor have seen the affecting spectacle of women and little children in the last stage of emaciation. Medical examiners scrutinizing the field hospitals, the poor-houses, the relief centres, have made professional reports of physical depression in whole classes. Here and there corpses of hunger-stricken persons have been found, and sometimes the reports of deaths from famine have been authenticated. All these things are, indeed, sad to be recalled; but much worse things even than these might have happened, which it is unnecessary to imagine. The object of the operations undertaken by Government, of the administrative efforts made, of the financial cost incurred, was to prevent these things from

happening so far as might be humanly possible. It will be for [illegible] to judge how far that object was attained.

There were, however, many remarkable points of interest at various stages of the affair, some of which I will mention here, having seen them or heard them described by competent witnesses.

In north Behar the rice crop is raised in vast hollows or depressions in the surface of a slightly undulating country. From any low eminence the view extends over many square miles of rice harvest, a fine spectacle in ordinary years. But in the autumn of 1873 the crop grew up, then faded, and at last withered. Its colour became brown, deepening by the effect of distance into red. The unnatural aspect of such apparently endless expanses of cultivation, the presage of the coming desolation, produced a striking, almost an appalling, effect on the beholders.

In north Bengal many spots on the banks of the inland rivers are formed into quays for the exportation of the surplus rice. These places in ordinary years become scenes of cheerful activity, and are the centres of the life of the country. The contrast which they presented of utter deadness and desertion towards the end of 1873 was deplorable. The rice country generally abounds with luxuriant groves of bamboos, the green masses of which form one of the most characteristic features of that region. In the drought of 1873-74 these innumerable trees dried up and perished down to their roots. They will recover, or there will be reproduction. But at the time their parched and wasted appearance, notoriously portentous according to native ideas, added to the prevailing gloom of the situation.

On the river Hooghly at Calcutta, and at the railway stations on its banks, there was much scope for energy and organisation in unloading the rice ships and loading the bags on to the railway trucks. At one time there were simultaneously as many as seventeen steamers and ships laden with Government rice in the port of Calcutta, with from 200 to 2,000 tons of rice on board of each. The bags of grain were carried away from the steamers by lighters to the railway wharves, whence they were to be despatched to the north. This work had to be done on a broad river, with a tide that runs sometimes five miles an hour, and to be finished promptly to save demurrage of the steamers. The rice ships often came into harbour in convoys, and converging as they did on Calcutta from so many distant ports, there would occasionally be a block or accumulation of 3,000 tons of rice on one wharf, 2,000 tons on another, and 1,000 tons on a third; while scores of lighters were waiting at each to unload additional quantities. The bustle, the noise, the crush, were extreme. Again each bag had to be carried on a man's back from the lighter to the shore, and from the shore into the railway trucks, the men swarming like bees up the steep bank. Sometimes 45,000 or 50,000 bags had to be lifted daily across a wharf space of barely 100 yards. Sometimes, for a day or so, it would seem as if the business of unloading and despatching the grain could never be managed on the narrow wharves. But the arrival of rice ships would slacken for a brief time: all the vessels in the river would be unloaded, and the accumulation would be cleared before fresh consignments arrived. From 2,000 to 3,000 tons of Government rice were cleared daily from ship-board for weeks together. Demurrage was incurred in only one instance, and was mainly due to the arrival of 10,000 tons of Saigon rice at one time in mat bags, which burst in the holds of the vessels. In two instances only were the rice loads of lighters lost, notwithstanding the strength of the tide and the stress of work. One ship from Madras with 2,000 tons went down.

The banks of the Ganges in Behar, which formed the great base of our transport operations, presented scenes of much animation. On the south bank temporary branches or sidings from the main railway line were constructed on to the very ridge of the high river-bank, where long sheds were erected for sheltering the bags of rice piled up in long series of heaps. Wooden slides were constructed, stretching down the steep bank, so that the bags might shoot straight from the goods' platform to the deck of the steamers lying in the stream. At that spring season violent winds from the west (hot as furnace blasts) blow over the broad river-bed (several miles in average breadth) from morning to evening, filling the air with dusty haze and obstructing navigation for all vessels

sa\ propelled by steam. From eventide the winds subside until the morning. But navigation in the shifting and tortuous channels was impossible during the dark hours, so the work had to be done either by steamers laden together with their barges (called "flats"), or else by steamers towing country craft. It was interesting to see a steamer tugging against wind and stream a far-stretching string of, perhaps, twenty country boats. On the other side, the steamers would meet the Durbhunga railway, which had been carried across the low sands to the water's edge, the steam vessel lying almost alongside of the railway engine. As the river rose gradually, the waters encroaching on the sands would drive back the railway line a few yards day by day.

On the north bank the main depôts could be descried from afar by the clouds of ascending dust. Day and night there was a ceaseless creaking and rolling of carts, incoming empty and outgoing laden. The great length of sheds which had been erected was often insufficient for the bags that arrived, which were then heaped into pyramids from 60 to 80 feet high.

The lines of the carts extended continuously over many miles. A traveller might traverse say 20 miles of country and meet with uninterrupted strings of carts throughout the whole distance. Every one of the streams (which though very low were still running clear in that region) was blocked by cartmen stopping to water their cattle. Every one of the roadside mango groves, which abound in that quarter, was crowded with men and animals packed close together for temporary repose and shade. At evening the darkness of the groves would be lit up by the cooking fires. The roadways were cut by the cart wheels into ruts from 2 to 3 feet deep (called "leeks"). The carts could not move unless they followed the ruts. Fortunately most of the carts were of an uniform build. But whenever carts of a different build came into the field, there actually arose questions of cart guage, broad and narrow, and the transport department would be obliged to carve out fresh roadways wherein the carts of a particular breadth might work out their own ruts.

More interesting still, perhaps, was the assembling and mustering of the many contingents of carts in the country around Durbhunga and Mudhobunnee during February 1874. The rough tracks and lanes form a network of communication in that region. Every line was covered by the bands of carts, each several thousand strong, converging from every direction. The troops of men with their carriage gathered with alacrity at central stations. All seemed to understand the vital moment of the enterprise on which they were entering. At first the groves and tanks of the central stations afforded shade and water even for these masses. But soon these places became choked with the dust from the arid, friable soil trodden by countless feet. The foliage of the trees became encrusted and brown with layers of dust; the tanks would be drained to their dregs of fetid mud; the air was thick with particles of earth flying in the fervid blasts of the summer wind. Throughout the twenty-four hours of the day the business had to be prosecuted, and order had to be maintained among the masses of men, animals, and carts, whether at rest or in motion. Side by side with this were the field hospitals for the people and for the beasts—for the sun-stricken, the foot-sore, the over-fatigued, the exhausted, the ailing, and the sick. During the hottest hours of the day European officers on horseback were recovering stragglers, urging on the backward and encouraging the forward.

The appearance of the cattle, both for draught and burden, was in the beginning splendid. For them the drought, which destroyed the ear of the rice plant, had spared the stubble for fodder. The sap and strength of the plant had remained in the stem; so that the stubble fodder was more than ordinarily nourishing. This accounted for the excellent condition of the cattle. Certainly sleeker, sturdier beasts could hardly be seen. A very few weeks of transport service changed all this. But though they lost flesh and appearance, they showed muscle and power to the end.

Towards the close of the hot weather, when the lowering clouds gave warning of the downpour which would damage all grain it might find exposed, the haste and hurry to store the rice bags in the granaries became intense.

At some of the depôts, which were latest filled, streams of laden carts, camels, mules, and ponies, would pour in much faster than the loads could be disposed of under cover. In the still heat of the heavy air, with all the signs of quick-coming rain-storms, the efforts made by the people to house the grain produced an almost wild excitement.

At the opening of the relief operations in many places the population massed itself upon the relief works. Multitude after multitude came trooping across the fields. Every hamlet sent forth a mournful procession of hungry people. Large villages would be searched through and through, but not a soul would be found in the deserted homesteads, save some few who could not stir, and who were resigning themselves to the fate to which they apparently had been abandoned. When the people thus came herding and flocking to certain points on the roads, sitting helpless on the ground by day, and bivouacking on the spot by night, the difficulty was to marshal them in to anything like order, so that they might be counted, arrayed in gangs, set to labour, supervised in their work, and paid when the day's task was over. Sometimes, when questions arose as to the terms of work and payment, our officers would find it almost impossible to obtain a hearing amidst the vociferations of the men and the screaming of the women and children. The proneness to alarm, the sense of pressing danger, even the heat and glare of the weather, added vigour and vivacity to the tumult. Evening after evening, as the hour for payment came round, the unruly throng would press round the paymasters, grasping for copper coin. Soon this confusion, through the perseverance of our officers, gave place to quietness and order. Then the multitudes would be seated on the ground, row after row, thousand upon thousand, in silence broken only by occasional exclamations of misery, to be inspected with patient and leisurely regularity by the relief officer, and to be told off, some to the poor-house, some to light labour, spinning and weaving, some to village tanks, some to the roads, according to the discrimination of the physical fitness of each person.

When the Government granaries near the villages were opened for all to come and buy, it was strange to watch the purchasers congregating in numbers, beyond the power of the store-keepers to serve with sufficient quickness, waiting anxiously but quietly till their turn should come, the widows tendering their mites in payment, the infirm and aged stretching forth the cloth to receive the full measure of grain.

Stranger still, perhaps, was it to see the larger depôts of Government stores attended by all the wholesale and retail dealers of the neighbourhood, who would be settling all their grain transactions and almost turning the depôt enclosure into a sort of local exchange until their own proper trade should revive.

The contrast afforded by the commencement of the rainy season after the long protracted drought was enough to equal the happiest anticipations.

In the distressed districts north of the Ganges the last days of May were distinguished by a heated dust-laden atmosphere; by scanty ploughing and sowing; by anxiety for seed; by navigable streams reduced to lowest ebb; by empty tanks and dried-up wells, to the distress of men and the detriment of cattle; by grain markets becoming tighter and tighter, prices hardening, and private stores locked up; by an intense demand for Government grain, both for wholesale and retail, as if all were anxious to lay in supplies at once for some time beforehand; by private trade stagnant, and traders holding out no promise of importation; by labouring and agricultural classes coming in greater numbers than ever to relief works; by the lists of gratuitous and charitable relief much swollen; by ryots and cultivators clamorous for advances of food-grain; by a large proportion, in some places one-half, in other places three-fourths, of the population receiving assistance from Government in some shape, or from charitable subscriptions, physically in good condition from extraneous aid, but morally depressed and fearful for the future; by relief establishments everywhere strained to the utmost to meet the demands upon them; by transport operations consisting of the final struggle towards the attainment of a long-deferred object; by doubts as to whether even the largest allotments of

Govern ent grain would carry the people through the months that must be passed before the winter harvest.

The last days of June were, on the contrary, distinguished by rain; by masses of cloud promising further downpour, even to excess; by saturated soil; by extensive ploughing and sowing of every crop of the season, and general sufficiency of seed; by tanks and wells filling fast, to the refreshment of man and beast; by grain markets still tight, but with an inclination to become easier, no stores indeed produced by traders, but landholders and private persons evidently bringing their hoards into use; by a demand for Government grain diminished and limited more according to the needs of the present moment; by traders collecting their boats and promising importation as soon as the rising streams should afford the necessary means; by labourers and husbandmen all gone from the relief works to the busy fields, leaving only some of the women and children on the works; by the lists of gratuitous and charitable relief still swollen; by ryots and cultivators obtaining advances of food-grains, those who could from their landlords, and those who could not from the relief officers; by a diminution of the proportion of the people receiving assistance from Government; by a general manifestation of feeling that peril from drought was for the present stayed; by relief establishments partially freed from out-door avocations and with more leisure to complete returns and accounts; by transport operations nearly over and granaries filled; by confidence that, unless some new trouble should supervene, the allotments of Government grain would prove sufficient to the end.

I now advert to some of the considerations relating to the famine of 1874. Whether the preservation of the people from the destructive consequences of that calamity should be undertaken by the State was an imperial question beyond the power of the local Government of Bengal to decide. The Government of India determined from the beginning that this should be undertaken with every effort and at any sacrifice, in order to avoid risk with a reasonable degree of certainty, and to secure success so far as human means might avail. It was under this view and upon this understanding that the scheme of operations was conceived and worked out in all its details. Much of course may have been done amiss in the management of such multifarious affairs. As regards the means adopted and the steps taken for the proposed end, it is for others, and not for me, to judge whether any essential mistakes have been made in the way of doing either too little or too much, of falling below, or of going beyond, the requirements of the case on the fundamental principles which had been laid down for our guidance. But if any mistakes have been made in conducting the operations, then it will perhaps be remembered that many (though not all) of the parts of the undertaking had an unprecedented character. Many things were to be accomplished the like of which had never been attempted before. However great may have been the knowledge and practice of the many persons of all classes engaged in this service, still no person could possibly have had the actual experience needed in order to foresee the issue or the entire effect of the measures which had to be adopted.

The lessons learnt in one famine may doubtless be most useful for successfully encountering similar conjunctures in future. But during this famine no particular method has proved to be applicable in all the places concerned. On the contrary, divers methods have been used in the varying circumstances of the several tracts of country. In Bengal and Behar the calamity assumed different aspects, according to the products, the trade, the landed tenures, and the habits of the people. Therefore a similar calamity occurring in other parts of India might present even wider differences. Moreover, any one famine is almost sure to be, in many important particulars, unlike every other calamity of the same general description. It seems certain that a famine at once deep and broad results only from a conjunction of many causes, the convergence of many adverse forces. This has been manifest in the Bengal famine of 1874. If, while the province of Behar was afflicted with scarcity, Bengal had been blessed with average harvests, the disaster in Behar might have failed to produce famine; but we have seen that Bengal was suffering from scarcity at the same time. If the scarcity had befallen those parts of Bengal where the agricultural classes are possessed of resources, as in the

eastern districts, the people might have sustained themselves with but little extraneous aid, instead of being reduced almost wholly to dependence on the State; but this calamity befell those tracts in Behar where the agricultural classes were in a lower status than in any other part of the country, and those parts of northern Bengal where the people do not possess the advantages of the jute fibre culture. If the failure of rain had occurred in districts where harvests are reaped in spring as well as in early winter, then there would have been some chance of gain in one harvest retrieving the loss in the other; but the tracts most severely visited were just those where there could be no spring crops to make up for the loss of the main winter crops. If the worst failure had happened in those parts of Bengal which are traversed by railways or by rivers navigable at all seasons, there would have been hope either that succour would arrive through private trade, or that such supplies as might be despatched by Government would be transported easily; but utter failure of rain and crops occurred in the very tracts which are most remote from easy communication. It was this concatenation of difficulties which intensified the famine of 1874, and which compelled Government to adopt preventive measures so searching, so laborious, and so costly.

In averting the consequences of famine the necessity of using extreme haste is most oppressive to those charged with the administration, and produces inevitable excess in expenditure of resources of all kinds. If the failure could be certainly foreseen even a few weeks before its arrival, or if when it was foreseen the Government could commence large preparations, trouble might be saved in an almost inestimable degree; but this can never be. Failure dreaded for weeks may be averted by rain even at the last moment. Early in September 1873 fears began to be felt, and grew more and more acute as October advanced, but a fall of rain even late in October might have re-established everything. In regard to efficiency of preparations by Government, the time for that was in the autumn. But to set them on foot before the scarcity had declared itself for certain, would have had an evil effect. When the arrival of scarcity within a given time has become certain, the Government cannot properly begin to display all its power, to call forth all its resources; for if it does so trade will be paralysed or impeded at the outset, and the people might at once learn the too easy lesson of foregoing self-help and leaning altogether on the State. It is only by trade being stimulated to supply a vast and emergent demand, by the people being incited by the motive of self-preservation, that the danger can be restricted to those limits within which the Government may effectually interfere. If, then, the measures ultimately adopted by Government had been taken in hand at a much earlier date, the gain in economy and efficiency would have been insignificant as compared with the mischief which might have ensued from the discouragement of private enterprise. In practice, therefore, the measures, however much they may have been considered beforehand, cannot be put into execution until the latest safe moment for decisive action has arrived. The excessive urgency which will then arise must be very disadvantageous, especially in transport arrangements. It multiplies the chances of failure and enhances considerably the expense. But it must be endured, as it springs from the very nature of the trial and from the essence of the case.

In the urgency thus admitted to be inseparable from a great undertaking of this nature, the use of railways in India is conspicuous. On former occasions of this nature, the railways have proved very valuable. On this occasion, however, it is difficult to describe fully the usefulness of their services. It may suffice to say that without the railways the operations against this famine could not have been adequately carried out. The supplies of grain coming either from distant places beyond sea, or from the northern extremity of India, had to be conveyed by rail for distances ranging from 150 to 450 miles to the borders of the distressed country.

The task of systematically feeding almost the whole population of tracts of country containing two or three millions of souls, or even a higher number than that, should not, of course, be accepted by Government save under the most exceptional circumstances, and under the paramount necessity of saving human life. Though undertaken on this occasion for many of the distressed districts, it has not been undertaken for all of them. Many distressed districts

have been managed by other methods. But evidently in many cases the thorough and absolute remedy for famine, by Government supplying the people with food, may be most desirable, if it be practicable. As it had never, perhaps, been tried before, its practicability would probably have been doubted until proved by trial. At the outset the most sanguine of those engaged in such a task doubtless felt some misgivings as to its entire success. There is, however, no longer any doubt as to its being perfectly practicable. It can be accomplished with entire regularity for many months consecutively by disbursing cash, so long as supplies and trade last, and when these fail by distributing, paying, selling, and advancing Government grain. And the demonstration of this problem may be regarded as one of the experiences which the events of 1874 will store up for the future.

Large as may be the official machinery for the administration of any broad system of relief, the experience of 1874 shows the possibility of enlisting powerful forces of voluntary assistance. If in the most distressed tracts the work is mainly done by official agency, yet in less distressed tracts private agency to the utmost extent can be, as it has been, brought into play. The zemindar, the planter, the landholder, the merchant, the trader, the head villager, have all rendered service in their respective spheres.

The enforcement of labour tests, the establishment of poor-houses, the issue of cooked or prepared food, were the topics of much discussion at the outset of the operations of 1874. I shall recapitulate the results of the experience gained regarding these subjects during the operations.

I understand the enforcement of the labour test to mean this, that before gratuitous relief is afforded to any applicant enquiry is made as to whether the person can do any work, light or heavy; and if the person can, then such work is imposed as may be appropriate to the age, sex, or condition. If this be the labour test, then it has been invariably enforced from beginning to end of the operations. Hundreds of thousands of persons of both sexes, of all ages, of various degrees of health, strength, and weakness, have been successfully subjected to it.

The term "establishment of poor-houses" may be used in two senses. If the plan means the constructing of tolerably commodious buildings, even though of a temporary sort, the collecting therein of considerable numbers (say some hundreds, or even thousands) of poor or miserable people, and the managing of the house as an institution on a large scale, then it has never been adopted by Government during the famine of 1874; though there have been some institutions conducted by eminent individuals which in some respects come under the above description. There may be many circumstances under which measures of this sort can be beneficially adopted in preference to any other method of coping with distress. That particular position of affairs did not present itself in the distressed districts on this occasion. But if the plan means the constructing of a small, though salubrious, temporary structure, in which are placed a very limited number (say less than fifty) of poor persons unable to do any out-door work, though not ill enough to be sent to hospital, or unable to walk from their home to fetch food, or having no house to shelter them, or belonging to no village where they could conveniently receive house relief,—then it has been adopted in very many places scattered all over the distressed districts. It has been seen in the last chapter that those recipients of gratuitous relief who could be relieved without being placed in a poor-house were given tickets entitling them to so many rations of grain to be issued from the nearest Government granary.

The issue of cooked or prepared food was much discussed at an early stage of the relief operations. The question was raised whether gratuitous relief ought not to be given in the shape of cooked food. It was argued that in India none would come to a public place for cooked food unless they were really in want, and that the distribution of cooked food would be a test or a check against imposture. On the other side it was explained that needy people of the middle class, respectable widows, and the like, could never thus come; yet there were many people of this class who required relief and must die if they did not receive it. It was decided that charitable relief might be given in the shape of cooked food or uncooked food, according as the local committee or local relief official might think best. When severe famine visited a tract it was impossible to enforce

any cooked food test or to adequately relieve the people except by distributing grain enough for a week's or a fortnight's consumption at a time to every person or family found to be in want. When it is remembered that in a single circle of about one hundred villages there were from 5,000 to 23,000 persons supported by charitable relief, the preparation of cooked food for all these would have been a serious addition to the work of relief. But cooked food was given to inmates of relief hospitals, and to the cripples who lived at the poor-houses.

Towards the end of the distress, when it was desirable to throw the people back on their own resources, and to send the paupers and cripples to their ordinary supporters, the gradual enforcement of the cooked food test was salutary. In towns like Burdwan and Cutwa a class of fever-stricken poor had for some time existed; and there cooked food had to be distributed daily to hundreds who had hardly strength to cook for themselves.

The selection of the most suitable sorts of relief works for the employment of the poor has occupied much thought. At the outset road-works proved decidedly the best for the accommodation of masses of hungry people suddenly arriving. These people could all settle down on one part or other of the road, and could be in some way counted and paid up every evening. When, after the multitudes had been reduced to order, large numbers of them were brought back to their respective villages, relief work on tanks (new or old) was found to be the most appropriate employment. There was a new tank to be dug or an old tank to be deepened within reach of most villages; and it was much easier to enlist the services of local notables and village headmen in supervising work on tank works than on roads. There is this drawback to tank works, that they benefit a small locality and a few people rather than the public generally, and are not therefore such fitting objects for public expenditure as roads.

The large works constructed on high engineering principles, such as canals and railways, will not be very serviceable as relief works in the earlier stages of distress, unless portions of the works are carefully set aside for the reception of weakly persons. Such arrangements can generally be made, and were actually carried out, on the Sone canal, the Northern Bengal State Railway, and the Gunduk embankment. Apart from such undertakings being necessarily concentrated over single lines of country, they are ordinarily done by petty contract. It is contrary to the interest of contractors to employ persons who cannot do a good day's work; and this tendency has to be counteracted. When the relief labourers become strong and healthy, they can with advantage be drafted to railways and canals.

The choice between different modes of paying for relief labour has, as shown in Chapter IV, caused much anxiety. There were three plans, namely, "daily wages," whereby a person having laboured for so many hours receives a wage, whether the result of the work has been much or little; "task-work," whereby a person receives a daily wage for an allotted task, but is liable to reduction of wage if the performance falls short; "piece-work," whereby a person is paid for the quantity of work done and measured up, much or little, according to a fixed rate. The daily wage plan renders it difficult to enforce a proper amount of labour, and is open to manifold abuses. It is permissible at the outset only, until the people can be taught to follow better plans. The task-work is better, but it has one fault—in that it fails to offer any inducement for special and extra exertion, or for self-improvement in skill.

The "piece-work" plan was found the best on every account. As regards facility of supervision, prevention of cheating, and economy of money, it is excellent for the sake of the works; but for the sake of the people also it is preferable to any other plan. It offers a stimulus to extra exertion and self-improvement, and conduces to industrial training. By holding out the prospect of gain, it makes the relief labourers work harder, perhaps, than they had ever worked before. It teaches them to save something from their earnings, and to exercise forethought. Its good effects were exemplified in the conduct of the relief labourers during May and June, as described in Chapter IV. And when the expenses of relief works are examined, it is found that even when the piece-work rates were twice as high as in ordinary years, the work done cost

less than under the daily wage system, when the rates were kept down to the low standard of ordinary years. The experience of 1874 seems to show that piece-work, even at high rates if necessary, should always be introduced on relief works at the earliest possible moment.

The sale of Government grain to the public, wholesale and retail, has been an important element in the policy of relief administration of 1874.

Even in the most distressed districts there were some whole classes, and many individuals in other classes, who had money, or the means of raising it, but who could not obtain food for it. The sale of Government grain to such people relieved the pressure on relief works and on charitable relief, promoted self-help, and maintained self-respect among the middle classes, agricultural or non-agricultural, and materially reduced the burden on the public treasury. In Mudhoobunnee, where the failure of the crops was most severe, the sales of Government grain were largest. To any one watching the sales at the petty granaries, it was remarkable to see what numbers of people, who to all external appearance were paupers, produced or raised money and bought their food rather than ask for charitable relief. Widows, aged persons, children, and unlikely people of all classes, seemed either to have brought out old hoards, or to have raised money somewhere, wherewith to buy food at the Government granaries. If Government grain had not been for sale, these poor people could hardly have bought at the famine rates which would have prevailed, and they must have either died or have swelled the lists of the people on relief works and on charitable relief. Numbers of instances were related of widows who had sold their last remaining ornaments so as to be able to buy food for themselves and keep their names off the pauper lists. In some cases these poor creatures, when they could not afford to pay the full Government price, begged to be allowed to pay at reduced rates rather than be put on the list of paupers who got their food for nothing. These grain sales secured the return of one million sterling out of the money expended by Government on bringing grain into the country. Certainly the people themselves believe the sale of Government grain to have been among the most useful measures which the Government adopted for the relief of distress.

There must always arise the question whether the sale of Government stores is detrimental to private trade. Certainly no effort has been spared to prevent the measure producing any such ill effect. It has been adopted, as shown in Chapter IV, in those places only where there was no private trade in food-grain and no prospect of any arising. If the opinion of native merchants and grain-dealers may be taken as conclusive, I may say that in Bengal and Behar generally, and the distressed tracts particularly, they were all in favour of the measure with the conditions under which it was carried out. More valuable still than the opinion of the trade are its practice and action, as seen already in Chapter IV. Nothing, indeed, could have exceeded the activity of the import trade of grain in the distressed districts generally during the time when the sales of Government grain were at their maximum. From parts of Bengal, such as Mymensingh and Julpigoree, where the crops had been fairly good, private exportation into the distressed districts during the early part of the season was so very brisk that in May and June trouble arose in these exporting tracts, and scarcity was for a time keenly felt. Rarely or never has so brisk an importation of grain been witnessed in Behar as that which occurred in the summer of 1874. It could not, indeed, have possibly been greater from the north-west quarter, inasmuch as it took up all the available railway carriage. The merchants sent their grain as near as they could to the most distressed tracts. Their conduct showed that they had no fear whatever of being interfered with or undersold by Government in any place whither they could manage to despatch their grain. The injunctions which had been given to the local authorities to stop the sales on the arrival of private grain were carefully made known to the merchants and to the public. In the end the sales of Government grain ceased of themselves by the action of local trade underselling the Government. As private supplies made their appearance in the market during the autumn, the prices of private grain became cheaper; while the price of Government grain was purposely kept at the comparatively

dear rates which had been adopted in July, so as to give the best opportunity for the revival of local trade. The new rice and the remnant of old stocks began to be offered at cheap rates, so the people at once purchased private grain and ceased to buy the Government grain. Thus the Government operations did not prevent or check the resumption by the trade of its proper functions. On the whole, it may be affirmed that the sale of Government grain did not improperly interfere with private trade.

It may, of course, be argued that Government, by interposing at all to prevent famine, and consequently by averting the prevalence of famine prices, must to a certain extent have interfered with trade. But any doubtful advantage which trade might have gained if Government had refrained from interposing, would have been much more than counterbalanced by the loss of life and the diminution in production which must have ensued. And, dominating all these considerations, there is the moral principle that it is, in the last resort, the duty of Government to save the lives of its people. But the result proves that Government, while on the one hand exerting the interposition sufficiently for the preservation of the people, restrained it on the other hand within legitimate limits. Inasmuch as the private importation exceeded the Government importation, it is evident that, great as were the efforts of Government, the efforts of all the traders combined were greater still. Indeed the Government itself had the strongest interest in evoking the assistance of trade for the prevention of the famine. That assistance was essential to the accomplishment of the objects in view, and it was ultimately rendered to a vast and beneficial extent.

The policy of granting advances of food-grain to ryots and cultivators on a large scale has perhaps both novelty and interest. The situation was this, in a vast number of cases ryots or tenant-cultivators had no grain and no means of obtaining it. Though the larger landlords advanced grain to their tenantry, the smaller landowners, who own in the aggregate a great portion of the lands of the country, were unable to do so. The village grain-dealers, who would ordinarily make such advances, either had no grain to advance or refused to advance what they had until the prospect of the next crop should be assured. The cultivators were much employed in the transport of the Government grain; they also laboured on relief works. But the time came when they must leave all such employment for their fields. For carrying on the cultivation they must have grain not only for themselves, but also for giving wages in kind to their field labourers. Unless, therefore, advances of grain were made to them by Government, agriculture must suffer, and the new crop must for want of husbandry be short, notwithstanding abundance of rain. The policy, then, of thus advancing Government grain was clear. Its working and effects have been described in Chapter IV. It is among the causes which have brought about the speedy and satisfactory termination of the famine of 1874. So far experience attests the advantage of adopting it in similar emergencies. It remains to be seen whether the money value of these advances will be duly recovered. Instructions have been issued for the realization of some instalment, however small, at the coming winter harvest, so that the people may be reminded that Government intends to hold them to their bond. It has been assumed in the financial estimates that 85 per cent. of these advances will be recovered. The local officers report that the recoveries may even exceed this proportion, and that the people feel grateful for the concession, and evince entirely a disposition to repay.

In reference to the issue of food-grain by Government to the people in distressed districts or provinces, whether gratuitously, or in wages for public work, or by sale, or in advances, or by all modes together, it is to be borne in mind that these processes, singly or collectively, must affect prices of all food-grains, not only in those districts and provinces, but also in neighbouring places. It is indeed impossible to define the area or distance to which such influence may extend, but the extent must be considerable. Comparisons are sometimes made between the prices of food-grains which have prevailed in

Behar and northern Bengal (into which provinces vast quantities of Government grain have been poured) during 1874 with the prices which have prevailed during the same period in neighbouring portions of the North-Western Provinces, and in other parts of Bengal, where no Government grain was sent. Surprise seems to have been sometimes felt that with all the scarcity of private grain in north Behar and in other distressed places, with all the impending misery and mortality averted only by Government aid, the prices, quoted in the local markets for other food-grains as well as rice, should have been not essentially dearer than those quoted in other districts where distress was but slight, or did not exist at all, and should not have reached the high prices that ruled in previous famines. Such comparisons, however, are manifestly inapplicable to the circumstances of the case. It was the policy of Government, and nothing else but that, which prevented prices in Behar in 1874 from becoming dearer than those of Hindoostan, and from reaching the rates of former famines. This policy in Behar acted indirectly to prevent prices in the immediately adjoining districts of the North-Western Provinces rising in sympathy with Behar rates. If there had been no importation by Government, Behar would have attracted an excessive quantity of grain from those districts, and would so have caused prices there to touch famine rates. Nothing short of this policy could save the mass of human life which was in jeopardy. The Government poured into the distressed districts 460,000 tons of grain, and by paying a part of the railway charges assisted private dealers to import 530,000 tons more. The importation by Government kept down prices in north Behar. The private importation, thus encouraged by Government, kept down prices in south Behar. The Government grain was distributed in all the remoter and more distressed tracts, and was sold to the public at rates adjusted according to the prices of neighbouring marts. When wholesome Burmah rice was to be had at these rates close to every village, the common rice of the country, though preferred to Burmah rice, must necessarily follow that standard. In short, the Government was obliged in parts of north Behar to take into its own hands the supply of food for the people. It is therefore manifestly impossible to compare the prices of a place and a time, wherein Government so seriously and potentially interposed, with the prices of other places and other times, wherein there has not been such interposition.

In the tracts south of the Ganges, where little Government grain was stored, the vast quantities of grain imported with the help of Government by private dealers from the cheap districts of northern India could be sold, with profit at rates cheaper than famine prices.

In the most distressed districts the supplies of food were regulated by the operations of the Government, acting for the safety of the people, within the limited area of interference. The pertinent question, therefore, is not what the prices were with State interposition, but what they would have been without it. Referring to this question, I subjoin a statement showing the range of prices in seven of the larger districts during the recent scarcity as compared with prices ruling in ordinary years and in the famine of 1866. It will be seen that, on the whole, prices were in 1874 quite twice as dear as they are in ordinary years. In the early part of the season, before the forces of Government had come fully into the field, prices were dearer during the recent scarcity of 1873-74 than during the corresponding months of the last famine of 1865-66; but from April to June quotations were much the same during both years. In other words, the tendency to an excessive dearness dangerous to life was checked in 1874, doubtless by reason of the proceedings of the Government. Then during July, August, and September of 1874, food was much cheaper than it was during the same months of 1866. Those months were in 1866 a time of very short stocks, of very high prices, of much misery, and of some starvation; whereas in 1874 the efforts of Government, seconded by private trade, sustained the people in fair condition, and kept prices considerably cheaper than starvation rates. According to the analogy of 1866, the failure of December 1873 and the prices of the four subsequent months must have been

followed by starvation rates in the summer and autumn of 1874 if Government had not interposed.

Name of District.	Number of seers of common rice sold for one rupee in																	
	December.			February.			April.			June.			July.			September.		
	Average good year.	1865.	1873.	Average good year.	1866.	1874.	Average good year.	1866.	1874.	Average good year.	1866.	1874.	Average good year.	1866	1874.	Average good year.	1866.	1874.
Tirhoot	23½	14	12	22½	12	9½	21	9½	9	18	9	9	18½	9	11	20	10	14
Chumparun	26½	10	13	26	10½	9½	23½	9	9	22	9	11	22	6¾	11	23	11	13
Saran	20	18	12	20½	13½	8½	19½	12	12	20	11	12¼	19	10	12½	18½	12	13½
Monghyr	24	14½	13½	23½	12	9½	20	9	12¼	19½	10	10¼	19½	7½	11	18½	10	13½
Purneah	30	18	10	26	16	9	25½	12	10½	25½	9	10	24	9½	10	24	12	17
Rungpore*	29	22	14	27	16½	11¼	26	16	8	23½	15	9¼	22	11½	11¼	23	10	16¾
Dinagepore*	34	19½	14½	30	20	14	30	15	8	27	15	8½	28	14½	9	26	11	15

* The famine of 1866 was but little felt in the districts of Dinagepore and Rungpore.

In fact, however, it is attested by all classes of witnesses that the failure of crops in 1873-74 was very much greater than in 1865-66, both as regards extent of area and losses within that area. It may therefore be presumed, almost with certainty, that had affairs been left to follow an uninterrupted course, the prices of 1874 would have been much higher, and the distress much more intense, than in 1865-66.

Even with all our efforts, very high prices did occasionally obtain in limited tracts and under exceptional circumstances. So early as March common rice had risen to seven seers per rupee in parts of Tirhoot, before the Government granaries were opened. In May, when the entire machinery of relief was in play, prices more than once rose to one rupee for seven seers at Mozufferpore, the capital of Tirhoot. In May also a sudden outburst of distress occurred in an unexpected quarter of Purneah: the Government granaries were cleared out, and the price of common rice stood at five to six seers per rupee until further Government supplies arrived. In the Julpigoree district prices ranged from five to seven seers per rupee for a fortnight before the Government grain arrived. Calcutta merchants, who had been concerned in the Orissa famine, predicted most confidently, before the Government policy had been fully declared, that prices in Calcutta would reach seven and eight seers per rupee before the trouble was over.

I believe that none conversant with the facts can doubt that common rice would have been selling at five and six seers per rupee for months together over large tracts of Behar and Bengal if Government had not imported grain largely, and had not successfully promoted importation by trade. In the worst part of north Behar indeed, and in many other places from time to time, prices must have become even dearer than these last mentioned, until at last grain ceased to be procurable at any price. In such dire event, the people would have swayed hither and thither in a wild quest of food. Those who could move would have fled elsewhere, causing accession to the growing mass of misery wherever they went, or lying down to die by the way; those who could not move, would have perished in their homes. Such prices would after a time have attracted supplies by trade, but before the arrival of such supplies a large portion of the people would have been dead.

It is always to be remembered in India that the effect of any given price of food upon the people largely depends on their circumstances, such as the proportion of culturable to cultivated land, the incidence of the population on such land, the quality and value of the articles exported, the influx of money in payment for exports, the demand for labour, the rate of wages, and the like. Again, the effect much depends on the growth, continuance, or permanency of

these circumstances. If dearness of food arises from such causes as these, the people bear up against it, even flourish under it, to a degree that would hardly be credited unless experience proved the fact. In central and western India, for several years subsequent to 1861 prices prevailed which would cause misery in eastern and north-eastern India, yet with those prices the people of central and western India had abundant harvests, and made strides onwards in health, wealth, and strength. Experience will immediately show what the people in any given province can or cannot endure in this respect. And it is understood that in Behar and in many districts of Bengal prices dearer than one rupee for ten seers mean distress, and that prices dearer than one rupee for six seers mean mortality.

I need not dilate here on this part of the subject, as it has been already adverted to in Chapter II.

These considerations lead to the question how many lives may have been saved by the expenditure and the operations which have been described. It has been seen in Chapters II and IV that the condition of the people in the great rice tracts of Durbhunga, Mudhoobunnee, Ramnugger, Bettiah, Soopool, parts of Mozufferpore and Seetamurhee, and parts of Purneah, Dinagepore, and Rungpore, in March and April last, was this, that they had no food, no money wherewith to buy any, and no means of earning anything. I believe that the best informed persons are quite right when they say that the people of these tracts could not have come through the crisis without losing about one-third their number if Government had not stepped in and helped them. Such a consequence would represent the loss of about one and three-quarter millions of lives. Besides this broad sweep of destruction, there would have been sporadic mortality or individual casualties in large numbers in the districts of north Behar and northern Bengal generally; also in parts of Moorshedabad, of the districts round Burdwan, of Chota Nagpore and Sonthalia. This secondary degree of mortality would represent an aggregate which cannot be stated numerically, but it might perhaps represent a loss of nearly 500,000 lives. This would raise the possible mortality to a number of two millions and a quarter. The famine of 1769-70 afflicted very nearly the same region as that which has been visited by scarcity during the past year; and it was estimated by so competent an authority as Warren Hastings that one-third of the population of Bengal (or, as it has since been calculated, ten millions of souls) perished in the famine of 1770. This estimate must apparently have been excessive, still it may be referred to as having passed current for years, and as having been adopted by so able a thinker as James Mill in his History of India. In 1874, for several months three millions to four millions of people, and in two months four and a quarter to four and a half millions, were either living on, or helped by, grain or money supplied by Government or at the expense of the charitable relief fund. My estimate—and after all it is a mere estimate—is that more than half of this number, or upwards of two millions of people, must have fallen victims to the famine of 1874 if Government had not interposed on a great and costly scale.

It is apparently thought by some that in the provinces under the Government of Bengal the population is becoming too dense to be supported properly by the land; and that when the people have been protected by extra-ordinary efforts on the part of Government from famine and other calamities, there will remain the problem as to how they are to sustain themselves permanently in ordinary times. Without at this moment attempting a solution of this problem, which indeed demands the most vigilant attention, I will offer some facts and considerations which are immediately available as bearing upon it.

It has been mentioned in Chapter I that one of the measures by which the Government proposed to relieve distress was the promotion of emigration from the afflicted districts to parts of the country where food was cheaper and population less dense. For some years past about 30,000 persons have emigrated annually from Calcutta to the tea districts of Assam and to the British colonies. Very few of these emigrants come from the thickly peopled districts of Bengal or Behar; indeed Behar has hitherto contributed only 14 per cent. and Bengal proper barely 5 per cent. of all the emigrants who start from Calcutta. In November and December 1873 attempts were made to collect, in the densely peopled districts of Sarun and Tirhoot, a large number of families who would be willing to emigrate to Assam. It was found that unless liberal bounties were allowed and a regular staff maintained for recruiting emigrants, no perceptible relief could be afforded to the distressed districts. It was considered that the money available for relief would be better spent in other ways, and so the attempt to promote emigration to the tea districts was abandoned. At the same time the usual emigration promoted by employers of labour in the tea districts and colonies was more than ordinarily active.

The authorities in British Burmah, in December 1873, suggested that the scarcity would afford a favorable opportunity for promoting emigration thither from the rice districts of Bengal. The Government of India made a considerable grant of money in January 1874 to meet the cost of beginning a system of emigration to British Burmah. An officer acquainted with emigration affairs was deputed to superintend the business, and all the district officers of Bengal were made his agents to procure emigrants and assist them in starting. The result of eight months' working of the Burmah emigration agency has been that 5,040 emigrants have gone to Burmah, and that the Government has spent Rs. 99,115, or over Rs. 19 per head, in sending them. Much of this outlay will be repaid by the emigrants from their future earnings. Out of the total number of emigrants to Burmah, 3,479 came from Calcutta and the districts immediately round the metropolis; 1,199 from Behar; 87 from the Chota Nagpore country; and none at all from northern Bengal.

These facts may throw some little light on the question whether the pressure of the population of Bengal generally is too heavy for the resources of the land. The statistics of emigration (so far as they go) would seem to show that it is not. The fewness of Bengalee emigrants can hardly be due to any mismanagement on the part of emigration agents, for Bengalees themselves are quite as unsuccessful in obtaining emigrants. The chief minister of the Cooch Behar State, a highly intelligent and capable Bengalee gentleman, recently attempted in vain to induce families from his native neighbourhood, the Burdwan country, to emigrate to Cooch Behar, where excellent virgin soil close to dear markets is available at low rents.

A review of the export returns of Bengal ports shows that in ordinary years—

about 400,000 tons of rice (besides 40,000 tons sent annually up the Ganges into the North-Western Provinces);
about 175,000 tons* of oil-seeds of different kinds;
about 380,000 tons of jute and jute fabrics;
about 10,000 tons of indigo and opium from Bengal alone—

are exported annually beyond the sea.

These products, together with miscellaneous raw produce exports, occupy about 3,750,000 acres of the best arable land in the country; so that Bengal can in ordinary years support her own population, and can spare more than one-twelfth of her cultivated land for production of food and other staples for the use of other countries. These remarks, too, apply with special force to the very districts which have been lately the worst distressed, namely, north Behar and northern Bengal. The tracts recently most afflicted with scarcity export food largely in ordinary years, with the single exception of Sarun; but Sarun largely exports non-edible grains, which trade enables it to purchase food-supplies from many marts close at hand.

The agricultural statistics for Bengal have not been completed, but we know that, notwithstanding the great extension of cultivation during the last eighty years, there are still large areas of fertile soil awaiting the plough in Purneah, Dinagepore, Chittagong, Julpigoree, north Bhagulpore, and in Chota Nagpore.

Along the whole northern border of the most populous districts (which last year were also the most distressed) of Behar and Bengal, stretches a wide strip of fertile land awaiting the approach of cultivation. To the south of

* The total export of oil-seeds from Calcutta is about 20,000 tons a year, but of this one-eighth comes from the North-Western Provinces.

central Bengal lie the Sunderbuns, where, even allowing sufficient land for forest reserves, there are broad areas of rich waste available for settlers from the thickly-peopled districts of Bengal. To the west again of Behar and Bengal are situate the districts of the Chota Nagpore division, where the population is comparatively sparse, and where perhaps barely one-fifth of the land has yet been brought under the plough. In the rich valleys of Assam and Cachar there is ample space for any population that may overflow from Eastern Bengal for very many years to come. There are thus on all sides of Bengal wide areas of uncultivated land available for such surplus population as may migrate from the districts of Bengal and Behar.

Sir George Campbell instituted the systematic collection of agricultural statistics in 1872. As yet this work has been completed for the district of Jessore only. The results for that district show that much of the land produces two crops a year, and that lands given up wholly to food-crops yield on an average about one ton of clean rice to the acre; that is to say, an acre supplies ample food for four people for a whole year. In this case the land is yielding enough for the dense population settled on it and for a large exportation besides. Estimates made by competent authorities for Backergunge, Dacca, and the Sunderbunds, put the yield for those districts above one ton of rice to the acre. And some of the best lands in eastern Bengal produce three instead of two food-crops in the year. It is probable that many parts of Bengal do not produce at this rate; but it is believed that lands put down with two food-crops a year produce at a rate approaching to one ton per acre in eastern and northern Bengal. Probably lands bearing only one crop of rice a year in Behar and western Bengal may not yield more than half a ton of clean rice to the acre in ordinary years. Even this calculation would show that the land must be yielding enough for the population living on it, and for some exportation besides.

At the rate of half a ton of food to the acre, one square mile (640 acres) of food-crop land would support 1,280 persons. The area of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa (exclusive of Chota Nagpore, the Chittagong and Tipperah Hills, and the tributary states,) amounts to 133,924 square miles, with a population of 443 persons to the square mile. In the absence of correct agricultural statistics, the best estimate I can offer of the cultivated area is that in these three provinces about 48 millions of acres (equal to 75,000 square miles) are under cultivation. It is estimated that about four-fifths* of this area bear food crops. By this reckoning $38\frac{3}{5}$ millions of acres produce food; one-twelfth of the produce will more than meet all requirements for seed grain; so there remain 35 millions of acres for food, which will support 70 millions of people. But the population of these three provinces is only $59\frac{1}{2}$ millions. Therefore if the estimate now offered is near the truth, there is, without reckoning the yield of double crop lands, a considerable margin of food produce to meet demands for exportation, and to cover short production or occasional failure of crops over limited areas.

In western Bengal, especially Burdwan, and in Behar, the wages of unskilled labour are very low indeed, and there are large classes who live poorly in ordinary years. Their depressed condition has been strikingly apparent during the troubles of 1874. But recent investigations have shown that even in the Burdwan country the poorer classes are, in respect of petty comforts and conveniences, better off than they were twenty years ago. In eastern and northern Bengal the wages of unskilled labour are comparatively high, there is no pauper class, and the petty occupiers of the land are almost to a man comfortably off. For instance in the Rungpore district, where the population averages 619 to the square mile, and the whole people make a comfortable living by the land, it would be almost impossible to collect

* NOTE.—In the three sub-divisions of the Jessore district, for which accurate statistics have been collected, the proportion of food-crop area and of double crop land has been found to be as follows:—

	Acres.
Total area—1,581 square miles, equal to	1,011,840
Total crop-producing land	749,832
Land producing two or more crops a year	75,699
Area under food-crops	661,798

Out of this last total (661,798 acres) more than 75,000, equal to 11 per cent. of the whole, produces two food-crops in the year. In this tract, therefore, 89 per cent. of the cultivated land produces food; but it is notorious that the Jessore district yields a large surplus of rice, sugar, and other food stuffs for export to Calcutta and Western Bengal. In Behar, where opium and indigo are largely grown, the proportion of food crops to other staples is probably smaller than in Jessore.

five thousand workmen in any one place. The road-making, the palanquin-carrying, and the harder menial duties throughout Rungpore are usually done by sturdy immigrants who visit Rungpore and Cooch Behar annually from the less fertile districts of Chota Nagpore and Sonthalia.

Without at all controverting the opinion that the poverty of large classes of the people in some parts of the provinces under the Bengal Government does afford ground for anxiety, I believe that the above considerations forbid us to despond. There are evidently some facts which point the other way, and indicate that so long as the seasons are propitious and the crops prosper, the people will, as a whole, support themselves; that they can withstand a moderate degree of misfortune, and even a partial failure of harvests; and that nothing short of a really formidable calamity will drive them to the verge of danger.

The distress caused by widespread failure of crops in a country thickly inhabited by a purely agricultural population would not of itself show that the pressure of the population is too heavy in ordinary years. In very few countries could the people bear up against such a disaster as that. The rapidity with which the people re-established their agricultural livelihood in the summer of 1874, and with which vast crowds have, during the autumn of that year, left the relief works and relief centres all over Behar and northern Bengal, seems to show that the people look with entire assurance to the land proving sufficient for their support in ordinary years.

The events of 1874 have not indeed furnished any conclusive data for solving the question, which is perhaps insoluble, as to what may be the average amount of stocks of food in the country; but the experience of this year tends to show that these stocks in the distressed districts at the end of 1873 were larger than they had been supposed by many to be. The British Indian Association expressed in December 1873 their confident belief that "the stock of old rice in the country was not such as in any way materially to supply the deficit in the yield of the current year's crops." Again, my own estimates of the grain requirements of each district, which were framed after enquiry on the spot, reckoned on the people needing to consume some Government grain during February 1874, and a great deal more during March and April. Yet the result showed that in all the distressed districts the local supplies sufficed for the great majority of the population until the middle of March, and in some districts they lasted up to even later dates. Their exhaustion was constantly dreaded and frequently appeared imminent; still they held out in most places, though they ran short in some. Up to the end of April only 14,000 tons of Government grain had been consumed, as compared with a consumption of 57,000 tons anticipated in the estimates. It is true that we endeavoured at the outset by cash payments to prevent the consumption of Government grain, and that consequently during subsequent months, May to August, the Government grain was consumed at a rate fully equal to that which had been anticipated. Still there is the fact that stocks in great quantities were drawn out during the spring. Again at the end of the season, in September and October 1874, when the prospects of the winter rice-crop were nearly secure, considerable stocks of grain were brought to market in some of the districts where the failure of 1873-74 had been greatest.

The experience of 1874 has fully indicated the correctness of the policy which drew the Government supplies of grain mainly from Burmah and Saigon, and has also shown that rice is, for Bengal and Behar, the best kind of grain for Government to import. The small Government purchases made in Calcutta during December unavoidably disturbed markets and forced up prices to an extent out of proportion to the magnitude of the transactions, while the result showed that all the surplus food of northern India and of Orissa, that could by any means find means of transit, would work its way to the distressed districts by means of private trade. Considerable purchases (about 17,000 tons) were made by Government in Orissa; but a very much larger quantity (estimated to be about 50,000 tons) of grain found its way by private trade from Orissa into central Bengal, either for despatch to Behar or else to fill the vacuum caused by exportation from Bengal to Behar. The surplus grain of northern India, so far as the railway could carry it, was brought

into Behar by private traders, and thus the Government importations from beyond the sea were in addition to, and not in place of, the surplus grain available from other parts of continental India.

The people of Behar, as well as those of northern Bengal, preferred rice to wheat, and it seemed clear that they were not accustomed to eat wheat in any shape. In parts of Purneah, to which a small supply of northern wheat found its way, numbers are said to have boiled it like rice, and to have eaten it in that shape. Coarse grains, such as maize and the cheaper millets, were not imported by Government, with the exception of some small quantities, because they would not have kept sound longer than a very few months.

Burmah rice, though quite wholesome, was not so palatable to the people as Bengal rice ; but this circumstance had its advantages, for it was certain that few would consume Government Burmah rice who either possessed or could buy Bengal rice. But in the last resort the hungry people ate the Burmah rice and throve upon it. The Burmah rice kept well in India. Fears were expressed by experts from Burmah versed in the rice trade that the Government grain stored in bulk would heat and spoil, as large stocks often did in Burmah; but the Government rice from Burmah has almost everywhere kept well, has not heated, and has been comparatively free from weevils. Part of this result is probably due to the care taken by Government officers to construct good granaries, to keep them water-tight, and to maintain thorough ventilation throughout the stacks of grain bags.

We were not so successful in keeping other grains, such as gram and wheat. Some of the stocks were attacked by weevils and had to be sorted and sold off.

In respect to the state of the people, some questions must obtrude themselves, namely, in what physical condition has the administration of relief in 1874 left the masses of the population in the distressed districts? Has it improved the rates of wages? Has it caused any lasting material improvement? Has it aggravated or widened pauperism? Has it tended to demoralize the labouring classes? Has it altered, for better or worse, the relations between the people on the one hand and the Government and its servants on the other? Has it left any evil legacies behind it?

There is testimony, apparently universal, to the effect that all of the lately distressed classes are now, that is in October 1874, in quite as good health and strength as they have ordinarily been. That the humble classes connected with the land are in excellent working condition, is attested by the state of husbandry and by the area of well-tended cultivation at this moment. Of the classes lower in the social scale, some of them are ordinarily in poor physical condition, and they can hardly be otherwise now. Now that liberal relief has been dispensed for a time, they are declared by the best medical inspecting authorities to be not at all worse than usual, perhaps even to be somewhat above what must be acknowledged to be a low average state.

There is no sign as yet to show that the rate of wages has risen since the relief operations were undertaken. The intention was, in managing relief, and in introducing for a time causes which are in their nature artificial, to avoid every thing which might tend to permanently influence wages either way. It has been seen in Chapters II and IV that when daily wages were given for relief labour, they were made relatively low and kept down as nearly as possible to the standard of ordinary years. When relief labourers were enabled to earn much more than ordinary wages, that was under the piece-work system, which necessarily offers a premium upon extra exertion, and it was thought that this would not affect the future rates of wages proper. At all events it is presumable that the relief administration has not left the rates of wages at all worse than it found them, and that perhaps is all that could properly be expected. In north Bengal the rates of wages are moderately good and may yet rise. In north Behar they are very low, perhaps as low as they are anywhere, and lower than in most Indian provinces of equal wealth and culture. It were much to be wished, for the sake of the humbler section of the community, that they were higher. There seems at present to be no reason to hope that any essential improvement has set in. The only prospect of such improvement immediately discernible arises from the projects of railways and

canals in that region. If such works shall be undertaken, then doubtless the lower classes will receive their share of benefit in the shape of wages bettered.

As regards all the distressed districts save Burdwan, the belief is that pauperism has not been widened nor aggravated. At the period when the famine most touched the very poorest class, there were 750,000 persons on gratuitous relief and on light in-door labour. This number certainly included all the paupers of the distressed districts; but it included many more besides, namely, high caste people unable to beg or to work, and people unable to work and obliged to seek charity for a time only. The reduction of the total number began (as seen in Chapter V) in the beginning of August, and by the middle of September all those who could be made to obtain any support for themselves were discharged. Those who remained after the middle of September (444,000 persons, as seen in Chapter V) represented fully the pauperism of these districts. This number is equal to 2½ per cent. on the population of these districts taken at 18 millions in Chapter III—not a large proportion all things considered. These people ordinarily subsist on private charity. They also (as seen in Chapter V) have been undergoing discharge until they have disappeared almost entirely from the Government rolls everywhere save in the Burdwan division. There has been every desire on the part of Government and its officers to avoid retaining the poor people on the rolls a day longer than could be helped. Since their discharge these people must doubtless be again seeking private charity. In the absence of a poor law there must needs be a class who, by reason of sickness, infirmity, age, or helplessness, are forced to subsist on private charity. The relief system has preserved this indigent class in life through the crisis of the famine, when the sources of private charity were dried up. It has now restored them to their previous way of livelihood. There is no reason for supposing that it has done otherwise than leave them just as it found them. The pauperism of the country remains as it was. Its limits have not been enlarged.

There has been no demoralizing effect whatever visibly produced on the labouring classes. It is true that in the distressed districts these classes were for several months employed on the relief works. A small portion of them consisted of professional labourers, who work for hire in road-making and similar occupations. This limited class certainly made good earnings by the piece-work system; but as they did this by industry superior to the average, there is no reason to regard them as demoralized thereby. They were among the first to be discharged from the works as soon as the season changed for the better. They will doubtless labour in the future on public works and the like, much as they have laboured in the past. But the real bulk of the relief labourers consisted of the lower classes of ryots and cultivators and the field labourers. In Chapter IV it was shown that although the system of daily wages, unavoidably adopted as a temporary expedient, had demoralizing tendencies, the system of piece-work which was speedily substituted and finally adopted, had not any such tendencies, but quite the reverse. It is believed that these people, so far from being demoralized, were actually improved in morale by the system which was adopted. After the setting in of the rains the matter became one of demonstrable fact. For in what did the ordinary work of these classes consist?—Agriculture. After the rains set in, was there any reluctance on their part to return to their fields? Was there any slowness to sow? Was there any contraction of the average area of cultivation? Was any land ordinarily tilled left untilled? Was the first or autumn crop badly raised, tended, and gathered? Was the second or winter crop indifferently sown or inefficiently transplanted? Now all of the above questions, and any similar questions that could be put, may be answered emphatically in the negative. Never have these important things been done better by the people than during the summer and autumn of 1874. Though some persons here and there may have, during June last, been charged with unwillingness to quit relief, yet as a whole they have evinced a degree of alacrity and industry never surpassed by them within living memory. Such being the case, it is hard to see how they can have been in any way demoralized. On the contrary, they have probably learned a lesson regarding the vicissitudes of season and the expediency

of losing no chance of self-preservation by skill and promptitude. The only thing ever alleged against them was this, that in the autumn of 1873 they might have saved some part of their crops by turning streams to the uses of irrigation. But they were wanting in knowledge and not in will. Irrigation cannot be improvised by ignorant rustics for the first time in face of an emergency.

In respect to the relations between the people on the one hand and the Government and its servants on the other, if there is any alteration produced, it is for the better. The people cannot have witnessed unmoved the really vast preparations made by the British Government and the unflagging devotion of the relief officers of all grades. I am convinced that the people of all classes, from the highest to the humblest, regard with the utmost gratitude the policy and proceedings of Government on this occasion. They look back with extreme sensibility to the mortal peril which impended over them. Under Providence they attribute to Government their preservation from that peril. The impression left on their minds is profound, and will prove enduring. The sentiment of lively gratitude is not confined to the lately distressed districts, but pervades all the provinces under the Government of Bengal. The native press, the conversation of the people of all ranks, the addresses and representations constantly tendered to Government, teem and abound with proofs of this. From their bearing and conduct on this memorable occasion, all classes of the people, the zemindar, the landholder, the merchant, the trader, the ryot, the husbandman, the artisan, the labourers, the helpless poor, have risen in our estimation and regard. In respect to the officers of Government, their knowledge of the state of the people must have been greatly enlarged by the experience of the relief work, and they cannot but feel a more vivid interest than ever in the welfare of the people whose lives they have been instrumental in saving.

Respecting any supposed evil legacies of the famine, I hope that they are but few. Certainly a great expense has been incurred, about five and three-quarter millions sterling. This is an evil which cannot be overlooked or forgotten. It may be thought that a precedent has been established, which, whether for good or not, still is in either case most important. If any such precedent is thus established, I believe it will be for good, though I need not discuss its bearings here. Otherwise no evil legacy is perceptible. The famine relief may have not made the people better, but it has left them at least as well, morally and physically, as it found them. Some questions have been made prominent, the discussion of which may conduce to the public benefit hereafter. The insight of Government and its officers into the condition of the people and resources of the country has been improved. Public works for the prevention of famine in future have been designed. Another bond has been added to those bonds which unite the Government and its subjects. Above all, there is the moral effect of the elevated example which has been set by Government before the people at large.

One momentous lesson the famine has left behind it for our learning. That lesson teaches us the necessity of strenuous perseverance in the course of material improvement, on which the Government has already so beneficially and successfully embarked. It is only by such improvement that the country can be permanently protected from famine, and the necessity be avoided of adopting such extraordinary and costly remedies as those which have been described.

On a retrospect of the prevention of the famine, we cannot escape the question as to how the adoption of such extreme preventive measures on the part of Government in the future can be obviated. The calamity of 1874 is averted, the people are preserved in their ordinary condition, these fine districts are to pass on to 1875 with no unfavorable traces of the threatened destruction of 1874. But this has been effected at a very heavy financial cost to the State. During the period of safety there may be a disposition to forget that famine may happen again; still this contingency ought never to be absent from our reflections. Calamities of such awful magnitude as that which recently hung over these provinces are rare, and have been manifested at long intervals of time. We may hope that these provinces may, under Providence, long be spared such a visitation in the future. But at the worst, we must meet famine as we should meet war.

However such events shall again occur in Behar and in northern Bengal, there will be resources available which have been wanting on this last occasion. The Soane Canal, which, though incomplete, has been of great service* already, will be effectively protecting from drought the best part of southern Behar. There will be a railway connecting Patna, the commercial centre and emporium of Behar, with north-east Tirhoot, the chief scene of the late calamity. There is hope that irrigation works on a lesser scale will be securing from misfortune of season those rice plains on the northern borders of Tirhoot and Chumparun and those tracts of Sarun which have most suffered of late. In northern Bengal there will be a railway running through the heart of that territory from the Ganges at the south to the Himalaya on the north, which, had it existed in 1874, would have done much to prevent the famine in that region.

CONCLUSION.

WHATEVER may be the result of the proceedings of which the narrative is now concluded, we must be aware of the futility of mere human efforts for the averting of such a calamity as the famine of 1874; and we must be duly thankful for the mercy of Providence in sparing the lives of so many of our fellow subjects.

The Government of India can judge whether throughout the affairs, which have been described in this report, the officers of all grades working under the Government of Bengal have tried to act up to the terms of the resolution issued by the Governor-General in Council in March 1874, and whether they have striven to "perform the arduous task imposed upon them with the zeal, ability, and self-sacrifice which have always distinguished the servants of the Crown and of the East India Company in times of difficulty and danger."

No language that I can employ will adequately express my sense of the devoted manner in which the Government of Bengal has been served by the body of its officers during this period of extreme trial.

In a separate minute I have made a record of the services of the officers.

In another minute, also, will be set forth the various works for the relief and benefit of the poor undertaken during this crisis by the zemindars and other natives in the lately distressed districts, showing that their conduct has been worthy of their means, fortune, opportunities, and social position.

In recounting these events, the Government of Bengal thankfully remembers its obligations to the Government of the North-Western Provinces for the large staff of highly trained officers and the transport resources; to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army for the well-selected body of military officers, both European and Native; and to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah for the timely arrival of the grain supplies.

Lastly, the Government of Bengal is gratefully conscious of the considerate guidance, the unvarying support, and the constant encouragement received by it in the fulfilment of its task, from the Governor-General in Council.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

* At page 7 of this paper it was mentioned that irrigation from the unfinished channels of the Soane Canal had saved the crops on 159,000 acres. The amount of food thus secured to the country is reckoned by the Irrigation Department to have been 70,000 tons, valued at £680,000 sterling.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Letter from C. A. ELLIOTT, Esq., Secretary to Government of North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, dated 1st January 1875.

In reply to your demi-official letter, dated 24th September 1874, and subsequent telegrams, I have the honor to forward reports on the scarcity of 1873-74 in the districts noted in the margin, with a brief narrative of the scarcity so far as it affected these Provinces.

Gorakhpur.	Allahabad.
Basti.	Banda.
Ghazipur.	Karwi.
Mirzapur.	Hamirpur.
Azamgarh.	Allahabad Divisional Review.
Benares Divisional Review.	Jhansi and Jalaun.
Jaunpur.	

2. The report has been urgently called for, and much delay has occurred in the receipt of the required information from the District Officers. The Lieutenant-Governor has, therefore, thought it better to submit this communication at once. A further despatch will follow, containing His Honor's remarks on the conduct of the officers who have borne the brunt of the work.

3. The Basti report is necessarily imperfect. The Magistrate, Mr. F. Elliot, under whom all the famine operations were carried on, was allowed to take furlough in October under the promise that he would submit a report before he left India. This promise he was unable to fulfil; but his report is expected soon, and will be forwarded when received.

Narrative of the Scarcity of 1873-74, *in the North-Western Provinces.*

Beginning and development of distress.

The rains of 1873 began in the North-Western Provinces more than a fortnight later than usual, were very deficient in quantity, and ended rather earlier than usual. At their close it was reported, especially from the eastern and sub-Himalayan districts, that the ponds and tanks were nearly empty, and this fact, added to the early cessation of the rains and the want of subsequent showers, indicated the probability of an extensive failure of the rice crop, and that the consequence of this, wherever rice is the main crop, would be scarcity and distress. No time was lost in ascertaining the measure of the calamity. On the 7th November a circular order was issued to Commissioners of Divisions, instructing them to demand from Collectors a full general report on the state of the crops in their districts and on the prospects for the coming season. Replies to this circular were received in December and January. It was at once seen that for the Agra, Rohilkhand, and Meerut Divisions there was nothing to fear, and that of the other three plains' divisions that of Benares had suffered most. The Benares report indicated South Mirzapur, Ghazipur, and the northern parts of Basti and Gorakhpur as the parts where severe distress was to be looked for. The extent of distress was, however, uncertain. Everywhere great hopes were built upon the rabi; but the parts where the rice failed most completely are also those where a second crop is usually sown in the fields which are still moist after the rice has been cut, and the ground in which the rice had perished was as hard as iron, so that this second crop could not be sown. As the cold season advanced, it gradually became evident that the districts in which State relief would be necessary were divided into two classes: *first*, those in the east and north-east of the provinces (the sub-Himalayan tract of Basti and Gorakhpur and the east of Ghazipur), which in climate and agricultural conditions more or less resemble the western districts of Bengal; and *second*, the Bundelkhand districts in the south,—Banda, Hamirpur, Jhansi, Jalaun, and Lalitpur—with the southern portion of Mirzapur, all of which have suffered from a succession of bad years, and where the cultivators and landowners are in a state of chronic distress. In all these tracts the pressure of scarcity began to make itself felt at about the same time. Relief works, for which provision had already been made, were opened in most districts during January and in the beginning of February. In Jhansi and Jalaun they were about a month later. They were of the usual type, being mostly road embankments and other works of the kind on which unskilled labor could be employed.

Winter rains.

2. Meanwhile the winter rains were anxiously expected. Every effort was made to supply their place by diligent irrigation, and advances were given by Government to all cultivators who required them to dig wells; but as the drought continued, serious injury to the young crops became inevitable, and towards the end of January the situation became critical. The Christmas rains always make the difference between a good and a poor harvest; and this year, the ground having been less soaked by the rains than usual, the harvest would have been exceptionally poor. To add to the misfortune of the province, a frost such as had not been known for years set in about the middle of January and continued for some days; it did not affect the hardy wheat and barley, but the arhar, peas, and other more delicate crops were completely burnt up by it. At length in the first week of February the long delayed rain fell in moderately heavy showers, and the heavy calamity which seemed to be impending was averted. Though too late to do all the good which it might have done had it fallen at the usual time, it was of incalculable benefit, and through its influence a year of high prices was substituted for a year of famine.

Inspection of eastern districts by Special Famine Commission.

3. The attendance on relief works, however, continued slowly to increase throughout the month. The numbers were greatest in the eastern districts, and as there was by this time little doubt that these were the only districts in which distress would be general and severe, it was thought desirable to obtain a comprehensive view of their condition. Messrs. Simson (Junior Member of the Board) and Carmichael (Commissioner of Benares) and Colonel Davidson, R. E., Superintending Engineer, were accordingly commissioned to make a tour through these districts and report to Government the results of their inspection. Their reports (dated 22nd and 30th March, 1874) showed that in Benares and Azamgarh there was no ground for apprehension, and that in Ghazipur distress was not nearly so widespread as had at one time been feared. Mirzapur the committee were unable to visit. By far the worst districts were Gorakhpur and Basti, and in each of these the northern portion had suffered most severely. Rice is there the main staple, and it entirely failed. The winter crops which are ordinarily sown for a second harvest, after the rice had been reaped, could not be put into the ground on account of the early cessation of the rains. In a tract so extensive, and in which the failure both of the spring and the autumn crops had been so general, it was not to be expected that the rabi harvest would bring much relief. For the last week of March the daily average attendance on relief works was about 30,000 in Gorakhpur and 22,000 in Basti, and there was evidently a steady tendency to increase, which it was probable would continue till the setting in of the rains dispersed the people to field work. Meanwhile other measures of relief were sanctioned. In the Maharajganj Tahsil of Gorakhpur one-half of the rabi revenue kist was remitted, and in Basti the Collector was authorised to propose remission or suspension of revenue where he thought it necessary. Advances were to be made to zemindars and ryots for the purchase of rice seed to the extent, if needful, of a lakh and a half in Gorakhpur and of half a lakh in Basti. The seed was procured from Nipal, sale being permitted by the Darbar to purchasers furnished by the Collector with a certificate, and the total amount of advances in Basti was Rs. 48,209, and in Gorakhpur Rs. 91,471. In Gorakhpur it was apprehended that the northern grain markets in the Maharajganj Tahsil might run short in the rainy season, when importation is difficult. The Collector was therefore empowered to advance money, repayable in a year, without interest, to traders who should guarantee to store grain at specified places, such grain being purchasable by Government at a price fixed so as to cover all the expenses of the trader. The grain stored under these conditions amounted to 90,865 maunds, and though eventually not required by Government, its presence in the district probably had a beneficial action upon prices. To merchants who preferred to import grain for sale at there own discretion, money was to be advanced, repayable without interest in six months, and in this way 10,700 maunds were imported.

Ultimate extent of distress.

4. This estimate of the situation formed by Government in March was confirmed by the event in all but one particular. It was thought probable that the distress would last

till the autumn crops (especially the rice) were ripe, and that the relief works would have to be kept open till then. The unexpected improvement in the spring harvest, however, diminished the distress considerably. The effect of the new supply of food was marked in Ghazipur, where the harvest was decidedly above the average, by a speedy decrease of the numbers employed on relief works, which fell from 3,000 in the end of February to 800 by the middle of April, and in the last week of July the works, which had been kept open for some weeks of the rains in deference to the wishes of the District Officer, were everywhere closed. In Gorakhpur and Basti distress may be said to have reached its highest point in the beginning of April, when the daily numbers on the works averaged 52,000 in the former and 28,000 in the latter district. But even after distress had attained its maximum the numbers on relief works continued steadily to increase. One reason for this was that the rabi outturn, though fairly good on irrigated land, had not been so plentiful in these districts as in Ghazipur, and in the sub-Himalayan rice tracts the area under this crop was very small. By the end of the month there were 91,000 people on the works in Gorakhpur and 84,000 in Basti. But the large and increasing proportion of women and children could not escape notice, and there were considerable doubts as to the extent of the distress which prevailed. On the one hand, it seemed that the relief works might be popular on account of the difficulty of exacting a full day's labor from the crowds who thronged to them and the liberty they enjoyed, and on account of the wages being paid in cash at a time when agricultural labor was very slack and there was nothing else for the people to work at. On the other hand, there was the hypothesis that these works were the sole refuge of a famished and despairing population whose only means of supporting life was by the wages earned on them.

Visit of Lieutenant-Governor to eastern districts.

5. Sir John Strachey lost no time after assuming the reins of Government in visiting the distressed districts, in order to form his opinion with the aid of the best local advice. The conclusion he came to was that, on the whole, the former explanation was the correct one, and that there was not really any such severe distress as to deserve the name of a famine. He decided that it was not advisable to close the works, but that efforts should be made to make the relief more distasteful by exacting a larger tale of work, and that the wages should be reduced to the minimum which would provide subsistence for the laborers. Evidence was adduced that the scale had until lately been too high, and that the relief works had attracted sellers not of necessaries only but of luxuries. The rates now fixed were on the scale which had been introduced by the Magistrate of Gorakhpur about three weeks previously, the allowance for infants only being lessened by one-half. They were—

For a man	...	5	Gorakhpuri pice (or one anna).
„ a woman	...	4	ditto.
„ a child able to work ...	...	3	ditto.
„ an infant	...	1	ditto.

Thus the exclusion of all who were not in need of aid was left to be gradually effected by the low rates of wages and the strict demand of a fair day's work from every laborer. The Collectors of both districts were authorised to allow zemindars to indent on the relief works for men, and laborers who refused to accept employment under these requisitions with the promise of full wages were to be turned away from the works. The rates of wages were also to be lowered as soon as should be consistent with safety, but the necessity of such a measure was practically obviated by the early setting in of the rains.

Disposal of laborers during rains.

6. There was a further question to be considered—how the people were to be disposed of during the rains. No less than 219,000 men, women, and children were congregated on relief works in the districts of Gorakhpur and Basti in the beginning of May. It was obviously impossible to provide out-of-door employment for these multitudes during the rainy season. One of the chief works was the raising of an embanked road through the centre of a great depression which would be filled with water in the rains; and in other places, though the work itself might not be in a swamp, it would have been difficult to hut the laborers on high and dry ground, and a serious outbreak of sickness from damp and exposure might be expected. There was, however, every reason to hope that with the coming of the rains the people would, for the most part, disperse to their ploughing and sowing, and the continuance of the relief system would not be necessary. The Lieutenant-Governor (Resolution No. 479A, dated 16th May 1874) therefore laid down the following general principles for the conduct of relief operations—

1*st.*—Able-bodied persons of a class accustomed to labor were to be employed on *bonâ fide* public works at the ordinary rates of pay.

2*nd.*—For persons of the above class incapable of labor on public works easy employment was to be found on roads, &c., or in poor-houses. The plan of these poorhouses was identical with that adopted by the Lieutenant-Governor when he was Collector of Moradabad during the scarcity of 1861, and was based mainly on the principles that relief should ordinarily be given in the shape of cooked food and restricted to persons obviously in actual want; that every one should work who was not physically incapable; and that all working paupers should remain the whole day in the poor-house.

3*rd.*—Gratuitous relief was to be provided for persons incapable of labor; and

4*th.*—Persons who on account of cast or other feeling or prejudices should refuse to accept relief on the above terms were to receive exceptional treatment.

Closing of relief works.

7. Steps were now taken for gradually introducing this change of system and for bringing the relief works to a close and dismissing the people engaged on them. Warning was given to the people that it was intended to close the works, and workhouses were established at the head-quarters of Gorakhpur and Basti: at Mithaura and Bansi in the north, and at Kasia in the east. The change was made with even less difficulty than was looked for. Towards the end of May, after a few partial showers, the demand for agricultural labor began to make itself felt in Gorakhpur, and from all the works there set in a steady flow of laborers to the fields. On the 30th May rain fell generally throughout the district, and the numbers in daily attendance on relief works, which had been 89,000 during the last week of the month, sank to 25,000 in the first week of June. The rains had now thoroughly set in, and a few days later the last relief work was closed, and the three workhouses were opened for the destitute who still claimed assistance. In Basti the number of laborers went on increasing to 127,000 daily in the last week of May. About this time wages were reduced by one-fourth, the rains began early in June, and by the 22nd of the month the last relief work was closed. In each district the workhouses opened with about 800 inmates.

General conclusions.

8. These events completely justified the conclusions arrived at by Sir John Strachey on visiting the locality, and they deserve special and prominent record on account of the importance of their bearing on the treatment of future famines. It appears probable that in a slack season of the year the opening of Government relief works would always attract great crowds of laborers. In a season of considerable pressure, but not of absolute famine, the relief works in Gorakhpur and Basti were for some weeks daily thronged by more than 200,000 men, women and children, who found an attraction in the light work, in the liberty of going at night to their houses after attending a sort of vast picnic during the day, and the wages earned at a time when ordinarily they had no employment in the fields and had to live on their harvest savings. But when the wages were cut down to a mere subsistence allowance, when a full day's labor was insisted on, and when the liberty of living at their homes was threatened, these immense crowds melted away as rapidly as they had collected, and it was found that there was hardly any one who really stood in need of relief.

Distress in the southern districts, South Mirzapur.

9. For the southern districts the history of the scarcity may be more briefly told. Here distress was due, not, as in the eastern districts, to the failure of a single staple, but to the fact that a series of bad seasons was followed by the indifferent autumn harvest of 1873. In South Mirzapur and in Jhansi relief works had been found necessary in 1872-73. In Hamirpur and Banda, and indeed throughout Bundelkhand generally, the spread of *kans* grass has of late years checked

cultivation and impoverished the people. Throughout a great part of these districts the country is wild and hilly, and the population poor and sparse. This is especially the case in South Mirzapur, where distress made its appearance in the plateau between the valleys of the Son and Ganges as early as the beginning of December, and attained its maximum about the middle of January, when for some time nearly 3,000 people were daily employed on relief works; but the outturn of the rabi harvest in this tract was so good that by the middle of March there remained only one work with about 300 laborers, and this closed in the middle of June. Among the hills to the south of the Son, in the Government estate of Dudi, and the Court of Wards' estate of Agori-Barhar, the effect of the spring harvest was less marked. Various measures of relief were adopted; advances were made to cultivators and to zemindars who undertook to employ labor; grain was imported and stored, and a number of small relief works were opened, to which the wild and timid people of Dudhi were at first hardly persuaded to come. Their only other means of escape from famine was emigration to Sirguja, but as the season wore on they gained confidence or were driven to the works by want, and the number of labourers gradually rose to 1,300 at the end of May. This was the maximum. On the setting in of the rains the people found employment in the fields, and all works were closed by the third week of June.

Banda, Hamirpur, Jhansi and Jalaun.

10. In Banda, Hamirpur, Jhansi, and Jalaun distress did not manifest itself so soon. Relief works were opened in Banda in the end of January, in Hamirpur in the beginning of February, in Jhansi in the beginning of March, and in Jalaun not till April; but as they lay in districts more populous than South Mirzapur, they were more numerously attended. The maximum daily average in Banda was between 7,000 and 8,000 early in March; in Hamirpur about 2,500 at the end of May; and in Jhansi and Jalaun respectively 1,000 and 180 during May. The Jalaun relief works and all the Banda works but one ceased as soon as the rains began; this one and the Jhansi relief works came to an end in the second week of July; and the last works in Hamirpur were closed by the 20th July.

Workhouses.

11. The workhouse system which was to be substituted for relief works during the rains in Gorakhpur and Basti has already been described. The same system was introduced into Banda and Hamirpur. In Gorakhpur the number of paupers in the three workhouses reached its maximum (a little over 1,500) in the end of July; it remained at about 1,000 during August, rapidly declined after the end of the month, and before the end of September all three workhouses were closed. In Basti the average during August was 1,800, and during the greater part of September about 1,200; October opened with about 550, and by the 21st of the month all workhouses were closed. In Hamirpur the numbers in the workhouses rose from 600 to 730 during August and September, but began to fall of in October, and by the end of the month all State relief had come to a close. in Banda the workhouses opened with nearly 1,000 inmates, and the numbers gradually decreased to less than 100 by the middle of August. On the 17th of October all workhouses were closed.

Prices.

12. During the entire period of scarcity prices may be said to have followed their own course. The dearness of grain in the eastern districts during the last three months of 1873 was probably due in part to export to Bengal, but before the beginning of 1874 this had wholly ceased. In Gorakhpur and Basti the rabi grains—wheat, barley, and gram—were at first even somewhat cheaper than they had been in the same months (October—February) of the previous year; but the deficiency of the rabi outturn reversed the case from March to June. The previous year, however, was itself an unfavorable agricultural season, and does not afford a fair standard of comparison. In an ordinarily good year, between October and June, a rupee will purchase not less than sixteen seers of wheat, and for the greater part of the time not less than twenty seers. In 1874, in March and April, after the spring harvest had come into the market, fourteen or fifteen seers was the cheapest rate for wheat. The prices of barley and gram were higher than usual in a considerably greater degree. All these grains were even dearer in Ghazipur from October to February, but there the plentiful rabi

outturn of March and April immediately brought prices down to about their normal level. In the case of rice, which is an autumn crop, there was of course no such fresh supply. The price in Ghazipur between November and June varied from eleven to twelve seers the rupee. In Gorakhpur the price rose to eleven seers in February and to ten and a half from April to June; in Basti it was nine seers during February and March, and eight seers and three-quarters from April to June. In an ordinary year a rupee will buy nineteen or twenty seers from October to March, and not less than sixteen from April to June. The range of prices in the other distressed districts was less remarkable. Grain of all kinds was more or less dearer than usual, but in general prices did not reach the famine limit, and the pressure of distress was, as already explained, due rather to the impoverishment produced by previous unfavorable seasons than to the deficient harvests of 1873-74.

Rates of wages on relief works generally.

13. In the beginning of February the execution of all relief works was made over to the Public Works Department of Government. By that Department a Resolution was published on 10th February for the determination of rates of wages on the following principles:—The daily wages given were to be sufficient to purchase a certain quantity of food, which was fixed according to the scale shown in the margin. It was calculated that in the district of Gorakhpur wages on the above scale would be six Gorakhpuri pice (or $1\frac{1}{5}$ anna) for a man, three for a woman, and two for a child. For the other districts the wages were left to be fixed by the Magistrate in accordance with the food standard prescribed. The maximum daily rates were $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna for a man, 1 anna for a woman, and $\frac{1}{2}$ anna for a child. If it should happen (which was not expected and did not in fact take place) that the daily quantity of food which these rates could purchase fell short of the standard, orders were to be required of Government. To the scale laid down by this resolution, wages paid in all districts gradually adjusted themselves. The rates at first paid in Gorakhpur and Basti were in Gorakhpuri pice of five to the anna:—

	Adult man.	Child above 10.	Child 10 and under.
	oz.	oz.	oz.
Flour ...	16	12	8
Vegetables	4	2	2

Man.	*Woman.*	*Child.*	*Infant.*
6	4	3	3

and in Ghazipur, were four pice equal one anna,

Man.	*Woman.*	*Child.*	*Infant.*
7	5	3	0

and in the end of February they were reduced to

Man.	*Woman.*	*Child.*	*Infant.*
6	4	3	0

In Banda, on the 1st April, the rates were,

Man.	*Woman.*	*Child.*	*Infant.*
4	3	2	1

About the middle of April the Collector of Gorakhpur found it possible to reduce the wages of a man to five pice, or one anna, and the allowance for non-laboring children to two pice. This change was ordered by Government to be introduced in Basti also, and the Ghazipur rates were to be brought down to the same scale. In the beginning of May the Ghazipur rates were reduced by the Lieutenant-Governor to four, three, and two pice, and on the 12th in Gorakhpur the allowance for infants was cut down to one pice, the rate which had already prevailed for some time in Basti. Towards the end of the month the Ghazipur rates were adopted in Basti, and the change, as has already been related, was followed by the speedy dispersion of the crowds assembled on relief works.

Expenditure on relief work.

	Rs.
Mirzapur	10,000
Basti	20,000
Gorakhpur	20,000
Ghazipur	10,000
Banda	10,000
Total ...	70,000

	Rs.
Gorakhpur at half a lakh per mensem for six months ...	3,00,000
Basti ditto	3,00,000
Ghazipur	4,000
Mirzapur	3,000
Banda	15,000
Hamirpur	3,000
Jalaun and Jhansi ...	5,000
Unallotted specially to any district	20,000
Total ...	6,50,000

14. On making over the execution of relief works to the Public Works Department in February, sanction was given to an expenditure of Rs. 70,000, as detailed in the margin. Towards the end of March the grants for Gorakpur and Banda were each increased by Rs. 10,000, a grant of Rs. 10,000 was made for Jhansi, and Rs. 10,000 more were placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department for expenditure as should be judged necessary On the 20th of April the sums shown on the margin were sanctioned in addition to former grants, and on the 17th of June a final grant of Rs. 4,93,000 was assigned to Gorakhpur and Basti. The accounts have not yet been closed, but the district reports which are printed with this state the expenditure as follows:—

	Relief works and other expenditure chargeable to the State.	Expenditure on poor-houses, &c., met from the charitable relief fund.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gorakhpur	3,40,195	10,894
Basti	4,28,557	9,637
Ghazipur	13,116	6,900
Mirzapur	46,239	... ...
Banda	13,249	6,026
Hamirpur	9,145	6,221
Jalaun	6,893	... ...
Jhansi	925	295
TOTAL ...	8,58,319	37,973

15. The relief works were intended for the support of the able-bodied poor. The North-West Government adhered to the rule laid down in the famine of 1868, that the duty of Government is to provide work for those who can and will work, but that the relief of those who are unable to work is a matter which devolves properly on private charity, in which the State should assist, but should not bear the whole burden. Accordingly, as on former occasions, a Central Relief Committee was formed and the subscriptions of the public invited, an equal sum to that subscribed being contributed by Government. The amount thus collected was Rs. 63,988, but the contribution from public funds was no more than Rs. 13,037, for the favorable turn taken after the rains of February reduced the task of the Committee, and the demand for assistance made upon them, far below the original expectations; and, speaking generally, it may be said that the offer of labor on the roads and in workhouses almost met all the requirements of the case. The Committee's report is printed as an appendix; it will be seen that the sums shown in it as expenditure from the charitable relief fund differ somewhat from those shown in the district reports, which are of later date.

Charitable relief.

16. The above remarks contain all that His Honor considers it necessary to say of the scarcity of 1873-74, regarded from a provincial point of view. The district reports, especially that of Gorakhpur, comprise all the detailed information that can be required, and the following paras. sum up briefly what was done in each district:—

Gorakhpur.

Mr. Lumsden's report gives a very full and clear account of the condition of the district, the causes of the distress, and the range of prices. Common rice, which is the staple food of the northern part of the district, stood at 10 or 11 seers from January to August, but no other grain was sold at what may be called famine prices; barley never fell below 13 seers, nor gram, except for a short interval, below 14. Relief works were opened at the end of January and in February,—(1) in the northern or Maharajganj Tahsil, where the main crop is rice, and which had

therefore suffered most severely; (2) in and about the city; (3) in the south-west part of the district, on the great embankment known as the Tuckerbund. On the first of these works the numbers averaged about 12,000 in March, 40,000 in April, and 41,000 in May. In the works round the city the numbers never much exceeded 7,000. At the Tuckerbund and another work near it 7,300 were employed in March, 16,500 in April, and over 19,000 in May. The average number in May on all the works was 78,000, and the maximum reached in that month was 89,000. Early in June these great masses melted away rapidly on the first appearance of the rains, and the works were all closed by the middle of the month, having cost altogether Rs. 3,20,444. Three workhouses took their place: one was established in the city, where was the greatest collection of permanent poor; one in the north, where distress was severest; and one in the east at Kasia; both the latter were but little used. The average at Gorakhpur never exceeded 1,000, and hardly rose above 200 at the other two places. The workhouses were closed in September, the total expenditure on them having been Rs. 7,353. Besides this Rs. 5,865 were expended from private subscriptions on poor-houses established earlier in the year and superseded by the workhouses, and Rs. 513 in relief to "pardah-nashin" women; Rs. 4,700 was the cost of keeping up hospitals for the poor-house and workhouse sick; Rs. 91,471 were given as advances for purchasing rice for seed grain. Altogether the cost of the relief works of all sorts was to Government Rs. 3,40,195, and the sum of Rs. 10,894 was further expended from the funds of the Charitable Relief Committee.

17. In Basti the first relief work—the road from Basti to Bansi—was opened on the 22nd January. Throughout February the numbers averaged about 5,000 a day; in March they were over 8,000; by the end of April they rose to nearly 35,000, and they stood at about this figure through May. In June they rapidly fell to 6,500. The next work opened was the road from Basti to Minhdawal undertaken at the end of February. The numbers in March were about 5,000 a day, in April they rose to 35,000, in May to 50,000, and in June they fell suddenly to 7,000. The Domariaganj road was begun in March, and in May it employed 30,000 laborers. The Basti-Faizabad road was taken up in May, and during that month the numbers averaged 7,000. On the road from Basti to Nepal no less than 30,000 people were employed throughout May. The rapidity of the dispersion of the people is shown by this fact, that while the number on all the works in the last week of May were 127,000, in the third week of the June they were 25,000. The total cost of these works was Rs. 4,28,557. The two work-houses were opened in June and closed in October, and their total cost was Rs. 9,637. The necessarily imperfect report sent up from this district does not show the average daily number of inmates.

Basti.

18. The Collector's report gives an interesting but rather highly colored account of the difficulties he had to encounter in his district, its over-population, and the chronic struggle of its laboring poor for bread. The rice crop, the failure of which was almost universal, is estimated to cover about one-seventh of the cultivated area of the whole district, and this failure came on the top of a series of bad seasons. The price of wheat stood at about 10½ seers in October 1873, barley and gram at 14 and 15 seers, and they remained low till the rabi harvest came in. Several relief works were opened early in February, and employed about 2,000 persons a day in that month and March, but with the reaping of the harvest the numbers fell to less than 1,000, and they were finally closed in July, having cost Rs. 13,116. No regular poor-house was established, but an existing one supported by the Municipality at Ghazipur was enlarged, and much gratuitous relief was distributed in grain and cash throughout the district. The cost of this was about Rs. 6,900 up to the end of October 1874.

Ghazipur.

19. In the south of Mirzapur (Robertsganj and Dudhi) wheat stood in October and November at about 12 to 14 seers, barley at 14 to 16, and rice at 11 to 12. With the end of March and the harvest gathered, all grains rose to an easier level except rice, which remained almost as dear till August. A great number of small relief works were set on foot in December and January, the population being too scattered and small to congregate anywhere in large numbers. The average daily attendance was between 2,000 and 3,000 in January, but fell off rapidly after the 15th March, and the works were closed on the 21st of June. The total expenditure was Rs. 25,136. Besides this, Rs. 21,103 were expended in advances to zemindars and cultivators for seed grain and food, and to

Mirzapur.

tahsils to help them to buy grain. Much of this has since been repaid, and almost all is recoverable.

Banda.

20. The rains ended in Banda on the 9th September, but no severe distress was felt till the beginning of February. Prices were not high then, for barley never fell below 16 seers, or gram below 20 seers per rupee, but the cessation of hired employment in the fields threw many of the poorer classes out of work. Three relief works were opened in February; the maximum attendance was in March, when the numbers rose to above 7,000 a day; they diminished greatly when the rabi harvest set in, and the works were closed by the end of June. Besides these works, 21 poor-houses were opened, the earliest of which were started in February. At these about 1,000 persons received daily relief in April (the maximum, 1,700, being reached in the first week of that month): the numbers diminished rapidly after the rains set in, and the poor-houses were closed in October. The total expenditure on public works was Rs. 13,219; on poor-houses Rs. 6,026.

Hamirpur.

21. At Hamirpur signs of distress were observed earlier. The price of wheat never fell below 13½ seers, or gram below 18 seers per rupee. In December and January two works were set in hand in order to provide relief; later on the number was raised to ten. They were all closed by the 20th July; the average number of persons employed was 1,100, and the highest number was about 2,500, in the last week of May. Six poor-houses were also opened, the average attendance at which was 434, and the last was closed on the 31st October. The total cost of the relief works was Rs. 9,145, and of the poor-houses Rs. 6,221.

Jalaun and Jhansi.

22. In Jalaun there was really no distress to speak of: one relief work was opened, more as a precaution than as a necessity, and only about 180 persons resorted to it: no poor-house was started. Jhansi, however, has long been in a semi-pauperised condition, and though prices were fairly* low and the prospects of the rabi good, there was a considerable amount of general, but not acute, distress in the eastern part of the district. Relief works were opened in March and closed on 14th July; the average attendance was about 1,000 persons, and the total expenditure was Rs 6,983. Poor-houses also were opened in several places, but were very little resorted to—not more than 50 persons a day being relieved at any time: the cost of this was only Rs. 295.

From the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce,—No. 4, dated 11th January 1875.

In continuation of my letter No. 1, dated 1st January 1875, I am desired to forward the following remarks on the conduct of the Civil Officers engaged in famine relief operations in the North-Western Provinces in 1874.

2. The chief brunt of the work fell on the Magistrates of Gorakhpur and Basti, Messrs. Lumsden and Elliot. Both these officers—and especially Mr. Lumsden—showed energy and zeal in devising and setting on foot measures for the relief of the distressed, ability and local knowledge in placing before Government the true condition of the country, and discretion in perceiving when the distress had passed away and the time for contracting the operations had come. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that Mr. Lumsden deserves the high commendation of the Government for the excellent services which he has rendered. Among their Assistants, Messrs. Stoker and Thomson of the Civil Service, and Mr Mills, Inspector of Police, deserve special notice.

3. Among the officers on the Public Works establishment who supervised and carried out the relief works in these districts, the Chief Engineer singles out Lieutenant-Colonel E. Davidson, R. E., Superintending Engineer, Captain Beauchamp, R. E, and Mr Sub-Engineer Peart, for special commendation.

4. Syud Ahmad Khan, Bahadur, C. S. I., readily responded to the call of Government, and gave very useful help in establishing a system of work-houses on the same principle which was adopted in Moradabad in the famine of 1861.

5. The arrangements made by Mr. C. Robertson, Magistrate of Mirzapur, for meeting the wants of the wild and difficult region in the south of his district, were all that the Lieutenant-Governor could desire.

6. Mr. Oldham, the Magistrate of Ghazipur; Mr. Wall, the Magistrate of Banda, with his Assistants, Messrs. Knox and Hardy; and Mr. Kaye, Magistrate of Hamirpur, showed great devotion and zeal in superintending the works and relieving distress in those districts.

7. All these officers have received the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor for their services.

* The maximum price of wheat was 14½ seers; of grain 5⅝ seers per rupee.

Letter from C. A. ELLIOTT, Esq., Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce,—No. 13, dated 11th February 1875.

In continuation of my letter No. 1, dated 1st January 1875, I have the honor to forward the report of the Central Famine Relief Committee mentioned in para. 15 of the narrative accompanying the letter above quoted.

Letter from C. A. TURNER, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Central Famine Committee, North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces,—No. 195, dated 28th January 1875.

In pursuance of a resolution passed at a public meeting convened at Allahabad on the 7th February 1874, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to nominate a central committee to concert measures for the relief of the indigent classes in such districts of the North Western Provinces as were threatened with scarcity, and in the famine-stricken districts of the North-Western Provinces.

2. His Honor was pleased to intimate that the Government would provide labor for all who could work, but that the support of the sick and aged, the young and tender, and the infirm, must mainly be the care of private charity; and His Honor announced that to all subscriptions raised for these purposes, the Government would contribute an equal sum.

3. On the 12th February the central committee appointed an executive committee, instructing it to meet at regular intervals for the transaction of business.

4. At a meeting of the executive committee held on the same date it was resolved—(1) that the Collectors of the several districts in the North-Western Provinces should be requested to form committees to collect subscriptions; (2) that the Collectors of Basti, Gorakhpur, Ghazipur, Mirzapur, Hamirpur and Banda should be requested, if they had not already done so, to form relief committees, to keep the central committee acquainted with the state of destitution in their respective districts, and the amounts which they might from time to time estimate as required for relief of the poor who might be unfit for labour; and (3) that while the circumstances of particular places or persons might require and justify a departure from the rules prescribed by the committee, relief should only be given ordinarily to those persons only who could not labor on relief works, and in the shape of cooked food, not exceeding 10 chittacks per diem for each adult.

5. On the 22nd April the Government, North-Western Provinces, issued a circular to the Collectors, declaring that the entire supervision of charitable relief, and auditing of accounts connected with it, has been confided to the central committee, and ordering that the accounts both of collections of contributions and disbursements should be submitted to the committee in such form as the committee should prescribe. It was at the same time announced that the Government would not sanction any expenditure on poorhouse or charitable relief shown in the treasury accounts of any district until it were shown to have been approved and audited by the central committee.

6. In order to prevent any migration of the poor from the district of Gorakhpur into the district of Champaran, Lower Provinces, and thereby disturb the calculations of the officers of that district, the executive committee requested the Collector to establish centres of relief at the outlying tahsils, and to put himself in communication with the Collector of Champaran.

7. Acting on the instructions, and guided by the principles above indicated, the executive committee procured the appointment of local committees where they had not been appointed in districts requiring relief, received the contributions forwarded from the several Collectorates, made grants, and received and scrutinized accounts of expenditure.

8. The committee received from the undermentioned districts the subscriptions entered in the subjoined statement:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Allahabad	5,030	3	0
Agra	799	6	0
Budaun	2,721	10	3
Bareilly	1,242	8	0
Bijnor	2,269	13	0
Bulandshahr	1,848	10	0
Etawah	1,137	12	0
Farukhabad	2,095	0	0
Jaunpur	102	0	0
Lalitpur	202	9	0
Meerut	10,201	8	0
Mirzapur	1,774	0	0
Moradabad	2,524	4	0
Muttra	8,520	0	0
Muzaffarnagar	3,233	8	0
Roorkee	578	13	6
Saharanpur	3,367	12	0
Shahjahanpur	1,500	0	0
TOTAL ...	49,149	4	9

9. In the districts mentioned in the subjoined statement the Collectors received in subscriptions, and, under the sanction of the committee applied to local requirements, the sums therein shown:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Allahabad	100	2	0
Banda	1,718	2	11
Ghazipur	5,372	6	10
Gorakhpur	5,084	10	1
Hamirpur	2,607	10	7
Jhansi	208	4	10
Basti	754	6	5
TOTAL ...	15,845	11	8

10. The districts of Fatehpur and Aligarh gave no contribution to the fund, nor did the district and wealthy city of Benares. Of the sum subscribed in the district of Muttra, no less than Rs. 7,000 were the gift of Seths Gobind Das and Lachhman Das of Muttra, who received the thanks of Government for their liberality. Subscriptions were raised in the district of Azamgarh, and, it is believed, expended to meet local requirements; no account of these subscriptions or of their disbursements has come to the hands of the committee.

11. The total amount of subscriptions received by the committee and by the district officers, over which the committee has had control, is Rs. 64,995-0-5.

12. Before the full amount subscribed was received, the committee drew from the treasury the sum of Rs. 13,036-12-4, being the amount contributed by the Government under the order before mentioned.

The committee has therefore to account for Rs. 78,031-12-9.

13. The sum of Rs. 15,000 was subscribed and remitted by the inhabitants of Bombay for the relief of sufferers from famine in the North-Western Provinces. When the gravity of the crisis in the North-West had disappeared, and it had been ascertained that the sums subscribed in these Provinces would be adequate to meet local requirements, it came to the knowledge of the Committee that distress existed in Sind, for the relief of which an appeal to Bombay was probable; the Committee therefore replaced at the disposal of the subscribers in Bombay the Rs. 15,000 which had been remitted from that Presidency.

14. The central relief committee in Calcutta announced to this committee a resolution passed by it, declaring that the funds received from subscribers in England were available for the relief of the distressed in the North-Western Provinces. The committee for the North-Western Provinces finding that its funds were amply sufficient did not avail itself of this resolution.

15. Before discussing the particulars of the expenditure incurred under the sanction of the committee, it will be convenient to state that the extent of population and the incidence of Government revenue per acre have been taken from the census tables recently published, and that the number of persons stated to have been employed on public works has been ascertained from a return obtained from the Department of Public Works, which apparently does not include the number of persons employed on works of which the expense was defrayed from local funds.

16. Relief was given in the shape of cooked and uncooked food and cash. The cooked and uncooked food consisted chiefly of the cheaper grains, such as dal, bajra, gram, barley and common rice, and the flower of the *mahua* tree. The sick and infirm under medical direction received more nutritious diet. Relief in cash was distributed principally to *purdah-nusheen* women.

17. The miscellaneous expenditure (where it is not otherwise stated) includes these cash payments. It also includes charges for the construction of poor-houses, for the provision of culinary vessels, firewood, cotton for the employment of those able to spin, and medical assistance and medicines.

18. The district officers submitted accounts showing the particulars of the expenditure weekly, and these accounts have been carefully scrutinised by the committee.

19. The following is an account of the operations of the committee in the distressed districts:—

Ghazipur.—This district has been selected as the first for mention because the committee has received from the Officiating Collector, Mr. Oldham, a copy of a carefully compiled report submitted by him to the Commissioner of the Division; and putting aside the peculiar circumstances of the district, many of the remarks made by Mr. Oldham are, it is believed, applicable to the other districts, in which operations for the relief of distress were carried out under the supervision of the committee.

The features which distinguish Ghazipur from the districts last mentioned are the greater density of its population; its production of valuable crops other than food crops—circumstances which conduce to a third difference; its greater reliance on imports for its food supply; and lastly, as compared with some of the other districts, its enjoyment of greater facilities for importation in the shape of rail-road and river communications with foreign markets.

The average population of Ghazipur is estimated at 620 persons to the square mile. The incidence of the Government revenue per acre is Re. 1-1-4 to the total area, Re. 1-1-7 to the area under settlement, and Re. 1-8-0 to the area under cultivation. The Officiating Collector estimates the area under cultivation at 1,000,000 acres; and he considers that of this, 20,000 are devoted to opium, 10,000 to indigo, 40,000 to rose and oil-seeds, and 100,000 to sugarcane. Thus a total of 1,75,000 acres are abstracted from the total area under cultivation to produce crops other than grain crops.

To meet the deficit in the food supply, the Officiating Collector calculates that in ordinary years from 120,000 to 130,000 maunds of edible grains are annually imported by rail, and a yet larger quantity by road and river. From 1st October 1873 to 1st October 1874 the importations by rail amounted to no less than 864,728½ maunds. This increase was doubtless in some measure due to the reduction of freight, but still more to the circumstance, that whereas in ordinary years the district draws much of its supplies from Bengal and the grain from Bengal is introduced by road and river, in the year ending 1st October 1874 the bulk of the food supply was obtained from the North-West and the Punjab. The increase in importation by rail was, in addition to these causes, mainly due to the failure of the kharif crop in the district.

The Officiating Collector insists on the fact that the whole of this importation was effected by private enterprise, and the circumstance is certainly noteworthy. The disaster in Orissa has been frequently made the text of diatribes against the science of political economy. It has been urged that the ordinary rules of that science are inapplicable to the circumstances of India. This objection, when taken to the rule that demand begets supply, merely comes to what every political economist would allow, that the rule is only applicable when there are facilities for the supply. There must be the article available, the means of transport, the wealth with which it can be purchased by the importer, the energy which sets the importer in motion, and the retail distributor. In Orissa several of these essentials were found wanting. In Ghazipur they were all present: grain was to be had in foreign markets at rates which made its importation profitable, the rail-road conveyed it to the place where the demand existed, the importers and retail distributors merely extended operations to which they were habituated and for which the wealth of the district was adequate to provide funds.

In dealing with famines it may be found necessary, according to the peculiar exigencies of the crisis or the circumstances of the locality, to provide any one or more of the facilities abovementioned.

If a Government recognises it as an incumbent duty to protect its subjects from famine, it may have to bring the food required within the reach of the importer, to supply the means of transport, or itself to take the place of the

importer or distributor, or it may have only to furnish funds to importers and distributors to enable them to extend their operations; but inasmuch as any interference on the part of the Government may tend to check private enterprise by rending its gains hazardous, it is obvious that, where it is possible, the interference of Government should be limited to those matters which private enterprise cannot achieve, or can only achieve with assistance. The provision of access to foreign markets by rail-road or water communications is a work, in the present condition of India, generally beyond the means of private enterprise, and therefore the intervention of the Government in this matter is essential.

There can also be no question of the soundness of the policy pursued by the Government, North-Western Provinces, during the recent crisis in offering to importers and distributors advances to enable them to extend their operations. This amplification of the ordinary channels of trade educates and stimulates private enterprise; and where a sufficient number of importers and distributors are provided with funds, so as to secure healthy competition, the cost of the importation and distribution of the food supply, when carried out by private enterprise, will probably be found far less than it would be were the same work accomplished by the agency of a staff of officials suddenly called into existence to meet the emergency. The importers and distributors bring their experience to bear on the work; their private interest inculcates the strictest economy, and they keep and check their own accounts. The importations into the district of Ghazipur during the scarcity of 1873-74 go to show that in this country private enterprise is equal to meet such crises where the normal conditions exist which are essential to the operation of the law of supply and demand. Although the committee is not in possession of figures which would enable it to speak with certainty upon the subject, it is believed that large importations of food-grains also reached the other distressed districts in these Provinces through private enterprize.

The main feature which is common to Ghazipur and the other distressed districts is the poverty of the labouring classes. The Officiating Collector states that at a time when there is more than the ordinary demand for labour, indigo-planters pay mate-weeders four-fifths of an anna per diem, and common weeders three-fifths; and that, excepting in harvest time, a ploughman with a pair of oxen receives for himself and his cattle only two annas per diem.

Cash wages are, however, by no means the rule in villages in the North-West. The proprietors ordinarily pay their labourers a certain allowance of grain, and on rare occasions a rupee or two to buy clothes. The greater portion of the land being held in small parcels by proprietors or tenants, no sooner does scarcity manifest itself, than the hired servants are, as is pointed out by Mr. Oldham, discharged, being sometimes replaced by the members of the family who in ordinary seasons would not labour in the fields. Again, in an Indian village, which, as Mr. Oldham has pointed out, is in itself a kind of small community, the occurrence of dearth deprives of employment the village artizans, such as weavers and blacksmiths. Even in richer countries high prices of food check the retail trade in all articles with which the consumer can for a time dispense. The small wages of the village artizan, which are ordinarily paid in grain, afford no reserve to which he can have recourse when employment fails or his wages are unpaid. Lastly, the charity habitually practised by the natives of India, in the support of the aged, the infirm, and the religious mendicant, comes to an end with the small funds out of which it was doled. The general indigence of the small proprietary and labouring classes causes the effects of a bad harvest to be felt more immediately than in a country in which these classes are either themselves richer, or dwell amongst, and in a measure depend for their employment on, a wealthy proprietary body. It is therefore absolutely essential, in order to ward off from the people of this country the evils of famine, that energetic measures should be taken on the first threat of the calamity.

In Ghazipur, as in the other distressed districts, the cause of the dearth of 1873-74 is to be found in the failure of the kharif crop, on which the poor principally depend for their food supply.

The central committee remitted, for the relief of distress in this district, the sum of Rs. 5,354-12-3, and the subscriptions collected by the district officers amounted to Rs. 5,372-6-10, making together Rs. 10,727-3-1.

Twenty-three thousand five hundred and fourteen rations of cooked food were distributed, at a cost of Rs. 1,348-4-7, and 148,649 rations of uncooked food, at a cost of Rs. 4,305-8-1; while Rs. 742-0-5 were distributed in cash to 4,160 persons. The balance, Rs. 3,831-6-0, has been appropriated to the relief of sufferers from inundation, as will be hereafter explained.

The months in which the largest number of rations were distributed are shown in the marginal table, together with the number of persons employed in the corresponding months on relief works. The average cost of a day's rations of cooked food is shown as eleven pies; but as the whole of the sums entered as miscellaneous expenditure are shown as expended in cash donations, it appears that the sums charged in other districts under this head are included in the cost of the cooked rations in the Ghazipur return. The average cost of a ration of uncooked food is shown as less than six pies.

	Number of rations distributed.	Number of persons on relief works.
February ...	65,467	806
March	66,605	1,247
April	7,759	647
May	2,227	689
June	2,521	956
July	7,831	...
	...	...

It will be seen that the necessity for relief greatly diminished in this district when the harvesting of the rabi crops commenced.

The number of persons employed on relief works shown in the above table is taken from a return obtained from the office of the Department of Public Works. The return furnished by the Officiating Collector shows a considerably larger number, possibly because in it are included persons employed on works of which the cost was defrayed from local funds. The rates of wage originally paid to persons employed on relief works was one and a half anna for each man, one anna for each woman. In February the rates were reduced to one and one-fifth anna for each man, four-fifths of an anna for each woman, and three-fifths of an anna for each child; and subsequently to four-fifths of an anna for each man, three-fifths of an anna for each woman, and two-fifths of an anna for each child.

20. *Gorakhpur.*—In this district the number of persons to the square mile is 441; the incidence of the Government jumma per acre is Re. 1-9-6 on the total area, Re. 1-10-2 on the area paying revenue, and Rs. 2-11-2 on the area cultivated.

Mr. Simson reported on the 2nd March 1874 that the kharif crop had almost totally failed, and that less than the ordinary area was under cultivation for the rabi crops.

The district officers collected in subscriptions Rs. 5,084-10-1, and the committee remitted Rs. 7,704-0-1, making a total of Rs. 12,788-10-2. The sum of Rs. 12,383-15-11 was expended in providing 175,149 rations, and in meeting miscellaneous charges to the sum of Rs. 5,981-12-1.

The average cost of a daily ration, excluding miscellaneous charges, was therefore about $7\frac{1}{5\,4}$ pies.

The table in the margin shows the months in which the largest number of rations was distributed and the number of persons employed in the corresponding months on relief works.

	Number of rations distributed.	Number of persons on relief works.
March ...	36,532	21,825
April ...	38,840	73,261
May ...	30,415	78,059
June ...	17,409	29,314

21. *Basti.*—In this district the population is 528 to the square mile: the average incidence of Government revenue per acre is Re. 0-11-11 to the total area, Re. 0-12-3 to the area under settlement, and Re. 1-1-8 to the cultivated area.

The circumstance of the district much resembled those of Gorakhpur.

The sum of Rs. 7,358-8 was remitted by the committee, and accounts have been received of the expenditure of Rs. 7,982-12-9, in providing 106,741 rations, and in meeting Rs. 1,967-13-11, miscellaneous expenditure. The average cost per ration, excluding miscellaneous charges, was about $10\frac{8}{1\,0}$ pies.

	Number of rations distributed.	Number of persons on relief works.
April	5,843	56,697
May	21,794	125,908
June	24,650	49,935
July	23,857	...
August	20,663	...
September	14,459	...

A balance of Rs. 130-1-8 remains to be accounted for or remitted to the committee.

The table in the margin exhibits the months in which the largest number of rations were distributed and the number of persons employed in the corresponding months on relief works.

22. *Hamirpur.*—The population of this district is shown as 231 to the square mile; the incidence of the Government jumma per acre to the total area is Re. 0-11-10, to the area under settlement Re. 0-12-1, and the cultivated area Re. 1-5-8

The Collector reported that a succession of bad seasons had reduced the people to such poverty that many were starving. The Sanitary Commissioner,

North-Western Provinces, in his report for 1873, had brought to the notice of the Government the miserable condition of the people in several parganas of this and the adjoining district of Banda, reporting that many appeared to him bordering on starvation. The normal condition of the district will account for the circumstances that the rise in the price of food grains throughout the North-Western Provinces was specially felt there.

The district officers collected Rs. 2,607-10-7, the committee remitted Rs. 4,236-4-0, making a total of Rs. 6,843-14-7. Of this sum, Rs. 6,530-8-0 has been accounted for in providing 115,519 ration and meeting Rs. 2,387-7-5, miscellaneous harges; the average cost of a ration, excluding miscellaneous charges, being somewhat under 7 pies. A balance of Rs. 313-6-7 remains to be remitted to the committee.

	Number of rations distributed.	Number of persons on relief works.
April ...	9,254	1,323
May ...	13,551	1,540
June ...	14,045	1,955
July ...	16,707	...
August ...	21,632	...
September ...	20,408	...
October ...	7,832	...

The table in the margin exhibits the months in which the largest number of rations were distributed and the number of persons employed in the corresponding months on relief works.

The Collector attributes the increase in the numbers the relieved in July partly to the closing of relief works, and partly to the fact that owing to the incessant rains, employment in the fields in weeding, &c., was not procurable.

From the circumstance that only 1,955 persons were employed on relief works in June, it is obvious that the closing of the relief works can hardly account for the increase in August and September. It is more probable that employment in the fields was scarce, and that until the chief grain crops, the produce of the kharif, were harvested, the poverty of the landholders in the district prevented them from maintaining hired labourers and dependents.

23. In *Banda* and *Karwi* the population averages 240 to the square mile; the incidence of the Government jumma per acre to the total area is Re. 0-11-9, to the area under settlement Re. 0-12-1, and to the cultivated area Re. 1-6-7.

The circumstances of the district appear to resemble those of Hamirpur, and the observations recorded by the Sanitary Commissioner in his report for 1873 apply, as has been stated, to several of the parganas of Banda.

The sum of Rs. 1,514-12-0 was collected by the district officers, and the sum of Rs. 5,914-12-0 was remitted by the committee, and Rs. 203-6-11 were received as sale proceeds of the products of labour for which material was provided by the local committee. Of the total receipts, Rs. 7,632-14-11, Rs. 4,747-7-4 were expended in food rations, Rs. 826-11-3 in out-door relief, and Rs. 1,488-10-1 in miscellaneous charges. The average cost of a ration, excluding miscellaneous charges, was somewhat less than 7 pies. A balance of Rs. 570-2-3 remains to be accounted for or returned to the committee.

The months in which the largest number of rations were distributed is shown in the marginal table, together with the number of persons employed in the corresponding months on relief works.

	Number of persons on relief works.	Number of rations distributed.
March ...	42,247	3,916
April ...	34,187	941
May ...	28,660	329
June ...	13,876	99
July ...	6,402	...
		...

It will be seen that the number employed on relief works in Banda is small as compared with the number of rations distributed. This is probably to be attributed to the circumstance that the distressed population were scattered over so large an area that it would have been necessary to open a number of relief works at an inordinate expense, whereas at a much less expense relief was afforded to small groups of distressed persons at each tahsil centre. In Karwi there were no relief works. The pressure of distress in the district was apparently relieved immediately on the harvesting of the rabi crop.

24. *Jhansi.*—In this district the average population is 203 to the square mile, and the average incidence of the Government revenue per acre is to the total area Re. 0-7-6, to the area under settlement Re. 0-8-3, and to the cultivated area Re. 0-15-9.

The sum of Rs. 208-4-10 was collected in the district, and expended in 4,901 rations; the average cost of a day's ration, *including* miscellaneous expenditure, which is not distinguished in the accounts of this district, being somewhat in excess of 8 pies.

The table in the margin shows the months in which the largest number of rations were distributed and the number of persons employed in the corresponding months on relief works.

	Number of rations distributed.	Number of persons on relief works.
March ...	276	708
April ...	380	720
May ...	1,559	943
June ...	1,494	861
July ...	1,192	...

25. *Allahabad.*—In this district, is a population of 507 persons to the square mile; the incidence of the Government jumma per acre is to the total area Re. 1-3-6, to the area under cultivation Re. 1-3-9, and to the cultivated area Re. 2-0-8.

The Collector reported that although there was no actual famine, many persons residing in the parganas of Barah and Khairagarh are so poor that the slightest rise of prices affects them. In ordinary seasons about 80 persons are fed at a poorhouse at Mega, the expenses of which are met by the zemindars of the two parganas. In the spring of 1874 the number of necessitous poor increased so largely that an application for assistance was made to the committee. The committee accordingly remitted to the Collector Rs. 1,945-10-10, making, with a sum of Rs. 100-2-0 collected in the district, a total of Rs. 2,045-12-10. This sum was expended in providing 33,502 rations, and in meeting miscellaneous charges to the amount of Rs. 401-4-2. Excluding miscellaneous charges, the average cost of a day's ration was about 9 pies.

No relief works were, it is believed, open in this district.

The stress of the scarcity was most felt in this district in the months of April, May, and June. In April 8,622 rations were distributed; in May 12,682.

The number fell to 9,348 in June and to 682 in July, when extraordinary measures of relief were discontinued.

26. In addition to the sums above shown as expended, the committee made grants for the relief of distress occasioned by sudden calamity other than *dearth*, and pressing the more severely on the people by reason of the high price of food. Thus in several small townships or hamlets of Ghazipur the dwellings of the population were destroyed by violent rains and abnormal inundations. Immediately on the occurrence of the disaster, the Collector remitted Rs. 500 for the relief of the indigent poor in Ballia, an expenditure which was at once sanctioned, while grants to the extent of Rs. 3,331-6-0 have been made to assist the people in rebuilding their houses.

27. A like calamity in Shahjahanpur necessitated a grant of Rs. 3,000; while, on the recommendation of the Commissioner, a sum of Rs. 121-8 was remitted for the assistance of the inhabitants of Dumdumwa, in the district of Benares, whose houses were destroyed by fire.

28. On the closing of the Banda poor-houses a sum of Rs. 900 was granted to the Rev. J. Hill of Banda on his undertaking to take charge of some bed-ridden paupers for whom it was necessary to provide a home.

29. The charges of the central committee for clerk, peon, postage, &c., amount to Rs. 288-2-3.

30. There has been expended on the whole a sum of Rs. 52,251-0-6, and there remains in the hands of the committee, including Rs. 1,013-10-6 to be accounted for by district officers, a balance of Rs. 26,780-12-5. Of this balance it is proposed to devote Rs. 13,306-12-4 to the repayment to Government of the like amount contributed at the commencement of the committee's operations as the equivalent of subscriptions received up to that date, and to invest the residue in Government paper to be available for expenditure in any future famine or scarcity.

31. Many of the working members of the executive committee are now absent from Allahabad, so that I am unable to circulate this report for their consideration and approval. I am sure I may venture to express, on behalf of all the members, their obligation to the district officers and local committees by whom the work of relief has been carried out. Information has at all times been freely supplied to the central committee, satisfactory accounts of expenditure furnished, and a careful selection of the objects for charity and economy in expenditure appear to have been kept in view in all the districts in which operations have been carried on under the direction of the central committee.

32. In conclusion, I have also to bring to the notice of Government the valuable services rendered to the committee by the Honorary Secretary, Mr. W. Tyrrell, C. S.

Particulars of relief operations of the District Officers in the North-Western Provinces.

District.	Month.	No. of adults relieved.	Amount expended.	No. of juveniles relieved.	Amount expended.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Total No. of persons relieved.	Total expenditure.	Remarks.		
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
Allahabad ...	March ...	2,168	119 3 0	...	...	95 11 9	2,168	214 14 9	Local subscriptions... ...	...	100 2 0
	April ...	8,031	407 1 6	591	38 10 9	49 0 7	8,622	494 12 10	Remitted by Committee ...	...	2,000 0 0
	May	3,128	161 4 0	9,554	447 10 6	199 0 6	12,682	807 15 0			2,100 2 0
	June	4,087	184 5 11	5,261	256 0 5	42 9 4	9,348	482 15 8			
	July	...	...	682	30 4 7	14 14 0	682	45 2 7	Deduct expenditure ...	...	2,045 12 10
	Total ...	17,414	871 14 5	16,088	772 10 3	401 4 2	33,502	2,045 12 10	Balance refunded to Committee	...	54 5 2
Banda and Karwi.	February ...	1,920	100 7 9	...	...	...	1,920	100 7 9			
	March ...	42,247	1,771 10 7½	...	...	...	42,247	1,771 10 7½	Local subscriptions... ...	...	1,718 2 11
	April ...	34,189	1,228 1 5½	...	...	...	34,189	1,228 1 5½	Government grant	...	1,514 12 0
	May	28,660	850 10 10	...	...	...	28,660	850 10 10	Remitted by Committee ...	...	4,400 0 0
	June	13,876	431 9 6	...	...	...	13,876	431 9 6			7,632 14 11
	July	6,402	215 13 9	...	...	...	6,402	215 13 9			
	August ...	2,576	83 13 9	...	...	...	2,576	83 13 5			
	September ...	1,543	51 2 8	...	...	...	1,543	51 2 8	Deduct expenditure ...	...	7,062 12 8
	October ...	414	14 1 4	...	...	...	414	14 1 4			
	Outdoor relief and contingencies.	...	...	...	...	2,315 5 4	...	2,315 5 4	Balance to be accounted for	...	570 2 3
	Total ...	131,827*	4,747 7 4	...	...	2,315 5 4	131,827	7,062 12 8			
Basti ...	March ...	1,675	115 6 1	445	22 0 10	79 0 7	2.120	216 7 6	Local subscriptions ...	...	754 6 5
	April ...	4,782	324 12 5	1,061	52 10 3	158 10 4	5,843	536 1 0	Remitted by Committee ...	...	7,350 0 0
	May	8,891	566 12 9	2,903	126 13 4	290 3 10	11,794	983 13 11	Amount sent from Damdumwa	...	8 8 0
	June	16,463	1,102 1 8	8,187	367 9 6	276 5 0	24,650	1,746 0 2			8,112 14 5
	July	14,725	924 0 9	9,132	402 8 9	438 3 0	23,857	1,764 12 6			
	August ...	11,987	762 11 9¾	8,676	307 4 11¼	291 15 4	20,660	1,362 0 1			
	September ...	8,109	525 12 5¼	6,350	234 4 11¾	358 1 2	14,459	1,118 2 7	Deduct expenditure ...	...	7,982 12 9
	October ...	1,854	119 0 8	1,501	60 15 8	75 6 8	3,355	255 7 0	Balance to be accounted for	...	130 1 8
	Total ...	68,486	4,410 10 7	38,255	1,574 4 3	1,967 13 11	106,741	7,982 12 9			

* In these districts no distinction was made in the statements between adults and juveniles.

Ghazipur† ...	February ...	65,467	1,704 5 0	...	...	140 2 6	65,467	1,844 7 6	Local subscriptions ...	...	5,372 6 10
	March ...	66,605	1,801 5 3	...	...	332 4 5	66,605	2,133 9 8	Government grant ..	...	4,854 12 3
	April ...	7,759	388 14 7	...	...	224 8 0	7,759	613 6 7	Remitted by Committee	...	500 0 0
	May ...	2,227	82 14 10	...	...	...	2,227	82 14 10			10,727 3 1
	June ...	2,521	137 14 6	...	...	0 10 0	2,521	138 8 6	Deduct expenditure in relief of sufferers from scarcity ... Rs. 6,395 13 1		
	July ...	7,831	287 5 1	...	...	4 7 6	7,831	291 12 7	Ditto from destruction of the town Ballia by the Ganges 500 0 0		6,895 13 1
	...	7,551	448 4 3	...	...	20 0 0	7,551	468 4 3	Balance reserved for further relief of the town Ballia		3,831 6 0
	September ...	7,733	377 8 3	...	...	20 0 0	7,733	397 8 3			
	October ...	8,569	425 4 11	...	...	...	8,569	425 4 11			
	Total ...	‡176,263	§5,653 12 8	...	...	‖ 742 0 5	176,263	6,395 13 1			

† In this district no distinction was made in the statements between adults and juveniles.
‡ This includes 4,100 persons relieved by cash donations.
§ This includes the cost both of cooked and uncooked rations.
‖ This sum was wholly expended in cash donations.

Gorakpur ...	February ...	17,171	420 6 2	14,577	202 11 1	138 14 6	31,748	761 15 9	Local subscriptions... ...	...	5,084 10 1
	March ...	24,951	926 3 4	11,581	220 0 4	592 6 11	36,532	1,738 10 7	Government grant	...	2,454 0 1
	April ...	26,301	1,188 11 2¾	12,539	300 10 10½	695 2 8	38,840	2,184 8 9½	Remitted by Committee ...	...	5,250 0 0
	May ...	21,857	1,072 1 10	8,558	247 6 6⅓	613 9 0	30,415	1,933 1 4⅓			12,788 10 2
	June ...	12,820	772 14 10	4,589	137 15 9	160 7 7	17,409	1,071 6 2	Deduct expenditure... ...	...	12,383 15 11
	July ...	6,831	391 9 10	3,671	105 11 10	208 11 9	10.502	706 1 5			
	August ...	4,563	253 5 10	2,994	82 10 1	154 10 9	7,557	490 10 8	Balance refunded to Committee	...	404 10 3
	September ...	1,366	58 10 9	780	21 1 6	**618 10 0	2,146	698 6 3			
	Poor-house hospital.¶	...	...	...	...	2,799 2 11	...	2,799 2 11			
	Total ...	115,860	5,083 15 9¾	59,289	1,318 4 0¼	5,981 12 1	175,149	12,383 15 11			

¶ 1,247persons were admitted from 1st June to October 1874.
** In this are included charges for the constructions of poor-houses incurred in previous months.

Hamirpur ...	February ...	3,519	146 3 9	1,067	22 9 3	...	4,586	168 13 0	Local subscriptions ...	...	2,607 10 7
	March ...	6,340	277 0 1	1,073	23 15 1	...	7,413	300 15 2	Government grant	...	2,236 4 0
	April ...	5,334	293 1 9	3,920	134 3 11	20 3 6	9,254	447 9 2	Remitted by Committee ...	...	2,000 0 0
	May	13,581	489 5 10	...	...	133 13 1	13,581	623 2 11			6,843 14 7
	June	12,137	476 5 4	1,908	39 8 0	59 15 0	14,045	575 12 4			
	July	13,189	510 10 6	3,518	75 6 3	435 4 5	16,707	1,021 5 2	Deduct expenditure ...	...	6,530 8 0
	August ...	16,597	624 4 5⅓	5,035	105 0 0⅓	322 5 4	21,632	1,051 9 10			
	September ...	15,496	561 12 8	4,912	98 15 11	975 11 4	20,408	1,636 7 11	Balance to be accounted for	...	313 6 7
	October ...	6,082	224 13 10	1,750	36 7 6	361 13 0	7,832	623 2 4			
	November ...	61	3 4 5	...	...	78 5 9	61	81 10 2			
	Total ...	92,336	3,606 14 7½	23,183	536 1 11⅓	2,387 7 5	115,519	6,530 8 0			

Particulars of Relief Operations of the District Officers in the N.-W. Provinces—(concluded.)

District.	Month.	No. of adults relieved.	Amount expended.	No. of juveniles relieved.	Amount expended.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Total No. of persons relieved.	Total expenditure.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.					Rs. A. P.	
Jhansi* ...	March ...	276	17 7 2	...	...	...	276	17 7 2	Local subscriptions 208 4 10
	April ...	380	27 2 6	...	...	...	380	27 2 6	Expenditure 208 4 10
	May ...	1.559	56 4 7	...	...	..	1,559	56 4 7	
	June ...	1.494	52 13 7	...	...	...	1,494	52 13 7	* In this district no distinction was made in the statements between adults and juveniles.
	July ...	1,192	54 9 0	...	...	...	1,192	54 9 0	
	Total ...	4,901	208 4 10	...	...	...	4,901	208 4 10	

District.	No. of adults relieved.	Amount expended.	No. of juveniles relieved.	Amount expended.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Total No. of persons relieved.	Average cost of relief.	Total expenditure.	Balance.	Remarks.
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Allahabad	17,414	871 14 5	16,088	772 10 3	401 4 2	33,502	0 0 9	2,045 12 10	...	Rs. 54-5-2 refunded to Committee.
Banda	131,827	4,747 7 4	...	...	2,315 5 4	131,827	0 0 7	7,062 12 8	570 2 3	
Basti	68,486	4,440 10 7	38,255	1,574 4 3	1,967 13 11	106,741	0 0 10 $\frac{8}{10}$	7,982 12 9	130 1 8	
Ghazipur	176,263	5,653 12 8	...	...	742 0 5	176,263	0 0 6 $\frac{1}{50}$	6,395 13 1	...	Rs. 404-10-3 refunded to Committee.
Gorakpur	115,860	5,083 15 9$\frac{3}{4}$	59,289	1,318 4 0$\frac{1}{4}$	5,981 15 1	175,149	0 0 7 $\frac{1}{54}$	12,383 15 11	...	
Hamirpur	92,336	3,606 14 7$\frac{1}{2}$	23,183	536 1 11$\frac{1}{2}$	2,387 7 5	115,519	0 0 7	6,530 8 0	813 6 7	
Jhansi	4,901	208 4 10	...	...	.....	4.901	0 0 8	208 4 10	...	
Total ...	607,087	24,613 0 3$\frac{1}{4}$	136,815	4,201 4 5$\frac{3}{4}$	13,795 14 4	743,902	...	42,610 0 1	1,013 6 7	

	Amount remitted.	No. of families relieved.	Average cost of relief.	Amount expended.	Balauce.	
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Benares (given to sufferers from fire in village Dumdumwa)	130 0 0	24	5 1 0	121 8 0	...	Rs. 8-8-0 sent to Basti.
Ghazipur (given to sufferers from destruction of town Ballia by the Ganges)... ...	4,331 6 0	152	3 4 7·57	500 0 0	3,831 6 0	Reserved for further relief, after sites for buildings are selected.
Shahjahanpur (given to sufferers from inundation)	3,000 0 0	451	6 10 5·16	3,000 0 0	...	
Total ...	7,461 6 0	627	5 14 11·58	3,621 8 0	3,831 6 0	

General Account of Receipts and Expenditure

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscriptions received by the Central Committee:—						
Agra	799	6	0			
Allahabad	5,030	3	0			
Budaun	2,721	10	3			
Bareilly	1,242	8	0			
Bijnor	2,269	13	0			
Bulandshahr	1,848	10	0			
Etawah	1,137	12	0			
Farukhabad	2,095	0	0			
Jaunpur	102	0	0			
Lalitpur	202	9	0			
Meerut	10,201	8	0			
Mirzapur	1,774	0	0			
Moradabad	2,524	4	0			
Muttra	8,520	0	0			
Muzaffarnagar	3,233	8	0			
Roorkee	578	13	6			
Saharanpur	3,367	12	0			
Shahjahanpur	1,500	0	0			
				49,149	4	9
Subscriptions collected by District Officers, and retained to meet local requirements:—						
Allahabad	100	2	0			
Banda	1,718	2	11			
Basti	754	6	5			
Ghazipur	5,372	6	10			
Gorakhpur	5,084	10	1			
Hamirpur	2,607	10	7			
Jhansi	208	4	10			
				15,845	11	8
Drawn from the Government Treasury in part of the equivalent of subscriptions				13,036	12	4
TOTAL Rs.				78,031	12	9

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Remitted to or retained by District Officers—						
Allahabad	2,045	12	10			
Banda	7,062	12	8			
Basti	7,982	12	9			
Ghazipur	6,395	13	1			
Gorakhpur	12,383	15	11			
Hamirpur	6,530	8	0			
Jhansi	208	4	10			
				42,610	0	1
Special Grant:—						
To relief of sufferers by destruction of the town Ballia by the Ganges, Zila Ghazipur	4,331	6	0			
Ditto ditto by inundation in Shahjahanpur	3,000	0	0			
Ditto ditto by fire in mauza Damdumwa, zila Benares	121	8	0			
Ditto to Revd. Mr. Hill to support poor-house in Banda	900	0	0			
				8,352	14	0
Expenses:—						
Clerk to the Committee	250	0	0			
Peon and postage, &c.	38	2	3			
				288	2	3
Balance:—	Rs.	A.	P.			
Amount to be accounted for by Banda	570	2	3			
Ditto by Basti	180	1	8			
Ditto by Hamirpur	313	6	7			
	1,013	10	6			
In Bank of Bengal	25,674	1	2			
In hands of Treasurer	93	0	9			
	25,767	1	11			
				26,780	12	5
TOTAL Rs.				78,031	12	9

Letter from G. H. M. BATTEN, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, to the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces,—No. 82, dated Calcutta, the 25th February 1875.

I AM directed by the Governor General of India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No.. 1 of the 1st of January last, submitting the reports of the Local Officers on the scarcity of 1873-74 in certain districts of the North-Western Provinces, together with a narrative of the scarcity so far as it affected those Provinces—of your letter No. 4 of the 11th of January, forwarding the remarks of the Lieutenant-Governor on the conduct of the Civil Officers engaged in the relief operations—of your letter No. 9 of the 29th of January, forwarding Mr. Elliot's report on the scarcity in Basti—and of your letter No. 13 of the 11th instant, forwarding the report of the Central Famine Relief Committee for the North-Western Provinces.

2. Considerable apprehension was felt by Sir William Muir, who was then Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, lest the unusual deficiency of the late rains in the season of 1873 should occasion an extensive failure of the winter crops; and early in November reports on the state of the crops and the prospects of the coming season were called for from the Local Officers. The information received showed that no scarcity was anticipated excepting in the Eastern Districts, in which there had been a serious failure of the crops.

3. Sir William Muir had successfully dealt with a period of severe scarcity in 1868-69, and the Government of India left to him with confidence the provision which should be made for the distress that was expected to occur; after assuring him that they were ready to give to the North-Western Provinces all the aid which he might require, and authorising him to undertake at once such relief works as he might think necessary.* In Sir William Muir's opinion no considerable difficulty was likely to be felt in dealing with the districts where the rice crop had failed, and the Government of India found, when they assembled at Agra at the end of November 1873, that all the precautionary measures had been taken which the occasion demanded.†

* Despatch from Viceroy, to Secretary of State, B of November 12th, 1873.

† Despatch from Government of India, to Secretary of State, C 1, November 21st, 1873.

4. The fear that the failure of the winter crops of 1873 might be followed by the more serious calamity of a failure of the spring crops of 1874 was removed by the winter rains which, though late, fell plentifully at the end of January and in the beginning of February.‡ This timely rainfall, to quote the words of the narrative, "was of incalculable benefit, and "through its influence a year of high prices was substituted for a year of famine." A large spring harvest was secured, and means were thus afforded for meeting the demand for food which arose from the failure of the winter crops. On the 13th of February the Government of India had the satisfaction of being able to inform the Secretary of State that "Sir William Muir had taken every neces- "sary measure for the relief of distress in the South-Eastern Districts of the "North-Western Provinces, and that no intimation had been received from him "that he would require assistance in the way of supplies from the Govern- "ment of India in respect to those districts, the prospects of which had, on the "whole, been materially improved by the late rains."

‡ Despatches from Government of India, to Secretary of State, No. 7, January 30th; No. 9, February 6th; and No. 11, February 13th, 1874.

5. As the year went on, it became apparent that severe distress would be limited to the northern portions of the districts of Gorakhpur and Basti, where rice constitutes the main staple of agriculture. In the month of March, Sir William Muir deputed a Commission composed of Mr. Simson, Junior Member of the Board of Revenue, Mr. Carmichael, Commissioner of Benares, and Colonel Davidson, R. E., Superintending Engineer, to visit those districts. They recommended that certain remissions of land revenue should be made,—that money should be advanced to a limited extent to grain-dealers, on condition that they would provide a certain amount of grain which should be at the disposal of Government in a part of the country where some apprehension was felt of a dearth of supplies,—and that liberal advances should be made for the purchase of seed-grain. These measures were adopted by Sir William Muir with the cordial approval of

the Government of India. The supply of seed caused at that time much anxiety, which was soon after relieved by arrangements with the Government of Nepal that the prohibition of the export of seed-grain from Nepal should be removed.

6. A Central Famine Relief Committee was established at Allahabad, as well as Local Committees, who were charged with the care and management of the poor-houses which the Collectors were authorised to set up where necessary, and at which cooked food was distributed to those who needed assistance and could not work. The expense of maintaining the poor-houses, and of all charges incurred in relieving the distressed among the higher classes who could not labour on the relief works, was met by subscriptions received from the Public, aided by donations from Government.

7. The distress appears from the narrative to have reached its highest point at the end of March or at the beginning of April 1874, and the measures which had been taken to meet it were judicious and sufficient. In the beginning of April the daily average attendance on relief works in Gorakhpur and Basti was about 80,000. These numbers were not out of proportion to the character and extent of the scarcity.

8. Sir William Muir had directed that the pay on the relief works should be sufficient to enable the persons employed to provide themselves with sufficient food to sustain life, but no more; the amount in money being regulated by the price of grain in the neighbouring markets. The rates of pay given in March were—

For men	6	Gorakhpur pice	a day.
„ women	4	ditto	ditto.
„ children	3	ditto	ditto.

Mr. Lumsden, the Collector of Gorakhpur, thinking that these rates, with reference to the season of the year, were so high as to attract labourers who were not in absolute want of employment, reduced them in the second week of April to—

For men	5	Gorakhpur pice	a day.
„ women	4	ditto	ditto.
„ children	3	ditto	ditto.
„ infants	2	ditto	ditto.

The same reduction appears also to have been made in Basti.

9. Sir John Strachey succeeded Sir William Muir in the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces on the 8th of April 1874.

10. In the beginning of May Sir John Strachey personally visited the Gorakhpur and Basti districts. He found that during the month of April the numbers employed upon relief works had risen from 80,000 to 219,000, notwithstanding the reduction of the rates of pay, and although there was no reason to believe that the condition of the people had deteriorated, or that there was any dearth of food. It became evident that advantage was taken of the relief works by many persons who were not really in distress. The opinion of Sir John Strachey and the orders which he issued under these circumstances were recorded in his Minute of the 16th of May. The rates of wages on the relief works were compared with the price of provisions, and it was found that they were not unduly high: the only change made in them was the reduction from two pice to one pice a day of the dole to infants. In order to prevent improper advantage being taken of the relief works, the Collectors were instructed to pay wages in food instead of in money, and authorised to order applicants off the works who did not really require assistance. Sir John Strachey took care to prevent the risk of relief being withheld from any one in want; and the power, which was given to the Local Officers at their own request, was qualified by the condition that their orders were to be based "on individual knowledge "of the persons or the village, not on general considerations."

11. The modes of relief applicable to the altered condition of affairs were clearly described in Sir John Strachey's Minute. A more extensive application of the work-house test was provided, and warning was given to the people that relief works would shortly be closed. "Circumstances," Sir John Strachey remarked, "have greatly altered since the works "were undertaken. They were then beyond any doubt very useful and

"necessary works, and it is only lately that the numbers employed on "them have become so immense. Owing to the general good outturn of the "rubbee harvest in a country, only a small portion of which is dependent on a "single crop, and to other causes, the people of these districts are undoubtedly "better off now than was the case when the works were commenced."

"The Lieutenant-Governor" (Sir John Strachey truly observed in another part of his Minute) "by no means asserts that the arrangements now contem-"plated would necessarily be sufficient to meet the extreme emergencies of "severe famine where it falls upon the majority of a great agricultural popula-"tion. Such emergencies unhappily exist in some of the districts of Bengal, "but they do not now exist in the North-Western Provinces, nor is there at "present any reason for apprehending them."

12. The Government of India approved of the orders issued by Sir John Strachey, and the result showed that he had rightly appreciated the situation of affairs. The good outturn of the spring crops, coupled with early* and plentiful rain, soon relieved the pressure upon the agricultural population, and the necessity for any further relief operations ceased. The relief works were closed in June, and all that was required afterwards was a moderate amount of relief dispensed from poor-houses.

* Despatches from Government of India, to Secretary of State, No. 32, May 22nd, and No. 42, June 30th, 1874.

13. The relief operations which were carried on in other districts of the North-Western Provinces do not call for any special remarks.

14. The most interesting subject connected with the history of the scarcity of last year in the North-Western Provinces is the analysis of the causes of the difference between the condition of the Eastern Districts of the North-Western Provinces and that of North Behar. Sir John Strachey in his Minute of the 16th of May has referred to some of those causes. The far wider extent of the area of the drought and of the failure of the winter crops—the much greater proportion of the winter crop of rice to other winter crops—the smaller proportion of the spring crops to the food-supply of the year—the longer distance from sources of supply not affected by the drought—coupled, in many tracts, with a denser population—constitute the principal reasons why the distress was far more general and prolonged in Behar.

15. The reduction of the rates for the carriage of grain by railway, and the large supplies of grain sent by Government into the neighbouring districts of Behar, are stated by the Local Officers to have materially diminished the effects of the scarcity in the North-Western Provinces. Some interesting figures are given in the report of the Central Famine Relief Committee as to the trade of the district of Ghazipur. It is calculated that in ordinary years this district imports by rail from 120,000 to 130,000 maunds of edible grains, besides importations by river. From the 1st of October 1873 to the 1st of October 1874 the importations by rail alone amounted to no less than 865,000 maunds. The Relief Committee lay great stress upon this example of the promptness with which supplies are brought forward in India to meet a sudden demand. They truly observe that where, as in the case of Ghazipur, "grain was to be had in foreign markets at rates "which made its importation profitable, the rail-road conveyed it to the place "where the demand existed, the importers and retail distributors merely "extended operations to which they were habituated, and for which the wealth "of the district was adequate to supply funds," there can be no necessity for any interference by Government with the provision of supplies. A still more striking instance of this was given in South Behar; about ten times the quantity of grain imported into Ghazipur was poured by merchants into South Behar, and prevented any dearth of food throughout all that tract of country. The necessity of the interposition of Government arose in Orissa in 1866, and in North Behar during the past year, from the absence of all or some of the conditions enumerated by the Committee. The manner in which the demand has been met by an extension of the ordinary operations of trade, where those conditions existed, is very satisfactory: it supplies a valuable confirmation of the opinion which the Government of India have expressed, that the causes which have hitherto rendered interference indispensable on certain occasions will gradually be removed as the means of communication are extended and the wealth of the country increases.

16. The operations of the Central Famine Relief Committee for the North-Western Provinces, as described in their report, were well conducted and successful. It is satisfactory to observe that funds were liberally subscribed, and that there was no need to take advantage of the offer of assistance tendered by the Central Relief Committee at Calcutta. The distress never assumed such dimensions in the North-Western Provinces as to prevent charitable relief being distributed under the directions of the Relief Committees,—an arrangement which was made on former occasions with advantage. The same course was followed in many parts of Bengal last year; it was only departed from in the case of those districts where the scarcity was so widespread that it would have been impossible, without serious risk of failure, to have made use of two agencies for the purpose of dealing with it. I am to request that you will convey to Mr. Justice Turner and to the Members and Secretary of the Relief Committee at Allahabad the thanks of the Government of India for their services, and for their able and interesting report.

17. The thanks of the Government of India are due to Sir William Muir for the foresight and good judgment which he has shown in dealing with the scarcity, as well as for the cordial and valuable assistance which he rendered to the Government of Bengal upon several occasions during the period of greatest difficulty in the Lower Provinces. I am to convey to Sir John Strachey the thanks of the Governor General in Council for the judicious and able manner in which he prevented the measures of relief from being abused as soon as the substantial safety of the affected districts was secured; and I am to express the entire concurrence of the Government of India with the approbation which Sir John Strachey has bestowed upon the Collectors, the Officers of Government, and other gentlemen, European and Native, who were actively engaged upon the relief operations. The experience of the past year in the North-Western Provinces shows the soundness of the means adopted for dealing with a scarcity of limited extent, under circumstances which gave rise to no serious apprehensions of an extensive dearth of food.

OUDH.

Letter from H. J. SPARKS, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Oudh, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce,—No. 5652, dated 16th October 1874.

In my letter No. 1158, dated the 3rd March, the Chief Commissioner reported the measures which he found it necessary to take in the northern parts of the province in order to avert famine, and I am now to submit a copy of Mr. Capper's letter No. 4586, dated the 5th instant, and its enclosures, showing what has actually been done. These papers speak for themselves, but it may be as well to give a brief summary of what has occurred.

2. *Test works.*—Towards the end of 1873, it was feared that there might be considerable distress in the Fyzabad division, and early in the current year it was apparent that these fears were not groundless. Test works were then started by Mr. Capper, the Commissioner. Not content with the appearance of the country and the people, and the reports that he received of the distress, he took the precaution of directing small works to be experimentally set on foot, rightly judging that if many persons were attracted to the works by the very small wages offered, there could no longer be any doubt that the people were suffering from want and privation.

3. *Fyzabad.*—In the Fyzabad district, though the autumn crops had failed, there was no great distress. Here the people found labor without much difficulty. Some few test works were started, but they proved that no relief works were really wanted, and they were all closed before the end of March; the total expenditure being less than Rs. 3,000.

4. *Distress in Bharaich and Gonda.*—But the number of persons who flocked to the test works in some parts of Bharaich and Gonda proved beyond all question that, owing to previous bad seasons, and the failure of the winter rains in the trans-Gogra districts, help was absolutely required. The distress was confined to tolerably compact tracts. The total distressed area comprised about 2,900 square miles, and contained some 750,000 souls.

5. *Nature of relief works.*—The first step was to determine the nature of the relief works to be undertaken. Road-work was eventually decided on, and the reasons which led to its selection may be given in the words of the Commissioner: "As to the nature of the works to be started as relief works, Sir George Couper from the first had urged on us the utility of works of irrigation. But by this time we had gained by experience some knowledge of the numbers which flocked to every test work that was opened. Wells, as chiefly employing skilled labor, were out of the question, even in those parts where there was a probability of successfully sinking them; tanks, although serviceable in the prevention of future scarcity, required much local knowledge and matured consideration in the selection of their site. Their concurrent construction in numerous places demanded a large skilled supervising establishment of a class which was not available, and the few which could have been immediately commenced would have entailed the assemblage at each of a mass of poor, underfed wretches who would have been to a considerable extent unmanageable in so confined a space, and whose very assembling in the immediate vicinity of a village would tend to the outbreak at any time of an epidemic, which might have the most disastrous effects. It was decided that road-work was the most expedient. By simultaneous opening of several sections of each, work would be offered within reach of the homes of the mass of those employed; the gangs would be distributed, and their supervision rendered comparatively easy; whilst the roads themselves in the then roadless Terai would facilitate the immediate importation of food-grains and stimulate the trade in future. Roads then, with poor-houses along the several lines and at such other places as might be thought necessary, were to form the staple of the relief works. Field dispensaries, with central hospitals and adequate medical superintendence of the gangs, were to be provided; whilst, owing to the deadly climate of the Terai during the rainy season, when work by the acclimatized was liable to be stopped by floods, and superintendence by Europeans and unacclimatized officials was said to be precluded by the endemic fevers, depôts of grain were provided for the support of the people when no work could be done. In Gonda itself provision for 50,000 maunds of grain was made, partly as a measure of precaution, should unforeseen accident occur, or another bad season be in store, but chiefly because the new demand, at any price, of grain for Lower Bengal threatened to exhaust the relics of our maize crop and to carry off the spring harvest so soon as it was reaped. So great was this demand, that the agents of Government or of grain speculators hovered round even our most distressed tracts, tempting the holders of even a few maunds by tenders of cash at previously unheard-of rates to part with their small reserves, and there was no law which authorized direct interference with their action. Fortunately, so far as the rabi crop was concerned, the people realized the danger, and as a rule refused to sell; whilst the thekadars, who generally receive their rents in kind, and who for a consideration had bound themselves to procure and store such stock in excess of their usual stores as was prescribed for each, laid an embargo on the crops of the poorer tenantry, and allowed no sales except to themselves.

"Subsidiary precautions were taken, and amongst others the famine tracts, and those others in Gonda district where intolerable distress was apprehended, were divided into circles, each under the supervision of some local respectability, to whom all village chowkeedars and servants of the circle were bound to report all cases of urgent distress, and who was authorized (being provided with means for the purpose) to give discretionary immediate relief, reporting his action to the local delegate of the Relief Committees. Fortunately, although enough cases were thus brought to notice from time to time to show that the machinery was in working order, it never was severely strained and may (tested by results) be pronounced to have been unnecessary."

6. *Roads.*—In the Terai there were but few roads, and it was not difficult to select lines which, while convenient at present because passing through the heart of the country where the distress was greatest, would be of great ultimate utility. An old military path, roughly made during the campaigns of 1858 for patrolling purposes, ran along the Nepal frontier. This could still be traced in places, and it has now been made a useful road. A series of roads, opening out the northern parts of the districts and bringing

the forest roads into connection with the district communications, were designed and lined out, and these were the first works opened. But in addition to these roads, some supplementary works were sanctioned, to be taken in hand if found necessary. Of these may be noticed several tanks, of which two were ultimately undertaken: A "bund" embankment on the Rapti, some 1,200 feet in length, designed to stop a flood which every year submerged some five miles of country. A canal, three miles long, to drain the water from three square miles of swamp. This, it was thought, would not only reclaim some valuable rice land, but would also render that part of the country less unhealthy. Rest bungalows for the inspecting officers wherever they might be found necessary, were also under consideration, but only one was constructed, as the Maharaja of Bulrampur placed at the disposal of the authorities houses in various places, which provided sufficient accommodation for such officers as were not at the time under canvas.

Supplementary works.

7. *Works undertaken.*—The following tables taken from the Commissioner's report show the nature of the works undertaken in the two districts, the number of persons to whom they afforded labor, and the expenditure:—

District.	Name of Work.	Length in miles.	Estimate.	Number of persons employed from commencement.	Amount to laborers.	Establishment and contingencies.	Total.
			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gonda	Road from Atrowla to Bulrampur	17½	37,691	610,414	30,160	6,502	36,662
	„ Atrowla to Tulsipur	14½	46,371	561,460	28,259	2,515	30,774
	„ Military (Gonda Section)	36	84,312	786,916	41,706	4,147	45,853
	„ Chowdri Dee to Khurgupur	31½	59,039	1,222,110	58,639	5,866	64,505
	„ Bulrampur to Ekona	14½	40,315	181,940	10,314	1,462	11,776
	„ Karasur to Mankapur	11½	7,533	73,396	4,082	537	4,619
	Total Roads in Gonda	125½	2,75,261	3,436,236	1,73,160	21,029	1,94,189
	Tank at Chowdri Dee	.....	1,858	24,951	1,204	139	1,343
	„ Lallia	.....	2,839	44,165	2,020	197	2,217
	Bund on Rapti at Ghusyer Ghât	1,200 feet.	1,060	21,504	1,218	136	1,354
	Canal at Mehnawan	3 miles.	8,730	66,824	3,159	357	3,516
	Total irrigation work in ditto	.....	6,487	157,444	7,601	829	8,430
	Inspection bungalow at Atrowla	.....	1,841	No rolls kept.	1,751	.....	1,751
	Total in Gonda	.....	2,83,589	3,593,680	1,82,512	21,858	2,04,370

District.	Name of Work.	Length in miles.	Estimate.	Number of laborers employed.	Expenditure.
			Rs.		Rs.
Bhraich	Road Bharaich to Nanpara (Jingraghât)	1	5,755	52,860	3,759
	„ Military (Bharaich Section)	15½	24,932	2,80,570	18,435
	„ Gobbapur to Bhinga with Sahelwa Branch	9	9,016	91,117	6,571
	„ Bhinga to Lachmanpur	8½	4,102	48,470	4,100
	„ Lachmanpur to Mathura	5	2,262	22,421	2,262
	„ Pipraghât to Ekona	13½	5,582	51,106	4,863
	„ Bhinga to Nanpara	26	33,965	1,58,409	13,910
	„ Pipraghât to Charda	32½	24,359	53,634	8,410
	Total Bharaich	106½	1,09,873	7,59,046	62,310
Fyzabad	Repairs	5½	3,000	57,239	2,997

Altogether in the whole division 4,409,965 persons were employed for one day at a cost of Rs. 2,69,667, being about one anna two-half pie per head, including cost of gang supervision.

8. *System adopted.*—In carrying out these works it was arranged that the works generally should remain under the supervision of the Commissioner, and be constructed by gangs working under and paid by the Deputy Commissioners; the surveys, marking out and measuring up, and purely professional supervision of works in progress, as well as the preparation of the regular plans and estimates, being entrusted to the officers of the Department Public Works. Other proposals had been made. It had, for instance, been suggested that Government should utilize the skilled and able-bodied labor which in times of distress can be obtained at lower rates than usual by employing them on remunerative works, while all other distressed persons should be fed by charitable relief. But the great object in view was not to get the works done cheaply, but to avert distress;

Reasons for its adoption.

and it was held to be far better to take on at the works every one who was willing to give a day's labor for a day's food, than to employ the able-bodied only, and feed the rest in idleness.

9. Doubtless it would have been easier to organize and supervise gangs of skilled and able-bodied laborers. But it would have been disheartening to them to find that advantage was taken of the hard times to get their labor at a cheap rate while their neighbours ate the bread of idleness, and for a naturally lazy people it was considered that it would not be good to give away much in charity. Many would doubtless long continue to come for a day's food given gratis, who would not linger on the works a day after they found they could find more remunerative works elsewhere. Moreover, they would in future take less trouble with their crops if they knew that at the worst they would be fed by Government. The system adopted after due consideration had this advantage—that it taught the people that the authorities would help those who helped themselves.

10. *Work carried out by mixed gangs.*—The works were accordingly carried out by mixed gangs, every one who was willing to work being allowed to do so. The gratuitous distribution of alms to persons able to work was avoided, and the following three points were kept steadily in view:—

(1) That so far as might be possible, men were not to be attracted from their agricultural avocations.

(2) That to ensure this, the wages of labor were to be kept so low as to provide food, but not tempt those who could by any other means obtain it.

(3) That these wages were to be paid daily, either in money or kind.

11. *Mode of payment, &c.*—As to the mode in which the laborers were employed and paid, the Chief Commissioner cannot do better than let Mr. Capper speak for himself: "All comers willing to work at our rates were to be received, and work was to be allotted to each class according to their capacity. They were to be formed into gangs some miles apart to avoid overcrowded encampments, and to bring the work as far as possible within daily reach of the laborers' homes."

Sanitary arrangements were duly seen to, and a field hospital and a few movable huts were attached to each gang. All moonshees and mohurrirs were provided with lithographed copies of vernacular instructions as to laying out and constructing the road, soils to be selected or avoided, digging side-drains, dressing the roadway and slopes, mode of payments, their own duties towards their superior officers and subordinates, and their relations to the supervising establishments of the Department Public Works. Those incapable of even light work were to be received and fed on the works, pending the orders of the proper officer. With him it rested to determine whether such should be maintained at their homes, removed to a poor-house, or sent to a central hospital.

As to the actual working, Mr. Maconochie, Deputy Commissioner of Gonda, states that "over each gang there was a mohurrir to keep accounts and to take care that the necessary funds were available for daily payments; a supervisor of works who apportioned and overlooked the works of each sub-gang, and appointed assistant mohurrirs and mates according to the numbers who flocked to the works. As a rule, each assistant mohurrir had 220 persons under him told off into four sub-gangs of fifty-five persons each, five being skilled diggers, the fifty unskilled hands. There were two mates to each sub-gang, one of whom was required to be able to read and write either Hindi or Persian, and keep the roll of workmen. This man between 7 and 8 in the morning, after marking down all in attendance, made up his account and delivered to the assistant mohurrir a total showing the number of persons present in each class and the amount of money required to pay them. After the assistant mohurrir had checked up the returns of his mates, he made up a similar total for the head mohurrir, who, after receiving the accounts of all his assistants, made up the accounts of the whole gang. He was expected to have made over by 3 P. M. to each assistant mohurrir the money required to pay each sub-gang, and the mohurrir distributed this to the head mates, who, when the order to leave off work was given, seated their sub-gangs according to

their order in the nominal roll, and after the number had been tested, the order to pay was given, and each person received his wages for the day."

Under the system of simultaneous payment of sub-gangs, it was as easy to pay Rs. 5,000 as Rs. 500, and the people were off to their homes before dark. But the preliminary difficulties in procuring a regular supply of pice or of grain on the different sections were very great. They severely taxed the energies and strained the authority of the Deputy Commissioners and their staff, and had the works been entrusted to the Department Public Works, any arrangements that could have been made by them must have broken down, and they would have called upon us to find the cash, the change, and the accountants. It is known from practical experience how tedious is the operation of paying in grain, and it is not surprising that Mr. Maconochie stopped it as soon as he could. But both he and Mr. Chapman found at first that it was much easier to procure maize at 15 or 16 seers per rupee, than to get an adequate supply of copper coin, although it was not easy to get the grain.

The Government coinage was unknown in the Terai, the circulating medium being the lump of copper known as Goruckpuri pice, valued generally at 20 gundas of 4 to the rupee, and there was but a scant supply of these. The stock of copper coin in the district treasuries was, in the face of such a demand as this sudden and unexpected one, ludicrously inadequate, and emergent indents on Lucknow and Fyzabad produced but little. Meanwhile, speculators became alive to the demand, and the price of Goruckpuri pice rose so rapidly, that when the Government pice arrived, the two coinages became current at the same rate, 4 to the anna, or 16 gundas to the rupee. This had, however, its advantageous side. At each work, as far as possible, a banian was induced to settle, and although some came with great reluctance and very small stocks, the more enterprising soon discovered that it was a very good business. Government, the work-people, or the neighbouring villages took at once every ounce of grain that they could produce, and the daily re-sale of the coppers which they received from the people to the works gave them a very handsome profit. In consequence, their numbers and their food-supplies rapidly increased, till at last in April small baiparis, travelling grain dealers, who were taking grain to Nawabganj for boat exportation to Bengal, found it worth their while to bring their three or four carts to our distressed Terai, and every work had its banians no longer pressed but voluntarily attending.

The system and the measures for organizing and maintaining the people worked well, though at the cost of great labor and anxiety to the European officers, and incessant labor and worry to their supervising subordinates.

12. *Wages.*—No man, woman, or child ready to labor was turned away. Every person willing to work was employed, and many came, not only men, but women and children also; "and yet," to quote Mr. Capper again, "the pay given was very small, and the actual measurements by the Department Public Works show that there was a very fair tale of labor exacted." The wages at first starting were—

	A.	P.	
For skilled diggers	2	0	daily.
„ unskilled	1	6	„
„ adult carriers	1	0	„
„ children	0	9	in Gonda.
„ children according to age ...	from 1 to 3		in Bharaich.

About the third week of February Mr. Maconochie found "that these rates were above the ordinary rates paid in villages to unskilled diggers and common coolies, and feared that they would attract the whole population to our work." He proposed to give in future—

	A.	P.	
Skilled diggers	2	0	a day.
Unskilled „	1	0	„
Adult carriers	0	9	„
Children between 12 and 17 years ...	0	6	„
„ under 7 years	0	3	„

The Commissioner had written to Mr. Chapman, who was in charge of the Bharaich sections of the military road, that if he had any reason to believe

that the people preferred our work and pay to working in the fields, he was to reduce—

	A.	P.
Diggers to	1	0
Adult carriers to	0	9
Children to	0	6

And on the 25th February he had announced the reductions. At the conference of the 2nd March, Mr. Maconochie's rates were unanimously adopted. The first rates were a little too high, for, when reduced, some persons left the works, thus proving that they were not in absolute want. That the wages afterwards given were not too attractive is shown by the fact that no sooner did rain fall in June, than the people began to leave the works in large numbers.

13. *Alms.*—The amount spent in affording relief to those who did not work was comparatively small. On this head, the Commissioner writes: "As might be expected under our system, the number of persons who received gratuitous relief was but small." In Fyzabad the aggregate up to 24th April was only 1,114. At Bulrampur a large poor-house supported by the Maharaja fed from 250 to 300 daily, and as that public-spirited gentleman took upon himself the charge of the poor of his estate, including our special poor-house at Tulsipur, only 29,871 persons at the Atrowla poor-house were charged to Government.

14. *Medical arrangements.*—It was feared that disease might break out among some of the gangs employed on the relief works, and that the privations they had undergone might render the people especially liable to any epidemic disease. Rules were therefore drawn up laying down the procedure to be followed in the event of an outbreak of cholera or other epidemic; and some extra medical subordinates were sent to each district. Fortunately, the health of the people was on the whole good, and there was no occasion to test the efficacy of the arrangements that had been made.

15. *Works completed.*—Of the works that were undertaken, some remained unfinished when the time arrived that relief was no longer needed. Of the work that has been done, Mr. Capper writes as follows:—

The work completed was, in Bharaich—

	Miles.
New roads constructed—	
Bhinga to Gobbapur	5⅔
„ to Lachmanpur	8½
Lachmanpur to Muthura	5
Pipraghât to Ekona (part)	6¼
„ to Charda	14
TOTAL	39
Old roads widened and raised—	
Military Road...	15½
Pipraghât to Ekona (part)	7¼
Bhinga to Nanpara	13
TOTAL	36
TOTAL ROADS CONSTRUCTED	75
Leaving incomplete—	
Pipraghât to Charda	18½
Bhinga to Nanpara	12
Pipraghât to Ekona	½
TOTAL	31

In Gonda the work done was—

New roads constructed—	
Chowdri Dee to Khargupur	29
Atrowla to Tulsipur	14½
Mankapur to Karasur	7
TOTAL	50
Old roads widened and raised—	
Military Road...	36
Bulrampur to Ekona	9
Atrowla to Bulrampur	17½
TOTAL	62
TOTAL ROADS CONSTRUCTED	112

Leaving incomplete—	
Chowdri Dee to Khargupur	2½
Bulrampur to Ekona	5¾
Mankapur to Karasur	4¼
TOTAL	12½
Showing a summary of works completed in the division—	
New roads constructed	89
Old roads straightened, widened and raised	98
GRAND TOTAL ROADS CONSTRUCTED	187

Besides two irrigation tanks, one drainage canal (part), and one river embankment, at a total expenditure (not including compensation for land taken up, pay of Public Works establishment, and a few miscellaneous items) of not more than Rs. 2,75,000.

16. *Cost.*—The accounts not having been finally closed, the exact cost cannot be given, and the Commissioner's figures, which have been checked by the Controller of the Department Public Works, seem to be rather under the mark. Approximately, the cost on relief works has been—

	Rs.
Works	2,98,363
Establishment	17,866
Tools and plant	868
TOTAL ...	3,17,097

To these figures must be added the sum of Rs. 90,000 spent on the storage of grain, and a sum of Rs. 1,25,000 advanced for a similar purpose. The lakh and a quarter last mentioned will be recovered, as will also the greater portion of the Rs. 90,000. Taking these sums as expended, the total cost of the relief works has been Rs. 5,32,067. But all accounts have not been received, and there will be some charge on account of pay of hospital assistants, cost of medicine, &c. The total cost may be reckoned as 5½ lakhs. But this sum has not all been given away. The greater part, if not all, of the money expended on storage of grain will be recovered. Allowing for loss, 1¾ lakhs should at any rate be recovered. The works that were undertaken were useful works. At ordinary rates they would have cost about Rs. 1,36,604; so that all that can be fairly said to have been expended on this account on pure relief is Rs. 1,80,493. As far, then, as can be judged from accounts not finally closed, the expenditure stands thus—

	Rs	Rs.
Cost of relief works	3,17,097	
Cost of grain	90,000	
Advanced for storage of ditto	1,25,000	
Contingencies and charges not yet brought to account	17,903	
TOTAL ...		5,50,000
DEDUCT—		
Value of work done	1,36,604	
To be recovered on account of grain	1,75,000	
		3,11,604
BALANCE ...		2,38,396

The exact figures will be submitted hereafter. Those given above cannot be far wrong, and the Chief Commissioner does not think it necessary to delay this report in order to be absolutely precise.

17. *Quality of work.*—The rates at which the work was done were necessarily high. Many of the laborers were women and children. Many of the men were infirm. The work was carried on at a time of year when the clayey soil had become as hard as stone; and much was done which, under ordinary circumstances, would not have been commenced before the rains. All this has added to the cost; but though the rates were high, the work done was good, and the Engineer's report shows that though a considerable portion of the country has been flooded during the late rains, little or no damage has been done to the new works.

18. *Summary.*—Briefly, owing to previous bad seasons, want of rain and a severe frost, the population of some 2,900 square miles were early in the year on the verge of very great distress, which, but for Government aid, would have culminated in famine. Relief works were undertaken, on which four million and a half people worked for one day: this must represent at least 50,000 persons who were paid for their work; and besides these there are others who have received charity and who have been assisted with advances.

The wages offered were so low that it may be safely held that none came to the works who were not in want, and the ultimate cost to the State of the relief that has been given will be something under two lakhs and a half.

19. In conclusion, the Chief Commissioner trusts that these operations, taken as a whole, will not be regarded as unsatisfactory. They have not been accomplished without much personal sacrifice; one valuable life has been lost, and others have broken down under the effects of exposure in that pestilential climate at the most trying time of the year; and Sir George Couper would submit that the services of Mr. Capper, and of the officers whom he has mentioned in his report, especially Messrs. Maconochie, Chapman and Hodges, as well as of the Maharaja of Bulrampur, are deserving of the acknowledgments of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council.

P. S.—The return of the original maps is requested when no longer required.

Letter from G. H. M. BATTEN, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh,—No. 73, dated Calcutta, the 20th February 1875.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Officiating Secretary's letter No. 5652, dated 16th October 1874, submitting the final report on famine relief works in the Province of Oudh.

2. In reply, I am to say that the letter and the reports which accompanied it from Mr. Capper, Commissioner of the Fyzabad Division, Mr. Maconochie, Deputy Commissioner of Gonda, Mr. Hodges, Officiating Executive Engineer, Relief Works Division, and Mr. C. Chapman, Assistant Commissioner, Bharaich, give a clear and complete account of the measures taken under your directions to avert the distress which was apprehended from the failure of the rains in the autumn of 1873.

3. The condition of some parts of Oudh caused considerable anxiety at the time when His Excellency the Viceroy visited Lucknow in December of that year, the failure of the rice crop having followed a succession of bad harvests and other circumstances injurious to the cultivators of the soil. You were authorised to make such temporary remissions of the land revenue as might after local inquiry be found advisable, and to carry out such other measures for the relief of distress as might be required, being guided by the Resolution of the Government of India of the 7th November 1873.

4. Great pains appear to have been taken by the Commissioner of Fyzabad to ascertain the extent of country over which severe distress was likely to occur, and you visited in person the districts where the failure of the rice crop had been the greatest. In your letter No. 1158, dated 3rd March, the measures which seemed to you, after consultation with the local officers, to be sufficient, were reported. Their gross cost was estimated at Rs. 4,62,500, of which it was calculated that Rs. 2,65,000 would be spent on relief works, and Rs. 1,97,500 on advances for the purchase of grain to be held in readiness for the people to buy in case there should be a dearth of food in certain remote parts of the province.

5. These measures were approved by the Government of India in Mr. Howell's letter No. 1024, dated 25th March 1874, and you were authorised to act upon your own discretion in adapting to the circumstances of Oudh the general principles which had been laid down to meet the distress in Bengal. Subsequently your proposals for strengthening the staff in the distressed districts were also approved.*

* Mr. Howell's letter No. 1518, dated 2nd May 1874. Financial Resolution No. 4611, dated 28th July 1874.

6. The rain which fell at the end of January and in the beginning of February 1874, is stated to have been of the greatest value in securing an abundant spring crop and thus preserving a large tract of country from severe distress. The area of country throughout which scarcity was actually felt is estimated to comprise about 2,900 square miles, with a population of 750,000, and severe distress was confined to "tolerably compact tracts."

7. The measures taken appear to the Governor General in Council to have been completely successful. Public works were opened as the necessity arose. They were judiciously selected, and the system adopted was well suited to the circumstances of the case. It is calculated by you that 50,000 persons were employed upon these works, which were closed in the middle of August.

8. Very little need was found for the distribution of gratuitous relief excepting on the property of the Maharaja of Balrampur, who took upon himself the charge of the poor upon his estates, having, besides other relief elsewhere, fed from 250 to 300 persons daily in a large poor-house at Balrampur. The supplies of grain which were secured are stated to have been of considerable use, and the precaution taken was a wise one; but there does not appear to have been actually any serious deficiency in the food-supply, and trade is stated to have been active.

9. You calculate that the net cost of the relief operations will be Rs. 2,38,396, of which Rs. 1,80,493 have been spent on public works, above the sum for which they would have been constructed in ordinary course. Rs. 40,000 were expended on the grain operations, and Rs. 17,903 upon contingencies. The expenditure is moderate in amount, and every care appears to have been taken to prevent extravagance.

10. The reports prove that the part of Oudh where the rice crop of the winter of 1873 failed was for a time in a very critical condition, and that the successful manner in which severe distress was averted is mainly due to your foresight and that of the local officers, coupled with the zealous exertions of those who were actively engaged upon the relief operations.

11. I am accordingly to convey to you the thanks of the Government of India, and to request that you will also convey their thanks to Messrs. Capper, Maconochie, Chapman and Hodges, as well as to the other officers, European and Native, who have been noticed by Mr. Capper as deserving special approval for their conduct.

12. I am further to request that the thanks of the Governor General in Council may be expressed to the Maharaja of Balrampur for the assistance which at considerable sacrifice he has rendered to those persons living upon his estates and in his neighbourhood who were in need. The conduct of the Maharaja upon this occasion has given another proof of the liberality and public spirit which the Maharaja has always shown when occasion has demanded.

13. I am to add that the report and enclosures together with this reply will be published in the *Gazette of India*.

RAILWAYS, &c.

Letter from Lieut-Colonel F. S. TAYLOR, R. E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,—No. 3407, dated 29th December 1874.

In accordance with the request conveyed in your No. 2378R., dated 24th September last, I have the honor to submit a report on the Railway operations in connexion with the despatch of grain to the distressed districts. This report has been delayed for the compilation of the necessary statistics.

Report on the Traffic operations of the East Indian Railway during the Famine of 1873-74.

The traffic in food-grains on the East Indian Railway showed unusual activity as early as the month of October 1873, and its development became very rapid after the issue of the notification of 1st November, by which the rates to the public for food-grain travelling towards the threatened districts were, at the expense of Government, reduced to $\frac{1}{8}$th pie per maund per mile.

2. The arrangements of the Traffic Department were duly organised to meet the emergency, and kept pace with the demand during the rest of the year; but early in January, when the Government commenced operations on its own account, and the despatches of Government rice from Howrah to the Patna station began on a large scale, in addition to the public traffic, the signs of a block at once showed themselves; and on the 17th January I received instructions from His Excellency the Viceroy to take immediate steps to remedy the threatened evil.

3. After consultation with the Railway officials, I waited on His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the 19th, and represented that nothing short of the complete separation of the Government business from that of the public at Patna station would suffice, and with his approval I proceeded to carry the necessary measures into effect in concert with the local Civil Authorities and the Railway Company.

4. Two favorable sites on the bank of the Ganges, one two miles below Patna, the other opposite the neighbouring station of Barr, were found on the 22nd, and the Railway Engineers at once proceeded to lay branch lines to these points and to construct suitable sheds, sidings, and loading banks, Government agreeing to pay the cost; and to these two depôts, with some slight assistance from a third branch which was subsequently laid from the station of Mokameh to the river at the request of Sir R. Temple, the whole of the Government rice was worked up from Howrah in full train loads and thence transported across the Ganges without a single hitch of any consequence.

5. In connection with this operation the name of Mr. Michael Fox, the contractor who constructed these branch lines, deserve special mention.

6. In the middle of the month of February, the arrivals of Government rice in Calcutta became so large as to overpower the receiving and despatching capabilities of the Howrah station; and under instructions issued by His Excellency the Viceroy on 21st February, a special supervision of the Company's arrangements, for utilising the carrying power of the line to its utmost and for preventing confusion during the processes of landing and despatching, was undertaken.

7. During the first week, after improved arrangements were put in train, the daily despatches from Howrah by East Indian Railway averaged 2,220 tons and continued at about 2,000 tons per diem up to the end of March; during April the traffic was at its height, and the daily despatches of Government rice exceeded 2,500 tons; by the end of the month the pressure was over, and during May the despatches fell again to 2,000 tons, and after that ceased to cause further anxiety.

8. In connection with the despatches from Howrah the name of Mr. Urban Broughton, District Traffic Superintendent at Howrah, deserves special mention for his zeal and ability.

9. Towards the end of February intimation was received that grain was accumulating to an enormous extent at the stations of the Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway in the Punjab, and on 3rd March I received instructions from His Excelleney to report on the carrying power of the Railway "downwards." I accordingly despatched Lieutenant Bisset, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer, to Lahore, to confer with the Government and Railway officials on the subject.

10. He reported by telegraph on the 12th that the supply of grain in the Punjab was practically unlimited, and I informed His Excellency that my investigations led me to believe that with due co-operation between the two Railways, and with the rolling-stock then available, the despatches from the Punjab and North-West Provinces together might reach 1,700 tons per diem.

11. Lieutenant Bisset's visit to Lahore was most opportune, and the mission entrusted to him was very ably carried out. The result was a greatly improved system of working the through traffic.

12. A disorganisation of the working arrangements on the chord line towards the end of April caused detention of trains which necessitated a diminution in the despatches of Government rice and led to an additional ac-

cumulation of goods at Howrah. Captain W. A. J. Wallace, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer, who was deputed to investigate the matter, reported that the defect which had arisen from mismanagement in the working of the station to station block system had been detected by the Agency and removed. The arrears of traffic that had accumulated at Howrah during this block were all worked off by 8th May.

13. The magnitude of the work actually performed may be gathered from the following figures.

From the 1st October 1873 to the 1st August 1874, the total deliveries of grain at the stations in the threatened districts amounted to 842 696 tons.

Of which— Tons.
306,697 were grain,
95,113 „ pulses,
440,886 „ rice.

The total quantities mentioned above were derived from the following sources:—

	Tons.	Total.
East Indian Railway in Lower Bengal—		
Grain	38,400	
Pulses	7,887	
Rice	425,759	
		472,046
East Indian Railway in North-Western Provinces—		
Grain	74,857	
Pulses	31,007	
Rice	12,563	
		118,427
Jubbulpore Line in North-Western Provinces, Central India, and Central Provinces—		
Grain	20,785	
Pulses	4,211	
Rice	1,524	
		26,520
Great Indian Peninsula Railway, chiefly in Central Provinces—		
Grain	33,987	
Pulses	19,201	
Rice	182	
		53,370
Oudh and Rohilcund Railway, in North-Western Provinces and Oudh—		
Grain	740	
Pulses	127	
Rice	10	
		877
Rajpootana State Railway, chiefly in Rajpootana—		
Grain	639	
Pulses	327	
Rice	6	
		966
Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, chiefly in Punjab—		
Grain	137,289	
Pulses	32,353	
Rice	848	
		170,490
		842,696

14. Of the amount received from Lower Bengal, 304,898 tons were Government rice sent from Calcutta, and considerable quantities of the receipts from the Punjab were either Government or procured for Government, but of this there is no record at once available. Of the total receipts, however, a considerable portion was from one part of the famine district to another, and there were also considerable despatches from stations within to stations beyond those included in this return.

15. The statistics of exports and imports in each group of stations are shown month by month in Appendix No. 1, and the abstract at foot shows the net quantities of food-grains absorbed by each district.

These amount in total to—

Grain	248,348
Pulses	68,748
Rice	398,758
Grand total net receipts ...	715,854 tons.

16. The supplies from the Jubbulpore line, the Great Indian Peninsula line, the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, which amount in all to 250,380 tons, could not by any other means of communication than railways have found their way to Behar, and it is since the occurrence of the last distress in Behar in 1866 that these sources of supply have been opened. It is to be regretted that there is no means of comparing the supplies by the East Indian Railway in that period with those of the present occasion, but the East Indian Railway Company have unfortunately destroyed their records of that time and the information cannot now be got.

17. The chief executive responsibility during this trying period devolved upon the Traffic Manager of the East Indian Railway, Mr. J. C. Batchelor, and notwithstanding some shortcomings, the result, when the difficulties they had to contend with are taken into consideration, cannot fail to reflect creditably upon him, his Deputy, Mr. St. Leger Carter, and his staff of District Superintendents.

18. **To Mr. D. W. Campbell, the Locomotive Superintendent, very great credit is due for the able management of his staff and for the admirable way in which he worked his department; and Mr. R. W. Pearce, the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, equally upheld the credit of the Company in his department.**

19. Lastly, the Members of the Board of Agency, Mr. Cecil Stephenson and Mr. G. Sibley, are to be congratulated on the highly successful termination of their labours, and it must be remembered that upon these two gentlemen, as the administrative heads of the Company's Indian staff, the burden of the responsibility fell.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd December 1874.

F. S. TAYLOR, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Consulting Engineer to Govt. for Guaranteed Railways.

No. 1.

STATISTICS OF GRAIN TRAFFIC, E. I. RAILWAY,

Prepared in the Consulting Engineer's Office from statistics

FROM 1st OCTOBER 1873 TO 31st JULY 1874.

supplied by the Chief Auditor, East Indian Railway.

APPENDIX SHOWING THE TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOOD

GRAINS, MONTH BY MONTH, AT CERTAIN GROUPS OF STATIONS.

Years.	Months.	BURDWAN TO TEENPAHAR (LOOP LINE).						RAJMAHAL TO KUJRAH (LOOP LINE).						MANCOOR (CHORD TO MANANPUR LINE).	
		Grain.		Pulses.		Rice.		Grain.		Pulses.		Rice.		Grain.	
		Export.	*Import.*	Export.	*Import.*	Export.	*Import.*	Export.	*Import.*	Export.	*Import.*	Export.	*Import.*	Export.	*Import.*
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1873.	October ...	23,711	*697*	4,896	*5,394*	55,520	*1,597*	1,09,722	*4,679*	27,913	*539*	38,207	*21,470*	1,133	*7,093*
„	November ...	18,422	*6,070*	18,372	*9,329*	66,309	*729*	65,015	*27,740*	24,408	*12,615*	15,413	*1,29,936*	3,631	*12,023*
„	December ...	15,391	*3,881*	8,392	*6,825*	124,791	*1,326*	47,399	*85,098*	15,877	*26,075*	11,105	*2,59,891*	1,446	*11,122*
1874.	January ...	34,621	*5,588*	9,089	*8,162*	143,263	*4,370*	60,593	*1,14,321*	12,751	*6,833*	11,271	*1,12,602*	2,200	*9,288*
„	February ...	26,471	*5,143*	8,839	*11,484*	80,991	*3,348*	27,318	*91,301*	11,297	*21,238*	4,791	*5 58,254*	1,422	*9,141*
„	March ...	6,561	*2,540*	7,475	*11,657*	53,177	*3,396*	17,209	*96,878*	9,763	*11,872*	3,919	*5,65,555*	7	*4,194*
„	April ...	14,856	*8,391*	7,835	*6,987*	56,829	*20,836*	29,786	*56,535*	6,063	*6,225*	3,697	*8,45,468*	382	*7,190*
„	May ...	6,631	*18,155*	4,970	*11,279*	51,957	*48,082*	76,174	*58,936*	21,456	*7,481*	2,989	*3,89,379*	186	*6,373*
„	June ...	7,067	*9,588*	5,165	*15,542*	44,120	*61,780*	1,25,598	*1,24,140*	19,029	*28,610*	2,842	*1,19,183*	694	*5,967*
„	July ...	203	*4,781*	4,775	*11,406*	24,590	*90,033*	44,104	*59,163*	20,675	*30,664*	12,123	*3,54,364*	1,479	*5,363*
	Total Mds.	153,934	*64,834*	79,308	*97,995*	701,547	*235,397*	6,02,918	*7,18,794*	1,69,232	*1,52,152*	1,05,457	*36,56,102*	12,580	*77,754*
	Total Tons	5,655	*2,382*	2,914	*3,600*	25,773	*8,648*	22,150	*26,406*	6,217	*5,590*	3,874	*134,317*	462	*2,856*

Years.	Months.	LUCKEESERAI TO MOGULSERAI.						BENARES TO MIRZAPORE.					
		Grain.		Pulses.		Rice.		Grain.		Pulses.		Rice.	
		Export.	*Import.*	Export.	*Import.*	Export.	*Import.*	Export.	*Import.*	Export.	*Import.*	Export.	*Import.*
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1873.	October ...	9,733	*1,09,262*	20,768	*10,523*	31,236	*4,43,074*	1,543	*1,33,501*	1,431	*30,208*	2,170	*17,002*
„	November ...	22,874	*3,01,561*	37,222	*48,344*	19,114	*3,72,863*	12,707	*1,22,557*	918	*14,003*	2,429	*12,393*
„	December ...	47,823	*5,39,155*	11,911	*1,46,568*	13,865	*4,67,503*	16,765	*2,20,929*	1,018	*32,734*	1,883	*10,511*
1874.	January ...	1,00,322	*8,62,847*	26,517	*1,39,899*	6,653	*7,59,535*	58,429	*2,37,147*	3,372	*19,532*	2,402	*19,374*
„	February ...	45,052	*7,80,901*	26,588	*1,87,963*	6,058	*8,90,291*	67,558	*2,57,448*	1,476	*23,168*	2,464	*28,634*
„	March ...	30,063	*6,93,955*	29,039	*2,70,155*	8,084	*12,10,270*	33,508	*1,12,296*	10,267	*12,565*	696	*11,667*
„	April ...	28,635	*5,44,925*	67,206	*3,96,712*	15,122	*19,18,810*	8,914	*65,910*	10,384	*21,205*	650	*18,463*
„	May ...	53,072	*6,74,635*	54,755	*4,32,776*	6,108	*9,71,509*	7,490	*61,430*	3,558	*9,057*	437	*6,078*
„	June ...	1,56,116	*7,75,807*	84,250	*1,76,179*	16,354	*2,25,375*	19,544	*1,69,799*	2,250	*22,118*	458	*9,530*
„	July ...	94,913	*6,47,075*	65,417	*1,99,259*	17,822	*1,39,490*	4,423	*1,75,804*	981	*18,241*	506	*8,754*
	Total Mds.	5,88,103	*59,30,123*	4,23,673	*20,08,378*	1,40,416	*73,98,720*	2,30,786	*15,56,821*	35,655	*2,02,831*	14,095	*1,42,396*
	Total Tons	21,605	*217,859*	15,565	*73,783*	5,158	*271,812*	8,478	*57,194*	1,310	*7,452*	518	*5,231*

Abstract showing Net Despatches or Exports (in roman) and Net Receipts or Imports (in italics) in the above groups.

Description.	Grain.	Pulses.	Rice.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Burdwan to Teenpahar	3,273	*686*	17,125
Rajmahal to Kujrah	*4,256*	627	*130,442*
Mancoor to Mananpur	*2,395*	*4,329*	*14,074*
Luckeeserai to Mogulserai	***196,254***	*58,218*	*266,654*
Benares to Mirzapore	***18,716***	*6,142*	*4,713*
Total ...	***248,349***	*68,748*	*398,758*

Grand Total Net Receipts of food grains in famine districts ... *715,854* tons.

* The totals represent the differences between the total Exports and Imports, and not the sums of the entries in the body of the Abstract.

OFFICE OF CONSG. ENGR. TO GOVT. OF INDIA;
Calcutta, the 15th December 1874.

F. S. TAYLOR, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Consulting Engineer to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.

STATISTICS OF GRAIN TRAFFIC, E. I. RAILWAY, FROM 1st OCTOBER 1873 TO 31st JULY 1874.

APPENDIX SHOWING, MONTH BY MONTH, THE SOURCES FROM WHICH THE SUPPLIES IMPORTED TO THE STATIONS BETWEEN BURDWAN AND MIRZAPORE WERE DRAWN.

Years.	Months.	EAST INDIAN RAILWAY. Grain. *Up.	Grain. Down.	Pulses. Up.	Pulses. Down.	Rice. Up.	Rice. Down.	JUBBULPORE LINE. Grain.	Pulses.	Rice.	G. I. P. RAILWAY. Grain.	Pulses.	Rice.	O. AND R. RAILWAY. Grain.	Pulses.	Rice.	R. S. RAILWAY. Grain.	Pulses.	Rice.	S. P. AND D. RAILWAY. Grain.	Pulses.	Rice.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1873	October ...	1,18,498	54,852	35,134	9,340	5,53,937	5,463	34,529	2,465	...	16,267	2,642	...	1,985	...	...	450	...	...	28,651	357	...
1873	November ...	1,19,383	2,16,667	26,434	47,183	5,13,842	15,026	26,959	1,501	228	14,124	2,203	...	4,961	...	...	2,155	...	...	85,702	18,469	...
1873	December ...	96,925	3,51,699	19,062	1,33,959	7,17,123	26,379	21,198	4,578	3,354	23,789	9,503	188	6,036	2,092	170	1,125	...	...	3,59,413	48,234	816
1874	January ...	1,81,049	4,60,833	25,063	1,00,591	11,43,896	59,234	28,786	2,647	8,128	60,132	13,077	811	3,547	258	93	2,974	...	...	4,91,870	38,307	6,839
1874	February ...	1,29,232	3,16,170	10,150	1,33,644	13,99,744	77,962	37,712	4,977	10,783	1,21,648	50,892	1,580	1,429	1,077	...	8,073	1,033	...	5,20,673	48,841	2,479
1874	March ...	1,29,708	1,07,935	12,250	1,08,354	17,53,191	40,068	47,390	22,144	7,151	92,540	78,790	1,755	552	28	...	...	262	...	5,31,738	95,948	4,900
1874	April ...	1,13,636	82,639	11,140	1,05,756	28,57,203	22,137	1,24,219	45,755	8,030	1,22,669	1,60,915	...	3	...	5	1,103	3,893	...	2,38,682	1,22,593	7,608
1874	May ...	66,056	1,50,436	11,997	95,999	15,33,629	29,000	1,12,389	217	2,905	1,85,592	1,08,236	...	...	...	...	854	2,735	...	3,01,192	2,58,027	12
1874	June ...	55,111	1,55,711	30,806	57,005	4,50,196	33,563	87,152	26,973	1,419	1,35,021	61,446	...	698	...	...	666	982	...	6,50,942	88,653	424
1874	July ...	35,644	1,40,670	32,619	52,094	6,66,396	33,132	45,426	3,364	...	1,50,350	34,978	628	937	...	...	...	...	...	5,19,159	1,61,216	...
	Total Maunds ...	10,45,242	20,37,612	2,14,675	8,44,018	1,15,80,157	3,41,964	5,65,770	1,14,621	41,197	9,25,132	5,22,652	4,962	20,148	3,455	268	17,400	8,895	...	37,37,022	8,80,648	23,078
	Total Tons ...	38,400	74,857	7,887	31,007	4,25,759	12,563	20,785	4,211	1,524	33,987	19,201	182	740	127	10	639	327	...	1,37,289	32,353	848

* Up means sent from above downwards, and Down means sent from above downwards.

ABSTRACT.

Total Imports.		Tons.
Grain	...	306,697
Pulses	...	95,113
Rice	...	440,886
Total	...	842,696

F. S. TAYLOR, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Consulting Engineer to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.

OFFICE OF CONSG. ENGR. TO GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 15th December 1874.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, for Guaranteed Railways,—No. 506 R, dated 24th February 1875.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of of your letter No. 3407, dated the 29th December last, submitting a report on the railway operations in connexion with the despatch of grain to the distressed districts.

2. The work which devolved upon yourself and the Deputy Consulting Engineers, Captain Wallace, R. E., and Lieutenant Bisset, R. E., from October 1873 to June 1874, was exceedingly arduous and responsible. In order to ensure the success of the relief operations, it was essential that the traffic on the trunk line of railway should be conducted with order and regularity; that it was so conducted is in no small degree due to the energy of yourself and your deputies, and to the cordial manner in which you co-operated with the officials of the Railway Company.

3. His Excellency the Governor General in Council desires me to convey to you the expression of his entire approval of the manner in which you performed your duties, and to request that you will convey a similar expression of approval to Captain Wallace and Lieutenant Bisset.

From Colonel C. H. DICKENS, R. A., Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept., to the Chairman of the Board of Agency of the East Indian Railway Company,—No. 455R., dated 20th February 1875.

I am directed by His Excellency the Viceroy in Council to convey the thanks of the Government of India to the Members of the Board of Agency for the very valuable assistance which they have afforded to the Government in regard to the storage of rice at Howrah when supplies were received in large quantities in Calcutta and there was great difficulty in obtaining sufficient accommodation for it. This assistance has been warmly acknowledged by Lieutenant-Colonel Graham, the officer in charge of the rice received at Calcutta, in his letter of the 1st of August last.

2. His Excellency the Governor General in Council congratulates the Members of the Board of Agency, Mr. Cecil Stephenson and Mr. G. Sibley, on the highly successful termination of their labours in providing for the dispatch of supplies of food-grain to the distressed districts, and I am to request that you will be so good as to communicate to Mr. J. C. Batchelor, the Traffic Manager, his Deputy Mr. St. Leger Carter, and his staff, and among them especially to Mr. Urban Broughton, District Traffic Superintendent at Howrah, as well as to Mr. D. W. Campbell, the Locomotive Superintendent, and Mr. R. W. Pearce, the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, and the other officers and staff of the Company who were actively engaged at the time of the great strain upon the resources of the line, the thanks of the Government of India for their services which have been brought to notice by Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Taylor, R. E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway Company,—No. 503 R., dated the 23rd February 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Taylor, R. E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, having brought to notice the assistance afforded by the Eastern Bengal Railway Company to the Government in the famine crisis, by expediting, as far as possible, the despatch of rice from the river side station at Chitpore, to the distressed districts, I am directed by His Excellency the Viceroy in Council to convey the thanks of the Government of India to yourself and to the several heads of Departments of the Eastern Bengal Railway for this service.

Memorandum from LIEUT.-COLONEL C. POLLARD, R. E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,—No. 101, dated 27th January 1875.

In compliance with Public Works Department No. 2379 R, dated 24th September 1874, the undersigned has the honor to forward, for the information of the Government of India, the report therein called for, showing the Scind, Punjab and Delhi Railway operations in connection with the despatch of food-grains to the distressed districts in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.

Report showing the Scind, Punjab and Delhi Railway operations in connection with the despatch of food-grain to the distressed districts in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.

The accompanying table, marked A, shows the amount of grain despatched by the Scind, Punjab and Delhi Railway during the period of nine months (15th November 1873 to 15th August 1874) to have aggregated 45,73,122 maunds, realizing in freight Rs. 12,77,055, of which Rs. 6,69,017 was paid by Government as compensation for the reduction from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ pie per maund per mile.

An examination of the table will show that the export from Loodianah was nearly one-half (accurately it was 0·48) of the whole quantity despatched. Umballa and the adjoining stations of Rajpoora and Burrara stands also high.

The average number of goods train run on the down line averaged monthly during this period 108·95 against an average of 35 before the grain traffic commenced. The extra expenditure on the goods sheds, running establishments, loading and storing, averaged Rs. 1,194 per mensem.

There is no doubt that this Company lost several large consignments of grain from want of wagons. It was not that our rolling-stock was insufficient, but that it was impossible for the East Indian Railway to return an equivalent for our wagons thrown upon that line, and delay of five and six days took place before they could be returned. This told against our traffic.

The officials of the Company worked arduously and well, and it is very creditable to the Traffic Manager, Mr. Ross and his assistant Mr. A. Saunders, that so much was done with so small an increase to the staff. The Locomotive Superintendent, Mr. Bocquet, and his assistants, Mr. Sandiford and W. Bocquet, met the demands in their Departments promptly and energetically.

SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI RAILWAY.

Statement showing the weight of grain booked from Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Stations to Famine Districts in Bengal, and the amount of freight received from Government and the Public from 15th November 1873 to 15th August 1874.

STATIONS.	Nov. 1873.		December.		Total.		January 1874.		February.		March.		April.		Total.		Grand Total.	
	Weight.		Weight.				Weight.		Weight.		Weight.		Weight.					
	Mds.	S.	Mds.	S.	Mds.	S.	Mds.	S.	Mds.	S.	Mds.	S.	Mds.	S.	Mds.	S.	Mds.	S.
Begumabad ...	...		831	0	831	0	...		...		...		...		...		831	00
Meerut City ...	5,853	30	28,230	20	34,084	10	46,117	30	21,441	30	5,711	20	2,229	10	32,271	30	2,06,883	10
Khutowlie ...	...		341	10	341	10	1,512	10	7,224	20	331	20	...		8,332	0	22,153	10
Mozuffurnuggur...	1,156	0	8,824	10	9,980	10	11,737	20	10,232	30	6,517	30	822	20	7,980	20	54,617	00
Deobund ...	...		846	0	846	0	13,464	20	7,361	10	5,585	0	1,368	30	5,329	0	40,356	00
Saharunpore ...	...		840	0	840	0	6,179	30	17,915	30	4,337	0	1,420	20	12,988	0	67,492	30
Sirsawa ...	...		901	30	901	30	8,129	0	10,551	10	4,277	30	1,355	0	1,763	0	27,298	10
Jugadrée ...	169	10	1,200	10	1,369	20	21,763	20	14,414	20	18,856	20	2,524	30	20,107	20	97,152	30
Burara ...	...		842	0	842	0	5,805	30	6,214	20	10,758	20			11,635	20	45,915	00
Umballa Cantonment ...	338	10	6,803	20	7,141	30	12,296	20	29,467	10	26,945	10	8,505	30	40,426	30	2,25,333	10
Umballa City. ...	1,606	30	13,574	30	15,181	20	39,833	0	26,174	20	43,438	10	29,681	0	39,297	20	3,03,403	10
Rajpoora ...	410	0	16,943	10	17,353	10	25,747	30	40,433	0	22,096	0	16,897	20	15,615	10	1,87,477	30
Sirhind ...	...		351	30	351	30	651	0	9,215	10	13,312	20	472	20	4,135	30	33,101	10
Khunnah ...	...		1,131	0	1,131	0	1,374	20	8,703	0	11,961	20	341	30	8,092	20	39,582	20
Sunnehwall ...	...		334	30	334	30	17,565	30	8,055	10	10,094	30	1,355	20	14,291	20	77,105	10
Loodiannah ...	34,432	0	3,16,653	30	3,51,085	30	2,60,589	20	1,79,893	10	2,70,977	20	1,70,870	0	2,42,146	20	21,64,653	10
Phillour ...	...		3,587	30	3,587	30	23,486	10	45,948	0	56,378	30	1,341	20	46,066	10	2,15,712	20
Phugwara ...	...		...		...		625	30	5,948	10	5,244	10	500	10	1,961	0	17,628	10
Jullundur Cantonment ...	306	0	4,694	20	5,000	20	9,099	10	12,810	0	24,364	20	8,679	0	44,044	30	1,64,517	10
Jullundur City ...	...		7,595	0	7,595	0	11,089	0	6,813	20	18,513	30	7,898	30	29,504	0	1,19,619	0
Khurtarpore ...	...		2,994	30	2,294	30	4,049	10	2,798	0	3,480	10	1,802	0	16,076	0	39,237	10
East Bank, Beas...	...		321	20	321	20	...		...		...		...		169	10	169	10
Beas ...	...		...		...		...		669	30	2,733	10	...		6,535	30	11,038	10
Jundeealla ...	532	20	10,602	10	11,134	30	12,762	20	35,679	30	36,347	10	1,887	0	914	10	5,299	30
Umritsur ...	...		...		...		...		...		343	20	...		...		5,021	10
Attaree ...	...		...		...		156	0	2,471	10	750	10	...		808	0	1,63,400	0
Mean Meer, East ...	...		...		...		297	0	49,503	20	28,231	30	20,870	30	18,492	20	64,934	0
Lahore ...	...		...		...		5,753	30	23,885	10	11,389	10	3,617	10	5,034	20	3,986	20
Raiwind ...	...		...		...		...		468	0	2,506	20	712	0	...			
Okara ...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...			
TOTAL WEIGHT	44,804	20	4,28,445	20	4,73,250	0	5,40,036	30	5,84,283	0	6,45,384	20	2,84,563	10	7,01,234	10	45,73,122	10
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Amount charged to Government	5,515	4	55,650	8	61,165	12	65,476	5	79,997	4	90,379	3	40,029	14	91,696	2	*2,071	11
Amount charged to Public ...	6,084	8	61,698	1	67,782	9	72,055	3	87,819	13	99,432	9	43,976	4	1,02,183	0	{ 6,05,965	13
TOTAL AMOUNT...	11,599	12	1,17,348	9	1,28,948	5	1,37,531	8	1,67,817	1	1,89,811	12	84,006	2	1,93,879	2	6,69,017	10
	1,69,003	5	2,03,986	4	9,52,156	0	1,49,640	7	44,238	11	1,69,340	0	7,01,234	10	45,73,122	10	12,77,055	2

* On account of under-charges.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Agent, Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company,—No. 512, dated 24th February 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Pollard, R. E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Lahore, having brought to the notice of the Government of India the assistance afforded by the staff under your orders in the despatch of food-grain to the famine-stricken districts in Bengal, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council to express to you His Excellency's acknowledgment of the service rendered, and to request that you will convey the thanks of the Government of India to the Traffic Manager, Mr. Ross, and his Assistant, Mr. A. Saunders, to the Locomotive Superintendent, Mr. Bocquet, and his Assistants, Mr. Sandiford and Mr. W. Bocquet and to the rest of the staff.

Letter from MAJOR J. GRAHAM, on special duty, to the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce,—No. 1772, dated 1st August 1874.

As directed in the last paragraph of your letter No. 2210, dated 9th ultimo, I have now the honor to submit, for the information of Government, the following report regarding the rice purchased in Calcutta or landed from ships for despatch to the famine districts between the 14th November 1873 and the 31st July 1874.

2. To make it more complete, I have incorporated with my own proceedings those of my predecessors, Mr. Toynbee and Captain J. Barnard Smith, but kept each separate for easier reference.

Incorporating Mr. Toynbee's and Captain Smith's transactions with my own.

3. The quantities of Government rice purchased locally or imported into Calcutta were as follows:—

	Number of cargoes brought by ships and steamers to Calcutta, exclusive of river steamers and sloops.			Received by G. Toynbee, Esq., C. S., to 25th January 1874.		Received by Captain J. B. Smith from 26th January to 25th February.		Received by Major J. Graham from 26th February to 31st July.		Total number of bags received.	Total number of maunds received.	Remarks.
	43 cargoes delivered to G. Toynbee, Esq., C. S.	45 cargoes delivered to Captain J. B. Smith.	206 cargoes delivered to Major J. Graham.	Bags.	Maunds.	Bags.	Maunds.	Bags.	Maunds.			
30-seer bags				...	...	...	...	2,59,640	1,94,730			This does not include seed-grain purchased by Mr. Toynbee.
1-maund bags				...	...	97,211	97,211	4,63,738	4,63,738			
2 „ „				7,50,684	14,73,782	651,081	1,302,162	3,977,409	7,954,818			
2½ „ „				...	...	24,633	63,084	25,478	62,984			
	Total number of cargoes, 294.			7,50,684	14,73,782	7,72,925	14,62,457	47,26,265	86,76,270	62,49,874	1,16,12,509	

4. The above quantities were delivered or landed by—

Steel, Mackintosh and Company	...	...	...	...	..	...	6,133	12,266	6,133	12,266
Macknight, Anderson and Company	12,000	24,000	32,245	64,490	3,16,984	6,33,968	3,61,229	7,22,458		
Robert and Charriol	...	...	...	...	6,33,970	9,43,390	6,33,970	9,43,390		
Marcus, Samuel and Company	1,35,199	2,17,078	1,25,086	1,53,002	1,59,187	1,59,187	4,19,472	5,29,267		
Bird and Company (Landing Agents)	4,47,706	9,21,093	6,15,994	12,44,965	36,09,991	69,27,459	46,73,291	90,93,517		
Local purchases by Mr. Toynbee	1,55,779	3,11,611	...	...	...	...	1,55,779	3,11,611		
TOTAL ...	7,50,684	14,73,782	7,72,925	14,62,457	47,26,265	86,76,270	62,49,874	1,16,12,509		

5. They consisted of—

Burma rice	3,11,322	6,54,237	4,94,367	10,02,552	30,86,955	58,82,854	38,92,644	75,39,643		
Saigon „	1,35,199	2,17,078	1,25,086	1,53,002	7,93,157	11,02,577	10,53,442	14,72,657		
Orissa „	92,851	1,80,093	46,099	92,157	1,00,876	2,00,285	2,39,826	4,72,535		
Chittagong rice	12,000	24,000	32,245	64,490	3,16,984	6,33,968	3,61,229	7,22,458		
Madras rice	43,533	86,763	75,128	1,50,256	4,28,293	8,56,586	5,46,954	10,93,605		
Bengal (locally purchased)	1,55,779	3,11,611	...	...	...	...	1,55,779	3,11,611		
TOTAL ...	7,50,684	14,73,782	7,72,925	14,62,457	47,26,265	86,76,270	62,49,874	1,16,12,509		

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6. The quantities despatched from November 18th, 1873, to July 31st, 1874, were forwarded as follows :—

	Despatched by G. Toynbee, Esq., C.S.		Despatched by Captain J. B. Smith.		Despatched by Major J. Graham.		Total quantities despatched.	
	Bags.	Maunds.	Bags.	Maunds.	Bags.	Maunds.	Bags.	Maunds.
East Indian Railway ...	5,97,372	11,77,735	6,31,488	12,76,753	31,76,410	58,45,338	44,05,270	82,99,826
Eastern Bengal Railway	1,38,971	2,67,365	1,27,412	1,57,654	7,40,568	13,06,237	10,06,951	17,31,256
River steamers and flats	14,341	28,682	14,025	28,050	53,942	1,02,318	82,308	1,59,050
TOTAL ...	7,50,684	14,73,782	7,72,925	14,62,457	39,70,920	72,53,893	54,94,529	1,01,90,132

7. The average daily and total monthly deliveries made by Messrs. Bird and Company, the Government Landing Contractors, during the whole of their contracts, were—

MONTHS.	Average daily deliveries.	Monthly deliveries.
	Tons.	Tons.
November	111	1,444
December	316	8,859
January	1,136	35,200
February	1,654	46,309
March	2,540	78,820
April	2,800	84,012
May	2,007	62,205
June	1,028	25,709
July	1,674	2,570

Messrs. Bird and Company alone had at one time employed in this work 450 cargo boats, carrying about 25 tons each, 5,000 coolies, and 920 carts.

The largest landing made by them was on April 6th, consisting of—

Bags.	Tons.	Maunds.
55,544	4,114	1,11,078

8. The average daily and total monthly despatches made by the East Indian Railway Company from 18th November 1873 to 31st July 1874 were—

MONTHS.	Daily average number of wagons despatched.	Daily average number of bags despatched.	Monthly number of wagons despatched.	Monthly number of bags despatched.
November	19	1,917	212	21,083
December	39	3,860	966	96,491
January	116	11,663	3,499	3,49,898
February	224	22,460	6,291	6,28,885
March	266	26,657	8,264	8,26,366
April	361	36,117	10,832	10,83,535
May	271	27,111	8,404	8,40,439
June	62	6,494	1,812	1,88,334
July	63	8,447	1,977	2,61,856

The largest despatch was made on—

	Bags.	Maunds.	Tons.
April 16th	46,556	88,478	3,160

9. The largest balance in store was on the 26th June—

Bags.	Tons.
9,96,338	66,325

10. In addition to the sloops and river steamers bringing rice from Orissa, 101 vessels were employed in conveying cargoes from beyond sea. With such a fleet, amongst which were country sailing ships and some of the fastest of the Suez Canal steamers, and owing to their cargoes being laden at so many different ports and by so many different agents, it was of course impossible to arrange for their arrivals at any regular intervals; consequently at one time we had only a few vessels in port, and at another more than we could possibly deal with. As my particular attention was directed to keeping up a never-failing supply for the railways, the work was one of great anxiety. If we had too few vessels, there was the danger of a short supply; if too many, of the ships coming on demurrage. It was easy to get the cargoes unladen; but owing to the limited frontage the railways possess, part of which was always taken up with private traffic, there was frequently the greatest trouble in getting our landings effected; and I have often seen the banks lined with boats two and three deep with others moored outside in the stream.

Number of vessels employed, and the unloading and landing of their cargoes.

11. To lighten the pressure as much as possible, it was arranged to land the grain for the East Indian Railway at five different places.

Landing-places and reserves for despatch by East Indian Railway.

1st.—At the Howrah loading platforms. Here, when wagons were available, they were run down to the shore and filled direct from the boats; when they were not, the Railway Company placed at our disposal three and a half of their loading platforms, capable of containing about 40,000 bags. But in addition to these we have often had the beach covered with stacks of rice.

2nd.—At the old engine-sheds. These buildings were our great loading reserve godowns; they were capable of containing 20,000 tons of rice as Bengal rice is usually stored, but as they are unfortunately situated above 500 yards from the landing place, there was great difficulty in getting the rice into them. For a long time it was carried by coolies, but when the very hot weather set in, they could not carry such a load (2 maunds, say 165 lbs.) such a distance; they broke down and commenced to desert. Fortunately I was then able to arrange to have the work done with railway trucks, though it caused much inconvenience, as there was no direct line of rails to the sheds, and the wagons on this work interfered with the ordinary traffic. We had previously tried carts, but they could not work over so many lines of rails.

3rd.—At the portico of the Howrah passengers' platform. The railway allowed us to use this also, and here the greater part of the Saigon rice was loaded and despatched. The distance from the landing place was about 150 yards, a long lead, but not so oppressive as to the engine-sheds.

4th.—At the North Ghât at Sulkea. This place we reserved for Orissa rice only, and we had so much testing, examining, and exchanging of the Orissa supplies that it was fully occupied.

5th.—At the South Ghât at Sulkea. Here two temporary loading platforms were erected before my arrival, which I found simply invaluable. Millions of maunds passed over them. Again and again they broke down and were repaired, but the work never ceased, and for both Europeans and Natives it was most severe, for the corrugated iron roofs reflected the heat, and the boards were so hot that even watering them did not keep the coolies' feet from being blistered, and I had to cover them with old gunny bags.

Landing-places and reserves for despatch by Eastern Bengal Railway.

12. For the Eastern Bengal Railway we landed rice at their river-side station of Chitpore, loading the wagons direct from the boats when they were available; and when they were not, we either stacked the rice on the bank or in the railway godowns, which they allowed us the use of on paying rent for the same. Besides Chitpore, we also used the Sealdah station for despatching all the Saigon consignments of Messrs. Samuel and Company, which, after being rebagged at the jetties, were conveyed to Sealdah on carts.

Assistance afforded by East Indian Railway.

13. I may here remark that the East Indian Railway Company has, without rent or charge, placed at our disposal every building they had available, and large quantities of material for storing. They entirely floored for us with old sleepers the engine-sheds at Howrah, lent 2,768 more for the Opium Godowns, and 17,455 new and 3,367 old for the Salt Golahs, and the sheds on their own and the Docking Company's premises at Sulkeah. (You are aware that the Opium Godown is on this side of the river, and the Salt Golahs and Docking Company's sheds entirely separate from the Railway Company's grounds.) In fact, they have in every way and in the most liberal manner endeavoured to facilitate the operations of Government.

Loading river steamers.

14. The river steamers were all loaded direct from ships so long as we had any vessels discharging cargoes.

Difficulties experienced in unloading and landing cargoes.

15. Our chief drawbacks in unloading and landing the cargoes were—

1*st*.—The way in which vessels were occasionally chartered. Some we were bound to discharge at the rate of 600 tons (say 10,000 bags) a day; and if we had, as was generally the case, ten or twelve other steamers in port when these arrived, it was not a little disheartening to find a vessel come on our hand from which the cargo must be discharged at this rate, or a penalty of (often) Rs. 1,000 a day entailed on Government. From others we were bound to take "as much as they liked to discharge on Sundays or week days, by night or by day."

2*nd*.—Cargoes of 2½-maund bags, which the coolies would not—indeed could not—lift. The East Indian Railway landed these for me at their jetties by the steam cranes.

3*rd*.—Our greatest infliction was the state of the bags from Madras. My establishments were taken up day after day repairing and rebagging these. Our platforms, our landing-places, our godowns, were all covered with them in a burst and torn state, and the annoyance caused by them when we had such heavy work on hand was inexpressible.

Godowns employed.

16. Long before our despatches ceased, the pressure upon us from the great number of ships arriving forced us to commence storing, and at various times we had the following quantities in the following places:—

		Tons.	
	Calcutta Side.		
1.	Opium Godowns	5,333	These were landed at different ghâts, and conveyed thence by carts.
2.	Bonded Warehouse	6,285	
3.	Pittooria Ghât	4,493	
4.	No. 6, Clive Row	2,083	Landed at the jetties, rebagged there, and conveyed thence by carts.
5.	Sealdah station	8,237	Landed at Chitpore and conveyed thence by rail.
6.	Ditto old shed	2,000	
7.	Chitpore railway godowns ...	2,775	Landed at Chitpore and carried by carts.
8.	Chitpore new sheds	8,828	Filled from the Sealdah terminus, the Chitpore godowns, and the Sealdah old shed, when they had to be vacated.
	Howrah side.		
9.	Engine-sheds	9,291	Landed at Howrah and carried by coolies and trucks.
10.	Portico, Howrah station ...	988	By boats and carts from Messrs. Robert and Charriol's godowns at Sulkeah.

		Tons.	
	Howrah Side—contd.		
11.	Salt Golahs ...	1,324	By carts from Sulkeah.
12.	Calcutta Docking Company's old shed	1,625	Ditto.
13.	Ditto ditto new sheds	8,175	Ditto.
14.	Sulkeah railway sheds ...	14,904	Ditto, with the exception of the few sheds on the river bank, which were filled by the coolies only.
15.	Ditto temporary loading platforms		
16.	No. 141, Sulkea Road	2,045	Filled from Messrs. Robert and Charriol's godowns by carts.
17.	Moody Cotton Press	2,068	
	TOTAL ...	80,454	

Despatches.

17. Of the despatches I have already said so much in my remarks about landings that I need only here add that for weeks together we were loading and sending off from 50 to 60,000 bags daily. The East Indian Railway Company kept up for this work an extra staff of above 100 clerks.

Casualties.

18. During all this period I am happy to say that our only casualties were one coolie, who had a sunstroke and died in a few minutes at Chitpore, and another who got his leg broken by a bag of rice falling on him in the engine-sheds.

Messrs. Bird and Company, Landing Contractors.

Mr. Broughton, District Traffic Manager, East Indian Railway.

19. I cannot close this report without briefly bringing to the notice of Government how admirably the work of landing was carried out by the contractors, Messrs. Bird and Company, and of despatching by Mr. Broughton, the District Traffic Manager of the East Indian Railway.

The former had an unlimited supply of boats. Their working partner, Mr. S. Bird, superintending their enormous landings, never failed by his presence and arrangements to overcome every difficulty.

Of Mr. Broughton I will only say, that on all occasions and at all times he gave me the most ready and willing assistance, often at great inconvenience to himself. As to the work they effected, the details above given speak for themselves.

Had it not been for the manner in which they worked most cordially with Mr. Toynbee, the despatching officer, and myself, the work would have been much more difficult; and it was no little gain to have had such able and willing hands to assist in the arrangements for landing above 11½ millions and despatching above 10 millions of maunds.

Losses.

P. S.—I had hoped to have been able to furnish with this report a memorandum showing the very small loss which Government has incurred from having rice damaged either on board-ships or when in my charge here. I am preparing it in communication with the Assistant Comptroller General, and will furnish it hereafter.

Letter from A. P. HOWELL, Esq., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, to MAJOR J. GRAHAM, on special duty,—No. 2505, dated 11th September 1874.

I am desired to acknowledge your letter No. 1772, dated 1st ultimo, reporting on the arrangements connected with the receipt and despatch up-country of the rice purchased in Calcutta or ordered from beyond sea for the supply of the famine-stricken districts of Bengal.

2. It appears from your report that between the 14th November and the 31st July last 294 cargoes of Government rice were brought by ships and steamers to Calcutta, exclusive of sloops and river steamers, the whole aggregating 62,49,874 bags, or 1,16,12,509 maunds of about 82 lbs. each. This amount was of course exclusive of the Government purchases in Calcutta, which, however, were comparatively inconsiderable. The despatches during the same period from Calcutta were 1,01,90,132 maunds, of which 82,99,826 maunds were carried away by the East Indian Railway—the largest despatch in one day being 88,478 maunds—on the 16th April. The bulk of the whole quantity was

taken from on board-ship and delivered over to the railway authorities by the Government contractors, Messrs. Bird and Company, who were entrusted with the entire contract in view to avoid, as far as possible, competition in the labor market and disturbance of the ordinary rates of coolies and boats. Their total deliveries amounted to 93,87,481 maunds, their largest monthly delivery being 22,85,126 maunds, or 84,012 tons, giving a daily average during the month of 76,160 maunds, or 2,800 tons. There were of course many difficulties in arranging at the same time for such large receipts from so many different quarters and for despatches from only two railway stations, and these difficulties were aggravated, on the one hand, by the rate of discharge required by some of the charter parties and by the state in which some of the cargoes were received, and, on the other, by the limited river frontage and accommodation afforded by the railways and by the requirements of private trade with which special instructions had been issued not to interfere. These difficulties, however, appear to have been overcome by multiplying the points of receipt, reserve, and despatch, by your constant personal supervision, by the efficiency of the Government contractors, and by the cordial co-operation of the Railway Companies.

3. The whole arrangements have been exceedingly well managed throughout, and the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the successful conduct, without hindrance or delay, of such a large operation at a very important stage when there were many elements of failure, and failure would have been serious, is highly creditable to you, and you have well earned the thanks of Government. You bring to notice the services of the Government contractors, Messrs. Bird and Company, and of Mr. Broughton, the District Traffic Manager of the East Indian Railway, as well as the liberal arrangements made by the Company for the accommodation of the rice previous to its despatch by their line. When the operations have been brought to a close a suitable opportunity will be taken of acknowledging these services.

Letter from MAJOR J. GRAHAM, on special duty, to the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce,—No. 2070, dated 4th February 1875.

I have now the honor to report, for the information of Government, that the last rice godowns have been emptied.

2. I beg to annex a statement showing in detail the disposal of all the rice (86,96,548, eight millions six hundred and ninety-six thousand five hundred and forty-eight maunds, about 319,465 tons) which was received by me.

From the statement it will be seen that—

238,884 tons were despatched by the East Indian Railway,
49,464 by the Eastern Bengal Railway,
9,632 by river steamers, &c.,
73 made over to the civil authorities in Calcutta,
84 lost by the landing contractors, of which the price has been recovered from them, and
6 lost by damage in godown. The remainder (21,320 tons) was sold.

3. In my letter No. 1976* of the 16th November last, I reported the care I had taken and was taking in recovering all sweepings from ships, boats, platforms, &c., and I beg to report that the quantity collected in this way (712½ tons) has been sold for Rs. 29,095-8.

* Proceedings for December 1874, No. 16.

4. The total amount realised by the sales was Rs. 8,09,283-5-6, which has been duly received and credited to Government.

5. I have been informed by different members of the mercantile community that the rice brought much higher prices than they expected. I know many European merchants came to the sales to buy, and could not give the prices given by natives. The very high rates of freight prevailing during the last three months were greatly against the sales.

These rates, which were thirty shillings a ton when the first sale took place, had, I understand, risen to sixty when the last auction was held.

6. The average price which the whole sales brought was Re. 1-6-6 per maund net, about Rs. 38-4-6 (or say £ 3-16-6) per ton.

7. The rice sold in Calcutta has been shipped to England, France, Ceylon, Singapore, the Maldives, Aden, Jedda, and to Bombay for the Persian Gulf; a considerable quantity has been retailed on the spot, and a good deal sent through the neighbouring districts by country boats.

8. Much of the rice was rebagged and weighed at the sheds before removal, and the loss was ascertained (according to the statements of the purchasers) to be about 6 per cent.

9. The rebagging was particularly necessary as regards the Madras rice, which was found in some stacks almost in bulk, the bags from their own rottenness and the attacks of birds and rats having become entirely useless.

10. The rice all through the season suffered more from birds than any kind of vermin, and it was only latterly when the most of it was removed and that the rats concentrated their forces on the small quantity remaining that the stacks suffered much. There was little or no loss however, as off the floors and from the ground under them I collected hundreds of maunds.

11. The Docking Company's premises, after having been put in order by the Department of Public Works, were made over, on the 15th ultimo, by the Executive Engineer and myself to the Superintendent of that Company, who expressed himself fully satisfied in every way. I have made over the sheds on the East Indian Railway Company's premises at Sulkea to the Department of Public Works. The last lot of rice was removed from them yesterday.

12. All the unserviceable tarpaulins, gunny bags, scales, weights, &c., were sold by auction on the 25th ultimo, as sanctioned in your letter† No. 2805, dated 29th December 1874. I have not as yet received the account sales from Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall and Company, but the amount will be duly realised by me and credited to Government.

† Proceedings for December 1874, No. 15.

13. Every establishment has been discharged and every account paid. I know of nothing unsettled or unadjusted with the exception mentioned in last paragraph.

14. I have asked the Comptroller General if there is any objection to my closing this office either as regards his own accounts or my accounts with him, and he has replied that there is none.

15. I have now therefore only to solicit the permission of Government to close my office, and orders regarding the disposal of its records.

Rice sales statement showing the quantities and descriptions of rice sold, the amounts realised, and the average prices obtained per maund net.

DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITIES SOLD.		Amounts realised.	Price per maund net, after deduction of loss.
	Bags.	Maunds, net.		
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Burma	2,46,915	4,40,074	5,97,644 9 6	1 5 8
Madras	69,650	1,33,036	2,08,601 14 0	1 9 1
Saigon	1,034	2,055	2,976 14 0	1 7 2
Orissa	12	23	60 0 0	2 9 8
	3,17,611	5,75,187	8,09,283 5 6	1 6 6

Gross quantity sold 5,99,776 maunds.
Average loss allowed at the sales 4% per cent.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th February 1875.

J. GRAHAM, *Major*,
On special duty.

Dr. *Major James Graham (On special duty), in account current with the Government of India.* *Cr.*

	Bags.	Maunds.		Bags.	Maunds.
To Burma, rice received	32,58,084	62,25,125 163/288	By quantities made over to the Government of Bengal and despatched by—		
„ Saigon „	7,93,170	11,02,590	East Indian Railway	35,30,497	65,02,964 113/288
„ Madras „	4,27,493	8,54,986	Eastern Bengal Railway	7,62,676	13,46,520
„ Chittagong „	1,46,781	2,93,562	River Steamers and Flats	1,33,887	2,62,207 216/288
„ Orissa „	1,00,876	2,00,285	„ Collector of Howrah	400	800
„ Ranee of Bobilly, rice received ...	10,000	20,000	„ „ 24-Pergunnahs	600	1,200
„ Collected from sweepings, &c. ...	10,507	19,397	„ Alipore Jail (Dr. McKenzie) ...	1	2
			„ Sales	3,17,611	5,99,776
			„ damaged rice ex S. S. *Asia*: value recovered from Messrs. Bird and Company.	350	700
			„ damaged and short delivered rice ex S. S. *Socotra*: value recovered from Messrs. Bird and Company.	713	1,426
			„ damaged rice ex S. S. *Bræmer Castle*: value recovered from India General Steam Navigation Company.	79	158
			„ short delivered ex S. S. *Bræmer Castle*: value recovered from Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Company.	8	16
			„ losses sanctioned and written off accounts...	89	175 117/288
TOTAL ...	47,46,911	87,15,945 163/288	TOTAL ...	47,46,911	87,15,945 163/288

CALCUTTA,
The 4th February 1875.

J. GRAHAM, *Major*,
On special duty.

EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, FEBRUARY 26, 1875. 125

Letter from C. J. LYALL, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, to Lieutenant-Colonel J. GRAHAM, on Special Duty, No. 75, dated Calcutta, the 22nd February 1875.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2070, dated the 4th instant, reporting on the arrangements connected with the receipt and disposal of the rice, amounting to 8,696,548 maunds, with the charge of which you have been entrusted.

2. I am to repeat the thanks of the Government of India for the very satisfactory manner in which you have performed the arduous and responsible duties which have devolved upon you from the end of February 1874 to the close of the relief operations and the disposal of the rice remaining on hand.

3. I am to request that you will convey to Messrs. Bird and Company and especially to Mr. S. Bird, the thanks of the Government of India for the efficient manner in which their work was performed.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has already conveyed his thanks to Mr. Toynbee, who has managed exceedingly well the business of receiving the grain from you and despatching it by train.

4. Your office may now be closed, and the records handed over to the Office of the Comptroller General.

5. I am to add that this letter, together with your letter of the 1st August last, and the reply thereto of the 11th September 1874, No. 2505, will be published for general information.

6. A separate letter has been sent to the Agent, East Indian Railway Company, thanking the Agency and Mr. Broughton for their co-operation in facilitating the transport of rice.

Statement showing the Quantity of Rice (distinguishing Table and other kinds), Paddy, Wheat, Gram, and other Food-grains exported from the Presidency of Bengal in the 12 months, from 1st October to 30th September of the years 1872-73 and 1873-74.

Whither Exported.	In the 12 months from 1st October to 30th September.													
	1872-73.								1873-74.					
	Rice.		Paddy.	Total of Rice and Paddy.	Other Food-grains.			Grand Total of all Food-grains.	Rice.		Paddy.	Total of Rice and Paddy.	Other Food-grains.			Grand Total of all Food-grains.
	Table.	Other kinds.			Wheat.	Gram.	Other kinds.		Table.	Other kinds.			Wheat.	Gram.	Other kinds.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
To Ceylon	104	64,479	2,194	66,777	29	1,730	1,154	69,690	28	37,037	1,806	38,871	...	842	1,459	2,913
„ Mauritius, Bourbon and W. I. Islands ...	1,728	109,146	...	110,874	2,636	6,122	5,344	124,976	1,643	80,551	...	82,194	4,623	5,455	6,708	14,102
„ Other Foreign Countries ...	24,240	88,939	31	113,210	11,818	353	221	125,602	26,599	33,923	9	60,531	19,102	577	304	12,392
Total to Foreign Countries ...	26,072	262,564	2,225	290,861	14,483	8,205	6,719	320,268	28,270	151,511	1,815	181,596	23,725	6,874	8,471	29,407
To other Presidencies beyond Bengal	40,760	70,238	8,853	119,851	1,455	4,034	8,094	133,434	3,369	25,879	6,511	35,759	713	1,289	6,029	13,583
GRAND TOTAL ...	66,832	332,802	11,078	410,712	15,938	12,239	14,813	453,702	31,639	177,390	8,326	217,355	24,438	8,163	14,500	42,990

NOTE.—The figures for table-rice represent those for the Port of Calcutta only, as these for the minor ports cannot be distinguished; but it is believed that the exports of table-rice from the latter ports are unimportant.

2nd December 1874.

E. F. HARRISON.

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EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 1ST APRIL 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain has fallen generally throughout Madras and Mysore; showers are reported from Malwa and the Godavery District of the Central Provinces. In Northern India (with the exception of Bengal and Assam, reports from which provinces have not been received) none is reported. The *Rabi* harvest is nearly at an end in the Southern and Eastern Districts of the North-Western Provinces and in the Central Provinces: it is progressing in the remainder of the North-Western Provinces and in Oudh. Prospects are generally good. Some damage to the opium in Malwa is reported.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(April 1st)	...	No rain at Masulipatam, slight elsewhere; no change in state of crops; markets well supplied locally; prices slightly fallen in Gudiwada and Vinukonda, elsewhere stationary; mild fever and small-pox continues; cattle generally unhealthy; dry fodder sufficient.
Kurnool	(March 31st)	0·34 in two days.	Slight showers in three taluqs, none elsewhere; harvesting of cotton commenced; second crop paddy good; markets well supplied; prices falling in Sirwell, stationary elsewhere; water and pasture sufficient; fever and small-pox prevalent in some taluqs; no water over Sunkesala anicut.
Tanjore	(April 1st)	*Nil.*	Rivers dry; water in tanks very little; water over anicut none; no cultivation of crops: crops generally good, not thriving in some places for want of rain; harvest of wet and dry crops almost over; markets well supplied; prices steady; small-pox in some places; cattle disease in Tanjore and Moyeveram; pasture moderate.
Trichinopoly	(March 31st)	...	About half an inch of rain in some places, not general; no other change of importance.
Malabar	(April 1st)	0·75	Preparation for sowing first crop begun; markets well supplied; prices almost steady; small-pox prevalent throughout; fever slight; cattle generally healthy; pasture withered. *General Remarks.*—Prospects satisfactory.
N. W. P.—			
Benares	(March 29th)	...	Harvest nearly finished; little sporadic cholera.
Mirzapur	(31st)	...	No change; days unseasonably warm.
Allahabad	„	...	Harvest almost completed; crops exceptionally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P.—*continued.*		
Banda (March 30th)	...	No change; mohwa promises well.
Jhansi „	...	Rabi harvested.
Agra ...	...	No change; prospects good.
Meerut (March 31st)	...	Harvest begun.
Bareilly „	...	Harvest general.
Punjab—		
Delhi (March 31st)	*Nil*	Crops nearly ripe; health good.
Hissar „	„	Ditto ditto.
Umballa „	„	Crops and health good.
Jullundur „	„	Crops fair; health good.
Lahore „	„	Crops and health good.
Mooltan „	„	Crops nearly ripe; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	„	Health and harvest good.
Rawul Pindi ...	„	Crops and health good; cattle disease nearly gone.
Peshawar ...	„	Outturn of harvest below average; health good.
		General Remarks.—Harvest prospects and public health generally good.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (March 31st)	*Nil*	Harvesting going on; sugarcane being planted; weather clear; some cases of cholera reported in the Rai Bareilly and Fyzabad Division.
Fyzabad „	„	
Sitapur „	„	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (Mar. 27)	·21	Harvest over; health good; prices easy.
Sambalpur „	...	Weather cloudy and close; harvest over; health good.
Raipur (28th)	...	Weather clear; prospects of rabi excellent; few cases of cholera on Bilaspur border; prices easy.
Bilaspur (27th)	...	Weather cloudy; prospects of rabi good; cholera in places but not spreading; small-pox continues; prices steady.
Chhindwara (29th)	...	Weather clear; rabi harvesting; health good; prices steady.
Balaghât ...	...	Weather cloudy and close; rabi harvesting; health good; prices steady.
Chanda (March 30th)	...	Weather cloudy; rabi harvesting; small-pox and fever prevalent; prices easy.
Nagpur (31st)	...	Weather cloudy; threshing rabi continues; cattle disease disappeared; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	...	Small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	...	Reaping rabi progressing; small-pox prevalent.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Weather cloudy and close; rabi good; small-pox continues.
Saugor ...	...	Weather warm; reaping rabi progressing; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Narsingpur ...	...	Crops good; small-pox declining; prices falling.
Nimar ...	...	Opium collecting; small-pox continues.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Reaping rabi continues; yield full average.
Betul ...		
Damoh (April 1st)	...	Prospects good; prices stationary.
Mandla „		
		General Remarks.—Prospects generally good, but cholera has appeared in Bilaspur, and small-pox prevails in a few districts.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Mysore (April 1st)	1·60 (in Bangalore Cantonment.)	Sufficient at present for coffee and cardamoms; cattle disease continues in parts of three districts.
Coorg (April 1st)	·49 (in Coorg).	*General Remarks.*—Public health generally good; agricultural prospects good.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti (April 1st)	...	Land being prepared for ensuing cultivation.
Central India—		
Indore (March 31st)	*Nil*	Cases of cholera at Rewah and Sutna, in other parts of Central India health is good; prospects good, though opium harvest has suffered severely.
Neemuch „		
Sutna „		
Rutlam „	Slight shower.	
Nepal— (March 24th)	*Nil*	Prospects good; rain required.
Assam—	...	Received too late for insertion in the General Statement.
Gauhati (1st April)	·87	Weather unsettled, threatening rain with occasionally heavy showers; sowing of *aus* progressing; small-pox at Burpetta; cattle disease reported from certain mouzas.
Sylhet	...	Sowing early rice commenced; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent; weather hot.
Rajpootana—		
Sirohi (March 30th)	...	Tanks dry; wells good; health and prospects very good; harvest now being cut; weather seasonable, still very hot.
Marwar (20th)	...	Water in wells in neighbourhood of town has begun to fail, now obtained from distant wells; health good; prospects favourable.
Harowtee (31st)	...	Prospects and health unchanged.
Ajmere (April 1st)	...	Weather, health and prospects good.
Jeypore ...	...	Crops ripening favourably; health good; weather seasonable.
Bhurtpore ...	...	No change; city continues healthy.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay— (March 31st)		
Sindh.		
Kurrachee „ ...	...	No fresh cases of small-pox. Cattle disease in Tuppa Ghorabaree and Kurrachee talukas.
Shikarpur „ ...	...	Weather unusually hot, nights cool with dews; fever and cough prevalent. Early rabi crops mostly reaped.
Hyderabad „ ...	...	No change in state of crops. Slight shower of rain with thunder on 28th; weather hot. Small-pox in Buddeen and Goonee talukas. Fever continues in Hyderabad.
Upper Frontier „ ...	...	Weather hot; maximum thermometer exposed 125, in shade 108; linseed crops being reaped, good in talukas Thul and Kusmore. Wheat and barley good in all talukas.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad „ ...	·04	Rabi harvesting completed.
Surat „ ...	·38	Rain at Mundir with hail-storm. Public health good.
Broach „ ...	...	Rain with strong winds on 28th at Broach, Ahmode, and Unclesur; hail stones in Ahmode; tobacco slightly injured by rain; cotton picking nearly finished; health generally good.
Kaira „ ...	...	State of crops, public health, and weather same as before.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh „ ...	...	Estimated yield of rabi crop eight annas in Dhoolia taluka; cattle disease continues; weather hot; cotton supplies nearly exhausted, about twelve annas exported; rate unchanged.
Nasik „ ...	...	No change in the state of crops; out of twenty-five cases of cholera in Nasik town ten resulted in death; cholera confined to the town only; districts healthy; weather warm.
Konkan.		
Tanna „ ...	...	Days and nights cool; public health good in Tanna; slight ague and cough in Dhanoo taluka, and slight fever in Shahpoor taluka; rabi crop middling in Dhanoo, Wada, Shahpoor and Bhewudy talukas.
Deccan.		
Poona „ ...	·13	Weather hot; slight cattle disease in Indapoor, Seroor and Bhimthurry; public health good.
Ahmednuggur „ ...	...	Weather cloudy; health good.
Sholapur „ ...	...	Weather very warm; health good, except in Sangoli, where fever and cattle disease prevails.
Satara „ ...	...	Harvesting of rabi continues; weather cloudy and sultry; ague in Patun, and fever in Tasgaon.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum „ ...	·86	Showers with thunder; picking of cotton commenced; cattle disease and fever in Gokak; fever in Uthnee, Sumpgaon and Parasghur, and small-pox and measles in Belgaum.
Dharwar „ ...	·92	No material change in the state of crops and health; cotton indigenous favourable, exotic generally unfavourable, and further injury apprehended from fall of rain; weather cloudy and hot.
Kanara „ ...	...	Thunder-storm with rain at Karwar; light rain above Ghaut; ploughing operations in progress, second crop being reaped in some parts; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease prevalent.
Kaladgi „ ...	...	No change.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rajkot „ ...	·02	Rain slightly damaged wheat and cotton; weather cloudy and windy; public health good.
Wudwanpore „ ...	·8	Rain more or less throughout Zillawad; hail stones at Drangdra; health good.
Baroda ...	...	Cotton picking nearly completed; rabi crops being reaped.
		General Remarks.—Cloudy weather has injured the crops generally; public health good.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 8TH APRIL 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen throughout the week in most parts of India. In Bombay it has been accompanied by severe storms of hail: but the spring harvest having been gathered, little damage has resulted. Hail and storms are reported also from Bengal; but here, too, the cold-weather crops have been for the most part reaped. The Provinces where little or no rain has fallen are the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab. In Sindh the Indus is rising. The spring harvest is over in Bombay, most parts of Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces east of Allahabad. It is progressing in the North-Western Provinces west of Allahabad, Oudh, and the Central Provinces, and is beginning in the Punjab. Reports from all quarters are generally favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(April 8th)	...	Heavy rain once at Masulipatam; unharvested crops fair; cotton crop very good; in Guntur castor suffering from grub; markets well supplied locally; prices slightly fallen in Guntur and Varnukonda; elsewhere stationary; mild small-pox and fever still reported; cattle unhealthy in some places; dry fodder sufficient.
Kurnool	(7th)	·12 in two days.	Other particulars nearly same as last week; no water over Sunkesala anicut.
Tanjore	(8th)	...	Rain at Negapatam 0·2 inch; elsewhere slight and partial; rivers dry; water in tanks very little; water over anicuts none; no cultivation; standing crops generally good, not thriving in some places for want of rain; harvest of wet and dry crops almost over; markets well supplied; prices steady; public health generally good; small-pox in some places; cattle disease in two taluqs, some loss; pasture moderate.
Trichinopoly	(7th)	...	Heavy showers in parts of the district; a slight fresh in the river; otherwise no change of importance except that pasture is becoming very scarce.
Malabar	(8th)	1·57	Weather cloudy; sowing for first crop begun; markets well supplied; prices almost stationary; small-pox prevalent throughout; fever slight; cattle generally healthy; pasture withered. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—			
Sindh.			
Kurrachee	(April 8th)	...	Fever continues in talukas Kurrachee, Ghorabari and Jatti; cattle disease in Kurrachee, Jatti, Kotri, Ghorabari and Sakra talukas; measles in Kurrachee, Ghorabari and Mahjimda taluka; late rabi crops in Kotri, Sehwan, Dadú, Ghorabari and Shahbundi talukas damaged by insects and hot winds; rain in Joke in Mirpur Botora taluka on 27th ultimo accompanied by strong winds and hailstones; no fresh cases of small-pox.
Shikarpur	,,	...	Weather little cooler; river commencing to rise; no other change.
Hyderabad	,,	...	Reaping of rabi crops in full progress; no fresh case of small-pox; no other change.
Gujarat.			
Ahmedabad	(April 8th)	·29	Weather warm.
Surat	,,	...	Weather and public health good; thunderstorm with slight rain at Bardoli.
Broach	,,	...	Cotton picking finished; drizzling at Ahmodi and Wagra; health generally good.
Kaira	,,	·04	Weather hot; public health good.
Khandesh	,,	...	Estimated yield of rabi crops 6 annas less in Virdel taluka; cattle disease continues; cotton traffic decreasing, about 3 annas remain, Hinganghat 54, Americans 55.
Nasik	,,	·10 to ·50 1·78 in Peint.	Crops all harvested and nearly threshed; rain fell nearly in all talukas. In Peint heavy hailstorm; cholera in Nasik, where out of 37 cases 17 resulted in death.
Konkan.			
Tanna	(April 8th)	...	Nights unusually cool; thunder with slight rain on 31st; public health good; fever in Shahpur Taluka; rabi crop middling in Bhewndy taluka.
Deccan.			
Poona	(April 8th)	2·23	Heavy storm on 2nd accompanied with hailstones of the size of a lemon; weather continues hot; excepting slight cattle disease and fever at Indapur; public health good.
Ahmednuggur	,,	·41	Cattle disease in Parna taluka; health good.
Sholapur	,,	...	Slight rain in most talukas; ague and cattle disease in Sangola and Pandharpur.
Satara	,,	·59	Hailstorm; crops harvested; ague in Pahtun; cattle disease in Pahtun and Khutao.
Southern Mahratta Country.			
Belgaum	(8th April)	·36	Cotton crops in Chikodi and Uthni slightly damaged by rain; no other change.
Dharwar	,,	1·29	Late crops; harvest almost over; out-turn generally good; cotton slightly injured by rain; state of public health same as before.
Kanara	,,	...	Light rain throughout the district; second crop being harvested; outturn fair; preparations being made for monsoon crop; fever and cattle disease in Ghat Kluka; small-pox at Bhatpul.
Kaladgi	,,	...	Rabi all reaped, except cotton and jowari; harvest middling; public health good.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.			
Rajkot	(April 8th)	...	Rabi crops good; weather continues cloudy and windy; public health good.
Wudwan	,,	...	Weather continues hot; no other change.
Baroda	,,	...	Cotton picking continues; rabi crops harvested; public health good.
			General Remarks.—Harvest now completed; hot weather at its height and Indus beginning to rise; health good, save an outbreak of cholera at Nasik.
Bengal—			
Burdwan	(April 8th)	·55	Cholera still prevalent in Jehanabad, Culna and Raniganj; fever decreasing.
Beerbhoom	,,	0·50	
Midnapore	,,	...	Health improving.
Hooghly	,,	1·80	Cholera and small-pox, but not to a great extent.
24-Pergunnahs	,,	0·60	Cholera prevails in thannahs Canning, Baduria, Harowlie, Kaliganj and Assasuni—abated in Magoorah, Satkhira, Kalarooa, and in all thannahs of Diamond Harbour; fever decreasing in Barripore.
Nuddea	,,	0·90	Cholera subsiding in Bongong.
Moorshedabad	,,	0·67	Cholera not virulent in Berhampore and Daulatabad; a few cases of small-pox in thannahs Assampore and Bhadrihat.
Pubna	,,	1·54	Forty cases of cholera in a village and in the station of Dubye.
Furreedpore	,,	0·66	General health good, but a few cases of cholera reported from the tract round Bhangah.
Backerganj	,,	...	Health fairly good, but sporadic cholera in many places; cattle disease.
Chittagong	,,	·05	Cholera still prevalent, an outbreak about twelve miles south-west; cattle disease.
Noakhally	,,	0·52	Cholera bad.
Patna	,,	...	Sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox in all parts, but nowhere in epidemic form.
Gya	,,	...	Health good.
Shahabad	,,	0·59	Cholera in Jehanabad, an out-post of Darbangah, and Mozufferpore; public health good.
Sarun	,,	...	General health good.
Bhágalpur	,,	...	General health very good, but small-pox slightly increasing.
Cuttack	,,	...	A slight outbreak of cholera near Kendrapoora.
Balasore	,,	...	Cholera still raging in the north.
Lohardugga	,,	...	General health fair, but a good deal of small-pox about.
Jessore	,,	0·31	
Dinagepore	,,	0·3	

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.			
Maldah	(April 8th)	0·05	
Rajshahye	,,	0·37	
Rungpore	,,	0·48	
Bogra	,,	1·22	
Jalpáiguri	,,	0·2	
Dacca	,,	1·53	
Mymensing	,,	0·52	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	,,	1·15	
Hill Tipperah	,,	1·82	
Chumparun	,,	0·26	
Monghyr	,,	0·55	
Sonthal Pergunnahs	,,	1·07	
			General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in almost every district of Bengal and Orissa, and in more than half of those of Behar; in the Chota Nagpore Division there was a slight fall, and in Lohardugga only high winds. Storms have prevailed in several places, and have been more or less severe in limited tracts of Mymensing, Balasore and Bhágalpur, in the latter accompanied by hail; the rain has been wanted for tillage and the growing crops, and more is very desirable; harvesting of the cold-weather crops is all but ended; prospects of the few standing crops, though slightly injured by rain and hail here and there, continue favourable; spring rice, indigo, and millets are doing well; early and late rice sowings on low lands commenced; tillage at a standstill in places for want of rain.
N. W. P.—			
Benares	(April 7th)	...	No change; some cases of cholera among pilgrims in city.
Mirzapur	,,	...	No change; threshing in progress.
Allahabad	,,	...	Harvest completed; no change.
Banda	(April 6th)	...	Cloudy weather, a few drops of rain; no other change.
Hamirpur	(April 7th)	...	No change.
Jhansi	,,	...	Prices falling.
Agra	,,	...	Slight rain; harvest beginning; prospects fair.
Meerut	,,	...	Harvest good.
Bareilly	,,	...	Harvest going on.
Punjab—			
Delhi	(April 7th)	...	Crops being cut; health good.
Hissar	,,	...	Two slight sprinklings; crops nearly ready for sickle; health good.
Umballa	,,	...	Slight sprinkling; crops and health good.
Jullundur	,,	...	Crops and health good.
Lahore	,,	...	Crops and health good.
Mooltan	,,	...	Rabi nearly ripe; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan	,,	...	Health and harvest prospects good.
Rawul Pindi	,,	·25	Health and harvest prospects good; cattle disease nearly ended.
Peshawar	,,	...	Harvest outturn probably below average; rain wanted; fever in parts of district.
			General Remarks.—Harvest prospect and public health generally good.
Oudh—			
Lucknow	(April 7th)	*Nil.*	Crops nearly harvested; weather clear; cholera in most districts; up to the 8th instant 697 deaths reported.
Fyzabad	,,	,,	
Sitapur	,,	,,	
Central Provinces—			
Upper Godavari	(Apl. 3rd)	...	Weather clear; health good; prices easy.
Sambalpur	,,	...	Weather cloudy; dust storms; fever prevalent.
Bilaspur	,,	...	Weather clear; rabi harvesting; sugar-cane sowing; cholera, small-pox in places; prices steady.
Balaghât	,,	...	Weather cloudy, close; rabi harvesting; small-pox prevalent; prices steady.
Raipur	(4th)	...	Weather cloudy; slight showers of rain; rabi harvest excellent; few cases of cholera on Bilaspur border; prices easy.
Chanda	,,	·38	Prospects of crops good; cattle disease decreasing; prices stationary.
Chhindwara	(5th)	·27	Prospects of crops and health good; prices steady.
Bhandara	(6th)	...	Weather close, cloudy; rabi harvesting; fever and small-pox prevalent; prices easy.
Nagpur	(7th)	...	Weather cloudy, stormy; rabi harvesting; cattle disease disappeared; prices stationary.
Nimar	,,	·08	Weather sultry; small-pox continues.
Wardha	,,	·15	Small-pox prevalent.
Narsingpur	,,	·40	Rabi crops good; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad	,,	...	Weather cloudy; slight rain; harvesting rabi continues.
Betul	,,		
Saugor	,,	...	Weather cloudy, warm; reaping of rabi completing; small-pox prevalent; prices rising.
Seoni	,,	·10	Rabi harvesting; fever increasing; small-pox in places.
Jubbulpore	,,	·10	Reaping rabi completing; two cases of cholera; small-pox prevalent.
			General Remarks.—Prices continue easy; cholera cases have occurred in Bilaspur and Jubbulpore, and small-pox has visited eight districts.
Damoh	...	...	Prospects good; small-pox prevailing; prices stationary.
Mandla	...		
Mysore and Coorg—			
Mysore	(April 8th)	1·115 (in Bangalore Cantonment.)	Slight showers throughout the province; agricultural prospects good.
Coorg	,,	·05	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—		
Gauháti ...	·63	Weather uncertain, more or less overcast, heavy rain storms; sowing of aous progressing; public health good.
Sylhet ...	...	Field work progressing; rice market steady; weather hot with occasional showers; small-pox and cattle disease still prevalent.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti (April 8th)	...	Land under plough for ensuing cultivation; small-pox in some places.
Rajpootana—		
Sirohi (April 5th)	...	Tanks dry; wells good; health and prospects very good; harvest being gathered; weather seasonable; very hot.
Marwar (March 27th)	...	Water-supply becoming less daily, distant wells resorted to; health good; prospects favourable; one or two slight storms, no rain to speak of.
Bhurtpore (April 8th)	...	Slight rain on the 5th; crops about average being harvested; health good.
Jeypore ...	...	Harvesting progressing favourably; health good; weather seasonable.
Harowtee (April 7th)	...	Prospects and health unchanged.
Ajmere (April 8th)	...	Storms cooled air; everything satisfactory.
Central India—		
Indore (April 7th)	·04	General health and prospects are good.
Rutlam "	·02	
Neemuch "	*Nil.*	
Gwalior "	"	
Sutna *(No Return)*	...	
Nepal—	*Nil.*	*Nil.*

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 15TH APRIL 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The rainfall of the past week has been abundant only in Central Bengal (both northern and southern districts), Assam and Mysore. Showers are reported from Sindh, a few districts of Bombay, and the North-Western corner of the Punjab: elsewhere the returns are blank. The Rabi harvest is over in the Bombay Presidency except in Sindh, and nearly over in Bengal, where the rain has been of great benefit to the standing crops. In the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and the Central Provinces it continues as last week: in the Punjab it has not yet begun, but prospects are generally good. Out-breaks of cholera are reported over a wide area in Northern, Central and Western India.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (April 15th)	*Nil.*	Unharvested crops doing well; castors suffering from grub in some places; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; mild fever and small-pox continue; cattle generaliy healthy; dry fodder sufficient.
Kurnool (14th)	"	Second crop of paddy good; cotton harvest progressing; outturn fair; markets well supplied; prices generally steady; fever prevalent; water and pastures sufficient; no water over Sunkesala anicut.
Tanjore (15th)	"	Rivers dry; water in tanks very little; water over anicut none; no cultivation; standing crops generally good; not thriving in some places for want of rain; harvest of wet and dry crops nearly over; markets well supplied; prices steady; public health generally good; small-pox in several places; deaths by cholera in Negapatam; cattle disease in three taluqs; pasture moderate.
Trichinopoly April (14th)	"	No other change of importance.
Malabar (15th)	"	Sowing of first crop in progress; markets well supplied; prices steady; small-pox prevalent throughout; fever slight; cattle generally healthy; pasture scanty. *General remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—		
Sindh.		
Kurrachee (April 14th)	...	Fever in Kurrachee, Mulleer, Meerpoor, Batora, Jerrack and Johee. Rain in Gunda Tuppa, accompanied by hailstones, on 28th ultimo. Slight rain in Dadoo taluka on 3rd instant, and severe gale which rooted up many large trees. Small-pox in Jerruck town; no fresh cases in Kurrachee. Wheat crops in Moondar Tuppa attacked by disease; insects in Mahounda and Sehwan damaging grain and peas; nothing to affect revenue.
Shikarpur „	...	Rabi reaping; general grain cultivation doing well; fever decreasing; cotton sowing commenced.
Hyderabad „	...	No change in state of crops; weather cool; public health good.
Upper Sind Frontier „	...	Strong winds; weather cloudy and cooler; harvesting of rabi crops general; fever prevailing, but not generally.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad (April 14th)	...	Weather warm; public health good.
Surat „	...	Harvesting of rabi crops nearly completed; weather and public health good.
Broach „	...	Health good; crops harvested.
Kaira „	...	Cotton picking going on; weather hot; public health good.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh (April 14th)	...	Cattle disease and measles prevalent; cotton market active; rates unchanged; weather hot.
Nasik „	...	One hundred and four cases of cholera, forty resulted in death; six deaths from it also in Sirmur taluka; weather warm; other talukas healthy.
Konkan.		
Tanna (April 14th)	...	Weather hot and sultry; public health good; fever prevailing slightly in Mahim and Shahpur talukas; guinea-worm in Wada taluka; rabi crop reaped in almost all the talukas; scarcity of drinking water in some places in Wada taluka; ground being prepared for early crops; late crop harvest over; cotton picking progressing; fever and cattle disease in three talukas.
Kanara „	...	Preparations being made for monsoon crop; second crop harvested; light rain above Ghât; fever and cattle disease prevalent; small-pox at Botkal.
Kaladgi (April 11th)	...	No change.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rajkot (April 11th)	·2	Rabi crops good; health good; weather hot; rain at Songhar.
Wudwan „	...	Public health good; no other change.
Deccan.		
Poona (April 11th)	...	Weather continues hot; slight cattle disease still exists in Siroor, Indapoor, and Bhimthadi; except fever in Indapoor, public health good.
Ahmednuggur „	...	Cattle disease in Parna taluka continues; health good.
Sholapur (April 14th)	...	No change.
Satara „	...	Crops harvested; slight ague in Pahtun; cattle disease in Wâlwa and Pahtun; heat intense.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum (April 14th)	...	Picking of cotton in progress; fever in Uthin, Gokak, Sumpgaon and Puruschar; weather very hot.
Dharwar „	...	Slight rainfall in Hangue and Kode.
Baroda „	...	Harvesting of all crops, except castor-oil seed, completed; cotton picking nearly finished; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Rabi harvest completed except in Sind; serious outbreak of cholera at Nasik.
Bengal—		
Burdwan (April 15th)	...	Cholera and small-pox in Sadr Jehanabad and Culna Sub-divisions.
Hooghly „	...	Cholera little less; small-pox as before.
24-Pergunnahs „	...	Cholera decreasing in Thannahs Joynagore, Protapnagore, Canning, Bankipore, and Mothoorapore, but unabated in Baduria and Hurwah; fever declining in Barrackpore.
Moorshedabad „	1·07	Cholera in Protabpore and Head-quarters Division; small-pox in Soojagunge.
Rajshahye „	·35	Cholera considerably on the increase in Singrah.
Pubna „	·94	Cholera still in part of Avolye and Mothoora.
Furreedpore „	·52	General health good.
Backerganj „	...	Detached cases of cholera still reported.
Chittagong „	...	Cholera in the north; deaths not so numerous as in the preceding week.
Noakhally „	...	Cholera still bad.
Patna „	...	Cholera on the increase, but not in epidemic form.
Gya „	...	Health good.
Sarun „	...	
Bhágalpur „	...	General health good; small-pox in Mudhpore sub-division.
Cuttack „	...	Health good, but slight outbreak of cholera near Kendrapara.
Balasore „	...	Excessive mortality from cholera in the north shows no diminution.
Lohardugga „	...	Small-pox prevalent, but general health good.
Bancoorah „	·24	
Nuddea „	·79	
Maldah „	·01	
Jessore „	2·0	
Bogra „	·39	
Jalpaiguri „	·56	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Cooch Behar „	2·86	
Mymensing „	·39	
Hill Tipperah „	·25	
Sonthal Pergunnahs „	·15	
Singbhoom „	·02	
Darjeeling „	·71	
		General Remarks.—The weather is becoming generally hotter, though in some districts not unseasonably so, and in a few cool for the time of year; more or less rain has again fallen in two-thirds of the districts, hail in two only doing very little injury. The rain has benefited indigo, millets, rice, &c., and enabled ploughing operations to proceed vigorously, but more is still much wanted. Harvesting of the rabi is nearly completed, and the prospects of few crops still standing are favourable. Spring rice is being reaped in places, and early and late rice sowings have commenced.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (April 12th)	...	Harvest over; a good deal of cholera among pilgrims in city.
Mirzapur (14th)	...	Harvest nearly over; cereals above average; cane planting going on well; mowha good; mangoes poor; a good deal of fatal sporadic cholera.
Allahabad „	...	No change.
Banda (12th)	...	No change.
Hamirpur (15th)	...	No change.
Jhansi (12th)	...	No change.
Agra (14th)	...	Harvest far advanced; prospects excellent.
Meerut „	...	Harvest good.
Bareilly „	...	Harvest going on.
Punjab—		
Delhi (April 14th)	...	Crops under sickle; health good.
Hissar „	...	Ditto ditto.
Umballa „	...	Crops and health good.
Jullundur „	...	Crops fair; health good.
Lahore „	...	Crops and health good.
Mooltan „	...	Crops nearly ready for reaping; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan „	...	Health and harvest good.
Rawul Pindi „	...	Small showers of rain; harvest and health good; cattle disease lingering.
Peshawar „	·2	Harvest outturn will be below average; fever prevalent; more rain wanted.
		General Remarks.—Public health good; harvest prospects generally favourable.
Sindh—		
Lucknow (April 14th)	*Nil*	Rabi prospects favourable; weather clear; 473 deaths from cholera reported during the past week, of which 99 occurred in Sultanpur, 76 in Gonda, 73 in Partabghar, and 62 in Unao.
Fyzabad „	„	
Sitapur „	„	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (Apl. 10)	·03	Health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur „	...	Weather clear; fever prevalent.
Bilaspur „	...	Weather clear; rabi good; sugar-cane thriving; cholera and small-pox in places; prices steady.
Raipur „	...	Weather clear; rabi excellent; cholera disappeared; health good; prices easy.
Chanda (11th)	...	Weather clear, but hot; rabi thriving; small-pox and cattle disease continue.
Balaghât (12th)	...	Weather clear; rabi threshing; small-pox prevalent; prices steady.
Chhindwara „	...	Weather sultry; prospects and health good; prices stationary.
Bhandara (13th)	...	Weather clear, but close; rabi harvest favourable; fever and small-pox prevalent; prices easy.
Nagpur (14th)	...	Rabi harvest completed; prices stationary.
Wardha „	...	Cow-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Nimar „	...	Nineteen cases of cholera, eight fatal; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Weather hot; harvest completed.
Betul ...	...	
Narsingpur ...	...	Crops good; small-pox prevailing; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Weather clear; rabi harvesting; small-pox prevails.
Seoni ...	...	Rabi harvesting; fever and small-pox prevailing.
Saugor ...	...	Weather clear but warm; rabi threshing; small-pox continues; prices unchanged.
		General Remarks.—Cholera has made its appearance in Bilaspur and Nimar, and is known to prevail at Indore and in the North-Western Provinces.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Mysore ...	·45 in Kolar.	Crops thriving; public health generally good.
Coorg ...	1·25	
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects fair.
Assam—		
Gauhâti (April 15th)	·59	Cool north-east wind with occasional rain; stormy weather; favourable aus crop, growing well; cattle disease reported from two mauzas, Barigage and Patidarang; small-pox on the decrease at Burpetta; public health generally good.
Sylhet ...	...	Reaping of Boora paddy commenced; cattle disease and small-pox still prevalent; rain every day last week.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti (April 15th)	...	Small-pox in Elichpore District; other parts of province healthy; cattle suffering from hoof disease in Bassim District.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajpootana—			
Marwar	(April 9th)	...	Water-supply, health and prospects good; strong wind, occasionally thunder.
Harowtee	(April 10th)	...	Prospects and health unchanged.
Bhurtpore	(April 15th)	...	Agricultural prospects good; health fair.
Jeypore	...	...	Harvesting progressing favourably, mostly secured; health good; weather seasonable,
Ajmere	...	...	Crops reaped; weather seasonable; health good.
Central India—			
Rutlam, Neemuch, Sutna	(April 14th)	...	No rain.
Gwalior	„	...	No report.
Malwa	„	...	Health generally good.
Rewah	„	...	Cholera prevalent between the Narbudda and the Vindhyas at the Holkar Railway works.
Indore	„	...	A few cases of cholera; agricultural prospects good.
Nepal—	(April 7th)	·17	

A. O. HUME,
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 22ND APRIL 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen during the week in the southern districts of Madras, in Assam, in Cuttack and Cooch Behar in the Lower Provinces, and slightly in the Southern Mahratta Country, Satara, and Mysore. Elsewhere the returns are blank. The river continues to rise in Sindh. The *Rabi* crops have been generally reaped, with a fair outturn. The Punjab is the only province where the harvest is beginning. Rain is wanted in Bengal for the early rice sowings.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(April 22nd)	*Nil.*	Standing crops fair; castor suffering from grub in Repolli; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; mild small-pox and fever reported; guinea-worm in Paluad and Vinukonda; cattle generally healthy; dry fodder sufficient.
Kurnool	(21st)	*Nil.*	Cotton harvest in progress; second crop of paddy reaping commenced; markets well supplied; prices steady; fever and small-pox prevalent; cattle generally healthy; water and pasture procurable; no water over Sunkesala anicut.
Tanjore	(22nd)	...	Rain at Negapatam 13 inches; slight in Putticottai, and drizzling in Tanjore; rivers dry; water in tanks very little; water over anicuts none; no cultivation; standing crops generally good, not thriving in some parts for want of rain; harvest of wet and dry crops nearly over; makets well supplied; prices steady; public health generally good; small-pox in five taluqs; three deaths by cholera in Negapatam; cattle disease in three taluqs; pasture moderate.
Trichinopoly	(21st)	...	Slight showers in two taluqs; water supply failing in dry taluqs; otherwise no change.
Malabar	(22nd)	1·0	Sowing of first crops in progress; makets well supplied; prices steady; small-pox still prevalent throughout; fever slight; cattle healthy; pasture scanty. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—		
Sindh.		
Kurrachee (April 22nd)	...	River rising, measles in Jerrack and Tuppas Ghorabari, Kutha and Shawe; two cases of small-pox in the village of Jinad, Zangajo in taluka Shahbandar; patients previously vaccinated; cattle disease in Ghorabari Tuppa; fever in Johi and Meerpur, Batora Tuppas.
Shikarpur „	...	Days warm; nights cool; public health improving; harvesting going on; wheat slightly injured in places by blight.
Hyderabad „	...	Damage to standing rabi crops by blight in Halla and Hyderabad talukas; no other change in state of crops; river rising steadily; small-pox in taluka Allyar Tanda on road from Umarkote; sickness owing to north winds.
Upper Sind Frontier „	...	Weather hot; maximum temperature 139 degrees; rabi crops being reaped; outturn estimated at 14 annas.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad (April 22nd)	...	No change.
Surat „	...	Weather and public health good.
Broach „	...	Health good; mornings and evenings cool.
Kaira „	...	Three deaths from cholera in Neriad; slight sickness in Anand; other talukas free from disease; weather hot.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh (April 22nd)	...	Scarcity of water in Bhosawal taluka; weather hot; reaping of rabi crops completed; exports from December to March equivalent to 88,600 bales; rates unchanged.
Nasik „	...	Of 133 cases of cholera in Nasik, 67 resulted in death; cholera has also broken out in talukas Sinnar, Din Dori, Niphar and Igatpura, where, out of 15 cases, 6 resulted in death; weather warm; cholera abating in Nasik.
Konkan.		
Tanna (April 22nd)	...	Weather hot and sultry; public health good, save one death from cholera; fever in Shahpur taluka, and guinea-worm and small-pox in some villages of Wada taluka; scarcity of drinking water in some places in Wada taluka.
Deccan.		
Poona (April 22nd)	...	No change.
Ahmednuggur (Apl. 22nd)	...	Slight cattle disease in Aukola and Parna talukas; health good.
Sholapur „	...	Cattle disease in Sholapur taluka; weather very warm.
Satara „	·04	Slight ague continues in Pahtun; cattle disease in Walwa and Pahtun; heat intense.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum (April 22nd)	·21	Crops harvesting; fever prevalent throughout the Collectorate; weather very hot; small-pox and measles in Belgaum.
Dharwar „	...	Slight rainfall in Petta Nargund; ground being prepared for early crops in Hangue and Kalghatgi; fever increasing in Navalgund and Gudâk; cattle disease has appeared in Gudak and is causing mortality in Bankapur.
Kanara „	...	Preparations for monsoon crops continue; weather hot; slight rain above Ghâts; outturn of second crop fair; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease slightly prevalent.
Kaladgi „	...	Cotton picking progressing; yield fair except in Indi, Bhagalkôt and Mudebehal, where it is indifferent; health good.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rajkot (April 22nd)	...	Crops all harvested and nearly threshed; outturn good; weather hot; health good.
Wudwan „	...	Cholera appeared in some parts of Wudwan District; no other change.
Baroda „	...	Cotton being pressed and sold; rabi crops stored; some cases of cholera in the city.
		No remarks.—Cholera is making its appearance in various quarters.
Bengal—		
Cooch Behar (April 22nd)	·38	Cases of cholera still reported; fever lessening.
Burdwan „	...	Cholera abating everywhere, with the exception of Basirhat and Baduria; fever decreasing at Barripore.
24-Pergunnahs „	...	Cholera and small-pox still somewhat prevalent.
Moorshedabad „	...	Cholera still prevails; two cases of small-pox reported at the Pubna Station.
Pubna „	...	General health of the district continues good.
Furreedpore „	...	Cholera still hanging about the northern thannahs.
Chittagong „	...	There has been a great deal of sickness in the north of the district.
Tipperah „	...	Cholera on the increase, though nowhere in an epidemic form.
Patna „	...	Public health good.
Mozufferpore „	...	General health good.
Sarun „	...	General health good; small-pox reported in the town.
Bhagalpur „	...	Outbreak of cholera almost entirely subsided.
Cuttack „	·47	In the north the cholera epidemic has declined, but a good deal of sporadic cholera exists throughout the district.
Balasore „	...	Small-pox prevalent in parts, but public health fair.
Lohardugga „	...	District healthy.
Singbhoom „	...	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Backerganj (April 22nd)	...	A little cattle disease.
		General Remarks.—No rain has fallen in Bengal during the week, except in Cuttack and Cooch Behar. The weather is becoming very hot, but seasonably so in some of the districts, while cool for the time of the year in a very few. Rain is much wanted in almost all for the rice sowings. The standing crops of cotton, indigo, millet, sugarcane, til, oilseed, &c., are nevertheless doing well, but would be better for rain; the early and late rice where already in the ground are doing well, boro or spring rice is progressing favourably and is even being reaped in a few places. The harvest of the rabi is all but completed, and the outturn is on the whole good.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (April 21st)	...	Harvest more than half gathered in; cholera abating.
Mirzapur „	...	No change.
Allahabad „	...	No change.
Banda „	...	No change.
Jhansi „	...	No change.
Agra „	...	Crops cut.
Meerut „	...	Crops nearly all cut.
Bareilly „	...	No change.
Punjab—		
Delhi (April 21st)	...	Reaping in progress; health good.
Hissar „	...	Ditto; ditto.
Umballa „	...	Ditto; ditto.
Jullundur „	...	Ditto; ditto.
Lahore „	...	Health and crops good.
Mooltan „	...	Reaping commenced; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan „	...	Health and crops good.
Rawul Pindi „	...	Ditto; cattle disease still slightly prevalent.
Peshawar „	...	Harvest outturn probably below average; fever abating.
		General Remarks.—No rain during week; harvest prospects and public health generally good.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (April 21st)	*Nil*	Rabi crops harvested; weather clear; 1,371 deaths from cholera reported during the past week, of which 63 occurred in the Lucknow District, 174 in Unao, 79 in Sitapur, 380 in Gonda, 129 in Bahraich, 400 in Sultanpur and 86 in Partabgarh.
Fyzabad „	...	
Sitapur „	...	
Central Provinces—		
Sambalpur (April 17th)	...	Weather clear; fever prevalent.
Bilaspur „	...	Weather clear, but hot; sugarcane thriving; cholera and small-pox in few villages; prices falling.
Chanda (18th)	...	Rabi crops gathered; threshing commenced; fever and cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Raipur „	...	Weather clear; rabi gathered; outturn excellent; cholera disappeared; health good; prices easy.
Chhindwara (19th)	...	Weather cloudy and stormy; slight rain; health good; prices stationary.
Balaghât „	...	Weather cloudy and stormy; slight rain; rabi crops threshing; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent; prices risen.
Bhandara (20th)	...	Weather cloudy but close; threshing rabi completed; fever and small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Nagpur (21st)	...	Weather cloudy, but stormy; harvest completed; prices stationary.
Wardha „	...	Small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Nimar „	...	25 cases of cholera, 10 fatal; small-pox continues; prices rising.
Hôshangabad „	...	Weather hot; kharif ploughing commenced; health good.
Betul „	...	
Narsingpur ...	...	Crops good; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Weather clear; threshing rabi completed; cholera disappeared.
Saugor ...	...	Weather clear but warm; threshing rabi continues; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	...	Reaping of rabi completed; threshing commenced; outturn good; fever prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Prices generally have remained stationary; no more cases of cholera have occurred in Jubbulpore, and the cases in Bilaspur seem more or less isolated; in Nimar the outbreak seems up to the present time local.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Mysore ...	...	Very slight rain.
Coorg ...	...	Prospects of coffee and cardomoms are good generally; crops are thriving, and public health is good.
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects fair.
Assam—		
Gauhati ...	·12	Weather hot; sky irregularly overcast, threatening rain; prospects of crops favourable; public health good; cattle disease reported from Mauza Patidurrung.
Sylhet ...	1·5	Sowing progresses; boora paddy being cut; rice market steady; small-pox and murrain continue.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraoti	...	...	Small-pox still prevalent in Ellichpore taluk; other parts of province healthy; land being prepared for ensuing cultivation.
Rajpootana—			
Marwar	(April 10th)	...	Tanks and wells as before; health good; no crops.
Meywar	(16th)	...	Water-supply, health, and prospects good.
Harowtee	(21st)	...	Prospects and health good.
Ajmere	(22nd)	...	Weather seasonable; water becoming scanty; health good.
Bhurtpore	,,	...	Harvest proceeding; crops good; days very warm, nights cool; no unusual sickness.
Jeypore	,,	...	Harvest nearly all secured—above average; health good; weather seasonable.
Sirohi	(19th)	...	Tanks dry; wells good; health very good.
Central India—			
Indore	...	...	Health and prospects generally good in Central India; cholera still hangs about Rewah and the Indore and Burwai road.
Rutlam	...	...	
Neemuch	...	...	
Sutna	...	...	
Gwalior	...	...	
Nepal—	(April 14th)	*Nil.*	*Nil.*

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 6TH MAY 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The rainfall of the past week has been light in Madras, Mysore, and the Southern Mahratta Districts of Bombay. Storms are reported from Nagpore, Bilaspore and Balaghat in the Central Provinces. In Bengal there has been a seasonable and general fall throughout the whole province, with the exception of a small portion of Behar. Heavy rain has fallen in Assam and Sylhet. In the North-Western Provinces, light showers are reported from Meerut, Benares and Jhansi; elsewhere the returns are blank. Few crops remain on the ground. In Bengal the rice sowings are progressing favourably, and the harvest continues in the Punjab with generally fair results.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(April 6th)	·18 at Masuliputam. ·4 at Venukonda.	Second crop of kolair suffering from want of water; prices stationary; public health good; cattle generally healthy; dry fodder used; markets well supplied locally; thunder and cloudy weather on Tuesday.
Kurnool	(5th)	·9 at Markapur	No rain in Kurnool; second crop of paddy and cotton harvest continues; outturn fair; markets well supplied; prices stationary; water and pasture sufficient; no water over Sunkesala anicut; fever and cattle disease prevalent.
Tanjore	(6th)	...	Rain at Negapatam none; elsewhere slight and partial; water scanty in some rivers, and none in others; supply to tanks considerable; water over anicuts *nil*; cultivation of raggi and gingelly oil seeds in some places; standing crops generally good; harvest a few dry grains; yield fair; pasture procurable; prices steady; markets well supplied; small-pox and fever in some localities; cholera in Negapatam and in some other places; cattle disease in four taluqs.
Trichinopoly	(5th)	...	Slight rain in three taluqs; no other change of importance.
Malabar	(6th)	.4	Sowing of first crop in progress; supply of grain sufficient; prices stationary; season continues promising; small-pox decreasing. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—(May 6th)		
Sindh.		
Kurrachee (May 5th)	...	River at Kotree on 1st 6 feet 6 inches, against 7 feet 10 inches on same date last year; cotton sowings commenced in Dadoo and Sehwan talukas; damage to wheat crops in Sehwan from blight, and grain attacked by worm; fever in Sehwan, Johi and Meerapoor Batora; cattle disease in Sehwan and Kotree; measles in Jerruck and Khetty, and Tuppas Ghorabaree and Kutha; no fresh cases of small-pox.
Shikarpur ...	...	Harvest generally gathered; weather warmer, but nights cool; much fever.
Hyderabad ...	...	Rabi crops being harvested, outturn fairly good; small-pox continues in talukas Badin and Aalhar-Ka-Tanda; public health otherwise good; river steadily rising.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather hot and close; harvesting of rabi crops continues; public health fair.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Weather moderately warm; public health good.
Kaira ...	...	Cholera continues in Neriad; weather hot.
Surat ...	...	Weather and public health good.
Broach ...	...	Public health good; weather sultry.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	Cholera in Dhulia, Parola, Chalisgaon and Bhusawal talukas; measles and cattle disease in some parts. Cotton market dull; Hingunghat 50 per pulla, American 52; weather hot.
Nasik ...	...	Cholera abating in all talukas; no cases at Nasik; lands being ploughed for cultivation; weather cooler.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	Weather hot; public health good; fever in Wada and Shahpur talukas, and guinea-worm and small-pox in Wada taluka, wherein scarcity of drinking-water continues to be felt at some places.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	Weather hot; cattle disease and fever in Indapur and Mawul, except slight cholera in Kheid and Havelee; public health good.
Ahmednuggur ...	...	Cholera in some villages of talukas Ankola and Copergaum; a few deaths from it in Ankola taluka; slight cattle disease in Rahuree and Parna talukas; health good.
Sholapur ...	...	No change.
Satara ...	...	Public health good; ague and cattle-disease in Khutao; days sultry; nights cool.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	·1	No change.
Dharwar ...	·04 in Petha Mundargi ·75.	Cotton picking nearly over; fever increasing in Gadak and Mundargi, and causing mortality in Kod, but decreasing in Hubli and Savanur; fever in other talukas as before; cattle-disease decreasing in Kod and Savanur.
Kanara ...	...	Ploughing operations continue; fever, small-pox and cattle-disease prevalent.
Kaladgi ...	...	Weather very warm; fever in Bijapur.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rajkot ...	...	No change.
Wudwan ...	...	Weather hot; health moderate.
Baroda ...	...	No change.
		General Remarks.—Weather very hot; slight cholera.
Bengal—		
Burdwan (May 6th)	...	Cholera and small-pox prevalent; fever decreasing.
Hooghly ,,	...	Cholera and small-pox less.
24-Pergunnahs ,,	1·76	Cholera abated everywhere; fever increasing at Barripore.
Moorshedabad ,,	·23	Cholera still bad at Gowas Circle, 16 deaths during the week; mild form of small-pox at Sujaganj and Berhampore.
Rajshahye ,,	·19	Cholera prevalent, principally in the north-east of the district.
Pubna ,,	...	Cholera continues.
Furreedpore ,,	1·55	Several cases of cholera at head-quarters.
Noakhally ,,	3 99	Cholera abating.
Patna ,,	...	Cholera still prevalent, but nowhere in epidemic form.
Gya ,,	...	Cholera slightly prevalent in some parts.
Shahabad ,,	1·28	Cholera in parts of the district.
Darbangah ,,	...	Cholera still reported, but fewer in number.
Mozufferpore ,,	1·45	In Jullah and Kutrah thanas cholera has broken out and is spreading rather rapidly.
Sarun ,,	...	General health good.
Bhagulpore ,,		
Purneah ,,	1·218	Cholera decreasing.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ,,	...	Cholera appearing on the borders; small-pox heard of occasionally; cattle disease in places bad.
Balasore ,,	...	Cholera in the north steadily declining.
Lohardagga ,,	·9	Small-pox still prevalent.
Palamow ,,	...	A few cases of cholera.
Backerganj ,,	9·96	Cattle disease still present, but not bad.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Bankoora (May 6th)	·77	
Beerbhoom ,,	·08	
Midnapore ,,	3·05	
Hooghly ,,	2·96	
Howrah ,,	2·04	
Nuddea ,,	1·04	
Jessore ,,	·71	
Dinagepore ,,	1·89	
Maldah ,,	·22	
Rungpore ,,	3·0	
Bogra ,,	·65	
Pubna ,,	·42	
Jalpaiguri ,,	3·39	
Cooch Behar ,,	1·49	
Dacca ,,	1·82	
Mymensingh ,,	·68	
Chittagong ,,	3·71	
Hill Tipperah ,,	1·73	
Monghyr ,,	2·71	
Pooree ,,	·38	
Singbhoom ,,	·04	
Maunbhoom ,,	·14	
Tipperah ,,	·23	
		General Remarks.—Very seasonable rain has fallen throughout Bengal and Orissa and in two-thirds of the Behar districts, also in all the Chota Nagpore districts, except in Hazaribagh. Tillage is progressing rapidly, as are the rice sowings. Harvest of the rabi is closed, and boro or spring rice is being reaped in some places and doing well in all.
N. W. P.—		
Banda (May 5th)	...	No change.
Agra ,,	...	
Bareilly ,,	...	
Benares ,,	...	Light shower with some hail in Pargana Chandauli.
Mirzapur ,,	...	Wind still east; storms without rain on 2nd; weather cooler.
Allahabad ,,	...	Grain very cheap by reason of good harvest.
Jhansi (4th)	...	Clouds with slight rain on 2nd.
Meerut (5th)	·3	Harvest over.
Punjab—		
Delhi (May 5th)	...	Crops gathered; health good.
Hissar ,,	...	Crops being gathered; health good.
Umballa ,,	...	Crops harvested; health good.
Jullundur ,,	...	Reaping over; health good.
Lahore ,,	...	Crops and health good.
Rawul Pindi ,,	...	Harvest nearly over; health good.
Mooltan ,,	...	Reaping over; health good.
Peshawar ,,	...	Probable outturn of harvest below average; slight fever in parts of district.
Dera Ismail Khan ,,	...	Crops being gathered; health good.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (May 5th)	*Nil.*	Crops all cut; sugarcane being irrigated; weather clear; 2,270 deaths from cholera reported during the past week, of which 95 occurred in the Lucknow District, 113 in Unao, 98 in Sitapur, 43 in Hardui, 298 in Fyzabad, 457 in Gonda, 853 in Bahraich, 14 in Rai Bareli, 255 in Sultanpore and 48 in Partabgarh.
Fyzabad ,,	Rainfall slight.	
Sitapur ,,	*Nil.*	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (May 1st)	...	Weather clear; small-pox continues; prices steady.
Sambalpur ,,	...	Weather clear, but hot; kharif ploughing commenced; fever decreasing.
Bilaspur ,,	...	Weather stormy; cholera in one village; small-pox continues; prices easy.
Chhindwara (3rd)	...	Weather close, but cloudy; health good; prices stationary.
Balaghât ,,	...	Weather cloudy and stormy; rabi threshing; small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices steady.
Nagpur (5th)	...	Weather cloudy and stormy; harvest completed; prices rising.
Wardha ,,	...	Cow-pox and small-pox prevalent.
Nimar ,,	...	Weather clear but hot; 17 cases of cholera, 9 fatal; small-pox continues.
Hoshangabad ,,	...	Weather sultry; a few cases of cholera.
Betul ,,	...	
Harda ,,		Crops good; small-pox declining; prices stationary.
Narsingpur ,,		
Jubbulpore ,,	...	Weather cloudy; small-pox continues.
Saugor ,,	...	Weather hot; threshing rabi continues; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Seoni ,,	...	Rabi threshed and stored.
Raipur (2nd)	...	Weather clear; rabi gathered; health good; prices easy.
		General Remarks.—Cholera has appeared in the Narbada Valley along the line of railway; special measures have been taken to treat cases.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg—			
Mysore	(May 6th) ...	·15 in Bangalore Cantonment.	Public health good.
Coorg	,,	·2 in Mercara.	
			General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects fair.
Assam—			
Gauhati	(May 6th) ...	1·79	Weather hot and unsettled; heavy rain storms occasionally; prospects of crops favorable; cattle disease reported from several mauzas in North Kamrup; cholera and diarrhœa at Gauhati.
Sylhet	,,	15·96	Reaping boro paddy continues; outturn good; heavy rain during the week, field work consequently retarded.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraoti	...	...	Small-pox nearly abated in Elichpur; land under plough for ensuing cultivation.
Rajpootana—			
Meywar	(April 30th)	...	Water supply, health and prospects good; hot winds prevailing.
Marwar	(May 5th)	...	All wells have dried up with the exception of two; people are obliged to go to distant places for water; health good; no crops; weather seasonable.
Harowtee	...	...	Health and prospects unchanged.
Jeypore	(6th)	...	Agricultural prospects unchanged; weather seasonable; health good.
Ajmere	...	...	Strong south-westerly winds have prevailed; weather hot but healthy.
Kurtpore	...	...	No change; prices rising owing to heavy purchase by dealers for storage.
Sirohi	(3rd)	...	Tanks dry; wells good; health very good; weather seasonable.
Central India—			
Indore	(May 5th)	...	Public health generally good; cholera has abated in Malwa and is less fatal where it occurs; Indore and the Khandwa road free.
Gwalior	,,	...	
Neemuch	,,	...	
Nepal—	(April 28th)	2·77	

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 13TH MAY 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras, a portion of the Southern Mahratta Districts of Bombay, and Mysore, there have been slight and partial falls of rain during the week. Throughout Bengal the rainfall has been general, and in some districts heavy for the time of the year; there has also been a good fall in Sylhet, but very little fell in Assam. In the North-West Provinces, slight showers are reported from Jhansi, Meerut, and Bareilly, and in Oudh from Sitapur; the returns from other parts are blank. With the exception of Jalpaiguri, where injury is apprehended to the young rice and jute, the rain has benefitted the crops generally in Bengal, and helped on sowing operations. The crops throughout the Punjab are nearly all harvested.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(May 13th)	...	No rain at Masulipatam; 0·55 at Repalli; ·50 at Nandigama; none elsewhere; at Kolair summer crops suffering from want of rain; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; mild small-pox continues; cattle unhealthy in some localities; dry fodder sufficient.
Kurnool	(12th)	...	0·25 inch of rain fell in Kurnool on one day; slight showers elsewhere; cotton and second crop paddy harvests; markets well supplied; prices steady; water and pasture sufficient; fever prevalent; no water over Sunkesala anicut.
Tanjore	(13th)	0·84 at Negapatam.	Drizzling in Mayaveram alone; rivers dry; supply to tanks none; no water over anicuts; cultivation not yet commenced; standing crops generally good; harvest of a few dry grains, yield fair; markets well supplied; prices steady; fever and small-pox in some parts; cholera in Negapatam and Namulum; cattle disease in three taluks; pasture scanty.
Trichinopoly	(12th)	...	Slight rain in one taluk; no change of importance.
Malabar	(13th)	0·1	Only one shower during the week, more required; markets well supplied; prices steady; some small-pox; no cholera.
			General Remarks.—Prospects satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—		
Sindh.		
Kurrachee (May 12th)		River rising; fever in two, and cattle disease in three talukas; North-West winds on Sunday and Monday with great heat; nights still and warm.
Shikarpur „	...	Wheat harvest gathered; insects in Kumber taluka injuring harvested grain; cattle disease disappeared; nights cool; fever prevailing; river 7 feet 1 inch on Bukkur; gauge height one foot less than last year.
Hyderabad „	...	State of crops, weather and health the same as before; mango crop destroyed by blight; river slightly higher.
Upper Sind Frontier „	...	Weather hot with occasional dust-storms; nights cool; harvesting of kharif crops continues; river floods have reached the Kusmore Begari Bund at Burri; health fair.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	State of weather the same as before; cholera slightly prevalent.
Kaira ...	...	A few deaths from cholera in some talukas; weather hot.
Surat ...	...	Weather and public health good.
Broach ...	...	Public health good; weather sultry.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	Cholera continues; preparations for monsoon crops in progress; cotton market dull—Hinganghat 48, American 50; ginning finished.
Nasik ...	...	No change.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	Weather tolerably cool; public health good; slight fever in Shahpur taluka; scarcity of drinking water in some places in Wada taluka.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	Weather hot; fever in Indapur; cholera in four talukas, and cattle disease in a few talukas.
Ahmednuggur ...	...	Cholera in four, and cattle disease in two talukas.
Sholapur ...	...	No change.
Satara ...	...	Slight fever in Malwa; ague in Pahtun; cattle disease in three talukas.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Fever prevalent; cattle disease in Uthni taluka.
Dharwar ...	...	Slight rain in a few places; cotton harvest over in six talukas.
Kanara ...	...	Sowing for monsoon crop commenced; weather hot; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease prevalent.
Kaladgi ...	...	Crops harvested; land being cleared for next sowing; health good.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rajkot ...	...	Weather very hot.
Wudwan ...	...	Weather very hot; health moderate.
		General Remarks.—Cholera still continues in some districts.
Bengal—		
Burdwan (May 13th)	...	Cholera decreasing.
Hooghly „	1·8	Cholera and small-pox have nearly disappeared since the rain, but in places cholera is still unabated.
24-Pergunnahs „	...	Sickness decreasing.
Moorshedabad „	1·51	Health good.
Dinagepore „	1·55	Cholera on the increase, both in regard to cases and deaths.
Rajshahye „	1·3	Cholera has abated considerably.
Pubna „	1·55	Cholera abating.
Jalpaiguri „	3·46	Cholera is general over the district and worst in Buxa sub-division, where in one part it has assumed severe epidemic type.
Cooch Behar „	4·03	Cholera raging in some parts.
Dacca „	·08	Health improving.
Furreedpore „	·4	General health good.
Chittagong Hill Tracts „	3·29	Cholera in several parts.
Patna „	...	Cholera is spreading on the south and south-west, not actually in epidemic form.
Gya „	·21	Cholera is decreasing.
Shahabad „	...	Sporadic cholera reported in some villages of Sasseram and Buxar sub-division.
„		
Darbangah „	1·06	Cholera still exists in some villages.
Mozufferpore „	...	Cholera in epidemic form in many parts.
Sarun „	...	General health good.
Chumparun „	·2	A good deal of fever about.
Bhagulpore „	...	General health good.
Sonthal Pergunnahs „	·69	General health improving.
Cuttack „	·91	Public health good; cholera disappeared.
Balasore „	...	Cholera still diminishing.
Lohardagga „	·64	Small-pox still prevalent and a few sporadic cases of cholera reported from Palamow.
Singbhoom „	1·38	Healthy.
Bankoora „	1·16	
Beerbhoom „	·88	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Midnapore ...	1·4	
Howrah ...	1·34	
Nuddea ...	1·89	
Jessore ...	3·29	
Maldah ...	·39	
Rungpore ...	1·51	
Bogra ...	·94	
Backergunge ...	2·85	
Mymensingh ...	3·33	
Noakhally ...	3·45	
Hill Tipperah ...	5·07	
Pooree ...	·01	
Hazaribaugh ...	·03	
Maunbhoom ...	1·08	
Tipperah ...	·51	*General Remarks.*—There has been rain throughout Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and the fall has been heavy for the time of year in some districts, and in Jalpaiguri some injury is apprehended to the young rice and to jute, but the rain has done immense good to the crops generally, it has also facilitated sowing operations, which are proceeding rapidly. Boro rice is still being reaped; other crops progressing favourably.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (May 12th)	...	East wind continues; no change.
Mirzapur „	...	
Allahabad „	·2	
Banda „	...	No change.
Agra „	...	
Jhansi „	·2 on the 3rd instant.	
Hamirpur (May 13th)	...	West wind; no other change.
Meerut (12th)	·2	
Bareilly „	·3 in Pargana Bisalpur.	
Punjab—		
(May 12th)	...	*General Remarks.*—Reports from districts show that the crops throughout the province are nearly all harvested. General health good with the exception of slight fever still in the Peshawur District and eleven cases of cholera reported in city of Delhi. From 6th to 12th May two deaths.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (May 12th)	*Nil*	Prices low; weather clear; 2,173 deaths from cholera reported during the past week, of which 56 occurred in Lucknow, 256 in Unao, 93 in Barabanki, 15 in Hardui, 100 in Kheri, 158 in Fyzabad, 459 in Gonda, 799 in Bharaich, 10 in Rae Bareli, 154 in Sultanpur, and 73 in Partabgarh.
Fyzabad „	„	
Sitapur „	·2	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (May 8th)	...	Weather cloudy and stormy; small-pox prevalent; prices steady.
Sambalpur „	...	Weather stormy; kharif ploughing continues; fever decreasing.
Bilaspur „	...	Weather cloudy and stormy; cholera in Mungels town; prices easy.
Raipur (9th)	...	Weather clear; health good; prices easy.
Chanda „	...	Cloudy, hot; fever abating.
Balaghât (10th)	...	Weather warm; threshing rabi continues; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent: prices steady.
Chhindwara „	...	Weather cloudy; health good; prices steady.
Bhandara (11th)	...	Weather cloudy and close; kharif ploughing commenced; fever and small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Nagpur (12th)	...	Weather close; kharif ploughing commenced; prices rising.
Wardha „	...	Small-pox continues.
Nimar „	...	43 cases of cholera, 18 fatal; small-pox decreasing; prices easy.
Hoshangabad „	...	Weather hot and oppressive.
Betul „		
Narsingpur „	...	Small-pox and fever prevalent; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore „	...	Weather clear; two imported cases of cholera; small-pox continues.
Saugor „	...	Weather warm; threshing rabi continues; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Seoni „	...	Rabi stored; kharif ploughing commenced; bowel complaint prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Cholera cases continue to occur in the Nimar and Hoshangabad Districts; precautions have been taken and medical aid is available at most stations on the line of Railway.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Mysore ...	Rain slight.	Public health generally good; fever rather prevalent.
Coorg ...	*Nil*	*General Remarks.*—Agricultural prospects fair.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—			
Gauhati	(May 13th)	·6	Days hot and more or less clear, occasionally overcast with rain storms; prospects of crops continue favourable; small-pox at Burpetta; choleraic diarrhœa still at Gauhati; cattle disease reported from several mauzas in North Kamrup; public health generally good.
Sylhet	„	3·94	Field work progresses.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraoti	...	...	Land being prepared for ensuing cultivation.
Rajpootana—			
Sirohi	(May 10th)	...	Tanks dry; wells good; health very good; high winds prevailing.
Marwar	(8th)	...	Water scarce everywhere; Ranisur tank contains about a month's supply, has been opened to inhabitants for use; health good; a slight storm on night of 2nd.
Harowtee	„	...	Health and prospects unchanged.
Bhurtpore	(13th)	...	Weather cooler; prices continue high; a few cases of cholera.
Ajmere	„	...	Weather seasonable; health continues good.
Meywar	(7th)	...	Water-supply, health, and prospects good; hot winds prevailing.
Central India—			
Indore	(May 12th)	...	Cholera has almost entirely left Rewah, Indore, and the road southwards, but is heavy on the railway works near Futtehabad: with this exception, general health and prospects are good, and weather pleasant.
Neemuch	„		
Baghelkund	„		
Sutna	„		
Nepal—	(May 5th)	2·2	Crops in Terai and hill districts generally good; local damage in valley of Katmandoo to some of the standing corn, owing to a recent hail storm.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 20TH MAY 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been general but moderate rain during the week in Madras, with heavy falls in Malabar. The rain has also extended to the Southern Mahratta Districts of Bombay; good rain has fallen in Mysore. In Bengal and Assam there has been general rain, in many districts heavy, with severe storms. The ordinary dust storms and showers of the season are reported from the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Delhi district of the Punjab, and parts of Rajputana. The rain continues to be of great service in Bengal, where rice-sowings are rapidly progressing. In the Punjab the reaping of the *rabi* harvest is almost over; the out-turn has been fair.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(May 20th)	...	No rain at Masulipatam, Gudivada, Paluad and Naizid; elsewhere a little: *kolior* summer crop wants water; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; mild small-pox and guinea-worm partial; cattle unhealthy in some localities; dry fodder and water sufficient.
Kurnool	(19th)	...	0·16 inch of rain fell in one day; moderate in other taluks; other particulars same as last week.
Tanjore	(20th)	0·13 at Negapatam	Rain elsewhere slight and partial; rivers almost dry; supply to tanks none; water over anicuts *nil*; no cultivation; standing crops generally good; not thriving in Mannargudi; harvest a few dry grains; yield fair; markets well supplied; prices steady; small-pox and fever in some parts; cholera in Negapatam, Nannilum and Moyeveram; cattle disease in Moyeveram; pasture scanty.
Trichinopoly	(19th)	...	Slight rain in parts of district; health good; slight cattle disease in a few villages; pasture scanty.
Malabar	(20th)	4·38	Rain sufficient for sowing of first crop; markets well supplied; prices steady; one case of alleged cholera in Eruad taluk; some small-pox; pasture improving. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay— (May 20th)		
Sindh.		
Kurrachee (May 19th)	...	Cattle disease disappearing; river rising steadily; cotton crop promising in four talukas.
Shikarpur „	...	Weather warm; river 8 feet 8 inches on Bukkur; gauge 8 inches higher than on same date last year; fever prevalent.
Hyderabad „	...	Harvesting of rabi completed; water entered most of the canals; preparations for kharif cultivation commenced; small-pox in two talukas; disease among buffaloes in one taluka; health good; weather hot.
Upper Sind Frontier „	...	Weather hot; harvesting of rabi nearly completed; water entered through Kusmore Bund and passed into Begari, and is 2 to 3 feet deep near its mouth; it also touched the Bund Khattri hollow; health fair.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	High winds; a squall on 18th, with rain 0·22; out of 87 cases of cholera in city 25 proved fatal.
Kaira ...	0·1	93 deaths from cholera in two talukas; slight cholera also in other talukas.
Surat ...	...	No change.
Broach ...	...	Health good; weather sultry.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	Cholera in greater part of the Collectorate; at Dhúlia, out of 265 cases since 26th April 88 proved fatal; cotton rates unchanged; scarcity of drinking water in Eastern Khandesh.
Nasik ...	...	Excepting Baglan and Peint, cholera in other ten talukas; weather warm.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	Health good; scarcity of drinking water continues at some places in one taluka; few deaths from cholera in another taluka.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	No change; 55 deaths from cholera.
Ahmednuggur ...	...	Cholera in five talukas; cattle disease in two talukas.
Sholapur ...	...	Cattle disease decreasing; weather warm; health good.
Satara ...	0·2	Cattle disease in six talukas; measles at Mahabaleshwar.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	1·54	Fever prevalent; cattle disease in two talukas.
Dharwar ...	0·42 In Gonduk 0·63	In Kod ground being prepared for early crops in most talukas; fever in three talukas.
Kanara ...	0·53	Sowing for monsoon crop continues; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease prevalent.
Kaladgi ...	...	Slight rain at Badami; weather warm; fever and cattle disease in few talukas.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rajkot ...	...	Two cases of cholera at Manikwara, one proved fatal; weather hot; health good.
Wudwan ...	...	Great heat; high wind; health satisfactory.
Baroda ...	...	No change. *General Remarks.*—Weather hot; cholera continues in some districts.
Bengal—		
Chittagong (May 18th)	2·13	
Noakhally „	2·58	
Tipperah „	·59	
Chittagong Hill Tracts „	1·62	
Hill Tipperah „	·86	
Backergunge „	·49	Sporadic cases of cholera continue.
Fureedpore „	2·67	General health good.
Dacca „	2·66	
Mymensingh „	2·62	
24-Pergunnahs „	·37	Cholera decreasing, but cases of fever reported from Barrackpore and Basirhat.
Jessore „	·41	
Nuddea „	3·27	
Pubna „	1·78	
Moorshedabad „	1·83	Cholera present in one village in Goas, small-pox in Sújaganj.
Rajshahye „	1·76	Cholera has almost disappeared, and the public health is good.
Bogra „	·89	
Dinagepore „	3·64	
Rungpore „	5·12	
Cooch Behar „	4·56	Cholera continues to rage in all parts.
Jalpaiguri „	1·18	Cholera still prevalent.
Midnapore „	1·41	
Howrah „	·82	
Hooghly „	...	Sickness decreased.
Burdwan „	1·52	Fever decreasing.
Bankoora „	1·35	
Beerbhoom „	·24	
Sonthal Pergunnahs „	·55	
Bhagulpore „	...	General health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Monghyr (May 18th)	1·39	
Purneah „	1·17	
Chumparun „	1·27	
Sarun „	...	General health good.
Mozufferpore „	·94	Cholera continues in many parts of the district.
Shahabad „	·11	Cholera still prevalent in parts of the sub-division to the same extent as previously noticed.
Patna „	...	Cholera still prevalent throughout the district.
Gya „	...	Cholera has increased in the Aurungabad sub-division, and south of Gya sub-division.
Hazaribaugh „	·18	
Lohardagga „	·02	Small-pox still prevalent, and cases of cholera continue to be reported from Palamow.
Maunbhoom „	2·05	
Singbhoom „	1·58	Healthy.
Balasore „	...	Cholera in the north is still on the decline, but it has broken out sporadically elsewhere.
Cuttack „	·55	Cholera disappeared; public health good.
Pooree „	1·59	
		General Remarks.—Except in Maldah, there has been rain in every district of Bengal, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore, and in about half the districts of Behar. Storms have been frequent in the districts, doing more or less damage to trees and houses, but the rain has done much good: a break, however, for a week or two in places where the fall has been heavy is now desirable. Standing crops are doing well. The preparations of the land and the sowing of late rice seed are progressing rapidly; spring rice is still being reaped.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (May 19th)	...	Dust storms, with light showers, on 17th and 18th.
Mirzapur „	...	Thunder storms, with a little rain, on 17th and 18th.
Banda „	...	Storm and slight rain on 16th.
Hamirpur (20th)	...	No change.
Jhansi (18th)	...	Storm without rain; weather cloudy.
Meerut (19th)	...	Rain and heavy storms.
Bareilly „	...	Showery in places.
Punjab—		
Delhi (May 19th)	·3 on the 17th.	Cholera leaving the city, but has appeared in village Bakirgarh, 25 miles distant.
Hissar „	*Nil*	Crops gathered; health good.
Umballa „	...	Crops harvested; health good.
Jullundur „	...	Crops gathered; health good.
Lahore „	...	Crops and health good
Rawul Pindi „	...	Crops nearly all gathered; health good; rain wanted.
Mooltan „	...	Rabi outturn not yet ascertained; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan „	...	Health good.
Peshawar „	...	Crops gathered; slight fever. *General Remarks.*—The outturn of the rabi crop generally good throughout the province; general health good also, a few cases only of cholera having occurred in the Delhi District.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (May 19th)	...	A slight drizzle on the 18th instant.
Sitapur „	*Nil.*	
Fyzabad „	·2	Prices stationary; weather cloudy; wind, dust-storms, and slight showers; cholera decreasing.
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (May 15)	...	Weather cloudy; small-pox prevalent; prices easy.
Sambalpur „	...	Weather clear; kharif ploughing continues; fever decreased.
Bilaspur „	...	Weather cloudy and close; cholera at Mungeli abating; three imported cases at Sade; prices easy.
Chanda (16th)	...	Cattle disease prevalent; prices steady.
Balaghât (17th)	...	Weather clear but warm; small-pox continues; prices steady.
Chhindwara „	...	Weather clear but close; kharif ploughing continues; health good; prices steady.
Bhandara (18th)	...	Weather clear but close; kharif ploughing commenced; small-pox continues; fever decreasing; prices easy.
Nagpur (19th)	...	Weather stormy; kharif ploughing continues; prices rising.
Wardha „	...	Small-pox prevalent.
Nimar „	...	21 cases of cholera, 13 fatal; small-pox continues; prices easy.
Hoshangabad „	...	Weather hot and oppressive; kharif ploughing commenced.
Betul „	...	Small-pox and fever continues; prices falling.
Narsinghpur „	...	Small-pox continues; one case of cholera at Múrwara.
Jubbulpore „	...	Weather cloudy; crops gathered; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Saugor „	...	

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—*contd.*			
Seoni	(May 19th)	...	Kharif ploughing commenced; small-pox decreasing.
Raipur	(May 16th)	...	Weather clear; crops gathered; a few cases of cholera; prices easy. *General Remarks.*—Cholera cases continue to occur in Ninur and Hoshangabad. There has also been a sharp attack in the town of Mungeli in Bilaspur and isolated cases are reported from Raipur and Jubbulpore.
Mysore and Coorg—			
Mysore	(May 20th)	2·65 in Bangalore Cantonment. 1·28	Public health generally good; fever greatly prevalent. *General Remarks.*—Agricultural prospects fair.
Coorg	,, ...		
Assam—			
Gauhati	(May 20th)	·75	Weather unsettled; heavy storms, occasionally with heavy rainfalls; prospect of crops favourable; cattle disease still in the interior; choleraic diarrhœa prevalent at Gauhati.
Sylhet	,,	5·9	Field work progressing; rice market steady; cholera and small-pox continue.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraoti	...	...	Cholera in a village in Buldana District; of 21 persons attacked, 11 died; disease not general.
Rajpootana—			
Sirohi	(May 17th)	...	Tanks dry; wells and health good; high wind prevailing.
Marwar	,,	...	Water scarce everywhere; inhabitants are allowed to draw water from Reinnur tank; health good.
Meywar	,,	...	Water supply, health and prospects good; hot winds prevailing.
Harowtee	,,	...	Weather seasonable; health good.
Ajmere	,, (20th)	...	No change.
Bhurtpore	,,	...	Rain, with strong wind, on the 16th; weather cloudy since; high easterly wind to-day; prices and health unchanged.
Jeypore	,,	...	No agricultural changes; thunder-storms and rain since Tuesday; health good.
Central India—			
Indore	(May 19th)	...	Almost free from cholera, but in the Bheel country it is prevalent and virulent. In other respects throughout Central India health and prospects are favourable.
Neemuch	,,	...	
Rutlam	,,	...	
Malwa	,,	...	
Nepal—	(May 12th)	1·5	Wheat and other spring crops in the hill districts somewhat damaged by the rain of the last fortnight.

Comparative Statement of Sea Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first month of the official year 1875-76 *and of the previous four years.*

		For the Month of April														
		1871-72.			1872-73.			1873-74.			1874-75.			1875-76.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Bengal	Gross	6,48,618	1,75,772	8,24,390	6,31,690	2,04,868	8,36,558	5,50,950	1,29,036	6,79,986	5,93,057	1,35,916	7,28,973	8,20,263	1,59,926	9,80,189
	Net	...	...	8,17,822	...	...	8,33,228	...	...	6,74,362	...	...	7,16,299	8,16,237	1,57,743	9,73,980
Bombay	Gross	3,40,653	45,583	3,86,236	3,94,303	50,575	4,44,878	3,22,401	42,207	3,64,608	2,59,031	44,564	3,03,595	4,99,937	1,17,004	6,16,941
	Net	...	...	3,45,643	...	...	3,97,027	...	...	3,29,578	...	...	2,58,661	4,99,560	1,16,067	6,15,627
Sindh	Gross	14,761	11,436	26,197	13,154	37,328	50,482	9,186	11,912	21,098	12,735	9,985	22,720	26,800	32,504	59,304
	Net	...	...	26,197	...	...	50,363	...	...	21,098	...	...	22,552	26,749	32,504	59,253
Madras	Gross	1,23,536	1,51,806	2,75,342	1,46,990	1,22,998	2,69,988	1,27,462	1,11,080	2,38,542	1,45,703	88,968	2,34,671	1,50,322	92,263	2,42,585
	Net	...	...	2,74,022	...	...	2,66,457	...	...	2,36,562	...	...	2,33,940	1,49,977	92,263	2,42,240
British Burma	Gross	49,925	3,97,924	4,47,849	82,939	4,09,097	4,92,036	84,483	6,36,812	7,21,295	1,05,885	4,88,878	5,94,763	81,066	7,19,611	8,00,677
	Net	...	...	4,47,552	...	...	4,81,819	...	...	7,14,171	...	...	5,74,085	79,580	7,07,709	7,87,289
Total	Gross	11,77,493	7,82,521	19,60,014	12,69,076	8,24,866	20,93,942	10,94,482	9,31,047	20,25,529	11,16,411	7,68,311	18,84,722	15,78,388	11,21,308	26,99,696
	Net	...	...	19,11,236	...	...	20,28,894	...	...	19,75,771	...	...	18,05,537	15,72,103	11,06,286	26,78,389

N. B.—1. Net collections of duty cannot be given separately for imports and exports for any of the years previous to 1875-76, owing to drawbacks and refunds not being shown separately for imports and exports in local returns for those years.

2. Figures for British Burma for April 1875-76 are exclusive of collections at Tavoy and Mergui, which are reported to be very small.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 27TH MAY 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain in greater or less quantity is reported to have fallen during the week in all parts of India. In Madras, Mysore, and the Southern Mahratta Country the falls appear to be the usual monsoon rains. In other parts of Bombay, Sind, the Central Provinces, Central India, and Rajputana the showers were lighter and accompanied with storms. In Bengal and Assam the rain has been general and in many places heavy. In North India the falls have been partial and generally slight, with storms and hail; but in the Sub-Himalayan Districts of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab a considerable quantity has fallen. Agricultural prospects are everywhere favourable. In Bengal the spring rice has been reaped with a good out-turn, and sowings for the autumn crop are progressing.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(May 27th)	...	Rain ·80 in Palnad, and ·40 in Venukonda; Kolair paddy wants water; prices risen slightly in Guduvada; markets well supplied; mild small-pox in three taluks; guinea-worm in Palnad and Venukonda; cattle generally healthy; dry fodder and water sufficient.
Kurnool	(26th)	...	2·8 inches of rain fell in Kurnool in four days; 2·45 inches on night of 24th; moderate in four taluks; markets well supplied; prices steady; fever and cattle disease in some taluks; water and pasture sufficient.
Tanjore	(27th)	...	Rivers almost dry; no water in tanks; water over anicuts *nil;* no cultivation; standing crops generally good; not thriving in some parts for want of rain; harvest, a few dry grains here and there; yield fair; markets well supplied; prices steady; small-pox, fever and dysentery in some parts; cholera in five taluks. Cattle disease in Tanjore and Mayaveram; some loss; pasture scanty.
Trichinopoly	(26th)	...	No special change; rain in one taluk; two or three cases of cholera in Trichinopoly; all precautions taken against spreading; cattle disease declining; drinking water scarce in dry taluks.
Malabar	(27th)	3·30	Rain sufficient for the present; market well supplied; prices steady; small-pox and fever decreasing; pasture improving. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay— (May 27th)		
Sindh (May 26th)		
Kurrachee „	...	Heavy rain in Kohistan on 21st and 23rd with hailstones; rats damaging young rice in Jati taluka; cattle disease in Kurrachee.
Shikarpur „	0·12	Thunder-storm on night of 21st; river 7 feet 7 inches high, 2 inches less than on same date last year.
Hyderabad „	...	River falling; preparations for kharif cultivation in progress; cattle disease continues in Sakarand; weather very hot.
Upper Sind Frontier „	...	Weather hot and close; drops of rain on 22nd.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad (May 26th)	...	State of weather same as before; cholera spreading and is now prevalent in 3 talukas; out of 153 cases in the city, 27 proved fatal.
Kaira „	...	Cholera throughout Collectorate; mortality 20 per hundred cases; cholera abating in Neriad; weather very hot.
Surat „	...	Weather and health good; land being prepared for agriculture.
Broach „	...	Slight rain in all talukas except Jumboosur; three deaths from cholera at Wagra; other talukas healthy.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh (May 26th)	...	Cholera abating; out of 205 cases 84 proved fatal; weather very hot; slight showers on 21st and 22nd; scarcity of water supply continues in Bhosawul taluka; land being prepared for next sowing; export of cotton during fortnight ending 15th, 3,276 bales; rates unchanged.
Nasik „	1·56	Cholera decreasing gradually; heavy hailstorm at Chandwud; weather still warm.
Konkan.		
Tanna (May 26th)	...	Weather sultry; several deaths from cholera; slight fever in Moorbaur taluka; land being prepared for agriculture; scarcity of drinking water in Wada taluka.
Deccan.		
Poona (May 26th)	...	Weather hot; fever in Indapur; cholera in six and cattle disease in three talukas.
Ahmednuggur „	...	Cholera in Rahuree, Kopergaum and Sungumnair talukas; 16 deaths in Sungumnair taluka; cattle disease in two talukas.
Sholapur „	...	Slight rain in Sholapur taluka; cattle disease decreasing.
Satara „	2·67	Slight fever in Walwa and Malcolmpett; ague in Patun; cattle disease in Kurar, Satara, Khanapur, Maun, Patun, and Malsirus.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum (May 26th)	0·36	
Dharwar „	1·22	Rain throughout; cotton harvest over except in Guduk; outturn of indigenous about ten, and of exotic eight annas; fever decreasing in one taluka, but causing mortality slightly in four other talukas; cattle disease decreasing in two, and increasing in one taluka; health in other talukas as before.
Kanara „	0·15 at Karwar.	Sowing operations continue; rice has sprouted in some places; fever, small-pox and cattle disease prevalent.
Kaladgi „	...	Fever severe at Bagulkot; slight at Bijapur and Mudebihal; cattle disease in Sindgi, Bijapur and Bagulkot.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rajkot (May 26th)	0·40 at Songarli.	Weather very hot; mornings cloudy; health good.
Wudwan „	...	Weather very hot; public health satisfactory.
Baroda „	...	*Fields being manured; a shower of rain on Friday night; cholera decreasing.* *General Remarks.*—Weather hot; cholera not of a virulent type, extending over a large area; there are signs of the approaching monsoon.
Bengal—		
Chittagong (May 27th)	3·33	Cholera still hangs about the north.
Noakhally „	1·22	
Tipperah „	1·33	
Chittagong Hill Tracts „	·92	
Hill Tipperah „	4·56	
Backergunge „	·74	
Fureedpore „	1·16	General health good.
Dacca „	·12	
Mymensingh „	6·16	
24-Pergunnahs „	1·78	Cholera decreasing everywhere; fever increasing at Barripore.
Nuddea „	·44	
Jessore „	·32	
Pubna „	·85	
Moorshedabad „	·50	General health good, though small-pox continues in Soojaganj, and cholera in Goas.
Maldah „	1·14	
Rajshahye „	1·0	General disappearance of cholera and small-pox.
Bogra „	4·24	
Dinagepore „	·42	Cholera still continues, but deaths fewer.
Rungpore „	1·86	
Cooch Behar „	1·90	Cholera still prevalent; reported to have partly disappeared in some parts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Jalpaiguri (May 27th)	1·60	Cholera still prevalent, but seems to have been less fatal.
Howrah „	1·54	
Hooghly „	·62	
Burdwan „	1·13	Sickness decreasing.
Bankoora „	2·66	
Beerbhoom „	·61	
Sonthal Pergunnahs „	·99	
Bhagulpore „	...	General health good.
Purneah „	·54	
Sarun „	...	General health good.
Shahabad „	·59	
Mozufferpore „	...	Cholera still continues.
Patna „	...	Sporadic cholera throughout, except in the interior of Behar sub-division, where it is said to have assumed epidemic form.
Gya „	·46	Cholera abated little in Aurungabad and south of Gya.
Hazaribaugh „	·79	
Lohardagga „	1·43	Small-pox still prevalent, and a few cases of cholera still reported from Palamow.
Maunbhoom „	·71	
Singbhoom „	1·14	Healthy.
Balasore „		Cholera has not yet disappeared.
Cuttack „	1·22	Public health good.
		General Remarks.—The rains have been general throughout the provinces, and upon the whole heavy, and a short break would do good in many places. Storms have been frequent in the districts doing more or less damage. Sowing progressing satisfactorily, except where low lands have been flooded by rains. The harvest of the spring rice is all but complete, and the outturn is generally good. *The growing crops of rice, jute, indigo, millet, &c., are doing well.* In some places the rains have been too heavy for the young crops.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (May 26th)	...	No change.
Mirzapur „	...	Clouds with occasional storms; rain scanty but very beneficial to sugar cane; food very cheap in Dudhi.
Hamirpur (27th)	...	Storms and slight showers; rabi outturn estimated at about two-thirds of average.
Jhansi (26th)	...	Clouds and storms; slight rain on 18th.
Agra „	·4	Thunder-storms from south-west; cloudy weather.
Meerut „	...	Storms with rain.
Bareilly „	...	Rain-fall in Nawabganj 1·50; in Bisalpur ·9; less heavy in other parts.
Banda (27th)	...	Slight rain on 20th, 22nd and 24th; no other change.
Punjab—		
Delhi (May 26th)	*Nil*	Cholera has disappeared.
Hissar „	...	A sprinkling of rain; weather seasonable; cotton crops being sown; health generally good, but cholera in one village; 6 cases, 2 deaths.
Umballa „	...	A slight fall of rain; ploughing for kharif; health good.
Jullundur „	·5	Health good.
Lahore „	...	A few showers of rain; health and crops good.
Rawul Pindi „	Nearly one inch of rain.	Health good; cattle disease still prevailing and has appeared among commissariat cattle in cantonments.
Mooltan „	·6	Health good; water supply in canals deficient.
Dera Ismail Khan „	*Nil*	Health good; crops being gathered.
Peshawar „	·2	Slight fever prevailing.
		General Remarks.—Unusually early rain has fallen over considerable part of the province. General health and prospects good.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (May 26th)	*Nil*	Grain cheap; weather cloudy with occasional dust storms and slight showers; cholera decreasing; cattle disease still exists.
Fyzabad „	·5	
Sitapur „	*Nil*	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (May 22)	·50	Weather cloudy and stormy; small-pox continues; prices steady.
Sambalpur „	·36	Kharif ploughing continues; a few cases of small-pox.
Bilaspur „	·09	Weather close and cloudy; cholera of a mild type prevalent.
Balaghât (24th)	·02	Weather warm; rabi threshing continues; small-pox decreasing; prices stationary.
Chhindwara „	...	Weather cloudy; slight showers of rain; kharif ploughing continues; health good; prices steady.
Bhandara (25th)	·85	Weather cloudy and close; kharif ploughing commenced; fever and small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Nagpur (26th)	...	Weather close and cloudy; kharif ploughing continues; prices stationary.
Wardha „	2·42	Small-pox decreasing.
Nimar „	...	8 cases of cholera, 3 fatal; small-pox decreasing.
Hoshangabad „	...	Weather hot; 81 cholera cases; in the Hoshangabad district 28 fatal.
Betul „		
Narsinghpur „	...	Fever prevalent; small-pox decreasing; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore „	...	Weather stormy; 4 cholera cases.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—*contd.*			
Murwara	(May 26th)	...	Small-pox prevalent.
Saugor	„	·10	Weather cloudy; kharif ploughing commenced; small-pox continues; prices rising.
Seoni	„	...	Kharif ploughing continues; small-pox decreasing.
Raipur	(23rd)	·40	Weather cloudy and stormy; cholera prevalent on the Bilaspur frontier, a few cases near Raipur; prices easy.
			General Remarks.—Prices remain easy; ploughing operations are in progress; cholera cases are most numerous in the Hoshangabad District, but generally speaking the disease is not of a very fatal kind.
Mysore and Coorg—			
Mysore	(May 27th)	·94 in Bangalore Cantonment.	Fever still prevalent.
Coorg	„	2·41	*General Remarks.*—Agricultural prospects good.
Assam—			
Gauhati	(May 27th)	·8	Weather clear but hot in early part of days; heavy storms with rain in evenings; Assu ripening, but rain wanted urgently in the interior; cattle disease reported from several mauzas; choleraic diarrhœa still prevalent.
Sylhet	„	1·19	Weather hot; field work progresses; small-pox, cholera and murrain continue.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraoti	(May 27th)	...	Cholera slightly increasing in Buldana District; of 81 persons attacked 27 died; other parts of province healthy.
Rajpootana—			
Sirohi	(May 24th)	·55	Tanks dry; wells and health good; thunder-storm with rain throughout district on 20th.
Meywar	(21st)	...	Water-supply, health, and prospects good; hot winds and storms prevalent.
Marwar	(22nd)	...	Water in Rainsur tank expected to last two weeks; health good; storms throughout the week have reduced temperature; furious dust-storms occurred, uprooting large trees and causing other damages.
Harowtee	„	...	Storms of wind followed by slight showers; cholera reported from Jhallawar, Shahpoora.
Jeypore	(27th)	...	Thunder-storms and drops of rain all the week; health good.
Bhurtpore	„	...	Weather cloudy and cool; wind east; health and prices continue unchanged.
Ajmere	„	...	Weather cloudy with storms, but only a few drops of rain.
Central India—			
Indore	(May 26th)	·38	Sharp outbreak of cholera at Mehidpore, Western Malwa; deaths above 50 per cent. of seizures; with this exception, health is generally good, and agricultural prospects are unchanged.
Rutlam	„	·38	
Neemuch	„	*Nil*	
Baghelkhund	„	·10	
Nepal—	(May 19th)	·47	Prospect of rain; crops fair.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

PAPERS REGARDING THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY INTO THE CONDUCT OF HIS HIGHNESS MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR READ IN RESOLUTION OF THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, No. 1106 P, DATED SIMLA, 21st APRIL 1875, THE SUBSEQUENT PUBLICATION OF WHICH WAS PROMISED.

No. 3.—Official Note of Evidence and Exhibits in the case (the Vernacular documents being translated.)

No. I.—AMINA STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. INVERARITY.—My name is Amina. I remember when the Baroda Commission sat. At that time I was in the service of Mrs. Phayre as ayah. I remained in Mrs. Phayre's service until she went to England. After that I entered the service of Mrs. Boevey as ayah. Mrs. Boevey was daughter of Mrs. Phayre, and lived at the Residency. I continued in Mrs. Boevey's service until Colonel Phayre went to Bombay. I know Mulhar Rao Gaekwar. He used to come twice a week to the Residency. Once while I was in the service of Mrs. Phayre I went to the Haveli (Palace) of the Maharaja. I also went to that place when in the service of Mrs. Boevey. I went to the Haveli on two occasions during the time I was in Mrs. Boevey's service. I believe, as I have not been long in Baroda, that I went to the old Haveli. I believe that it is the old Haveli. I went to the old Haveli on all three occasions. On the first occasion I was in Mrs. Phayre's service. I don't remember exactly when, but I think it was half-past nine or ten o'clock at night. This was about the close of the Baroda Commission. At that time I was living at the (*Kothi*) Residency. Faizu Chobdar accompanied me. We went on foot as far as the well. The well is at some distance from the Residency, close to the school, on the way to the city. There was a wheeled vehicle at the well. I and Faizu both went in that

carriage to the Haveli. Faizu was a fellow-servant at the Residency, but he was employed there before me. I was newly employed. The man pointed out to me is the Faizu to whom I allude. I had not seen at that time anything at Baroda, but the (*gariwala*) driver got up to a gate and stopped there. After the carriage stopped Salam came. Salam, I, and Faizu then went to the Haveli. I don't remember just now, but I believe the distance between the carriage and the Haveli was 100 or 150 paces. Salam used to come with the Maharaja twice a week to the Residency. I, Salam, and Faizu walked from where the carriage stopped to the Haveli; and we entered the Haveli. We went upstairs. I and Salam went upstairs. Salam desired me to stay a little while, and Salam went away saying he would inform the Maharaja of my arrival. Salam returned along with the Maharaja. There is a small place where one can sit, something like a room, on the top of the stairs. Just above the stairs is a small place—like a room; it was there I sat. I did not observe whether there was a door in it. I and Faizu were told to stand in that small place while Salam went to inform the Maharaja. Salam returned with the Maharaja. The Maharaja sat on a bench. I and Faizu sat down on the floor, Salam remained standing. The Maharaja then asked me whether I had heard the Madam Saheb saying anything about the Commission. I said "I know nothing and I have heard nothing." Then the Maharaja said "Do you say something to the Madam Saheb on my behalf." I said "I cannot say anything or explain anything." The Maharaja then said "Should the Madam Saheb say anything at any time, inform me through Salam or through Eshwant Rao." That is all that took place as regards me on that occasion. Then something occurred as regards Faizu. Faizu said something about his son who was then in the service of the Maharaja. I did not take particular notice of what Faizu said. I do not know exactly how long Faizu and I remained in the small room, but I believe it was about half an hour. Eshwant Rao is a *(jasus)* personal messenger in the service of the Maharaja, and used to accompany him twice a week to the Residency. After leaving the Haveli, Faizu, Salam, and I returned to where the gari was standing. Faizu and I got into the gari and went home. The gari stopped at the place where we first got into it. I alighted and went to the Residency. On the second occasion when I went to the Haveli it was after the Maharaja returned from Nowsari* It was in the month of June after the Maharaja had returned from Nowsari that I went to the Haveli. Salam asked me and Karim Naik to come. Karim Naik was a peon serving under Mr. Boevey. At that time Mr. and Mrs. Boevey were residing at the Residency. Mr. Boevey was then an Assistant to Colonel Phayre. On that occasion Karim Naik accompanied me to the Haveli. This was in consequence of Salam's invitation. We went on foot as far as a spot near the school, and then we got into a gari. It was not by day but by night. I believe it was about eight, or a quarter-past, or half-past eight. It is too long ago for me to remember clearly. The driver of the carriage called for Salam. Salam came. Then Salam, I, and Karim Naik got into the gari. We went close to the Haveli, near the staircase. It was raining a little at the time. It was somewhere near Salam's house that Salam joined us. The house is in the town. We all three alighted from the carriage and went upstairs. We went up one flight of stairs, and having got to the top of that flight, Salam desired me and Karim Naik to remain there. We went up two flights. It was there we were told to stand. Salam said he would go to inform the Maharaja of our arrival. The Maharaja came and sat on the same bench whereon he sat on the previous occasion. We were asked to come up a few steps to where the Maharaja was sitting. I and Karim went and sat there, opposite to where the Maharaja was seated on the bench. Salam stood. The Maharaja asked me whether the Madam Saheb had said anything about the marriage at Nowsari. I mean Mrs. Boevey. I said to the Maharaja that I had heard nothing about it. I further said "Mrs. Phayre has left for England." I said "When she returns from England something good will happen to you. She is favourably disposed towards you, and so is Colonel Phayre." Then the Maharaja said to Karim Naik, "Do you say something in

A man is brought into Court and identified by the witness as Faizu.

* Mr. Scoble states that Counsel agree that His Highness the Gaekwar was at Nowsari from the 2nd April til the 16th May 1874.—J. J., 23-2-75.

my favour to Mr. Boevey." I then said that Mr. Boevey did not attend to anything that any one might say; and Karim Naik said that he (Karim Naik) could do nothing. I then made salaam to the Maharaja and was about to go downstairs. Then I heard the Maharaja say to Salam, "Do you give them a sum." I understood that to refer to the marriage of the Maharaja. Then after that Salam, I, and Karim Naik went downstairs to where the gari was standing. I heard Salam then say to Karim, "Do you go to-morrow evening to Eshwant Rao's house?" After that we got into the gari and went home. On the evening of the following day Karim Naik told me that he had brought 200 rupees from Eshwantrao's house, where the money had been given him by Salam.

On the morning of the following day Karim paid me 100 rupees and kept 100 rupees for himself. The time of my third visit to the Maharaja was about eight or half-past eight of the evening. It was then I left the Residency. It was in the Ramzan* month. Salam came and told me that the Maharaja urgently required me to come to him. Nobody went with me except a boy named Chotu. I and my husband and Chotu went on foot. My husband went by the road leading to the bazaar to get a gari. He got one, and I and Chotu got into it near a banyan tree. My husband's name is Sheik Abdulla. We went to the Arabkhana (Arab's house) near the Haveli, which place Salam had appointed for us to go to. When we got to the Arabkhana the driver of the gari called out to Salam. He came I and Salam entered the Haveli. We went upstairs; Chotu remained in the gari. He did not come with us. I and Salam went to the same place where we sat on previous occasions. Salam called out to the Maharaja, and the Maharaja came and sat on the bench where he sat before. As I eat the salt of the English Government I will tell you all that occurred without suppression. The Maharaja first asked me this: "Has the Madam Saheb been saying anything about the child?" The Madam Saheb was Mrs. Boevey, and the child was one born to the Maharaja. I said "The Madam Saheb has said nothing and I know nothing." I then said "When the senior Madam Saheb (meaning Mrs. Phayre) comes something good will occur to you. She and Colonel Phayre both wish you well." I then said to the Maharaja "When the Madam Saheb comes back something good will happen to you—do you attend to what the Saheb says—don't be afraid." Then Salam said "Can any charm be used?" Salam it was who first spoke about charm. Salam said "Should a charm be used, will the Saheb's heart be turned?" but I did not exactly understand his meaning. I then said to Salam as well as to the Maharaja "Don't you use any *jadu* (arts of sorcery) for the Saheb, for they will have no effect on a Saheb." The reason I gave for that was this, that the Saheb people had faith in God. Then Salam said to me "Should anything be given to a Saheb, what do you think the effect would be?" At this I felt very much alarmed, because before that I had heard something stated by two persons. I then said "Maharaja, I am going away." I don't see the Maharaja here now; if he were here he would corroborate me. Then Salam addressing me said, "Hear what the Maharaja will tell you, and if you attend to him you will have enough to live on for the rest of your life." Salam then said to me "Your husband will also get employment, and you too will not have to serve any more." I said in return to Salam "I have not been starving all this time back; I have spent all my life hitherto serving the English." Just then as I was about to go away I said to the Maharaja, "Don't you listen to what anybody may tell you to do to the Saheb, for if anything injurious should happen to the Sahib, you will be ruined." Then it seemed to me that the Maharaja got angry at this, because he said to Salam "Take the ayah away." I and Salam then went downstairs—to the place where the gari had stopped. Chotu and I then went in the gari as far as the banyan (*wud*) tree; then we alighted and went home. I saw Salam again when he came with the Maharaja to the Residency. He then came to me on that occasion to the dispense-room and said to me, "I have placed Rupees 50 under your cot." He meant scant, *i.e.*, Baroda rupees. My cot was in my room. I was not in my room. My room is near the kitchen in the compound. I went to my room and under my

* The Ramzan lasts from the 12th October till the 10th November.

bedding I found Rupees 50. My husband was not living with me when I went to the Haveli on these three occasions. On the first occasion he was in Bombay. On the second occasion he was in the service of Major Blakeney at Baroda. On the third occasion he was living in my house,—I mean my room at the Residency. I informed my husband that I had been on these two occasions. I refer to the first two visits; that which I made first and that after the Maharaja's return from Nowsari. I don't remember where my husband was on the other occasion. When we were apart we corresponded in writing. The first letter was written when I went to Bombay. I don't know how to read. I went to Bombay when Mrs. Phayre went there—in March of last year. It was when Mrs. Phayre went to England. Syed Abdul Rahim wrote that first letter for me. I call him Rahim Saheb. I don't know if that is his proper name. I can neither read nor write. I got the second letter written when I was at Bombay when Mrs. Phayre went to England. Rahim Saheb was the writer. I sent them by the post. I don't remember whether my husband sent me any letter or not. One of the letters which I caused to be written was returned to me by the Post Office. I believe you have got it. I tore it up. I think I sent my husband two letters from Bombay, though I am not quite sure, and one when he was at Mahabaleshwur. I can't be sure. I remember making a statement to Mr. Souter. I was very ill at that time. Dr. Seward knows the state of my health then. He put a plaster on my stomach and leached me.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—I spent the Rupees 50 found in my bed during the Ramzan month. I gave religious mendicants a feast. My husband was living with me at the time. He knew of the rupees. I used to manage the house expenses. I told him I found the Rupees 50 under the bedding, and that Salim had told me I would find them there. I have been five times to England [here witness sheds tears]. I told my husband that Karim Naik told me the Rupees 100 were a present given on the occasion of the marriage. I did not tell him that it was for poisoning Colonel Phayre, for there was nothing said about poisoning. I did not understand that there was a suggestion that Colonel Phayre should be poisoned. I had some apprehension in my own mind from what those two persons said. On the third occasion I thought of what they said. I understood from what they said to me that something was to be done about poisoning Colonel Phayre. I was much alarmed. I did not tell my husband. How could I tell him mere uncertain bazaar gup? When the Maharaja spoke to me on the third occasion I remembered what these two men had said to me; but the Maharaja did not then speak about poison. On the third occasion it somewhat occurred to me that it was suggested to me to assist in poisoning Colonel Phayre. My husband was not at that time in the Residency service. I did tell my husband that Salam said something about giving something to turn Colonel Phayre's heart. I understood that poison was intended, and this conclusion I came to from what Pedro and Raoji said. Without these two men had said this, I should not have suspected that the Maharaja intended to poison. The two men I mean are Pedro and Raoji. Pedro and Raoji were not the persons who told me; they were two other persons. When I mentioned Pedro and Raoji I was not thinking of what I said. I am not quite well yet; my arms and legs are swollen. The two men who spoke were Karim Naik and the Kazi of Chanwad. This was about a month before my third visit to the Maharaja. They did not mention the Saheb, but it struck me that Colonel Phayre was meant. How could I tell my Madam Saheb or my Saheb? I did not think that any one in our bungalow would poison him. That was my only reason for not telling him. The persons from whom I got the information told me that Pedro and Raoji were in great favour with the Maharaja; but I did not think they would poison him. I was not aware of such things in native territories. I never heard of such an occurrence before. I did not think such a thing could happen to a Saheb. I was much frightened at what the Maharaja and Salam said. I felt frightened at what the two men said. I had no ground for holding it true, but I thought it might be mere bazaar gup. I felt frightened when before the Maharaja. I thought if I mentioned it I might be killed outright. I being a woman was frightened. How could I tell the Saheb or Madam? I did not think anybody in the bungalow would do such a thing. I said to my husband that I thought something might be given. I told my husband this; but it seemed to me that nobody in the bungalow would do such a thing. I don't remember how long after this was. I did not mention poison at all to my husband. I said that something might be given. I don't remember whether I mentioned to him about poison. I don't remember whether I mentioned poison to my husband at all. I mentioned that it had been said to me that something might be given to the Saheb to turn his heart in order that the Saheb might be induced to do some good for the Maharaja. I mentioned this to my husband on the day following my third interview with the Maharaja. I said nothing to him about it the night before.

BARODA;
23rd *February* 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

No. I.—AMINA RECALLED AND SOLEMNLY AFFIRMED:

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—I know nothing about the putting of poison into Colonel Phayre's glass, but I heard about it. I don't remember the exact time. I was then living at the Residency. I heard of it afterwards. I did not mention what I have told about the poisoning to anybody when I heard of it. To whom could I mention it? The enquiry was regarding the poisoning, not with regard to my going and coming. For that reason whose name could I mention? I was aware that Colonel Phayre questioned my husband. Whose name could I mention in order that my husband might tell him? I don't remember whether I said yesterday that I mentioned it to my husband. I have not seen my husband since yesterday. I was cautioned not to have communication with my husband. I was so cautioned by Khan Bahadur and the sepoys. I had no talk with the police since yesterday. I was not allowed to communicate with any one. I adhere to my previous statement, that I suspected poisoning from what two men told me, not from what the Maharaja said. At my third interview the Maharaja did not say anything to me about administering poison. I told the Maharaja that he should do nothing to cause injury to the Saheb: in which case he would be ruined. I have stated what I said. When the Khan Bahadur and Mr. Souter came and enquiry was set on foot as to this going and coming, I stated what occurred. This was after Mr. Souter arrived from Bombay. I was very sick at the time.

IT IS AGREED THAT THE WITNESS'S FIRST STATEMENT TO MR. SOUTER WAS TAKEN DOWN ON THE 18TH DECEMBER 1874.

My first statement was not taken down in writing. When I made that, Khan Bahadur was present and the driver of a cart (gari) and a lad. The Khan Bahadur is Akbar Ali. Mr. Souter was not present. I made my statement to Akbar Ali. I knew him in Bombay since Mr. Forjett's time. I identify Akbar Ali as the man called into Court. As far as I remember I made a statement to Mr. Souter two days after the above to Akbar Ali. Before making the statement to Akbar Ali I was in confinement. I had not been confined before that.

A man called in and identified by witness.

BY MR. MELVILL, COMMISSIONER:—I said to Akbar Ali when I first saw him that I could not make my statement. I was very ill. I said I would make it afterwards. It was on that day I was placed in confinement.

CROSS-EXAMINATION RESUMED:—I first said that I was then very sick, and when I recovered I would make a statement. It was then Akbar Ali put me in confinement. I don't remember whether I was confined before or after making the statement. I was lying on my cot at the time very ill. When Akbar Ali came to me and spoke, he said to me that I must not go away. I was first confined in my room, and my husband was not allowed to come near me, and as far as I can remember I was taken two days after to the hospital. I made a statement to Akbar Ali on the first day to this effect, *viz.*, that I would tell everything. Afterwards I was taken to Mr. Souter. I told Akbar Ali

that I was very ill. I don't know what exactly occurred just after. I believe I was taken to another room; I was very sick. Afterwards all the people came to take my statement. I merely stated to Akbar Ali that I had gone; but being ill could not make a lengthy statement. It is true that I made a statement to Akbar Ali in presence of a cartman and a boy. I did not tell everything then, because I was very sick. Ask Dr. Seward about my health. I think from memory that it was two days after that that I saw Mr. Souter. I was in another room to which I had been taken: there were sepoys present. It was a room in the same bungalow (Mr. Boevey's bungalow). There were present sepoys, Khan Bahadur Akbar Ali, and Abdul Ali. I don't remember how many sepoys were present, being sick. On that occasion Mr. Souter took down my statement in writing. He told me to tell everything I knew. I made a statement to Mr. Souter about something I had forgotten. Mr. Souter asked me about the poison. I answered I knew nothing about the poisoning, and then I told him all I knew. When asked by Mr. Souter about the poisoning, I said, I knew nothing about it, but that two persons mentioned it to me, and I then stated what I had heard. Mr. Souter asked me if the Maharaja had said anything to me about the poisoning, and I said that I knew nothing about it, and had told all I knew. Q.—Did Akbar Ali or Abdul Ali say to you that the Maharaja must have said something? A.—They threatened me; and they said "If the Maharaja did say anything to you about it, state it." I said I had stated all that I knew. I was not threatened. I did not say I was threatened. They said the Maharaja must have said something to me about poisoning. I said he had not. It is not true that Akbar Ali or Abdul Ali threatened me (*damkhao*). I may have said it. I think I said they asked me. I am now in confinement—in charge of Police sepoys. Mr. Souter did not read my statement over to me. Nobody else came to me. I am in confinement. Q.—Did you see Mr. Cleveland? A.—I don't know anybody, I am in confinement. I made no other statement to Mr. Souter, but I did to a Vakeel, that is, a Vakeel or Barrister. At the hospital I did make another statement to Mr. Souter. I tell no lies. My second statement was after I was sent to the hospital.

IT IS AGREED THAT THE DAY WAS THE 21ST DECEMBER 1874.

I sent for Mr. Souter and he came in order that I might tell him all I knew. I spoke to Dr. Seward or somebody else about it, but I don't remember whom I sent. I spoke to somebody, not Akbar Ali nor Abdul Ali. I was then under a guard of sepoys, and nobody was allowed to come to me. Q.—How did you get to the Maharaja the first time? A.—I did not then know Baroda, I have seen England, Cawnpore, Aboo, Simla and Arabia. Salam and Faizu were after me for about two months. They asked me from time to time to go to the Maharaja to make my salaam. I went not because I knew not how to go. Faizu and Salam said to me, "Don't you fear," and Salam said I should go with Faizu. I was unwilling to go because I had never been to the Maharaja. I had not been to Baroda before. I do not know (*pachanta*) Damodhar Punt. I don't know who is meant. I never saw him. Faizu persuaded me against my will to go to the Maharaja.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCOBLE:—The Vakeel I alluded to as the man to whom I made a statement to is the gentleman here. I made a statement to him; it was not read over. Between my first statement to Mr. Souter and my second to him (Mr. Souter) at the hospital I did not see either Akbar Ali or Abdul Ali, nor in that interval had I any communication with any policeman. I was under guard. I was in a regimental hospital. The regimental doctor, whose name I know not, and also Dr. Seward, came to see me there. Khan Bahadur came with a gariwala and a boy. That was the first time I saw Khan Bahadur. I was in my cot in my room sick. I had fever for four or five days before that, and also had liver. For the said four or five days I had been lying sick. I did not know the cartman before meeting him with Khan Bahadur. The cartman's name was like Tabe or Kabai. I don't know the names hereabout. The boy's name was Chotu, my servant. On that occasion all that I said was that I was not able to tell everything. I was afraid of the cartman and the boy. I said I would afterwards tell everything, and that I had visited

Witness identifies Mr. Cleveland, Solicitor in Court.

the Maharaja three times. I was put in confinement after that in another room in the same bungalow. I can't say whether it was imprisonment or surveillance (*nuzzerkeid*): a sepoy was placed at the door of my room, and remained there till I was removed to the hospital. I did not see my husband after that. I don't remember seeing Mr. Souter on the same day that I saw Khan Bahadur, the cartman, and the boy. I was yesterday asked about fright at my third visit to the Maharaja. I mentioned Kazi and Karim as the cause of my fright. I did not exactly understand what was meant when the two men first spoke to me. I began to be frightened at what they said when I went the third time to the Maharaja. I speak a little English. I don't understand difficult English. My Madam Saheb usually spoke Hindustani to me, and sometimes English. On two of the three occasions of my visiting the Gaekwar I obtained leave to go out from Mrs. Boevey. I mentioned to Mr. Souter what I had heard from Kazi and Karim.

BY THE PRESIDENT:—I don't know the drivers who took me to the Maharaja. It was night. I don't know their names. Yes, I know the name of one. Salam told me it. He called it Sandal. That was when Salam told me to come to his house. He said then that Sandal knew his house. I had not seen Sandal at any time before, but I saw him the following day when he came to Karim to demand his fare for the gari. There were either twenty days or a month between my hearing about poisoning Colonel Phayre and my third visit to the Gaekwar. I am quite sure I went on the third visit before my hearing of the attempt to poison.

BARODA,
24*th February* 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

No. II.—FAIZU RAMZAN STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. SCOBLE:—My name is Faizu Ramzan. I was employed as a Chobdar—for twenty years—at the Residency. I remember the Committee sitting at Baroda. I know the ayah Amina. I went with that ayah during the time that Commission was sitting to the Maharaja in the city. It was at night, after nine o'clock; we went in a gari. I don't know who the driver of the gari was. Salam Sowar came and said that he would send a gari. We found the gari at a place near the school where Salam—I mean Salam's man—said it would be found waiting for us. I and the ayah drove in that gari to the city. We did not see anybody on the road. We had a meeting with the Maharaja. Before that meeting we did not meet (*milna*) any one. When we got to the Chapani gate, which is near the new bazaar, outside the city, one of the city gates, the gari was stopped, when I and the ayah alighted, and we then found Salam the sowar. We accompanied him to the Maharaja. We found the Maharaja in the Haveli upstairs. The Haveli is 200 or 250 paces from the Chapani gate. We entered the Haveli by a staircase in the direction of the Nazar Bagh. The Nazar Bagh is a garden at the back of the Haveli and adjoins it: and the front of the Haveli adjoins a public street. The staircase by which we went is in the direction of the Nazar Bagh. It was night. We went up very high. I do not remember whether we went up two stories or three. I and the ayah sat down, and then Salam went to inform the Maharaja. Where we sat was a bench and I saw a mirror—one; it was night. I could not see how many mirrors. The place was a small room. We found this sort of sitting place at the top of the stairs. The place was just in front as we ascended. As I and the ayah were sitting there after a little time the Maharaja came. I know it was the Maharaja, because I recognized him as the Maharaja who came to the Residency. The Maharaja having come sat down on a bench. I salaamed to him. He then said to the ayah, "You do not come to me." The ayah said, "I have no leisure." The Maharaja said to the ayah, "Do you speak to the Madam Saheb in my favour. You request the Madam Saheb to speak in my favour to the Saheb, as many persons are making representations." The ayah said she could not say anything in favour of the Maharaja to the Madam Saheb, but if there was anything else, she might speak about it. I made salaam to the Maharaja and said "I am a servant: there are persons

inimical and jealous of me. I am a poor, helpless man." After that some talk took place, and soon after I went away. The ayah went away with me. What I said was that my son was a servant and therefore people were inimical to me. He is a sowar. He entered the service in the time of Khanderao Maharaj five or six years ago. His age is about sixteen or seventeen years at the present time. He gets ten kutcha rupees, of which ten are worth only eight rupees. This is his pay monthly, and has always been so since he entered that employ. I would be able to recognize the gariwala if I were to see him—the man who drove us to the Maharaja on that occasion. I identify the man now called into the Court as the cartman.

A man is called into Court and witness, Faizu, identifies him as the cartman. The man says his name is Karbhai Poonjabhai.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—He used to come before that to the Camp and the Residency, and therefore I knew him. He was brought before me when I was before Mr. Souter and I recognized him. Colonel Phayre did question me about the attempt to poison him. I said I knew nothing about it. I said nothing about my visit to the Maharaja, because the other persons there and at the Residency bore enmity to me and accused me of having done it. It was for this reason that I mentioned not my visit to the Maharaja as I knew nothing about the poisoning and feared I might be accused. Two days after I was examined I was dismissed. After my first examination was taken by Colonel Phayre, he sent for me two days after and took down my name, and asked how long I had been in the service; and again after these two occasions Colonel Phayre asked me who had incited me or spoken to me. He did not mention the Maharaja's name (*Maharaj ka nam nahin liya*). He did not ask me if the Maharaja had incited me: he merely asked me who had done it. I was only asked by him to mention who had instructed me to poison. I remained after Colonel Phayre went away. I was put into confinement two days after this poisoning matter, and have been in confinement ever since till now. I am now living in a tent with a guard over me. I am in Abdul Ali's charge. I know Raoji Rama. He was one of the persons who accused me of poisoning my master. All the people at the bungalow did so. I went to the Maharaja with the ayah as already deposed. The sowar told both me and the ayah to come in the evening; his name is Salam. I and the ayah were standing at the Residency bungalow, and Salam came with some fruit. He had been to the Saheb with some fruit and came to us on his return. Salam said, "Do you come there?" He had frequently spoken to us before about going, and I said what business had I to go? I did not persuade the ayah; she is not a child requiring persuasion: she went of her own accord. Both the ayah and I went to the Maharaja of our own accord, not by force. I went because the ayah went. I had no other business to go there for. The ayah said, "I have been asked for a long time to go, let us go." I did not ask her for what purpose. Q.—Did you mention before the 29th December when you were examined by Mr. Souter anything about your visit to the Maharaja? A.—I did not until then tell any person about it. Nobody told me before that statement was taken that the ayah had been examined. I did not know that she had. I was taken one day and made to stand up, and the gariwala to stand up in another place. The driver of the gari gave his evidence and the ayah gave her's. The ayah was inside because she was sick, and we were standing outside. Then I admitted that I had gone on one occasion, and the reason of my admitting this was that the ayah and the cartman had admitted it. Somebody told me that the ayah had said I had gone with her. The driver confessed the same, and then I acknowledged. Nobody told me that the ayah had admitted: I was taken to the place where the ayah was, and I was put in one place and the cartman in another. Then I acknowledged that I had gone on one occasion. When I was standing at the ayah's door, she said nothing in my presence. As the two persons who had gone were there I admitted that I had gone. I did not then know that she had admitted. As the witnesses had been found, I admitted having gone. At that time Akbar Ali was not there, nor Abdul Ali, nor any person. Akbar Ali was some distance off, and Rao Saheb was there. I spoke first, before the ayah or the cartman did. I said I went once. Nobody said anything to me. We were not allowed to talk to persons kept in confinement. I was asked whether I had gone, and I said that I did go. Rao Saheb asked me that.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCOBLE:—The place where the ayah, myself, and the cartman were made to stand was the hospital. Between Colonel Phayre's arresting me and my being taken to the hospital I had no communication with the ayah. I saw the ayah at the hospital. I had no conversation with her then, nor did she make any statement in my presence, nor did the cartman do so. I gave my statement to Mr. Souter on a Monday when he was leaving Baroda. I don't remember how many days this was after seeing the ayah at the hospital. In the interval I did not see the ayah or the gariwala, nor hear what they had said. I have been thirty years in service of the Government.

BY THE PRESIDENT AT REQUEST OF RAJA SIR DINKAR RAO:—The Palace I went to is that called the Haveli. My son entered the Gaekwar's service in Khanderao's time. I requested the Resident, Wallace Saheb, about it when he was about to go. I asked him that I might be employed under Khanderao. Wallace Saheb then transferred me and another man to Khanderao's service. That man's name is Syed Husein. I stayed in Khanderao's service two years, and after that Colonel Barr took me back to the Residency, and my son got my place with the Maharaj.

BARODA,
24th February 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

No. III.—KARBHAI POONJABHAI STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. INVERARITY:—My name is Karbhai Poonjabhai, in service of Ramchander Halva, and I live in the Cantonment Bazaar. I know Faizu, the Chobdar at the Residency, because he was with the ayah when they went with my gari. That was a long time ago, a year or a year and a quarter ago. They got into the gari at a place near the School, and went to the Chapani gate. They told me to stop the gari there and stay there. I don't exactly remember the hour, but I think they got into the cart at eight o'clock at night. I observed that after getting out of my cart they went into the city through the gateway, that is the road that leads to the Haveli. I stopped there as they desired me. They returned after eleven o'clock. I was asleep then; they awoke me and got into the cart, and drove to the place where there is a School. At that place they got out and went towards the Residency. The Residency is at the other side of the maidan in which the spot is where the gari was stopped.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—The woman now in Court is the same that I drove.* I came from Barton Saheb's bungalow where I was in custody in a tent. Mr. Souter lives there, but the tent is some distance from the bungalow. After the Maharaja was arrested I was taken up. I am kept in custody in order not to communicate with any person. I have done nothing but drive these people in my cart. I informed my master on that night that Faizu and the ayah had got into my gari and that I drove them as described. I told nobody else. My master is Ramchandar. I had seen the ayah on one occasion when I drove to the Residency. I had seen Faizu before, but had not spoken to him. I told my master the same night I returned from the drive. I was asked to point out at the hospital who the ayah was that rode in my gari, and I pointed her out. On that occasion Faizu was present at some distance. I pointed Faizu out. Some man of Mr. Souter's was there—Akbar Ali Khan Saheb. It was to Akbar Ali I pointed out Faizu. Faizu did not hear what I said, being at a distance. I don't know whether Faizu observed me pointing him out. He was as far off as the hedge outside this Court is. Before this I had not pointed him out, as I had no occasion. I was told to look at him from where I was at the time. I was just before doing so asked if I could recognize him. I was asked, "Did he go in your cart?" It was, "See if you can recognize that man as the man who went in your cart?" There was no other woman but the ayah; the ayah was inside. My master is not in custody. He has to look after four garis and to look after outstandings and has no

* The witness Amina is called into Court and identified by witness.

time to look after me. I have not seen him since I went into confinement. I did not tell Akbar Ali or anybody that I had told my master that those persons went into my gari. It depends on Government whether I get out of confinement. Nobody told me that matter depended on the issue of this case. I was told I should be set free after this business is over. Akbar Ali asked me nothing, but Mr. Souter took down my statement. Mr. Souter told me that when the Sirkar's business should be over, I should be set free.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCOBLE:—The confinement is only eating, drinking, and sitting. There is no remedy against an order of the Sirkar. I agree to whatever order the Government may give. I am a married man and have children.

BARODA,
24th February 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

No. IV.—SHEIK KARIM STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. SCOBLE:—My name is Sheik Karim. I am a peon under Mr. Boevey, who was Assistant Resident here. I was in his service when he went to Nowsari last year. After the first fall of rain he returned. I remember after his return from Nowsari going with the ayah. About eight days after my return I went with her to the Maharaj. This was about eight o'clock at night. I and the ayah went in a gari from here. The ayah had previously desired me to call a certain gariwala named Sandal. I did call him, and he brought a gari for us to a place near the School. I and the ayah got into the gari near the School. The ayah told the driver to go to Salam's house. I think Salam is a *jasus* in the Maharaja's service. When we got near it Sandal, the driver, went to call Salam. Salam came and got into the gari with us, and then we all three went to the Haveli,—I mean the Palace near the mândvi or tower with a clock in it. When we got there Salam took me and the ayah upstairs to the Maharaj. We went up by a door at the back of the Haveli. The Nazerbagh adjoins that entrance. There are two Havelies with a covered way between them. Having entered this door we went upstairs with Salam. I know where we were taken. We went through two rooms, and were told to sit in the third room. I did not count the story nor the number of staircases. I think there were two or three staircases. The room where we sat was a story above the two rooms through which we passed. I had to turn when I got to the top of the stairs to get into the room. Nobody came there. No one was there when we arrived. I did not see the Maharaj on that occasion. The ayah stayed with me the whole time I was there. I was there about three-quarters of an hour. From that room I, the ayah, and Salam went to the Maharaj. When we went upstairs and got to the top we saw the Maharaj sitting on a bench close to the top of the stairs. The place where we had to turn was between the rooms where we were waiting and the place where we found the Maharaj. The ayah sat down and conversed with the Maharaj. I stood aside. I did not join in the conversation. No one else was there except me and Salam and the ayah and the Maharaj. The ayah commenced speaking about the wedding. The Maharaj asked the ayah whether the Saheb was angry with him on account of that marriage having taken place. The ayah thereupon said, "I cannot say anything now, but when the Madam Saheb comes, I will be able to talk her over." The ayah said she did not go to the Saheb's room, but she would speak to the Madam Saheb when she came. The Maharaj addressing me said, "Will you explain things to your Saheb?" I said, "My Saheb won't attend to what I or others say to him. He does what is proper to his own mind." I had no further conversation. We were at the Haveli about an hour. We went downstairs after that, and then came to the Residency. Next day the ayah told me to go

to Eshwant Rao in order to get a present on the occasion of the marriage. I knew Eshwant Rao because he came every fourth day to the Residency with fruit for the Resident from the Maharaja. I went the next day to Eshwant Rao. Salam and Eshwant Rao were there and no other person. Salam gave me two hundred rupees, and told me to keep one hundred myself and give the other hundred to the ayah as a present on account of the Nowsari wedding. I kept the hundred rupees for that night, and at six o'clock next morning I took them with me and gave them to the ayah.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—I gave them to her in her husband's presence. After the attempt at poisoning Colonel Phayre questioned me.

IT IS AGREED THAT THIS WAS THE 13TH NOVEMBER 1874.

It was not Colonel Phayre but Mr. Boevey; Colonel Phayre was not then present but in his office. Colonel Phayre did not read over my statement to me. I did not tell Mr. Boevey about my visit to the Maharaj. I was questioned about Salam but not about the Maharaj. I told him that I had a quarrel with the Arab Sowar Salam. I did tell Mr. Boevey that Salam told me that I should relate what passed in Bhau Poonekar's matter and be rewarded for it. I told him of Salam's enmity causing him to refuse my going in a servants' cart on the way to Makinpur. I said that I had a quarrel with Salam at Makinpur on account of my not furnishing information desired by him. I was afraid of being accused in the poisoning matter; therefore I did not tell Mr. Boevey of my visit to the Maharaj. I am now in confinement. I was put in confinement about a fortnight after my statement to Mr. Boevey.

Counsel reads from statement, and witness replies.

I afterwards made a statement to Mr. Souter. I told Mr. Souter all I knew. I told him—"Last hot weather I went with the Assistant Resident to Nowsari and on return went with an ayah to the Maharaj. We went in a cart to the house of Salam Sowar and then with him to the Haveli, and then all three through a private entrance upstairs. The Maharaj, Salam, and the ayah had a private talk for about an hour. We returned to the Residency about eleven o'clock." I did tell Mr. Souter about the conversation. I told Mr. Souter the talk between the ayah and the Maharaj. I was examined by Mr. Souter only once. What I said was written down and read over to me. Mr. Souter asked me if it was correct, and I said it was. I did mention the conversation between the ayah and the Maharaja. Mr. Souter did not read that part of my statement out to me. I did not hear him read out that part. I have not seen Akbar Ali to speak to since yesterday, because policemen are there. I went to the Maharaja's Palace because the ayah took me there in order to get a present on account of the Nowsari wedding. I am Karim Naik. It is not true that the ayah went because I and Salam asked her to go.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCOBLE:—The ayah has said nothing to me since yesterday. I have heard nothing about the evidence she gave yesterday.

BARODA,
24th *February* 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

No. V.—SANDAL STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. INVERARITY:—My name is Sandal Bakhtyar Khan. I am a servant, a gariwala, in employment of Mahomed Bakar. I know Mrs. Boevey's ayah; I don't know her name. She is a woman. I know Mr. Boevey's peon Karim. I identify the woman called into Court as Mrs. Boevey's ayah. She

The witness No. 1, Amina, called into Court.

and Karim have been driven by me in my cart towards the city from the plain called Pirpathar. It is near the boundary pillars between the Gaekwar's limits and the Cantonment. It is near the School. We drove to the house of Salam. Having got there, Karim Baksh told me to go to Salam's house and call him out. Salam is the Maharaj's Sowar. I know him because he is in the habit of coming to the Residency. I called Salam. Karim took hold of the reins of the gari while I went and called Salam. Then Karim, the ayah, and Salam went in the gari. Salam came when I called him, and got into the gari and sat with the ayah and Karim. Then we drove to the Sirkar Haveli, that is, the Haveli close to the clock tower. I drove the gari by a way between the two Havelies and stopped the gari near the staircase at the back, near the Nazerbagh. The ayah, Karim, and Salam alighted and went upstairs. The gari remained standing. I got out of the gari and went to sleep on a step of the staircase. Salam, Karim, and the ayah all three returned. When they returned the sentry awoke me. It was near twelve or one o'clock at night that I awoke. I took the gari there at half-past nine, and they got into the gari about ten o'clock. I drove the ayah and Karim back to the Pirpathar maidan. I don't remember what time of the year this was, nor whether it was the monsoon or before or after, but it rained at the time I went. I don't exactly recollect, but it must have been eight or ten months ago—eight or nine months I think. Karim Baksh paid me for the gari. He paid me at six o'clock next evening. I identify the man called into Court as Karim Baksh.

A man called into Court.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—I was going from the railway train to the city. The Bombay Police came here and made inquiries, and could get no information. I first made this statement to Mr. Souter. It was when the Bombay Police came and made inquiries. Being ignorant, I cannot say when this was. It was not last night. It was the day the Bombay Police arrived. It was two or three months ago. I told Mr. Souter, but I requested he would not publish it in an assembly or council, I being a (*pardeshi*) foreigner. Mr. Souter did not write down my statement. I was not put in confinement, nor have I been, nor am I now, in confinement. Since then I have told nobody. A Saheb sent for me last night and took down what I had to say. I point him out. Except him nobody else was there. It was last night. I don't speak English. There was a Havildar or some one who explained to the Saheb. I don't know Abdul Ali. Why should I not remember the hour of twelve or one as I was paid for my gari? I had no watch. I can't specify whether it was twelve or one o'clock. It was a dark night. That man put questions to me and the Saheb took down what I said. I don't know the man's name to be Abdul Ali. I thought him a Havildar. He caused the Saheb to take down what I said. Abdul Ali said to me, "The Saheb wants to know who hired your gari." He did not say when, but it was eight or nine months ago. I asked him "When?" The answer he gave was, "At the time Karim Baksh and the ayah went in your gari." I said "It was either eight or nine months ago that he went." Before that I did not know the ayah, but I did know Karim, who used to go about the bazaar. I never drove him before. I have seen him since, not last night nor this morning. Abdul Ali did not tell me what Karim said yesterday. Last night I slept at my house. I was never in confinement at any time. One day, that on which my statement was taken, I was kept in confinement. I had not mentioned about Karim Baksh. I was kept in confinement, but after mentioning about Karim Baksh I was liberated. I and all came from the Residency. Abdul Ali was present. I mentioned Karim Baksh's name after I was told that my statement should not be taken. I was afraid—[Witness draws his hand across his throat]. I made my statement two, or two and a half or three months ago to Mr. Souter. Nobody else was present. I first made an arrangement with Mr. Souter in order to save my life. I got him to agree that he would not publish what I said. I mentioned the ayah on that occasion and not Karim's name. I merely said, "The ayah went to the city." I know her now. I knew her at the time I made a statement to Mr. Souter. I knew at that time that she was Mrs. Boevey's ayah, because she lived at Mr. Boevey's. Before then I had seen her at Mr. Boevey's. Mr. Souter did not ask me if Karim had gone with her. I made a bargain with Mr. Souter through fear of my life from the side of the Gaekwar, I being of another country. I was not confined that night—not at all, not at any time. I was taken to Mr. Boevey's bungalow. I was not kept in confinement until I mentioned Karim's name. After making arrangement about my life I told the whole story. When the Bombay Police came inquiries were made regarding this case. I went to Mr. Souter. Syed (*untwala*) camelman took me to Mr. Souter. Syed had a camel formerly, but not now. I don't know that Syed made a charge against the Gaekwar. Syed's other name is Sadak Ali.

Witness points out Mr. Cleveland, Solicitor.

Abdul Ali is pointed out.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCOBLE:—When first I went to Mr. Souter it was with Syed, the camelman. I was asked what I had to state. I made a statement. I said "Karim came to me at six o'clock to hire my gari; Karim Baksh having come to my house to hire the gari, it was taken to the Pirpathar maidan at half-past nine. The ayah and Karim came and got into the gari, and the gari was driven to the city. They went in the gari to Salam's house in the city. When we arrived close to Salam's house Karim Baksh desired me to go and call Salam. I gave the reins of the gari into Karim Baksh's hands and went to call Salam. Salam came from his house. Salam, Karim, and the ayah got into the gari, and we went thence to the Sirkar's Palace. We went to the old Haveli, close to the Nazerbagh, and the gari stopped at a staircase in rear of the Haveli. Karim, the ayah, and Salam alighted and went upstairs. After they had left I went asleep." I made all the above statement to Mr. Souter about two or two and a half months' ago when the Bombay Police arrived. I made the arrangement with Mr. Souter after I made my statement—at the same time. I made the arrangement from fear of my life. I was not in confinement on that day. I was not in confinement. I was brought from the Residency to Mr. Boevey's bungalow to point out the ayah and Karim Baksh. I was brought there after I made my statement to Mr. Souter. I pointed out the ayah and Karim Baksh to Mr. Souter, Mr. Boevey, and Khan Saheb. After pointing them out I was allowed to go away. Since then until now I have not been in confinement.

BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—The man I called Syed is Sadak Ali. I don't know his father's name. I don't know if he comes from Ahmedabad. He was sitting in his house, and there was some talk of the Bombay Police having arrived. He came to me because I said I would point out to Mr. Souter such-and-such persons as had gone to the Sirkar's Palace. I said I would prove that the ayah and Karim had gone.

Q.—Why did you tell Sadak this if afraid of your life? A.—It was stated that no clue to this case would be got. Sadak said so. I have seen Sadak lately. He lives in the camp. I saw him in the camp fifteen or sixteen days ago. I did not see him about the present case. I don't know if he is assisting in getting up the case. I told Sadak, and Sadak told Mr. Souter.

BY RAJA SIR DINKAR RAO:—I was afraid of my life, being resident of a foreign country. I heard that Bhau Sindia had been strangled to death by an elephant—that is all. I have been servant here for three years. If so great a man as the person named was put to death, I thought I might be rammed into a hole.

BARODA,
24th February 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

No. VI.—CHOTU STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. SCOBLE:—My name is Chotu. I am in service of Amina, Mrs. Boevey's ayah. It is four months since I was in her service. I went to the city with her on one occasion; I think two or three months ago. I cannot specify the month or day. It was in the month of Ramzan. It was in the night time, about nine o'clock, in a gari. It was a Mahomedan gariwala's gari. The gariwala's name is Daud. I got into it near a burr tree on the maidan or plain. There were the ayah, myself (no one else), and the gari-driver. The ayah's husband brought the gari and was there when it came. I and the ayah got into the gari. We went to the Arabkhana in the gari. It is a short distance from the *mandavi* and the Haveli in the city. Salam was there. Salam is a Sowar. I did not know him before. I know him now because while I served the ayah he was in the habit of coming with the Sirkar's escort to the Residency: he used to come to drink water to the ayah's room. We went to the Haveli, in front of the Haveli. I don't know what became of the ayah; she left the gari. Salam took the ayah with him. I know not where they went. A short while after they left I fell asleep together with the gariwala. I was afterwards awakened by the ayah and Salam. I went back with them in the gari, and so got home. It is four months since I entered the ayah's service.

Amina, witness No. I, is called and identified by witness.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—I am not, and have not been, in confinement. A sepoy follows me. I don't know his name. I sleep at the Khan Saheb's. I have not been followed like this before. Since all those persons were brought to the tent they are followed by sepoys. I identify the Khan Saheb. All the witnesses are in the tent. Since the day before yesterday they are apart. We were then separated because we were examined. I know Raoji, who lives at our place. He is separated from the witnesses. He is with the Khan Saheb here. He is always with him ever since they have been taken up. I gave evidence when taken up about two months since. It has never been read over, even until to-day, to me.

Akbar Ali is called and identified.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCOBLE:—In the tent with me are the gariwala and we. By we I mean myself. There are three gariwalas. I know the name of the driver of the gari in which I went, not of the other two. Since the day before yesterday the witnesses were kept apart—the ayah and others. I mean those who have given evidence are kept apart from those witnesses who have not given evidence.

BARODA,
25*th February* 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

No. VII.—SHEIK DAUD STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. INVERARITY:—My name is Sheik Daud, and father's name Sheik Rahim. I am shigram-driver. I don't know Mr. Boevey's ayah, but when I went to the Residency I saw her outside. I know her by sight. I know the boy Chotu. I know the ayah's husband sufficiently to salaam to him. I did drive the ayah and the boy in my shigram. I did not think I would be asked the date. It was before the last Divali—two or four days before the Divali.

I drove the ayah and Chotu from a place twenty paces from Dadabhai's shop—yonder. I stopped the gari near the banian tree. I don't know how far the shop is from here. I drove them to the city, to the Arabkhana, where the Sirkar's guard is stationed. Then the ayah said to me, "Go and call Salam." I then brought Salam, who was close to the Arabkhana. Salam and the ayah then got down and went to the Haveli—the old Haveli on the right-hand side. The Arabkhana and the Haveli are contiguous. I stopped near the Arabkhana and the well near the Durgah. I took the cushion from the gari and resting on it slept. Salim awakened me. The ayah was with him. I got up, put the bullocks in, got the gari ready, turned it towards the camp, and drove it back with the ayah and Chotu. A butler came to me who lived in the Resident's bungalow that night to tell me to take the gari. I know not his name; he was a Mussalman. I recognize him as the man now called.

A man calling himself Sheik Abdulla is identified.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—I have not a sepoy with me. I live in the camp with my parents. Since this matter began I have never been in confinement. I did not give information. I mentioned it in presence of a man named Sandal. I identify the man called in. I mentioned it to Sandal as he sat with his master, a baker. I do not know Sadak Ali. I met Sandal one day on the road, and he asked me, "Who did you take that night?" I said "The ayah and a boy." I did not notice what night he meant. He meant the night I took the ayah. He knew about it because he took the bullocks from the gari and gave water to the bullocks at a cistern. I told him about my taking the ayah: thus he knew. He met me on the road,—I mean at the time I took the ayah. He must have seen, otherwise he would not have asked me. I had only two or four talks with Sandal about my taking the ayah. What object have I in finding who took the ayah? I myself took her. Sandal did on one occasion mention Karim's name, saying that he had driven him.

Witness No. V, Sandal, called and identified.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCOBLE:—The first talk I had with Sandal was one day about eight o'clock two months or two and a quarter months ago. I knew him before because my master and Sandal's master are brothers. My master's name is Sheik Chotu, and Sandal's master is Sheik Shah Ahmed. Both of them let out garies on hire. Their garies are kept at different places—one lives near a butcher's shop, the other near a liquor place; both live in the camp. When I took the ayah to the city I met Sandal, who was watering the baker's bullocks which he usually drives. The cistern is on the Baroda road—on the other side of a bridge called Banda Bridge. He spoke to me: as I went to the city, he called out "Daud, where are you going?" I said "To the city." Five or seven days after he mentioned the matter to me, I said "Truth will be out." One day as we were sitting together, about 8 A.M., he mentioned, and I did also. This was the occasion he asked me who I took that night. It was the occasion I said "Truth will be out." He asked me who did I take. I don't remember when the Bombay Police came to Baroda. I did not see them.

BARODA,
25*th February* 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

No. VIII.—SANDAL RECALLED:

BY MR. SCOBLE:—I know the witness Sheik Daud. We serve masters who are brothers. I had a talk with Sheik Daud once as I was going from the station to the city and unyoked my bullocks to water them, and Daud was going with his bullocks to the city. He went on, and after giving water to my bullocks I went after him. I saw his gari near the Sirkar's Haveli. Then I returned home leaving my passenger. Next morning I asked him, "Whom did you take last night?" He said "I took Chotu and the ayah." That is all.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—I mentioned Karim to Sheik Daud. I told all this to Mr. Souter.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCOBLE:—As to Daud, he took them in the Ramzan. He heard about Karim when I told Council, that is when I told Mr. Boevey. I did not tell Sheik Daud about Karim. When I said I did mention Karim to Sheik Daud I did not understand the question. I am a poor labourer; why should I mention Karim's name to Sheik Daud?

BY THE PRESIDENT:—On the occasion when Sheik Daud asked me whom I had taken to the city I did not mention Karim.

BY MR. SCOBLE:—I don't remember that I afterwards mentioned Karim. I don't know if I mean Mr. Boevey or Mr. Souter. I point out the man I mean.

Witness points out Mr. Souter.

I knew him by the name of Boevey. Daud was present on the day I made a statement to Mr. Souter. Daud had been taken up and was present there.

BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—Q.—Why did you not mention Karim when you mentioned the ayah and Chotu? A.—Lest I might be driven away—even now I am afraid of my life.

BARODA,
25th February 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

No. IX.—SHEIK ABDULLA STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. SCOBLE:—My name is Sheik Abdulla. I am the husband of Amina. Last year I served Major Blakeney. I served him seven months, two months whereof I was at Mahableshwar and the rest at Baroda. I went to Mahableshwar in March—about the 28th or 29th March. I came back with Major Blakeney to Baroda and stayed with him that month, and got leave in the next month. After that I lived at the Residency with my wife, and have lived at Baroda ever since then. I first served Major Blakeney in January of last year, and before that January I was at Bombay. My wife Amina went to Bombay with her Madam Saheb in March last year. She remained there rather more than a month. When I was in Mahableshwar and she in Bombay I received two letters from Amina. One of the documents shown me is one so received (*this is marked A*). The other I did not receive (*marked with initials*). The letter now shown me was sent by me from Poona (marked B). The next letter shown me was signed by me and sent from Baroda by the post (marked C). I was present when these letters were found in a box in the room where we live at Mr. Boevey's bungalow. The letter which I have said I did not receive was found in the same place in the same box as the other three.

Two documents put in witness's hands.

THE LETTER MARKED A IS ADMITTED AS EVIDENCE, AND RECORDED AS EXHIBIT A.

I knew Eshwantrao and Salam. I have had conversation with them. Salam was in the habit of coming with the Maharaja's escorts to the Residency. Salam was in the habit of coming to Faizu's room to drink water. It is near my wife's room. My wife told me that she went to the city to Salam. She told me this the morning after my arrival from Bombay in January. She said "Faizu and I were sent for by the Maharaj through Salam. I went in company with Faizu." She said "The Maharaj made some inquiries of me." She said the Maharaj enquired if she knew anything about the Committee, and that she answered that she knew nothing about the Commission. She also told me that the Maharaj said to her that she should talk over in his favour the Madam Saheb, and that she replied that she was not in the habit of going

to the Saheb's room, and that the Madam will not listen to anything she would say. She did not at that time tell me aught else. I came to know, on the day following a visit, of other visits. I was then in Major Blakeney's service at Baroda. I believe it was in June she went on the second visit after my return from Mahabaleshwar. She told me that she went to the Maharaja as desired by him. She told me the circumstances. She said she went along with Karim Baksh. She told me the conversation between her and the Maharaja. The Maharaja, she said, enquired if any allusion had been made to his marriage. She answered that none had been made, that she heard none. The Maharaj asked her to talk over the Madam Saheb. She replied that she was unable to talk over the Madam Saheb. My wife got Rupees 100 after the second visit. I know this because she told me. She said that Salam had asked her to send Karim Baksh the following day, and that Karim Baksh went the following day and received Rupees 200, of which he kept 100 and paid her the other 100. I know my wife did get the Rupees 100. Soon after my wife went to Poona. I believe it was in July. She remained a month or more,—about a month and a half. It was when she was in Poona that I addressed to my wife these two letters. When my wife was at Poona, Eshwant Rao had gone to Bombay.

Letters B and C are put into witness' hands.

THE LETTER C. IS NOW ADMITTED IN EVIDENCE OF THE INTEREST SHEWN BY WITNESS AND AMINA IN BARODA POLITICAL AFFAIRS AND IS RECORDED AS EXHIBIT C. MR. SERJEANT BALLANTINE WITHDRAWING HIS OBJECTION.

The word "bungalow" in this letter means the Residency. The Eshwunt Rao therein mentioned is a *jasus* of the Maharaja.

THE LETTER B IS ADMITTED IN EVIDENCE AND IS RECORDED AS EXHIBIT B.

The Esra Naik alluded to herein (*i. e.*, in the letter B) is Eshwant Rao, the *jasus*. My wife came back from Poona in August; I don't remember what day. After that return she paid another visit to the Maharaja in the month of Ramzan, about the 15th or 18th of that month. On that occasion I went to fetch the gari for her. A boy named Chotu went with her. My wife told me what passed on the following morning. The Maharaja said, "Was any reference made to the son that was born?" She said that she knew nothing about it. She said that she was asked to talk over the Madam Saheb in favour of the Maharaja. She also said that the Maharaja enquired if anything could be given to these people to bring about a union between the hearts of the Maharaja and the Saheb. She replied "that nothing should be given to the Saheb to eat, and if you do anything of the kind, it will be bad for you." She said that she told the Maharaja to do nothing of the kind. My wife got Rupees 50 after this third visit. She said that Salam brought it. She also told me that I also should be employed. She did not tell me who would employ me, or what employment it would be. Nobody but my wife spoke to me of this employment.

BARODA,
25th February 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY SERGEANT BALLANTINE:—I have been married to my present wife ten or eleven years. We have been in the habit of writing letters to each other. We did so if we had any news regarding our house, and also on other matters of interest. My wife wrote, if necessary, on matters of importance. Besides the one letter from my wife shown, perhaps there may be others from here among the papers. In June and July of 1873 I and my wife lived together. In November and December we were not together. I was at Bombay; she was at Baroda. In June of 1874 I went to Mahabaleshwar for a few days. When I went, she was in Bombay. My wife was about six or seven months in Colonel Phayre's service as ayah. People mentioned the fact of poison

being put into Colonel Phayre's glass at the time it took place. I knew nothing about it. I do not know whose duty it was to give sherbet to Colonel Phayre. I remember being examined by Mr. Boevey.

IT IS AGREED THAT THE 13TH NOVEMBER WAS THE DATE OF MR. BOEVEY EXAMINING THIS WITNESS.

I did not mention to Mr. Boevey anything that my wife told me. When Mr. Souter sent for me and examined me, I did so. I had not told Mr. Boevey because I was afraid. I don't know who did it. How could I mention it? I did not mention what my wife told me about something to turn Colonel Phayre's heart because I was afraid. It was because the Saheb's orders were not to go to the Maharaja. I don't mean orders to me, not being in his service. My wife told me she had such orders about not going to the Maharaja. She told me so often. I don't remember when Mr. Souter sent for me when I was at Mr. Boevey's. That lad who is in my service said a gari had been hired and they had gone. When I was taken to the Saheb, the boy came there. The boy was at Mr. Souter's. The boy and the gariwala were there, and the Khan Saheb, Akbar Ali and Abdul Ali. I did not see them there when I arrived at Mr. Souter's. Khan Saheb was there then. Both Akbar Ali and Abdul Ali were there when I went, also Rao Saheb and nobody else. I was first asked, "Did I know about this, or what?" I was first asked if I knew anything in regard to the affairs in that quarter. At that time I said, "I knew nothing." The Saheb said, "Tell the truth." The cartman and Chotu were not there at that time; Mr. Souter was there then,—four persons. There were three persons, Rao Saheb, Khan Saheb, and the younger Khan Saheb, and also Mr. Souter. When I was first questioned, Mr. Souter was there. The Saheb said, "Tell the truth; don't tell a lie." In the meantime the boy and the gari-driver were brought there. The Havildar brought them, I did order the gari.

Q.—Did Mr. Souter say the cartman and boy had said that you ordered the cart? A.—Mr. Souter did not say that, but the boy and the cartman did say that. When I was examined first I was kept under guard for three or four days and was afterwards released, and since then I have lived with my wife. I was present the day my wife was examined and was not with her that night and next day. Since she was examined, we have been kept apart. Nobody told me what she said.

Q.—In one of your letters you say Eshwant Rao has gone and Shabudin will go to Bombay? A.—Shabudin lives in the city. He has some employment under the Gaekwar. He was Sir Subha. He is a native of my own country. I am not aware that he holds the same place under Sir Lewis Pelly.

RE-EXAMINED BY MR. SCOBLE.—I made my statement to Mr. Souter at the Residency in a room on the west side on the ground-floor. My wife was at that time unwell at Mr. Boevey's house. She was not then under a guard. She had been taken to the hospital; she was at the house of Mr. Boevey the day I was taken and examined by Mr. Souter. On the first day I was questioned a little, and not on other days. I was not then put in Chowki when those questions were put; I was with the Khan Saheb. I did not have communication with my wife in those days. I did not go to her when she was in hospital. I went to her when I was released. She was in hospital when I was released, and I visited her there. She had been then in the hospital for about five days. When I first went there to see her, I saw her and talked to her.

IT IS AGREED THAT THE AYAH'S FIRST STATEMENT IS DATED THE 19TH DECEMBER 1874.

BARODA,
February 26th, 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary.

No. X.—SYED ABDUL RAHMON STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF.

BY MR. INVERARITY:—Syed Abdul Rahmon is my name. I am also called Rahim Saheb. I know the ayah Amina for a short time. I am a first class peon in the Bombay Post Office. I live in Bombay, and carry on my calling there. The ayah is not of my country: her husband is a neighbour of mine. I first knew her six years ago. Last year I saw her in Bombay. The woman in Court is the ayah in question. She said she came to Bombay to see her Madam Saheb off to England. The ayah, I think, asked me to write a letter,—more than one I believe, though not certain. I wrote this letter by the ayah's directions.*

Amina witness No. 1 called and identified.

The second letter† shewn me I wrote by the ayah's directions.

Besides these letters which I did not remember, I wrote another letter for the ayah which I do remember. It was addessed to Sheikh Abdula, butler. It was written under the ayah's directions. I don't remember the details, but I do remember the fact of writing it. In the third letter there was a note written in the Maharaja's name. I think it was Mulhar Rao Gaekwar. I mean it was addressed to him.

* Letter marked A. is shown to witness.

† Another letter shown and tendered in evidence. It is marked D. Its date is 29th March 1874.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. BRANSON:—I understand a little English. I can understand it, but cannot speak well. I live in Bombay in Khetwadi. I lived in my last house there for three or four years. The ayah lived in the same house in a room adjoining mine. I know Akbar Ali and his son Abdul Ali. They belong to the Bombay Police. Before coming here I did not see them, being busy. They first sent for me in this case. They came to the Kalkadevi Post Office to see me first. I first came here on the 6th January last, and on the 7th Mr. Souter examined me. Akbar Ali and Abdul Ali came to see me in Bombay, but I did not see them. I saw a Police Subhedar named Ahmed Ali. I don't know if he is a relation of Akbar Ali. Ahmed Ali did not tell me I was said to have written a letter to the Maharaja. Because in all my life I only wrote one letter to the Maharaja. First of all these persons enquired about me. I mean the detectives. I was at office, not at home. Mr. Edginton wrote a letter to the Post Office. Ahmed Ali took me to the Police. He said nothing to me but Khan Bahadur enquired of me; but I was not found. Khan Bahadur asked me questions at Bombay. He and I were present: nobody else. When I went to the Khan Bahadur's house there were one or two others. Khan Bahadur did not ask me if I wrote to the Gaekwar. He asked if I wrote any letter for the ayah Amina. He asked to whom I wrote. I said she caused the letter to be addressed to her husband, a butler. I don't remember if Khan Bahadur wrote down my statement. I don't remember the month in which I wrote a letter enclosing another. It was very likely last year. It was written before both the two letters I have identified. I don't know how long before, not quite a month before. I don't recollect if it was before the Holi. I know the Bakri Eed. I don't remember last year's Bakri Eed. Nor whether I wrote it before or after Bakri Eed. I cannot mention the season of the year. I know the Shab-i-barâr. I cannot say if I wrote it before or after the Shab-i-barâr. I cannot say that it was after the Shab-i-barâr. The ayah came to my house, to my room to cause the letter to be written. People who lived there used to come and go there. Mussalmans used to come there to smoke and drink water. Probably people were present at the time of writing. First the letter was caused to be written to the husband. When I was writing the letter to the Maharaja, people may have been present part of the time. There was no privacy in my

room. The ayah did not discuss state secrets, but dictated to this effect; "You will greatly oblige me if you will send money for my expenses. There was a dinner at the Governor's, where I made some enquiries: be not apprehensive." There was nothing else in it.

RE-EXAMINED BY MR. SCOBLE:—This letter enclosing that to the Maharaja was written during the same visit of the ayah to Bombay in which the other two letters were written. I have served the Post Office for more than three years. My pay is rupees twenty-eight a month.

BARODA,
26*th February* 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

No. XI.—AMINA RECALLED.

BY MR. SCOBLE:—I used to know the last witness Syed Abdul Rahimen, and lived in the same house with him in Bombay. I got him to write certain letters for me. Speaking from memory, I think he wrote three letters: of which two were addressed to Baroda. The third was addressed to Mahabaleshwar. The time was when I went to Bombay in company with Mrs. Phayre last year.

The witness Syed Abdul Rahmon reads the letter D., checked by interpreter.

The letter read to me (D.) was written by my direction. I sent salaams to Kazee, Salam, and Eshwant Rao. The Kazee Saheb used to visit a Reverend *padri* gentleman at the Residency, and come to my room to drink water. He comes from Chandor in the Deccan. Salam was a sowar who used to come with the Maharaja. I described him the other day as a jasus.

Eshwant Rao was a Maharaja's jasus or naik. The letter alluded to in this letter as sent with a ticket was written by Syed Abdula Rahim Saheb. The chitti enclosed in it was written to Salam to be delivered to the Maharaja. (Witness explains.) I wrote it because Salam told me to do so. It was intended for the Maharaja. The letter just read out to me (A) was written by my directions. The statement in it about Salam meeting me in Bombay refers to the same Salam before described. He did not come to see me. I met him at Eshwant Rao's house. I don't know his house. As I was going to Bhau Daji's I met Eshwant Rao and went with him to eat pan-sopari. At Eshwant Rao's residence I met Salam. The Raj-durbari matter referred to in the letter is this: I asked Salam when will you give me the reward? He said he had not got it. It, being a State affair, must be done leisurely. It is true that Eshwant Rao spoke to me in Bombay as stated in the letter and quoted. It is true that I invited Salam and paid him attentions in Bombay, giving him tea and pan-sopari. As to the passage "I have sent a letter there, I will come on the 20th," I say that I referred to my going to Nowsari; to Mr. Boevey's service. I remember receiving at Poona the letter (B) read over to me. At that time I was at Poona.

Syed Abdul Rahmon reads out letter A.

The Interpreter reads out letter B.

The letter marked C is now read out to witness.

I received this letter (C) from my husband when I was at Poona.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. BRANSON:—Since my last examination I have been with Khan Bahadur, and have seen him and his son. I have not seen Rao Saheb Gajanand Vithal. I remember Mr. Inverarity examining me.

RE-EXAMINED BY MR. SCOBLE:—I have not conversed with them.

BARODA,
26*th February* 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

No. XII.—SHEIKH ABDULLA RECALLED.

BY THE PRESIDENT:—I received a letter with a chitti enclosed in it for the Maharaja. When I was about to go to Mahabaleshwar, I gave that note, together with the other letters, to my wife. I had kept the enclosed note for, I think, three or four days. When I received it, I was at Baroda in service of Major Blakeney. I mean that I gave it to my wife three or four days after I received it. It came from Bombay. When I gave it to my wife, I was at Bombay. I took it from Baroda to Bombay, and gave it to her at Bombay, when I was on my way to Mahabaleshwar. The reason was that I had no time here and did not meet that man. I mean Salam. I gave the enclosure to my wife.

BARODA,
26*th February* 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

No. XIII.—PEDRO DE SOUZA STATES ON OATH:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. INVERARITY:—My name is Pedro de Souza. I was in the service of Colonel Phayre when he came as Resident to Baroda, and remained in his service till November last. Colonel Phayre came to Baroda as Resident about March 1873. Between then and last November I remained in Baroda, but went to Nowsari, and on one month's leave to Goa. I know the Gaekwar's Sowar Salam. He used to come twice a week to the Residency. He used to say, "If you come to the Maharaj, it will be well. A gari will be sent for you." I told him, "I wont come." I received money. I was about to go to Goa. I told Salam, "I am about to go to Goa." I asked him to give me some money for expenses of my journey, and he brought me a sum of money. I have told the particulars in my deposition. I said to him, "I am about to go to my country, ask the Maharaja to give me some money for journey expenses." He did so. Salam often sent for me and he told me money was got from there (*udhar-se*). Salam brought me the money about 10 or 12 days after the asking. He brought me 60 Baroda Rupees, equal to 50 Bombay Rupees. He brought them to me to my room at the Residency. He said the Sirkar has given this money for expenses of the journey. The Sirkar was the Maharaja. I accepted the 60 Rupees. I was a household servant, butler, head servant in the house. I used to wait at table; altogether I had been 26 years in Colonel Phayre's service, of which I had been 15 or 16 years butler.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—My deposition was taken at Bombay before Mr. Edginton. I told him all I knew. Salam alone asked me to go to the Gaekwar. Ever since I came to Baroda he used to come twice a week to the Residency with the Maharaja. He told me it would be well for me to go to the Maharaja. He did not say why. I was very busy. I never went to the Maharaja. When I deposed to Mr. Edginton, I was in my master's service. I came to Baroda a month and ten days ago. I am with the Khan Saheb in the tent. I knew Raoji bin Rama at the bungalow since he came to serve at the bungalow. He had not come when I came there. I was on speaking terms with him, not in particular friendship. Raoji never told me to go to see the Maharaja. I did not promise to go there. I did not say anything to Raoji, except about the payment of sixty rupees which I had received. I did not arrange with him to go and see the Maharaja. I never went to the Maharaja. Therefore I could not see Eshwant Rao at the palace, as I never went there. Eshwant Rao never conducted me to the Maharaja. The Gaekwar never spoke to me in presence of Raoji. I never went to the Maharaja's Palace. I never had any conversation with the Maharaja. If Raoji says I

went with him to the Palace, it is false. If Raoji says that he and I went on two other occasions to the Palace, it is not true. I never went. I did go to Goa on one month's leave. On my return from Goa I did not go with Raoji to the Palace to see the Maharaja. I was never given a packet from the Maharaja, as I never went to him.

Q.—Did Mr. Edginton put any of these questions to you? A.—What he put and what I answered are written down. In answer to him I told him as I tell today that I did not go to the Maharaja. I don't know Akbar Ali. I know Khan Bahadur. First, I made a statement to Khan Bahadur, according as is put in my deposition. Khan Bahadur asked me if I had gone to the Maharaja. I said I had not gone to him. I was told to tell the truth: to tell everything that was true. I was not told that it would be worse if I did not. Nobody told me that Raoji had said anything about me. I don't know that Raoji has said anything about me.

MR. SCOBLE SAYS IT IS AGREED THAT MR. EDGINTON TOOK THE STATEMENT OF THIS WITNESS ON THE 5TH JANUARY 1875.

The Secretary then read a deposition by Pedro de Souza taken by Mr. Edginton, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, dated the 5th January 1875, *which was put in by Mr. Scoble and which was recorded as E.*

BARODA,
26*th February* 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

NO. XIV.—COLONEL PHAYRE STATES ON OATH:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. SCOBLE:—My name is Robert Phayre, Colonel in the Bombay [illegible] Companion of the Bath, and Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. I arrived at Baroda first on the 18th March 1873. I arrived as Political Resident. The Baroda Commission commenced its sitting at the beginning of November 1873, and discontinued till about the 24th December 1873. In March 1874 Mrs. Phayre left Baroda and went to England. I went with her to Bombay, and the ayah came in attendance. I returned to Baroda after three or four days. The ayah did not return: she had leave to go home for a month: we left her behind in Bombay. When in Bombay on that occasion, we were staying with General Gell. I don't recollect whether I and Mrs. Phayre went on that occasion to Government House. I left Baroda for Nowsari on the 2nd April with His Highness the Gaekwar. I now recollect I did go to Government House with Mrs. Phayre in March, and had tiffin. Mr. Boevey did not accompany me to Nowsari. He was in the district on boundary duty, and had been there some time. He joined me afterwards at Nowsari. His camp was at Nowsari. I remained at Nowsari till the 16th May 1874. I returned to Baroda on the 16th May. I came ahead to prepare for the Gaekwar's reception, and His Highness came a day or two afterwards; I remained at Baroda from that time, until relieved by Sir Lewis Pelly, with the exception of short absences on duty. The Gaekwar also remained at Baroda from May until I left. His Highness used to visit me officially at the Residency twice in every week—on Mondays and Thursdays—on which occasions, after the Commission, he was often accompanied by Bapubhai and Govindrao Nana, and after our return from Nowsari His Highness often came alone. These two sometimes came together, sometimes singly. He always came with an escort of outriders and sowars. I knew by sight those who always attended His Highness. Whenever Eshwantrao Jasud was present in Baroda, he always came with His Highness. Another habitual attendant was Madhaorao Kale, and the third was the Arab sowar Salam. There was also a son of Eshwant Rao. I always noticed these people in attendance on him wherever he went—at Nowsari as well as at Baroda. My private office was in a detached building, on the west side of

the main Residency building. It is connected with the main house by a covered verandah. In the detached building there is an ante-room in which native assistants used to sit, my private office, and a bath-room which I was in the habit of using. The ante-room is separated by a dwarf wall and two or three steps, descending from the connecting verandah leading to the main building. A man standing in the verandah can easily see at once into the ante-room, and also into my office if the door be open. The peons used to sit on a bench in the verandah at a right angle to the dwarf wall dividing the verandah from the ante-room. The peons usually in attendance were Raoji Havildar and Jemadar Narsu. They never attended anywhere else. Their post was on the bench described. Karim was there always in attendance on Mr. Boevey. It was Govind Balu Hamal's duty to look after my office room. The Hamal swept it; other people swept it, but it was his duty to attend my office room. I dressed in the room adjoining the private office. I rise early and go out to ride or walk every morning, and on return from that it was my habit to take a glass of sherbet prepared from pumaloes. Usually it was Abdulla who prepared it. It was the duty of one of the house-servants. Abdulla is also a chobdar. It was generally placed on the washhand stand in my private office. The wash-stand was in the far corner to the right front as you went in, so that a person looking from the verandah through the ante-room into the office could see it when the door was open. Before the 9th November last I had been ailing one way or other from about the middle of September. I remember particularly that about the Ganpati festival I suffered as if I had a bad cold in my head, and I had a bad boil on my forehead at that time. I did not get rid of the boil for about three weeks. Dr. Seward, Residency Surgeon, attended me and used to dress the boil every morning. The plaster used was some of it on the dressing-table, some on a side table in my private office, and, I think, I shifted some on to a little clock-stand above the dressing-table. I had a slight fever at one time; I frequently had this feeling of fullness in the head, and my eyes watered at one time. I used to sleep out at night, and thought perhaps I might have got malarious fever. Also I began to wonder whether the pumalo sherbet was made with proper pumalo. This must have begun about the end of September or beginning of October. I remember Govind Rao Rore. I went to an adoption ceremony on the 6th November. We arrived there about five of the afternoon. On the morning of that day, the 6th November, I did not drink the whole of my sherbet. I took a sip or two and threw the rest away. On that day, the 6th, I did not feel at all well. I was writing a good deal with Mr. Boevey that day. About mid-day I felt dull, stupid and sleepy with feeling of fullness about the head, such as I had previously experienced. When Mr. Boevey went to tiffin, I got into an arm-chair and slept a half or three-quarters of an hour. That is unusual with me, unless I am very tired. Next day, the 7th, I came in and took a little of my sherbet. I felt the same symptoms, but worse than the previous day—fullness in the head, unfit for work. I did not call in Dr. Seward on either of those days. He had spoken to me about not looking well, and I said it might be fever. On the Monday I was always earlier, and had got off about 6 A.M. I returned about five minutes to seven. As I was coming up the walk, the approach to the Residency from westward, Raoji came along the verandah to meet me, and made two or three low salaams, an unusual thing, as generally at that early hour nobody is present. I saw no one else about till I got to my office room. Raoji came out and went back. There was no one in my office room. I came from the walk right into the ante-room through the door from the compound without going through the verandah at all. When I went into the office room the pumalo sherbet was there on the right hand side of me as I approached the washhand stand, as near as I can recollect close to the basin. It was in a position to be visible from the verandah if the door were open. I would also be in a position to be visible as I approached the glass. I went up to the washhand stand, took the tumbler of sherbet in my hand, and took two or three sips. I placed it again on the washhand stand, and then went to the writing table to write a letter which I wished to despatch by the mail

that morning. I wrote for about twenty minutes or half an hour, and then felt a sudden squeamishness as if I were about to be sick. The thought occurred to me at once that it must be the sherbet which was always disagreeing with me. I got up, took the tumbler from the washhand stand and tried to pitch all the contents through the window. The window opens on a chunamed verandah—rather a wide verandah,—and then comes the compound. As I was replacing the tumbler on the washhand stand, I saw a dark sediment collected at the bottom, and part of it pouring down the side of the tumbler. I held up the tumbler and looked at it, and the thought occurred, at once to my mind that it was poison. From that moment to my mind all my previous illness and sensations were accounted for. I put the tumbler down again and went to the table and wrote a note to Dr. Seward. The time was then about half-past seven or 25 minutes to 8. I called, but I don't remember into whose hands I gave it. I told whoever came to take it to the Doctor Saheb. Until Dr. Seward's arrival I sat waiting for him: my feelings were sickness, dizziness in the head as if it were going round a little, not much. Dr. Seward came in about between $\frac{1}{2}$ hour and $\frac{3}{4}$ hour. On his coming, I made over to him the tumbler and remains of the sherbet with request that he would analyse and report to me about it. I described my symptoms to Dr. Seward. He may have remained with me ten minutes, and he took the tumbler away with him. I told him to conceal it, as I did not know what it was. After Dr. Seward had gone, I dressed so as to be ready for the Maharaja, as this was the day of his visit. I think the Maharaja came about half-past nine, his usual hour. Between giving the tumbler to Dr. Seward and the Maharaja's arrival I had received no communication from Dr. Seward, nor did I mention my suspicions of poison to anybody but Dr. Seward. When the Maharaja came, I went out to receive him as usual, led him into the drawing-room and sat down. I asked His Highness after his health. He said he had not been very well; that there was a good deal of fever about; and that he thought he must have eaten too many sweetmeats usual at Diwali. He mentioned also that he had had slight headache and pain in his stomach, but was better now. The interview was not a long one, and when I got into the verandah, to escort him into his carriage, there was Eshwant Rao with Diwali sweetmeats, the usual tray. His Highness pointed out to me the particular kind of sweetmeats which he thought had disagreed with him. I then took leave of His Highness and went back into my room. After breakfast I wrote to Dr. Seward.

By the President:—After His Highness had left, I went to breakfast about 10 o'clock, and after breakfast wrote to Dr. Seward.

Baroda, 26*th February* 1875.

(Sd.) John Jardine,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

By Mr. Scoble:—After the visit of the Maharaja I mentioned my symptoms to Mr. Boevey before Dr. Seward came to see me. I saw Dr. Seward again that day when he returned between 11 and 12 o'clock. But I wrote him a letter in the meantime. The letter shown me is the one I wrote. I saw Dr. Seward again half an hour or $\frac{3}{4}$ after writing this letter; between 11 and 12 o'clock. But Dr. Seward had not seen the letter when he came to me. Dr. Seward, when he came at 11 or 12, stated what appeared to him to be the contents of what I sent. He told me that he had detected arsenic in the tumbler, more than sufficient to have killed me had I taken it all. After getting this information I gave orders to ascertain what people came into my room that morning, and I commenced enquiry among the servants at the Residency. I telegraphed to Government at once that an attempt to poison me had been made. The paper shown me is the original draft telegram in my writing to the Private Secretary. I despatched this after Dr. Seward had told me of his opinion about

Letter handed to witness. It is dated 9th November. It is read in Court, and recorded as F.

Draft telegram read and recorded as G.

1 or 2 o'clock. I kept the enquiry quite secret. The servants knew about it. I did not allow any outsiders to know. Every one in the Residency knew about it. I know I arrested Raoji Havildar. On the 9th I placed in confinement Raoji Havildar and Govind Balu Hamal, Yellappa Hamal, and Lakshman Peon. It must have been at evening these four were placed in arrest. The other servants remained at large. On the 9th it was known in Camp that an attempt to poison me had been made. I directed that the rest of the sherbet sent to Dr. Seward should be sent to the Government Analyser. I continued enquiring as to who put in the poison. I did so for several days. We did it steadily the first four days, *i. e.*, from the 9th till the 12th. Mr. Boevey and I made it. After my interview with the Maharaja on the 9th, I next saw him again on Thursday the 12th, when he came to call as usual. He was then accompanied by his Minister Dadabhai Nauroji. As a rule, he was not usually accompanied by his Minister. On the 12th His Highness remarked that he had heard a report that an attempt had been made to poison me. I understood him to say that he only heard it the previous day, *i. e.*, the 11th; and that he had resolved to speak to me about it this morning. He then remarked that he had expected me to speak about it on the previous Monday, but I had not done so. I said I had not mentioned it, and I then described to him what had taken place. Mr. Dadabhai Nauroji said he had first heard the report on the 10th, but did not believe it; but that on hearing it repeated on the 11th with greater force, he did believe that an attempt had been made. I remember the Maharaja expressing his surprise that I did not take an emetic when Dr. Seward recommended it to me. Nothing further passed that I remember. I think on that day Dadabhai asked if I was making enquiry, and I said "yes," and he said "I hope you will be successful in finding out the person who made the attempt." I afterwards received a *yad* from the Durbar in relation to the matter, *i. e.*, three or four days after—at least on the Saturday night following. I believe the document shown me is the *yad*. The endorsement of receipt on it is my native clerk's. I threw the remainder of the contents of the tumbler out on to the chunam. Afterwards, at the suggestion of Dr. Gray, I scraped it up. I think the suggestion may have been made through Dr. Seward. In consequence of this, I myself went and scraped up as much as I possibly could and sent it to Dr. Gray. Others were with me. So far as I re-collect, I made up the packet myself. It was scraped up by a puttewala in my presence. I sent the matter so scraped up to Dr. Gray with the letter shown me which fixes the date. Either I or my native assistant sealed up the packet; it was done in my office. The letter received in answer from Dr. Gray is that now shown me. The crest of a bird alluded to is mine, and the seal would be mine. I think I made a statement in writing on the 16th November. It is that now shown me. In September I had a boil on my head, to which some collodium was applied. I put it on by a lint plaster from ignorance. The effect was that it stuck so hard on the boil that I thought I had done wrong. Getting some hot water, after considerable time I got it off. I then told Dr. Seward about it. When I was taking it off, I was standing by the table where the collodium was near the washing-table. It was in the morning about 8 or 9 o'clock when I was dressing. Servants and peons were standing outside.

Document shown of 14th December 1874, and recorded as H.

Letter of 13th November 1874, from Dr. Gray to Dr. Seward shown.

Letter of 16th November 1874, from Colonel Phayre to Dr. Gray, read, and recorded as I.

Letter shown, dated 19th November 1874, from Dr. Gray to Colonel Phayre, read and recorded as J.

Statement recorded as K.

Cross-examined by Serjeant Ballantine:—On March 18th I came to Baroda in 1873 to take up my appointment. I had just come from Pahlanpur where I held an appointment. It is in Northern Gujerat. I was Political Superintendent there. I held that six weeks I think. I have held many appointments. Previous to that I was Political Superintendent in Upper Sind and Commandant-in-Chief, Frontier Brigade. I quitted that to go home on leave at the end of 1872. I did not return to it. My appointment was not cancelled. It was

under the Bombay Government. I don't know whether or not I have the document terminating my appointment. I have the Government Resolution exonerating me in the whole matter. I have documents, but will not say whether it was a removal or not. I am not aware whether the Gaekwar or his Minister had copy of that document. It was a Government document; he could not have honestly come by it. I never heard that the Gaekwar was in possession or that his Minister shewed it to Sir Lewis Pelly.

MR. SCOBLE OBJECTS THAT COLONEL PHAYRE'S CONDUCT IN UPPER SIND IS NOT BEFORE THE COMMISSION. SERJEANT BALLANTINE EXPLAINS; THE PRESIDENT RULES THAT IT IS ADMISSIBLE TO SHOW WHAT THE GAEKWAR KNEW.

I could not say whether the paper shown me is a correct copy, as it is marked "private." I do not believe it is a copy substantially correct. I don't recognise it at all. If I saw the Government Resolution and my reply, I should know. I am willing to tell everything. I advised prosecution of certain persons for gross faults. I cannot use any Government paper without sanction of Government, I have one Resolution of the 6th May, and the final Resolution of Government. I can get them from Bombay. In November 1873, a Commission began its sittings at Baroda, to enquire into certain charges of mal-administration by the Gaekwar. General Meade was President thereof. It ended the 24th December 1873, and subsequently an elaborate report appeared. On the 7th May the Gaekwar married. A kharita was written complaining of my want of respect.

The real cause was that the Government directed me not to go to the marriage; it was not personal, but connected with my official position. The Gaekwar continued to visit me privately all the same. Kharitas all went through my hands. One went to the Government of India about the 17th May from the Gaekwar. I know of an answering kharita of 25th July, from the Viceroy to the Gaekwar. Its effect was to give the Gaekwar an opportunity of reformation till the end of 1875,—progress being reported by me to Government when I thought necessary. There had been no question between me and the Gaekwar about appointment of Dadabhai Nauroji. He asked my opinion about it, which was adverse, but I said that according to the Viceroy's orders His Highness was to judge for himself exclusively. This was the Governor General's order to the Gaekwar. The Gaekwar appointed Dadabhai who continued to act. He had been Minister for nine or ten months before. From about the 10th or 12th August 1874 my communications commenced with Dadabhai as Minister. Before that Dadabhai had carried on the administration himself. We met daily and discussed matters. I made complaints to the Gaekwar, who summoned Dadabhai. A kharita, dated 2nd November 1874, went from the Gaekwar to the Viceroy. I sent in a progress report the same day.

SERJEANT BALLANTINE READS A KHARITA TRANSLATION FROM VICEROY DATED 25TH NOVEMBER 1874. RECORDED AS NO. 2.

Read a kharita dated 2nd November 1874 from the Gaekwar to Viceroy; recorded as No. 1. It is a translation.

The kharita of the Viceroy in reply did not come through my hands. A child was born; the marriage took place on 7th May, and the birth occurred on the 16th October 1874. In September and October I suffered from a boil in my head, for which Dr. Seward attended me. From the commencement he supplied and applied the plaster. About that time it was I had slight fever and fulness of the head and watering of the eyes: these symptoms commenced before and continued after the plaster. At that time I began to wonder if the sherbet was made with proper pumalo. I used generally to drink the whole of it. Sometimes I threw it away. I said once to Abdulla why he had not made it: he brought two pumaloes and said the reason was that the pumaloes were bad; at that time I did not investigate about the pumalo juice. I did not say that I noticed a peculiar taste on the 6th November. I took a sip or two that day. After that I did not feel well, heavy in the head, like I was in September and October. On the 7th November I did not drink the whole of the sherbet. On the 8th November it was Sunday and I did not drink as I had not been well on Saturday; on the 9th I threw much of the contents out of the window. What was left in the tumbler was

not sherbet, but a dark substance. I saw some dark substance at the bottom of the tumbler and a little liquid pouring down the side of the tumbler—a very small portion. After depositing itself, this liquid covered the bottom of the tumbler; there was enough at the bottom of the glass for two tea-spoonfuls, or perhaps a tea-spoonful and a half. Dr. Seward saw the whole of it. I never touched it. What I saw was not pumalo juice,—but of another colour, quite different from pumalo juice. Pumalo juice is red.

SERJEANT BALLANTINE READS FROM LETTER.—I received private information from people who generally gave me information that what was administered to me was arsenic, finely powdered diamond-dust, and copper. I could scarcely go out without being met by many petitioners everywhere. Many people used to come and give information. I did not pay for it. These people had never received money from me, nor do I know they had ever received money; I believed they had not. I cannot with reference to the words "Secret and confidential information" mention the exact person who told me of copper having been administered. I could mention several among whom the person was.

Letter dated 13th November 1874 from Colonel Phayre to Chemical Analyser, read and recorded as No. 3.

Q.—What do you mean by "the importance of verifying this information is obvious?" A.—Of course it was to know if it was diamond dust or not. I can give a list of my informants, and if the Court desires, I would try to find out who it was. I did not see the necessity of recording my informant's name or noting down his evidence. I wanted that of the proper man—the Chemical Analyser. It was secret and confidential, and I did not know that it was right. I know Poonekar. It was either Bhau Poonekar or another man, perhaps. I will enquire. I don't know whether it was Bhau Poonekar or not. There is another man Balwant Rao Munshi. It was I believe one or other of those two; but I am not sure. I gave Bhau Poonekar's name as an honourable person who gave me much information in the cause of reform. He is honourable and reliable. He was not adverse to the Gaekwar in representing grievances of the people. In cases in which he believed it to be adverse to the Gaekwar, it was and it was found to be. But he was not always adverse; nor was he adverse as a general rule. He gave information regarding many of the cases before the Commission, but not all of them. Sadak Ali's case was not one of them: he made it himself. Sadak Ali's case came to me first from Government to report upon. Bhau Poonekar did not get it up or manage it before the Commission. It was begun long before. I have no doubt he gave Sadak Ali a little assistance. What I was told about copper by my informant was that the ingredients put in my glass were arsenic, diamond dust, and copper. That was what we call "kutchi khubber" (imperfect information.) I did not enquire into it at all, it being kutchi khubber. It depends where it comes from whether it is secret and confidential information. I sent it to the Doctor to verify it. I said to Dr. Seward that after drinking the sherbet there was a coppery taste in my mouth, which I had not had before. I did not taste it in the liquid, but a considerable time after drinking it. I said to Dr. Seward, when he asked my symptoms, that I had a coppery taste and tendency to salivation. This was about three-quarters of an hour after drinking. I may have smoked a cigar in the interval. It was not in consequence of the taste, but of the effects I felt, that half an hour after I threw away the contents of the tumbler. I did not throw them away till twenty minutes or half an hour. I allude to the 9th. It was the feeling I had twenty minutes after which induced me to throw away the liquid. On the 6th and 7th I had no taste. I can't account for my not continuing drinking it on the 6th and 7th, except the mercy of God preventing me. There was no human reason for this. I sipped it and left it, as if I did not want it. I had no reason for throwing it away. On the 7th I had been unwell after drinking on the 6th, and that may have prevented me. On the 6th I simply took it up, and threw it away. On the 7th I had been unwell the day before; it was not the taste of the sherbet, but the effects upon my health. Raoji Havildar was among the persons I examined. Among other things he said: "I suspect Faizu, because he has for a long time past engaged in all kinds of intrigues, in the time of Colonel Barr and Colonel

Shortt. In Colonel Shortt's time he used to go with Colonel Shortt's butler to Raholkar's, Nana Saheb and others." Bhau Poonekar had access to the Residency and to my private office. Not in my absence, never; but in my presence. Many others also had access to it. I never found Bhau Poonekar in my office when I came back, in my private office. I may often have got up in my room during the day and found him when I came back. I never found him when I came back in the morning. I never found him that I know of in my private office when I had not left him there. Certainly it was never his custom to come, when I was out, into my private office and wait there. He may have gone to the ante-room and sat with my clerks. I did hear from Bhow Poonekar that the kharita of 25th November was to be sent from the Darbar. It may have been the next day. It may have been either the day or the day before, as far as I remember. I don't know how Bhau Poonekar knew. He mentioned that a letter, or answer to the Governor General, was under preparation. He did not tell me how he knew, nor did I ask him. He did not tell me the nature of it. He merely said a letter was under preparation to the Governor General. I don't know whether complaining of me. I swear positively I did not know the contents of that Kharita. I did not learn the general contents, nor whether it complained against me. I formed an idea it was such a thing. Bhau Poonekar was an agent of one of the nobles of the State named Meer Ibrahim Ali. He came to the Residency on business often, and when I first knew him, on business connected with a ward of Government, Meer Zulfikar Ali. It did not occur to me to ask him how he got this information. After the attempt to poison, Bhau Poonekar was at the Residency that day. I remember him after breakfast. At that time I did not tell him about the circumstance. I am sure I told nobody till after seeing Dr. Seward. I don't remember when I told Bhau Poonekar. I think it was the 12th or 13th I was told about the copper. I have lately seen Bhau Poonekar. I saw him since I left this Court. I asked him if it was he who told me about diamond dust and copper. He said it was he.

RE-EXAMINED BY MR. SCOBLE:—The kharita was written complaining of want of respect. With reference to the Gaekwar's marriage at Nowsari. I acted according to directions of Government, and my action was entirely approved by Government. I communicated to the Gaekwar the orders of Government respecting the Nowsari marriage. The paper shown me of the 29th June is the draft of the *yad* I communicated. The approval was from the Government of India. The Gaekwar, not himself personally at first, but through his Karbharies, asked my opinion of the appointment of Mr. Dadabhai. On the 27th August 1874 I addressed a *yad* on the subject to the Gaekwar. I did thence forward give Mr. Dadabhai all assistance in the discharge of his duties. He never complained to me that I did not assist him. More than once he acknowledged the assistance given by me to him in the Sirdars' cases. The persons who were in the habit of giving me information were not employed by me, but came voluntarily. I never paid, nor authorised payment, for information so given. In kharita of 2nd November there are two charges, *viz.*, about Chanderao Sirdar and some Sindhi cultitvators. These charges are not correctly stated. I had talk with the Gaekwar about kharita of the 2nd November. All kharitas are sent through me and copy given me for my information. I had this talk the first day he came after I received it, *viz.*, on Thursday the 5th November. I mentioned to him about the kharita, and mentioned my extreme regret that such a kharita had been sent. The purport of the conversation was that the allegations made were not correct. The Gaekwar said it was Mr. Dadabhai who had written it and was responsible for it. I then explained to His Highness that the object of his being allowed to select his own Minister was to make the Gaekwar responsible for what was sent to the Viceroy or the Bombay Government. From the time, on the 9th November, when I sipped the tumbler till the time I threw the contents away, nobody had any access to the tumbler. Till I handed over the

Mr. Scoble reads English translation of *yad* of the 27th August 1874, which English paper is recorded as L.

tumbler to Dr. Seward nobody came into the room. I was there myself. The colour of the sherbet that morning did not attract my attention. The upper part of the sherbet was as clear as possible. The sherbet is nothing but the expressed juice of the pumalo without any water.

BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—I communicated with the Viceroy about the kharita of the 2nd November—I mean to the Bombay Government, to whom I forwarded as usual my explanation with the kharita.

BARODA,
27*th February* 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

No. XV.—GEORGE EDWIN SEWARD STATES ON OATH:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. INVERARITY:—I am George Edwin Seward, Surgeon-Major, Bombay Army, Baroda Residency Surgeon and Cantonment Magistrate at Baroda. In September, October, and November 1874 I was at Baroda. Colonel Phayre was under my medical attendance in September and October. I saw him regularly when he was suffering from a boil, but not otherwise. This was either in September or October. I can be sure by looking at notes of a prescription not here with me. I think it was in September. I prescribed for a boil on his forehead. I think I invariably dressed the boil myself, except towards the latter end, when Colonel Phayre did so. At first I gave him a little adhesive plaster for his forehead, and afterwards carbolic acid with cotton and oil and plaster and afterwards collodium. That was in the latter stage to make the wound contract that I gave collodium. I perfectly remember the morning of the 9th November, and that I received a note that morning from Colonel Phayre between 7½ and 8½ o'clock. I don't know what I did with that note. It merely asked me to see Colonel Phayre on my rounds. I did see which Residency peon brought that note to my house. I now know him to be Mahommed Baksh. On receipt of the note I walked over directly to the Residency. On coming up I did not notice particularly outside the house if there were servants. Before seeing Colonel Phayre I saw two at the end of the verandah which is between Colonel Phayre's house and the private office. One was Narsu. I have since learnt that the name of the other is Raoji. I saw them at the end of verandah, near a little wall—the dwarf wall already described by Colonel Phayre. When Narsu saw me he in an unusual manner avoided meeting me. I was in the habit of saying, "Well, Narsu, how are you?"—which usually caused him to salaam and seem pleased. On this occasion he looked grave; he looked straight down the verandah and salaamed, but not at me. There was something odd in the man's manner. I remembered it afterwards. I noticed it at the time. Raoji came forward when he saw me with great alacrity and took my hat and umbrella; this was an unusual thing. I think I never received that attention from him before; he said nothing. I may have asked if the Burra Saheb was in the office; he may have said yes, but I am not sure. Narsu and Raoji, Residency peons, knew I was the Residency Doctor. I went to Colonel Phayre's private office and dressing room, already described by Colonel Phayre, where the wash-hand-stand was. After I shook hands, he went and took up a tumbler from the wash-stand and showed me a sediment in the tumbler, and said "What is that?" I took it in my hand; there was a very small quantity of liquid in the tumbler. There was something less than a dessert spoonful of sediment and liquid together,—I mean of liquid. There were about five grains of sediment in weight, more or less. I looked at it, took it, and noticed as I shook it that a little powdery film rose out of the sediment. I added a little water from a goblet near. I then observed the play of colours on the glistening part of the sediment, and there was a separation between the glistening part and the non-glistening part. I next said, and Colonel Phayre also,—we said we suspected

the presence of poison (witness explains). We began to suspect the presence of poison. Colonel Phayre said he had heard of such things; he had heard that such attempts might be made against him, but he had not suspected it till this time. He said he had taken the sherbet about half an hour before. He showed that he had nausea and a soreness in the throat and stomach. He did not say so, but by a expressive motion he made me understand it. I think he said he had a confusion in his head and that he could not write. He said he had a soreness, and from his action I understood it was in throat and stomach. Colonel Phayre showed me where he threw the contents of the tumbler. I went with Colonel Phayre to look. Evidently some fluid had been thrown there on the verandah which was wet. There were some things also which I call flocculi like little pieces of white cotton—such things as are not found in sherbet. Colonel Phayre told me that he had suffered on previous days, *i.e.*, that he had had colicy pains and nausea. I took away the tumbler to analyse. Going out I again saw the peons Narsu and Raoji. I carried the tumbler away in the breast pocket of the pea-jacket I wore, and I put a handkerchief over it. It bulged. Raoji was assiduous as I came out. He brought my hat and umbrella, looked at me, scanned my face, and his demeanour was different from the usually impassive Residency peon. Narsu was very grave, and his manner was unusual for him. I went back to my house on foot. On my way back I met the man Mahommed Baksh. I met him at the Ranee's bridge, in the middle of the maidan, between the Residency and my house. He was coming towards the Residency. I spoke to him. There was a conversation. He in reply to a question of mine told me something. He must have come across the maidan, *i.e.*, from a direction opposite the Residency. After crossing the bridge I saw two horsemen going towards the Residency. I recognized one. His name is Eshwant Rao, the same who used to go with the Gaekwar to the Residency.

BARODA,
27th February 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

DOCTOR SEWARD.

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF BY MR. INVERARITY:—When I got to my house with the tumbler I put it into my desk with its contents, and kept it there till I got apparatus for testing. I procured some fresh wood charcoal. Before doing so I put a little of the sediment under the microscope. The sediment presented under the microscope a white opaque granular substance, which seemed to me like pounded alabaster. There was a white crystalline substance, transparent; there were one or two dark gritty particles. I observed nothing else in the sediment under the microscope. The sediment I put on the glass slide I put into a little glass mortar which I had very carefully cleansed. I then rubbed this sediment with a little of the charcoal. I then put this mixture into a new and unused test tube. This I heated in the flame of a spirit lamp. At first there was a little moisture deposited from the other part of the tube inside the tube. I removed that moisture with a little blotting paper. I again heated the mixture in the flame. On removing the tube from the flame I observed a metallic ring. I have that ring. I might have called it a deposit within the tube. I produce the tube. I point out the metallic ring. On heating the tube again a little and withdrawing it from the flame I observed what evidently was a crystalline deposit on the tube, both above and below the ring. Under the microscope the crystals appeared to be lustrous and octohedral. The metallic ring and crystals indicated arsenic. I got the charcoal and tube sent from the dispensary. I made no further experiments that morning. I had no chemicals. I remember that morning receiving a letter from Colonel Phayre. The letter shown me is the one. I did not send reply to that letter. As I was going in my gari I met that letter. I ordered my tonga and went straight to the

Witness produces a tube, which is recorded as M.

The letter marked F is shown and recorded.

Residency, and there I saw Colonel Phayre. I told him the result of my analysis. I wrote a letter to Colonel Phayre in his presence and that of Mr. Boevey.

LETTER OF 9TH NOVEMBER 1874 FROM DR. SEWARD TO THE RESIDENT, COLONEL PHAYRE, READ AND RECORDED AS N.

I threw the sediment that remained in the tumbler into a piece of blotting paper made into a filter. Some portion of the sediment remained in the tumbler. I poured a little water into the tumbler, and passed that also through the blotting paper filter. By that means the sediment remained on the paper after the water had passed through. I dried the blotting paper near the chimney of a lamp. When the paper was sufficiently dry I folded it up and put it into an envelope. I put my seal on the envelope. I show my seal on the envelope. The writing on the back of the envelope is mine. That was written on the morning of despatch. I sealed the envelope at night. In the morning I despatched it in a registered letter to Dr. Gray, Chemical Analyser. I put the envelope containing blotting paper in a larger envelope. The large envelope shown me is the one in question. On that occasion I did not write to the Chemical Analyser, but enclosed Colonel Phayre's letter,—I mean exhibit F. On forwarding it I made the endorsement on it [*Mr. Inverarity reads it*]. I sealed the large envelope with the same seal as the small envelope.

Shows envelope, and afterwards large envelope.

THE SMALL ENVELOPE CONTAINING BLUE BLOTTING PAPER IS RECORDED AS O, AND THE LARGE ENVELOPE AS P.

After that I received this reply from Dr. Gray. I made further experiments some days after. I took the mixture from the tube and threw it on the surface of some water and allowed the heavier particles to sink to the bottom and poured off what was floating. After repeating this process three times, several times I collected the sediment, and placed it on some glass slides which I can now produce. These are them.

Letter dated 11th November 1874 from Dr. Gray to Dr. Seward, read and recorded as Q.

WITNESS PRODUCES A CARD-BOX CONTAINING SLIDES.

I placed the sediment on these slides under a microscope, and saw that it consisted mainly of these lustrous crystalline fragments. I then passed a clean glass slide over the sediment with a rubbing motion once. I found the clean glass slide after that rubbing presented the appearance it now bears. The scratches were not there before. By passing the one over the other I mean I rubbed the two together, the sediment being between the two slides.

The slides recorded as R. There are three of them.

A glass slide is produced and shown, and recorded as S.

The conclusion I came to was that, whatever the nature of the sediment, it was not glass. I thought it might be diamond-dust, of which I had heard, because the particles were so very lustrous. I mean rather "of what I had read" either in papers or in Dr. Gray's letters. I remember receiving certain information which I communicated on the 10th November to Colonel Phayre. The letter shewn me is the one in question. I sent a short note. This is the formal letter.

Letter of 10th November 1874 from Cantonment Magistrate to Resident is shown, but not marked.

I said that on shaking the tumbler a thin film came up. This is one of the indications of arsenic. From the time I received the tumbler from Colonel Phayre till I concluded my experiments, none but me had access to the tumbler, the sediment, or the apparatus. I remember the ayah Amina being under my care. On looking at my book I say that she came under my care either on the 17th or 18th December; I believe the 18th December. She had then fever. She was in much pain on the right side. She appeared to have congestion of the liver. The base of the right lung and some of the wind-tube were affected. I considered her illness serious. I saw her before she came to hospital in a house in Mr. Boevey's compound. By my advice she was moved thence to the hospital. When she was in hospital I had a conversation with her. She scarcely gave me a message. She appeared very ill and restless. I thought

she might have something on her mind. I thought it might help her recovery if she unburdened her mind. She then told me something. In consequence of what she said I went to Mr. Souter. I have no personal knowledge as to whether Mr. Souter came to the hospital after that. I don't remember the date of my going to Mr. Souter. I have no notes to refresh memory. It could not have been more than two or three days after the 18th December.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—I knew she had been examined by Mr. Souter before coming to hospital. I did not know the nature of her communication; I knew that of the enquiry. I know nothing about a blister. Her liver was queer. Dr. Lewis had doctored her. I thought her uneasiness might be mental rather than the result of blister or physical pain. My treatment much relieved her; but oppression remained on her mind and countenance as if conscience was at work. The hospital was the regimental one, where Dr. Lewis is Surgeon attending. I attended her because she was ayah of a friend, and I liked to do it, and Surgeon-Major Lewis was my friend. I did not communicate with Dr. Lewis, because it was not necessary. I am not sure I prescribed for her. The plaster I prescribed was before her going to hospital. After she went there I don't remember prescribing for her. I assisted her to unburden her conscience. The ayah and I understand each others language. She spoke in Hindustani and understood a little English. We had no interpreter. There was a policeman there. I don't know who he was. I know none of them. I know Akbar Ali. It was not him. I don't know if it was Abdul Ali. I believe she was under police surveillance. There was a policeman in her room, an ordinary policeman. I know nothing about usual medical practice, but I knew Dr. Lewis, and I did not mind seeing the woman as I had an interest in her. It may or may not be a usual thing. It depends on the relation between the Doctors. With a private person it would not be etiquette: nor usually at another doctor's hospital. Dr. Lewis is quite competent for his duties. I have seen Bhau Poonekar once, but can't say I know him. It was after Mr. Boevey's departure from Baroda he came to my house. As far as I know, I never saw him before, nor that I have spoken to him since. I can't say when Mr. Boevey went away. I don't believe I saw Bhau Poonekar since. As far as I remember, the policeman present did not interfere in my conversation with the ayah. I don't know that the policeman interpreted. I don't remember whether he did or not. It is possible he did. I don't remember. I can swear I did not get every word of her message from the mouth of the policeman. I cannot tell you whether I got the substance from the policeman. I have no belief on that subject. I can talk Hindustani, not fluently.

Colonel Phayre told me that he had heard that his life was threatened, but up till that time (the 9th November) it had not been attempted. He did not tell me from whom he had heard that there might be attempts against him. When I got to the Residency, I saw the tumbler. Colonel Phayre shewed me the tumbler. As far as I remember, he held it a little obliquely; it was a sediment then, not diffused in the liquid. There was just enough liquid. There was something down the side of the glass. The darkish brown colour would not be consistent with arsenic or diamond dust. I decline to give any opinion as to whether there must have been something else. I saw no dark brown sediment. What sediment I saw seemed to me to be of faint fawn colour like some sea-sands. The words "pale grey" might be a fair description of the colour. I mixed a little water with it. I did not analyse that water before I put it in. Generally an analytical chemist analyses all substances he works with. There are instances on record in which the poison supposed to be found came from the tests used. There was about a dessert spoonful of remains of the sherbet and about five grains of sediment. After adding the water in Colonel Phayre's room I took it home in my pocket in the tumbler. I then used the charcoal test, called test by reduction eliminating certain appearances subsequently convertible into original element. Thus the metallic ring can be shewn to be arsenic. The salt of arsenic can be brought out. The ring, as

far as eight-sided crystals go, shows arsenic. They exist in the tube. They are almost surely conclusive: other mineral poisons would not produce similar crystals. Corrosive sublimate would not. The charcoal was brought I think by my Hospital Assistant himself with the other apparatus. I did not at that time test the charcoal. I did not afterwards. I sent it to Dr. Gray—the remainder of it. I made no attempt to test the liquid. I merely tested the sediment. The liquid was thrown away I eliminated the liquid from the sediment and tested the sediment only. It may have been an omission of mine not to test the liquid. I only tested for arsenic. There are poisons whose foundation is copper. The common one of these is verdigris. I did not test for copper. There was nothing to indicate the presence of copper. The colouring would usually indicate copper. I cannot from my analysis account for Colonel Phayre's feeling a copperish taste. I don't remember the specific gravity of arsenic in relation to water. It is much heavier. If arsenic is well mixed and then put into a tumbler, I can't say if it will get up to the top. I have tested for arsenic at home under Hoffman. I have since made one experiment only. I did not weigh the sediment. I think I experimented upon one-third of it, rather more than a grain, sending up the remainder to Dr. Gray. What I experimented upon was one or two grains, between one and two grains. With the glass slides I used the whole of the sediment I had got. This brought out the metallic ring. I put all the sediment into the reduction tube. I can't say I used it all up, as some remained on the slides. For the slides I operated on that which I had already put into the tubes after subjecting it to heat. It was after detecting arsenic, not after extracting all the arsenic. I can't say if the arsenic colouring the tube is more than $\frac{1}{8}$th or $\frac{1}{16}$th of a grain. The residuum left in the tube was dried charcoal and whatever was mixed with it. I took the whole out for the other experiment. I did not weigh the charcoal on which I experimented. There was no necessity. My last experiments were made on about a grain that remained in the tube. By the process I used I brought out a crystallised appearance on the slides. The scratch indicated would come by renewal of same experiment on other slides. I sent Colonel Phayre's letter to Dr. Gray with an addition—[Serjeant Ballantine reads from some letter]. I think it refers to what I wrote. It was my first communication to Dr. Gray. There is some mention on the envelope. I think about result of my analysis. That (exhibit D) is my communication. I believe arsenic is used in manufacturing some varieties of glass. I could scratch a plain piece of glass. I think there is a variety of corrundum that will scratch glass. I mentioned the demeanour of the servants to Mr. Boevey. I can't tell you when. Before Mr. Boevey left Baroda. It was before the 24th or 25th December. I think it was shortly after the inquiry. That's all I can say; that it was before the 25th.

DR. SEWARD SCRATCHED THE GLASS S. WITH ONE OF THE SLIDES ON WHICH THERE WAS SEDIMENT AND PRODUCED SMALL SCRATCHES ACROSS THE TOP.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCOBLE:—The ayah had been my patient before going to hospital only for one day. In serious cases it was my duty as Residency Surgeon to attend Residency servants. She was too seriously ill to remain where she was, unattended, at a hut in Mr. Boevey's compound; therefore I sent her to the hospital. My visit to her in the hospital was not to prescribe for her, but I took an interest in her as Mrs. Boevey's ayah. In the hospital she was in a separate room. The policeman was I think standing or sitting at the door. I think one of the hospital assistants came in with me when I visited the ayah. I don't remember which hospital assistant it was. The policeman was a Bombay policeman. He seemed, as far as I remember, to be an ordinary police sepoy, not a subadar or havildar. I can speak Hindustani well enough to dispense with an interpreter. I frequently get one if I find myself unable to carry on the conversation. I noticed the liquid in the tumbler to be dull pink in colour. I added possibly about a table spoonful of water. To the best of my belief, I got that water from a water goblet on the washhand stand. I took the first water that came to hand. My hospital assistant was a man named Abrahimjee. He has now left Baroda; he is a Jew. I think

I either sent a note or called him. I did not tell him or any body why I wanted the charcoal and tube. Shaking arsenic in water in a small bottle might have the effect of diffusing the arsenic more thoroughly when put in a tumbler. Diamond-dust would naturally sink to the bottom. On detecting arsenic I ceased further trial. I could pursue inquiry myself. I had no apparatus. I think corrundum is a metallic oxide. I don't know if chemical tests would discover corrundum. I first discovered the film before I added any water.

By Sir Dinkar Rao :—The poison was arsenic in my opinion. I have no knowledge as to whether a man can digest diamond-dust without harm.

Baroda, 1*st March* 1875. } (Sd.) John Jardine, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

No. XVI.—Dr. WELLINGTON GRAY STATES ON OATH:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

By Mr. Scoble :—My name is Wellington Gray, Surgeon, Bombay Army, and Acting Chemical Analyser to Government. On the 11th November last I received a registered letter from Dr. Seward, Residency Surgeon at Baroda—a registered cover.

Exhibit P shown witness.
Ditto F ditto.
Ditto O ditto.

The letter shown (P) is the outer envelope of the packet. The seal was perfect. The envelope (P) contained a small packet and a letter. The letter (F) is the letter it contained. The exhibit (O) was the envelope of the packet enclosed. It was sealed with a perfect seal. It bore the endorsement in Dr. Seward's hand-writing which it now bears. In the envelope (O) I found a piece of blue blotting paper folded. Inside the blotting paper I found some powder; the powder weighed a grain and a half. Its colour was greyish. I noticed that it contained glittering particles. I analysed the powder by the usual process for the detection of arsenic. It was not the reduction test I first used. I first heated a little of the powder. The result of the process was a white sublimate on the side of the tube. I next examined that sublimate under the microscope. I found that the sublimate consisted of eight-sided crystals. I examined those crystals thoroughly. The result was that I concluded them to be crystals of white arsenic. I did this by first boiling them in a little water. I then took part of the water. I added a drop of solution of ammonio-nitrate of silver, and it produced a pale-yellow precipitate. I then took another part of the water of solution, and I added some ammonio-sulphate of copper, and the result was a pale-green precipitate. I then added some muriatic acid to the remainder of the solution. I then passed some sulphuretted hydrogen gas through the acid solution. I had first boiled the acid solution. The result of this was a bright yellow precipitate. The results I obtained by these three experiments. I tested the precipitates. I added ammonia to all three, and they all dissolved. I added the ammonia to part only of the last precipitate and kept part of it for another experiment. I boiled that part in strong muriatic acid, and it did not dissolve. All these tests satisfied me that it was arsenic. I used about the sixth part of what powder I had received in these experiments. I made further experiments with the remainder of the powder. I made them in connection with the arsenic. I boiled a little of the remainder with water and muriatic acid. I then put in two pieces of clean copper foil, and I continued to boil it, and in a few seconds the copper foil became covered with a grey metallic deposit. I took out one piece of copper foil. I dried it. I heated it in a test tube, and a white sublimate formed on the side of the test tube. I examined that sublimate under the microscope and found it consisted of eight-sided crystals. I ascertained by test what those crystals were. I went through exactly the same sort of tests as I have just described and with the same results. I also tried to test by reduction with charcoal. I have the test tube showing the result of that experiment.

Witness produces a glass test tube.

I point out the metallic ring on it. This ring is one of the signs of the presence of arsenic. It may be reduced again into white arsenic by heating; I did not make that experiment. The bottle I have got contains some of my results of my experiments. I made no other experiments on the 11th. I made some since. I did not on the 11th make any experiments to ascertain what the glittering particles were. They were not affected in any way by the experiments I made about the powder generally. On the 11th I did examine some of the glittering particles under the microscope. That was the only examination I made of them on the 11th. The result was that I thought them to be either powdered glass or powdered quartz. On the 11th I communicated the result to Dr. Seward. The letter shown me (Q) is the communication. On the 12th I made a further examination of this powder. On the 12th I opened the piece of blue blotting paper, and on looking at the powder I was struck by the brilliancy of some of the particles. I was led to the conclusion from my examination that they were diamonds. First of all my examination of them was simple inspection. I then tried to dissolve them by all the ordinary acids and then with an alkaline, *viz.*, potash. I found the particles not soluble. The result of my experiments was my writing this letter to Dr. Seward. At the time I wrote this letter I had not received any communication from Baroda mentioning the possibility of diamond-dust being in the powder. The opinion I formed as to presence of diamond-dust was the result entirely of my own inquiries. The letter from Baroda came after this. I received this packet on the 17th November—a registered packet, sealed with a seal bearing crest of a bird. The seal was perfect when I received it. Inside it I found a small packet and also a letter. The letter shown me (I) is the one contained. In the small packet I found some earthy matter, seventeen grains in quantity. I examined it. I found it contained arsenic and also sand and glittering particles. The glittering particles were similar to those sent in the previous packet. I ascertained the presence of arsenic in the earthy matter by the same tests as on previous occasion. I point out the tube containing the metallic ring of the second packet. I formed the same opinion about the nature of these glittering particles as of the glittering particles in the former packet. In neither of these packets did I detect the presence of any poison but arsenic. In the first packet the whole quantity of arsenic I found was one grain, and in the second packet one grain and a quarter,—total $2\frac{1}{4}$ grains of arsenic. Under favourable circumstances for the action of arsenic, that is, on an empty stomach, about two grains and a half is a fatal dose for an adult. Usually the effects of taking arsenic begin to manifest themselves in from half an hour till an hour. Of arsenical symptoms the first usually noticed is a dizziness, then nausea followed by vomitting, burning pain in the stomach, purging. Chronic poisoning or repeated small dozes of arsenic produces an effect on the eyes. It makes the eyes water and feel weak and sore. If arsenic is applied to a sore or wound, it produces effects—may be, fatal effects. I cannot say whether the mixture of diamond-dust with the arsenic would affect the diffusion of arsenic with the water. If arsenic were first mixed in a small bottle, and shaken and then poured into a tumbler, it would cause the diffusion of the arsenic through the contents of the tumbler. The production of a film, as described by Dr. Seward after shaking it about in a tumbler, would indicate presence of arsenic. I did afterwards on the 30th December receive a third packet from Mr. Souter. It contained another small paper packet, inside the envelope. I examined the contents of that packet. I found it contained

The test tube is put in as T and so recorded.

Exhibit Q is shown to witness.

Letter of 13th November 1874 from Dr. Gray to Dr. Seward shown, read, and recorded as Exhibit U.

Packet shown to witness.

Exhibit I shown.

Glass tube is marked V—a short tube with a bulb.

seven grains of white powder. The powder was white arsenic. The envelope shown me is that of the packet of 30th December, and inside is the paper of the packet. There was a piece of thread besides. Except the arsenic, the paper, thread, and envelope are here. The whole of the powder, seven grains, was white arsenic. I also, at Dr. Seward's request, examined some charcoal sent me by him. I received that packet on the 30th January 1875. I tested the charcoal. I found it was free from arsenic. Diamond-dust has, according to the best authorities, no injurious effect on the human body.

Envelope shown to witness enclosing paper shown and recorded as W.

THE PRESIDENT DISALLOWS A QUESTION AS TO WITNESS' KNOWLEDGE OF OPINION OF NATIVES AS TO THE EFFECT OF DIAMOND-DUST ON THE HUMAN BODY.

The question has been discussed among medical men as to whether diamond-dust has injurious effect on the human body. The result of that discussion is that it is harmless.

BARODA,
1*st March* 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—I extracted the arsenic from part of the powder. I examined the metallic ring only with the microscope. It is quite possible to go further and to produce the arsenic. There are several sorts of copper which are poisonous, *e.g.*, sulphate of copper. A person drinking a liquid with sulphate of copper in it would find a strong metallic taste. It is at once tasted. The taste would continue for some time. Sulphate of copper has an astringent effect on the throat. It would cause colicy pains, and not an increase of saliva as I am aware, not till it began to affect the stomach, on which it would act in much less than half an hour. The time depends more or less on the state of the stomach. The moment nausea begins there is an increased flow of saliva. Arsenic taken chronically produces salivation, but one does not look for it necessarily after a single dose; 2½ grains of arsenic would kill a person. As no stomach pump was used on Colonel Phayre, and whatever he took remained in his stomach, the quantity must have been small. What he took was enough to produce nausea, and therefore saliva, and the same might result from copper. Salivation is always one of the first symptoms of nausea. I can't say it was improper of Dr. Seward to add water to what he meant to analyse. It is possible to find substances in water. It was six days after my first analysis that I was sent what was said to have been scraped up from the ground.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCOBLE:—The extraction of arsenic bodily from part of the powder was not with the reduction test, but the sublimation test. I found no trace of copper in either the first or second powder sent me. Having been informed about copper being suggested, I did direct my analysis to detect copper. Arsenic is not what is called an accumulative poison. It passes off with the natural secretions of the body. There is diversity of opinion as to whether arsenic produces a metallic taste in the mouth. It raises the question as to whether arsenic has a taste. I have tried to taste it, but found it had no taste. I have seen a person suffering from poisoning by arsenic, and he complained of metallic taste in the mouth. In the course of my experience as Analyst I have noticed that a metallic taste in the mouth was described as one of the symptoms in arsenical poisoning. My analysis of the powder contained in the third packet received from Mr. Souter enabled me to know that it was the same substance as that received in the other two packets.

BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—In physical characters there are varieties of white arsenic. I say that the arsenic was the same from ocular inspection by microscope. The physical characters of both were exactly the same under the microscope. I don't mean coppery taste by metallic taste.

BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF JEYPOOR:—Arsenic is soluble in water.

BY RAJA SIR DINKAR RAO:—There are several substances besides arsenic that taken once in small quantity prove fatal.

BARODA,
2nd March 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

No. XVII.—ABDULLA STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. INVERARITY:—My name is Abdulla Khan Walad Mahomed Khan. When Colonel Phayre came to Baroda from Pahlanpur I came here after him. I have been many years in his service. I was so as a little boy. But he and his wife have gone sometimes to England. I have been fifteen or sixteen years in his service altogether. I was in November last first as second servant and as chobdar. In the month of Ramzan I was second servant. My master, Colonel Phayre, had sherbet got ready for him every morning. It was the second servant's business; when the second servant was sick, it was the butler's business to prepare it. I remember Monday the 9th November. That morning I prepared Colonel Phayre's sherbet in the dispense-room where it was always prepared. Having prepared it I took it and went into the dining room, and there I took a saucer, a plate, a plantain and two or three oranges. I thence at once proceeded to the Saheb's office-room. I placed the tumbler where it was always put on the washhand table. I remember that it was two or three minutes before half-past six in the morning that I did so. Two hamals were there,—one named Govind; the other is called Yellappa, I think. One was sweeping the room; the other cleaning the things. Having placed the tumbler, I took out clothes for my master and left the place. I did not re-enter the room before the return of Colonel Phayre. That morning I made the sherbet from pumalo. I put nothing in except the juice of the pumalo. I cut up the pumalo and separated the seed in a soup-plate. I strained out the juice through muslin. Before that I pressed the pumalo in the soup-plate with a spoon. The spoon was a silver spoon—a large table spoon.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—There was a verandah to the room where I placed the tumbler, which leads from inside as well as outside. The inner verandah used to be cleaned every day. I don't know if the outer one was. There are two ways of getting to the office—one from outside, one from the verandah. It is one verandah of which a portion is open. The inside verandah was cleaned daily. There is a passage partly open, partly shaded. I did not notice if the outside verandah was cleaned daily. It was the hamal's business to clean it.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCOBLE:—I did not notice any one cleaning the verandah on the morning of the 9th. Two hamals used to sleep there. I saw no one cleaning it that morning.

BARODA,
2nd March 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

No. XVIII.—GOVIND BALU STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. SCOBLE:—My name is Govind Balu. I am a hamal employed at the Residency. I entered the Residency service when Colonel Walker went on two years' leave, about five years ago. It was my duty to clean the Saheb's office.

I remember the morning of Monday the 9th November. I went on duty. That morning I was cleaning Colonel Phayre's private office. I went into that room before 7 o'clock. It was after the Saheb had gone out to walk. It was about half an hour or one-quarter of an hour after he went out as far as I remember. I remained in the room one quarter or half an hour or thereabouts. While I was in the room Abdulla was there. Lakhsman, sepoy, was outside cleaning the inkstand. First of all Yellappa went into the room. He cleaned it and then came out; he is another hamal. Abdulla was inside; he took out the Saheb's clothes. After Abdulla had taken out the Saheb's clothes and cleaned the boots he went out. Raoji, havildar, came after Abdulla went out. Raoji said to me, "Let the torn papers be removed from this basket to that basket." He meant the waste papers. There were torn papers in the basket where they used to be kept, close to the Saheb's writing table. He said, "Let the torn paper be removed from the basket to that basket." There were two baskets—one inside, the other outside. Raoji emptied the waste paper from one into the other. By outside I mean the anteroom. He brought inside the outside basket and emptied into the outside basket the contents of the inside basket. Raoji did not stay there long, only about five minutes. I know the washing table in the private office. I used to clean it and to provide fresh water for it. On it there is a *ghindee* (washhand bowl) and a *kuja* (goblet) for holding water. On the 9th November I supplied fresh water to the *ghindee* and the *kuja*. I got the fresh water from an earthen pot outside. The bhistie (water-carrier) has to fill that earthen pot. The earthen pot was for the use of the Saheb people. I did not see Abdulla bring in the sherbet that morning. It was seven o'clock when I went into the dining-room to clean it. I did not see the Saheb return.

BARODA, 2*nd March* 1875. } (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

GOVIND RECALLED BY MR. SCOBLE:—The earthen pot is outside the dining room and near it. There is a wall between the pot and the dining-room. In front is the visiting room, and the dining-room is separated by a wall and door. To get to the back of the house you pass through the dining-room, at the back of which is a covered place where there was the earthen pot.

BARODA, 2*nd March* 1875. } (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

No. XIX.—YELLAPPA NARSU STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. SCOBLE:—My name is Yellappa Narsu. I am a hamal at the Kothee. On the 9th November I was engaged with Govind Balu in cleaning the office room.

[No cross-examination is desired.]

BARODA, 2*nd March* 1875. } (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

No. XX.—LAKSHMON STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. INVERARITY:—My name is Lakshmon Daryasingh. On Monday morning the 9th November I arranged Colonel Phayre's writing materials in his private office. After that I went and took my seat in the *deori* where the

sepoys sit. I don't know what happened then. I afterwards went thence to the Post Office with a letter given me by the Saheb. I went after 7. It was quarter past or half past seven. As I went with the letter, I did not meet anyone. As I started, I saw no one. I saw no one as I left the Residency. As I was coming back from the Post Office, I saw some body. I saw that Salam,—I mean the same as used to come to the Residency with the Maharaja. He was near a *nulla* near the Residency. He was riding a horse going towards the Residency. I did not see him before that time that morning. On my arrival at the Residency after my delivering the letter, he was at the Residency at a place where there are a number of English trees, about eight or nine paces from the house, close. He was standing there. It was more than a quarter of an hour I took going to and coming from the Post Office. Salim continued where he stood.

[Serjeant Ballantine has no questions.]

BARODA, 2*nd March* 1875. } (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

No. XXI.—JAMU MEEA STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. SCOBLE:—I am Kotwal of the Cantonment. I remember the 9th November. That day I got some information from one Nata Jaga, which I communicated to Dr. Seward. I that day heard a report in the camp of an attempt to poison Colonel Phayre. I first heard it about 2 o'clock. Dr. Seward mentioned it to me. I did not mention it to others. I told nobody at the time. Afterwards I spoke to Nata Jaga. I mentioned it to him about between 3 and 4 o'clock. This was after Dr. Seward mentioned it to me. First of all Dr. Seward told me of an attempt to poison Colonel Phayre. Then I spoke to Nata with a view to enquiry. I first told Nata, in making this enquiry, what Dr. Seward told me.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE.—Nata then told me something when I told him what Dr. Seward told me. Next morning I saw Dr. Seward and told him what Nata told me. Dr. Seward told me to make enquiries. He said to me—"A man has given poison to Colonel Phayre. It is not known who gave it. Therefore, make enquiries as to who did it." That was all Dr. Seward said. He did not mention names. I am Kotwal.

BARODA, 2*nd March* 1875. } (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

No. XXII.—NATA JAGA STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. INVERARITY:—I am Nata Jaga. I am Mokadam of the bazaar and attend to conservancy. I remember Monday, the 9th November. I know Salam, Gaekwaree Sowar. I saw him on 9th Nvoember about 8 o'clock in the morning. I was then causing some place to be cleaned near Kamatipura. I was on duty there. Salam was going to the bazaar on horseback, going fast, from the direction of the city bridge towards the Sudder Bazaar in the Camp. I know Raoji and Jaga, servants at the Residency. They live in the Sudder Bazaar. Salam went and returned shortly afterwards. I saw Salam come back about five minutes after he went. On his coming back, he went towards the city, still on horseback. He rode (*daurata*), not fast. When he returned from the Sudder Bazaar, I asked him—"Where did you go?" He spoke to me. I told Jamu Meea Kotwal what I had seen.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—When Salam went back, he went more slowly than when he went first. Salam's name was not mentioned to me in connection with this matter.

BARODA, 2nd *March* 1875. } (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

No. XXIII.—MAHOMED ALI BAKSH STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. INVERARITY:—My name is Mahomed Ali Baksh. I am a peon at the Residency. I remember Monday, the 9th November. I know Salam, a Gaekwaree sowar. I saw him the morning of that day at the Residency. I saw him first at half-past six or seven o'clock. This was before Colonel Phayre returned from his morning walk. At first I did not speak to him. He was sitting there. I was sitting on a box. He was standing with his horse's bridle in his hand. The box was in a place called the *deori*. On entering the house by the steps, the *deori* is on the left hand. I remember seeing Mr. Boevey return that morning. I did not see Salam at that time. I remember taking a note that morning to Dr. Seward. As I was taking that letter, I had some conversation with Salam. He took out and gave me a rupee. He said—"As you are going with the letter to the bazaar, if you can get any biscuits for me, pray bring some." First I delivered the letter to the Saheb, and then I went. I could not find any biscuits. When I came back to the Residency, I did not see whether Salam was there or not. He has never asked for the rupee back or the biscuits. Afterwards I was prevented from speaking. This was on the second or third day after. The Saheb ordered me not to speak to anybody. I remember meeting Dr. Seward on my way to the Residency. I salaamed to him. The Saheb asked me—"What have you brought?" I spoke to him.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. BRANSON:—Mr. Boevey took my deposition (*zabani.*) Colonel Phayre was sitting separate. I did not sign my statement in his presence. I said to Salam from a distance, when I returned from the bazaar, that the biscuits were not ready. I saw Salam as I returned from the Doctor's bungalow and passed by the school. It was 7½ or a quarter to 8 at the time. I saw Salam again. He came to the bungalow.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCOBLE:—When I saw Salam near the school, he was going to the city on horseback. It was 9 or past 9 when I saw Salam at the Residency afterwards. At that time I had no talk with him.

BARODA, 2nd *March* 1875. } (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

MAHOMED RE-CALLED BY RAJA SIR DINKUR RAO:—Salam used to come to the Residency on Mondays and Thursdays. The 9th was the day following the Divali (or second day, (*dusri-din-ki- Divali*). It was a Monday.

BARODA, 2nd *March* 1875. } (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

No. XXIV.—RAOJI STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. SCOBLE:—My name is Raoji Rama. I was a Havildar of Peons at Baroda Residency, and had been so for one year or 1¼ year. Colonel Phayre

appointed me. I lived in the Sudder Bazaar in the Camp. None other of the Residency servants lived with or near me. I know Salam, a sowar of the Gaekwar's. I knew him since he commenced to come to our bungalow, *i.e.*, the Residency. Salam did make a proposition to me. This was two months before the sitting of the Commission,—I mean the Commission about complaints of ryots, about one year and a quarter ago. Salam made a proposition to me two months before that. Salam said—"The Maharaja has sent for you." He also said—"He wants you; he wants to have some conversation with you." I said to him—"I can't come just now;" and he was after me very much. He said the same thing to me five or six times. I agreed to go. I said "I will go." I did go on a Sunday. I don't remember the month. It was two months before the time the Commission commenced. On that Sunday I left the camp, my house in the camp, about seven o'clock in the evening. First I went to the house of Eshwant Rao, a *jasud* of the Maharaja. He used to come with the Maharaja to the Residency. Eshwant Rao's house is near the new bazaar, in the city. I found Salam Sowar sitting at Eshwant Rao's house. Eshwant Rao was also there. From Eshwant Rao's house I was taken to the Maharaja's Haveli by Salam Sowar and Eshwant Rao,—I mean the Haveli where the Maharaja lives in the city. I went by a way in the rear through the Nazer Bagh. There is a flight of steps leading to it. The entrance was in the rear by the Chiman Bagh called Nazer Bagh. I was taken upstairs. Salam Sowar and Eshwant Rao, these two, took me upstairs. I sat down upstairs in a room. Salam Sowar sat by me, and Eshwant Rao went inside to report to the Maharaja. Eshwant Rao brought the Maharaja. I knew the Maharaj by sight. I recognized the Maharaj very well when he came in with Eshwant Rao. I made salaams to the Maharaj and sat down. Then the Maharaj began saying—"If you can get any news from the bungalow, let me know it." I said, "Very well." The Maharaja said—"I will give you many rewards and presents. I will gratify and please you. Do you continue to give me news and information on that side." I said, "Very well." Then the Maharaja asked—"Are you on friendly terms with the Jemadar?" He said Narsu Jemadar, the Residency Jemadar. I said "Yes." The Maharaja said—"You should bring him to me." I said, "Very well." He enquired about matters relating to here and there (unimportant matters). I took my leave. Salam Sowar and Eshwant Rao came too; they went to their houses, and I to the camp. I went to Narsu Jemadar and told him about it the following morning when I went to my duty. The Jemadar said—"At present I have no time to go." Before the Commission sat, I went three or four times to see the Maharaj. All those times were before the Commission sat. When I went from the camp, I went alone and afterwards met Salam Sowar and Eshwant Rao, who went with me to the Maharaj. I used to meet them at Eshwant Rao's house. I used to go alone to that house, and then with them to the Maharaj. I used to inform the Maharaj about the people who used to come to the Residency and mention their names. I went to see the Maharaj while the Commission was sitting. I went three times during that period. On those occasions I used to go alone to Eshwant Rao's house, and thence with Eshwant Rao and Salam. On each of those three occasions I saw the Maharaj at the same Haveli. I spoke to the Maharaj on those occasions. I used to tell him about what occurred at the Resident's bungalow. Complainants used to come there, and people used to appear before the Commission. I used to hear what they said and to repeat it to the Maharaja. I had spoken to the Maharaj about my intended marriage, and he paid me about 100 Rupees for expenses of that marriage. I spoke to the Maharaj about it during the sitting of the Commission. He called Eshwant Rao and he said, "You must remind me of it." Eshwant Rao was beside him. The money was not then paid. Eshwant Rao came to the bungalow (Residency), and spoke to me. This was when he accompanied the Maharaj. My visit was on Friday, and Eshwant Rao spoke to me on Monday. Monday was the usual day for the Maharaj's visit. Eshwant Rao said—"I have brought and kept Rupees 500 for you; you should come and fetch the money." I did go to fetch it. I remember it was the

evening of the day he so spoke. I went to Eshwant Rao's house. With me I took Jaga, a punkawala employed at the bungalow. At Eshwant Rao's house I met Eshwant Rao; he gave me the money by the hands of his karkoon—500 Rupees. At that time his karkoon and Jaga were present and nobody else that I saw. Eshwant Rao was then upstairs in his house. The karkoon's name is Dalpat. I spent that money on my marriage. Rupees 400 I so spent and deposited 100 Rupees with Jaga, with instructions that I would draw it from time to time as I required it. I bought some clothes and made some ornaments. Dajibhai Karia got the ornaments made for me. My marriage took place while the Commission was sitting. I remember not the month. I remember meeting Salam after the Commission left Baroda—two or three days after they left. Salam said—"I have had a talk with the Jemadar. I have brought him over." I afterwards asked the Jemadar. Salam also said,—"I have spoken to him; promise to come; come with him to the Maharaja's." I said—"Very well, I will ask him." I did speak to the Jemadar about this—the evening of the day of the talk with Salim. The Jemadar said to me—"I will go with you on Sunday." I don't remember the month, nor the Musalman nor the Hindu calendar month. This was eight, nine or ten days after the sittings of the Commission. When the Sunday came, the Jemadar had, as previously arranged, gone to Eshwant Rao, and I found him there. In fact, I found the Jemadar there on the Sunday night. For the most part, as far as I remember, Jaga was with me or Karbhai. Karbhai lives in the camp; he was punka-puller at the Residency, and is now unemployed. I don't know his father's name; he is not the same as Karbhai gari-driver. As far as I remember, either Jaga or Karbhai accompanied me. At Eshwant Rao's house I found Eshwant Rao, Salam Sowar, and the Jemadar. I went thence to the Maharaja's Haveli, and I went through a lane in direction of the Nazer Bagh, and Eshwant Rao went in by an entrance where a sentry was, on the public street. With me went Salam, the Jemadar, and the man who was with me into the Palace: the man who went with me did not go upstairs, but sat below. We all went up the first flight of steps—I, the Jemadar, Salam, and either Jaga or Karbhai. We were made to sit there by those persons. Only Salam went further upstairs. Afterwards Salam and Eshwant Rao and the Maharaja came there, and Salam came down and called us up. I and Narsu Jemadar went up; Jaga or Karbhai stayed sitting below. Then I and the Jemadar went upstairs. We went to a bench on which the Maharaja was in the habit of sitting, and where there was a bath-room. When I got there, those present were, I Salam, Eshwant Rao, the Jemadar, and the Maharaja. I and the Jemadar had conversation with the Maharaja. I don't remember that conversation. Eventually the Maharaja said to the Jemadar—"You should report the news from the bungalow. As you are living in Baroda, you should bring the news every day." The Jemadar said, "Very well." The Maharaja said to the Jemadar—"You should notice what Sirdars come to the Residency, as you are a servant of long standing, and you know the Sirdars." The Jemadar said—"I will give the news, and Raoji will do so also, and it will be communicated through Salam." The Maharaj said—"Very well—send the news, and if it is very important you should write it and send it to Salam. You should bring it from the bungalow." The communications were to be given to Salam, when the Jemadar left the camp to go to his house. The Jemadar lived in the city. The Jemadar said to the Maharaj—"My brother's pension has been stopped; please make arrangement about that." The Maharaj said—"I cannot make any arrangement about that; you must petition the Saheb; and if the Saheb speaks to me I will at once make arrangement." The Jemadar's brother was in the Maharaja's service. There were two brothers,—one a Commander, the other Jemadar in the Rasala. That was all the conversation. Then we left and came away. After this visit and before the Maharaj went to Nowsari, I visited the Maharaj four or five times about the time of his going to Nowsari. I and the Jemadar both did so. On those occasions I saw the Maharaj and conversed with him; and I and the Jemadar gave the Maharaj information of what was going on at the Residency. I went to Nowsari with Colonel Phayre. Narsu Jemadar also went. So did we all.

I and the Jemadar attended Colonel Phayre all the time he was at Nowsari. The Maharaja also came to Nowsari. I saw Salam for the most part at Nowsari. Eshwant Rao himself I did not see. His son lived in our bungalow there,—I mean in a routie or tent in the compound. Colonel Phayre's servants lived in the bungalow, and we sepoys had a tent or routie. It was in the routie Eshwant Rao's son lived. Salam lived in the routie in our compound. At Nowsari I went to the Maharaj once. I was introduced to his presence by Salam. On that occasion I had some talk. The Maharaja enquired about Bhau Poonekar and others, who used to come to the Resident's bungalow, and as to what conversation they had. I know by name one Damodhar Trimbuk or Damodhar Punt. I know him by sight. He was at Nowsari with the Maharaja. After returning from Nowsari to Baroda, I did not continue for the most part my visits to the Maharaja. I forgot (*bhulgaya*). After my return from Nowsari I went thrice with Pedro, the butler. I went with the Jemadar also. Altogether I think I went to the Maharaja 20 or 25 times. After my return from Nowsari, I went three times with Pedro and four times with the Jemadar. I never went with them both together. I and Pedro and Salam Sowar went. After I came from Nowsari, Pedro said to me—"Will you go with me?" I asked—"Where to?" He answered—"Salam Sowar has told me we should go to the Maharaja's." I said—"I will go with you when you want me to go." I did go with Pedro. I left the camp and waited at the bridge while Salam Sowar was bringing a gari from the city. Salam brought one and halted it, and went to the bungalow (Residency) to call Pedro. I mean the bridge near the school on the high road to the city at the corner of the maidan. Pedro came. Pedro, I and Salam went to the city. This was at night, after ten o'clock. We went to the Maharaja's Haveli, where we met Eshwant Rao Jasood. Pedro and I met the Maharaja. On the first time Pedro and I went, the Maharaja asked—"When your Saheb sits at the table; does he make any allusion to me?" Then Pedro said to the Maharaj—"The Saheb says what is good for you." Pedro said—"It would be good for you if you live on amicable terms with the Saheb." The Maharaj said—"I behave well, but the Saheb gets angry." Pedro added—"The junior Madam Saheb is very kind to you (*mehrban*). If you behave well, the Saheb will also be very kind to you." The junior Madam was Mrs. Boevey, Colonel Phayre's daughter, who lived in the Residency. No other conversation occurred. The Maharaj said—"You should send news through Salam," because Salim used to go to the butler's house. I remember the butler went to Goa on a month's leave. This visit was after my return from Nowsari. It was before the butler went to Goa. Before the butler went to Goa, I went with the butler three times to visit the Maharaja. After his return from Goa, I once visited the Maharaja with him. So I went four times altogether with him. The visit after the butler's return from Goa was as follows:—The butler had some talk with the Maharaj. I heard it. The Maharaj said—"When did you come back from Goa?" He answered "two or three days ago." The Maharaj said—"Will you do something if I give you something." The butler said—"If it is possible for me to do it, I will do it." Then the Maharaj called Eshwant Rao, who was present. Eshwant Rao had a packet in his hand which he gave into the Maharaja's hands, which the Maharaj put into the hands of Pedro. Pedro said—"What is it? (*kya chiz hai*)." The Maharaj said—"It is poison" (*zahir*) Pedro said—"What shall I do with it?" The Maharaj said—"Give it in some food to the Saheb." Then Pedro said—"If the Saheb dies all of a sudden, I shall be taken up and ruined." Then the Maharaj said—"Nothing will happen all of a sudden; the Saheb will die in two or three months" (*mar-jaenge.*) The Maharaj added—"Nothing will happen suddenly to the Saheb. Don't you be alarmed." After this conversation, I left for the camp with Pedro, who went to the bungalow. I believe Pedro kept the packet in his possession. I went home. I know that Pedro got some money from the Maharaj. Pedro told me that Salam Sowar had paid him some money,—how much I know not. Pedro told me this at the time of his going to Goa.

BARODA,
2nd March 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

ROAJI'S EXAMINATION CONTINUED BY MR. SCOBLE:—After my return from Nowsari I went to the Maharaja with Jemadar Narsu. This was about two or three days after my return to Baroda from Nowsari. A punkawala, named Karbhai, went with me. After my return from Nowsari I received Rupees 300, about fifteen days after my return. Narsu Jemadar paid me those 300 Rupees. After I received those 300 Rupees I went again to see the Maharaja. My next visit was about four months after receiving the 300 Rupees. I guess it was four or five months. Narsu Jemadar went with me then. On this occasion I went from here at seven o'clock, I mean from the Camp Bazaar. I went first to Eshwant Rao's house. Salam Sowar was at Eshwant Rao's house. Narsu Jemadar also was sitting there and also Eshwant Rao. From Eshwant Rao's house, I went to the Maharaja's Haveli. I entered by the way of the Nazerbagh side. On that occasion I saw the Maharaja in his bath-room, where he was seated. It was upstairs. When I went to the Maharaja, I and Narsu Jemadar sat down, and Eshwant Rao and Salam were standing near the Maharaja. Then the Maharaja said to us, "The Saheb practises, great ('*zulm*') oppression on me. I will tell you something: will you listen to it?" Then I and the Jemadar said, "We will listen." Then the Maharaja said, "What is the Saheb in the habit of eating." I then said, "He does not eat anything in my presence, but he drinks juice (*ras*), sherbet." Then the Maharaja said to us, "If I give you something, will you put it in? (*dálna*)." Then we said, "What will be the effect of it." (*Kya hoega*). Narsu it was who said this. Then the Maharaja said to us, "I will send a packet by the hands of Salam Sowar." I thereupon asked the Maharaja, "What will be the effect of it?" (THE INTERPRETER MR. NOUROJEE SAYS THE WORD INTERPRETED AS PACKET MAY ALSO MEAN POWDER "*puri.*") When I asked, "What substance is it?" (or rather "thing".) Then the Maharaja said, "It is poison" (*zahar*). I then said to the Maharaja, "If I put it in, and if anything happens to the Saheb all of a sudden, what then?" The Maharaja said, "It will not produce any immediate effect, but will produce an effect in the course of two or three months." Then the Maharaja said to us, "I will give you a present of a lac each, if you will do this thing, and I will employ you (*asámi*) or give you service, and I will protect your children and family. Do not entertain any apprehensions." I myself asked the Maharaja," In what manner shall I put this in?" Then the Maharaja said, "Take a small bottle, put some water and the powder in it, shake it well, and put that in." Then I asked the Maharaja, "If I put the powder thus, what will be the effect?" The Maharaja said, "If without shaking it you put it in the juice, it will come to the top, therefore you should shake it before putting it in." Then Salam Sowar and Eshwant Rao both said, "It will be good for you if you do this job: do not have any apprehensions." The Maharaja said, "Make three powders of this and finish them in three days." At that time no powder was shown me. Nothing was shown me then. The Maharaja said, "I will send it to the Jemadar's house by the hands of Salam or Eshwant Rao." I said, "Very well." Nothing more occurred. After the Maharaja said this, we left. I cannot mention the day of this conversation. I don't remember the day of the week or month it occurred, nor what season it was. I do not remember the 9th November. I do remember the day Colonel Phayre found out the attempt to poison him. The above conversation occurred about 15 or 20 days before that event. After that interview with the Maharaja, the Jemadar brought a packet and gave it to me. The above-described interview with the Maharaja took place at seven o'clock of the evening. The Jemadar brought me the packet the day following the interview with the Maharaja, so far as I remember. I opened that packet. There were two powders in it,—one white and the other rose-colour. There was that much (SHEWS ABOUT A PINCH), I cannot remember.

I don't think quite as much as a tea-spoonful. I did not weigh it, nor estimate its weight. (WITNESS SHEWS WITH THE SAND OF A SAND BOX USED FOR DRYING INK AND SAYS) The whitish powder was more in quantity than the other. Narsu said something to me. I divided the two powders into three portions, taking more of the rosy powder than of the white. I used only a little of the white powder. Some of the white powder was left. A good deal remained.

I took a pinch of it. I don't remember if half the white powder remained. I used up all the rose-coloured powder. I kept them in the pocket of my *putta* or belt after making them up. I put in one side of my belt the remainder of the white powder, in the lower part of my belt, in the same pocket of the belt with the three powders, but in a separate division; with the three packets obtained by mixing the white and red powders, I threw them into the Saheb's sherbet, at different times. I don't remember the different days. It was on alternate days, putting in one, then leaving a day. I put one powder (*bhuki*) into a bottle. I left the other two. I put them in (*dálna*) another day. After putting it into a bottle, I put some water in, and shook it and threw the contents into the glass containing the Saheb's sherbet. By Saheb I mean Colonel Phayre. By glass of sherbet I mean that daily placed in his office for Colonel Phayre. I did the same with each of the three powders (*bhuki*). The Maharaja gave me the bottle. He gave it to me about the time the Saheb had a boil on his head. The bottle contained some white liquid like water. When the Maharaja gave me this bottle, I was at the Maharaja's Haveli. Narsu Jemadar was with me on that occasion. The Maharaja spoke. I asked him, "What does this bottle contain?" He said, "It contains something which you should throw into the Saheb's bathing tub or *ghindi*." I brought the bottle with me. I tucked it up in my drawers under the string, and it produced a wound on my skin. It caused a boil, a thing like a boil, what a man gets when burnt. It swelled. The place was in my belly (WITNESS SHEWS THAT IT WAS NEAR THE NAVEL.) As it produced a boil on me, I thought it would much injure the Saheb: so I threw it away. I mean I threw away the medicine (*dawa*) contained in the bottle. When given to me, the mouth of the bottle was stopped with cotton, and that was covered over with bees-wax. The bottle was given me before I got the powders—about a month or one month and a quarter before. I brought the bottle to the Residency. Narsu Jamedar asked me, "Did you put it in?" I answered him that I had put it in. Then I afterwards said to Narsu Jemadar, "Look here. I have been burnt here," pointing to my belly. I afterwards kept the bottle in the bungalow underneath a box belonging to the Saheb kept near a form where we and the Jemadar used to sit near the Saheb's office. This box was near the form where I used to sit. After putting the three mingled powders into the sherbet, I went to see the Maharaja again. It was about eight days after. The Maharaja used to come to the Residency to see the Saheb; perhaps he thought nothing happened to the Saheb. The Maharaja sent me a message through Salam. I and Narsu Jemadar both went to the Maharaja by night. As far as I remember, nobody else went with me. I first went to Eshwant Rao's house. There the Jemadar was, and Salam Sowar was sitting. The Jemadar Narsu was there when I got there. So also was Eshwant Rao. I went thence to the Maharaja's Haveli—with Eshwant Rao, the Jemadar, and Salam Sowar. I saw the Maharaja at the Haveli—in the Maharaja's bath-room—the same place where I had seen him before. The Maharaja gave me coarse abuse, and said, "You did not do anything." I said, "Maharaja, I did it, but I can't account for its not happening." Then the Maharaja said, "I will give you another thing* which you should put in (*dálna*)." I said, "Very well." When I began to go, Salam extended his hand. He gave something to the Jemadar; what it was I don't know. He said nothing in so doing. No other person said anything. I heard nothing. Then I and the Jemadar went away thence. Next day, when the Jemadar came from his house, he gave me a packet. I opened and looked at it. Inside there was a dark-coloured (*kala*) substance. The colour was not so dark as the Interpreter's coat (black alpaca) It was like that hat (grey felt helmet.) I kept the powder by me one day. I went on a Friday, and the Jemadar brought it to me on Saturday. On the Sunday I did not go to duty. I went to duty on the Monday. I refer to the Monday of the report about the poisoning. On the Monday I put it in (*dálna*).

* *Chiz.*

Q.—In where? A.—In the Saheb's sherbet. I mean the packet sent by the Maharaja through the Jemadar, and which the Jemadar gave me on the last occasion. I put the poison in a bottle, shook it,

and put it into a glass. The bottle was the one given to me by the Maharaja. I put nothing else into the bottle except the powder. I put some water in and shook it. Nobody was in the room when I put it into the Saheb's glass. I put it into the Saheb's glass at half-past six o'clock, when I went to my duty. It was about twenty minutes before Colonel Phayre returned. I had no watch. I saw Colonel Phayre return. I remember Colonel Phayre writing a note. He gave it into the Jemadar's hands who gave it to me. I gave it to a puttewala. I don't remember what puttewala. I told the puttewala. "Take it to the Doctor Saheb." When I gave it to the puttewala, Salam Sowar was present. It was about seven o'clock when I first saw Salam Sowar that morning. First Salam Sowar asked me, "Did you do that job or not?" I said, "I did it." Afterwards I said, "A note has this day been written and sent to the Doctor Saheb, and I think you will be disgraced." Salam said nothing to me. On saying this to him, I left him. I told him about the note to the Doctor Saheb at the same time as I told him about my having given the poison. I remember the Doctor coming. I and the Jemadar were standing there when the Doctor came. I remained on duty all that morning at the Residency. I was not put in arrest that day. I was suspended. I was told to take off my belt and place it there and go home. I did take off my belt. I put it in the Saheb's office. My belt was never given me back. On that day, Monday, I was examined a little by Colonel Phayre and in Mr. Boevey's presence. I was placed in arrest the next morning at seven o'clock. I remained there through the night: the next day, at five o'clock in the evening, I was released by the Saheb. I was not allowed to return to my duty. Besides the Rs. 500 paid on my marriage and Rs. 300 through the Jemadar, I received no other money. How could I know what the Maharaja gave to the Jemadar? Out of the money I received, I had some ornaments made. These are the ornaments I caused to be made.

Silver anklets, gold armlets, rings produced.

I paid for these ornaments about 500 or 550 Rupees. I did make communications in writing of news through Salam. I once or twice caused Jaga to write for me. I know Jaga's handwriting. I can read a little Gujerathi. I can write a little, but not well.

Paper shewn.

The writing shewn me is Jaga's writing. I don't think I could read this, as I can't read much. I never employed any writer but Jaga. I wrote myself on two or three occasions. After getting the letters written I gave them to the Jemadar. The Jemadar also took those which I myself wrote. I did make a statement to Mr. Souter which was taken down. The first day of my doing so was Tuesday the 22nd. I don't know the month.

MR. SCOBLE SAYS IT MAY BE TAKEN AS THE 22ND DECEMBER. THIS IS AGREED.

The Saheb, Mr. Souter, took down the statement: but not on the 22nd, but on a later day. Early in the morning Mr. Souter sent for me: in the morning I said nothing to him: he questioned me till 8 or 9 o'clock, but I did not acknowledge anything correctly. I was then brought into the Residency. I saw Mr. Souter at Mr. Barton's bungalow. I was desired to sit down in the Residency garden. I sat there till 5 or 6 o'clock. Karim and Faizu were there. We began to discuss amongst ourselves. Then Faizu and Karim said regarding themselves and the Ayah, "We have told the truth, you had better tell the truth and be saved." They said," We have stated that we have been there. you had better tell the truth and be saved." Thereupon I sent for Mr. Souter's havildar who was near there. I would identify him if I saw him. This

A Policeman calling himself Mir Imam Ali is called.

is the man. I said to him, "Take me to the senior Khan Saheb." That is Akbar Ali. I then went to the senior Khan Saheb. I said to him, "I will tell you the truth regarding the poison." I said to him, "If you save my life and get a promise given me by the Saheb, I will tell the truth." I got a promise of pardon (*muafi*) if I made a full statement, and on that promise I made my statement to Mr. Souter. From that day at 6 A. M. till now, I have had no communication with Narsu Jamedar except on the day Narsu was taken up; the Khan Saheb said to me, "Tell before Narsu the truth that you have told." What he said was, "Tell

before these people the truth you have told." The Rao Saheb and the junior Khan Saheb were present. I was then taken to near the Jemadar and I said to the Jemadar, "I have told that what was to be told even up to my neck." I said no more to him. I was then taken away to the police guardroom. This belt

A belt is shown.

is the one I used to wear. In this pocket I put the powder; the other powder I put here (SHOWS ANOTHER PLACE. MR. SCOBLE POINTS OUT THAT THE FIRST IS AT THE LOWER FOLD OF THE BELT, AND THE SECOND AT THE SIDE.) I was present when something was found in the belt. At that time Rao Saheb and Akbar Ali were present, and the junior Khan Bahadur also. Something was then found in my belt, namely, one powder. First Khan Saheb asked me, "Where used you to put it?" I said, "I used to put it in the pocket of my belt." He then asked, "Where is your belt?" I said, "It is in the possession of Budhar Puttewala (possession=*ke-pas*)." Chand, a sepoy of Mr. Souter, went and brought Budhar Puttewala. When Budhar came, the belt was round Budhar's neck. He was wearing it. The Khan Saheb took it off his person, and then they began to search. Khan Saheb, Rao Saheb and Khan Saheb junior began to search. A thick finger was introduced into the belt. It was Khan Saheb's finger, (WITNESS SHEWS THE PLACES IN THE BELT). He found something hard here, and then he remarked, "There is something there." Then he left it as it was and sent for Mr. Souter, who was in a room opposite. Khan Saheb then opened the bottom of the belt. The Saheb then took out the packet and examined it. It was wrapped in a piece of white paper. Inside it was a poison. A white powder (WITNESS USED THE ENGLISH WORD "POWDER.") I recognised the white packet on its being taken out. The Saheb asked me if I could, I said, "I could recognise it." I said, "This is the packet left me by oversight (*bhul men rahgaya*)." After this enquiry, the Saheb took some of my statement (*zabani*) and I left. I don't remember the day of the packet being taken from my belt. It was about two days after I gave my deposition. There was one day between the day it was found, and the day of my first statement.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—I had been 1½ year in Colonel Phayre's employ. He was very kind to me. I consented to poison because the Maharaja offered me money, I am a poor man, he offered me a lack of rupees. For this I consented. I did not intend to murder him. The Maharaja so intended. I meant to do it, being poor, because I was instigated. I consented to murder a kind master for money, being instigated. I never got my lac of rupees. I never applied to the Maharaja for it. After the attempt failed, I was examined by Colonel Phayre, after which I was for a month at liberty. I made no application during that time to the Maharaja. I got no message from him, nor did I see him. I did not go to him. How could I? I used to go, but not after I stayed at home. I did not apply to him because the affair was not successful. I did not go. How could I go and ask for money. After the failure I had no conversation with Narsu. I did not leave my house. I knew Bhau Poonekar. He used to go to the bungalow to see the Saheb. I don't know what he came for. I sometimes heard what he came for and used to tell it. I know nothing about a kharita from the Maharaja to the Governor General. I don't recollect. I did not hear of it from Bhau Poonekar. I got the boil from the medicine (*dawa*) inside the bottle. The medicine dropped through the cotton stopper. It gave me a boil (*phor*). I threw it away. It was given me to hurt Colonel Phayre; I did not use it. It hurt me; so I threw it away. I feared I might be arrested at once. I did not put it in water. Because I was injured, I thought my Saheb would be injured. I told Narsu I had used it. That was a lie. Every day a sowar used to come from the Maharaja to enquire if it was administered or not. I told the lie, because they were after me. Mr. Souter was never after me; all that I told him was truth. Had I told Colonel Phayre the truth, how would he have believed it, the story of one person? Therefore I did not tell the truth. He would not believe me, and I did not do it with a view to tell it. I told Mr. Souter the truth correctly. [THE WITNESS'S ATTENTION IS CALLED TO

THE MATTER OF THE TWO PAPERS OF POWDERS GIVEN WHEN HE AND NARSU WERE PROMISED A LAKH OF RUPEES EACH.) The two powders were brought and given me by Narsu Jemadar. He told me to divide them into three parts and give them on three days. I made three packets and kept them in my pocket. From each powder I took a little, because I had doubts that the white powder was more injurious. I doubted how the white powder was to be used, (MR. SERJEANT BALLANTINE READS FROM STATEMENT MADE TO MR. SOUTER.) This is what I told Mr. Souter; this is true.

Q.—Who gave you the last packet you had? A.—The Jemadar. It was rather of a dark colour, like that hat (grey felt *J. J.*), not like the white colour first given me. It was a little darker than that hat. I don't remember exactly. I put the whole in. I first put it in a bottle, mixed it with water, and then poured the whole of it in (WITNESS SHOWS WITH INK-STAND WHAT THE QUANTITY WAS). It was a little less dark than this. I saw Dr. Seward the morning I tried to kill my master. I was at the bungalow. I hear that Salam is in imprisonment. I have been in imprisonment several days. Pedro went with me to the Haveli three times after his return from Nowsari and once after his return from Goa. He knew about the attempt to poison. I heard the Maharaja tell him. A packet was given into his hand in my presence I heard the Maharaja say it was poison. This was after Pedro's return from Goa and at his last visit. I don't recollect the date thereof. First the powder was given him and I was called two days after. The Jemadar first brought me two powders and afterwards one powder. Pedro received one two days before I received the last powder. After Pedro received one, I received one two days after. I don't know what Pedro did with his powder. We were all engaged in the same attempt. Why should I ask Pedro? He should know his business. The Maharaja was in haste, so he gave to Pedro and me so as to make haste. I know because Salam and Eshwantrao were after me. That's how I know. I was told that it would not take effect for two or three months. I never asked Pedro what became of his paper. I first accused Pedro before Mr. Souter—not before. I did not mention his name before Colonel Phayre. I was afraid. If anybody does anything, does he do it for telling it? I quite forgot about the powder in my belt. I administered three powders; there were four altogether—one was left. The Jemadar gave me two powders. I made the rose powder into three portions, put some of the white powder into each, and one powder remained. This was what I was told to do—to give it three times and make three portions. I thought the white powder was arsenic, and if it was given to the Saheb, something would happen soon. For that reason, by mistake (*bhul-men*), it remained. I kept it in the pocket and forgot if it was there or not. I made three packets, but took a little from the other. I was afraid something might happen to the Saheb of a sudden. I put in all the dark powder at once—it was little. Those people kept saying, "Do it quick, do it quick." I did not know it would take effect at once. Nobody knew I had any poison left. I told nobody. My accomplices thought the whole was used. The Police first asked me where I kept my belt. I had not told them I kept the powder in it, nor did I remember. If I did, I would have taken it out and thrown it away. I was asked if I recognised my powder, and I said I did. Akbar Ali asked where I used to keep my powders. I said, "In the pocket of my belt." He asked where it was. I said, "With Budhar." The Resident had given it to him. When the police came, I was called for enquiry to the bungalow. The belt was given to Budhar in my presence. It was several days before the police found the packet in the belt. I don't remember how many days. I had no recollection about the powders. Before Colonel Phayre I did say to save my life that I suspected Faizu. Those people were also going to the Durbar. When asked whom I suspected, I said, "Faizu and all other people go from the town there." Because they were living in the town, I said this. I did not accuse them. I said, "Faizu lives in the city, and there is suspicion against him." I said, "I suspect Faizu." I had done it. Many persons were mentioning Faizu's name. I said, "As

Faizu lives in the city and goes to the palace, I suspect him." I suspected that powder might have been given him in the same way as to me and Pedro. This was why I accused him. After Colonel Phayre released me I lived at home. I had applied for a putta (belt). The Saheb did not give me re-employment. He said "When the Sahebs come and enquire, you will be reinstated." I don't know if Bhau Poonekar interfered on my behalf. I did not ask him to do so. I did not talk on this matter to him. He used to go to the bungalow and used to see me. At the time the Saheb was about to leave this he was at the bungalow and I saw him (Bhau Poonekar). This was after my attempt at poisoning. I did not talk with him on this subject. I don't recollect. I did not converse with Bhau Poonekar about the Maharaja; nor did I do so or he do so about the Maharaja after the attempt. Bhau Poonekar did not ask me if the Maharaja knew about it. I never mentioned the Maharaja to him. I did not see him before I was examined by Mr. Souter. I did not see him at that examination, nor about that time. I consented to poison my master, being a poor man, and having a lakh of rupees offered. That lakh was my inducement—too much for a poor man. During the month I was at liberty I did not ask the Maharaja. I did not leave my house or go anywhere. I put poison into the Saheb's sherbet on the Monday when the report got abroad. I used all the last packet at once. The Jemadar brought me the packet on the Saturday. Since my examination by Mr. Souter I have not been to the palace. I have been in confinement from that day. The Maharaja spoke to me about poison. I knew him two months before that. I had been called. I was called two months before the Commission came.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCOBLE:—That was for asking about news (*khaber batmi*),—I mean I was to tell him whatever I should hear at the bungalow. Poison was first mentioned after the return from Nowsari, about five months. After the 9th when I put in poison I was suspended and remained at my place. After my suspension neither Salam nor Eshwant Rao came to my place. I had gone to the palace alone before the Commission came. Salam or Eshwant Rao was always with me when I was taken to the palace. After my suspension and when in my house I don't remember if any watch was placed over me by the Sirkar. I have a mark on my stomach left by my boil.

ON THE APPLICATION OF MR. SCOBLE, THE WITNESS GOES INTO A ROOM IN THE COURT-HOUSE TO HAVE THE MARKS ON HIS BELLY EXAMINED BY DR. GRAY.

BARODA, 3rd *March* 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

No. XXV.—DR. GRAY RECALLED.

EXAMINED BY MR. SCOBLE:—I have examined the last witness (Raoji). There were three marks on the belly about one inch and a half above the navel. That is near the place where the string of his drawers was tied. They might be caused by the application of caustic or hot iron. They are not such marks as a boil would be likely to leave. They are what a blister or a burning substance would be likely to leave.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—I have been in Court and heard the witness' story. White arsenic might cause them—arsenic in contact with the skin. A man would feel the irritation within an hour. It is my opinion that the marks might be caused as described by the witness in his evidence. This is after taking into consideration that he described it as a swelling something like a boil. I think the marks could have been caused by arsenic on an unbroken substance. I should say arsenic is not the cause of a boil. If I had heard nothing, I should have said that the marks were caused by caustic or hot-iron. Natives use cautery on the most trivial occasions.

RE-EXAMINED BY MR. SCOBLE:—Arsenic is a caustic. Arsenic suspended in water or other liquid and oozing through a bottle would be capable of producing such marks.

BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—I remember the bees-wax and cotton in saying this.

BY SIR R. MEADE:—A boil would not leave such a mark. If caustic were applied to such a boil, it would depend on the age of the boil.

BARODA, 3rd *March* 1875. } (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

No. XXVI.—RAOJI RECALLED.

BY THE PRESIDENT:—After using the bottle on the Monday morning I hid it in the verandah where the carriages stand near the wall. The Police came and searched for it. I pointed out the place, but it was not found. Nobody knew of my putting it there. The bottle was as long as my fore-finger.

BARODA, 3rd *March* 1875. } (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

No. XXVII.—NARSU STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. SCOBLE:—My name is Narsu Rajana. I was Jemadar of peons at the Residency, and had been employed there I guess 30, 32, or 34 years. I have been Jemadar 17 or 18 years. My pay was Rupees 14 per month as Jemadar. Raoji Havildar got Rupees 10 a month. I lived in the city. I usually came to work at 7½ or 8 o' clock in the morning. In the evening I went home at 7 or 8 o'clock, or if Cutcherry was over at 6½ P.M. I remember the Commission sitting at Baroda. Raoji said something to me, *viz.*, "Eshwant Rao and Salam say you should go to the Maharaja's." I said "I cannot go just now as there is sickness in my house, and I am deeply engaged in my service." The suggestion of going to the Maharaja's was again made to me after the Commission was over by Raoji and Salam. I knew Salam since, not before, he began to come to the Residency. He began to come. After Khunderao's death I was in the service of Jumnabai; and after my return to the Residency Salam used to come—in the time of Colonel Barr. Jumnabai was at the Residency. I was deputed to serve her when she was there, and also for two months more when she went to Poona. Colonel Barr and Mr. Tucker deputed me. Colonel Barr was Resident then, and Mr. Tucker came to Baroda. Both Salam and Raoji spoke to me after the Commission was gone about going to the Maharaja. Eshwant Rao Jasud spoke to me once or twice. Salam and Raoji spoke to me often on Sundays and Mondays, when the Maharaja used to come to the Residency. I did ultimately agree to go to the Maharaj. I did go to the Maharaj. The first time I went was about twenty-five days or a month after the Commission left Baroda. Raoji and Salam went with me, and another man who went with Raoji. We went to Eshwant Rao's house, and thence to the Maharaja's. I did not go with these people to Eshwant Rao's house. I found them at Eshwant Rao's. I went thence to the Maharaja's—to the Bara—or Haveli, from the rear. Raoji, another man, and Salam went with me, and Eshwant Rao by another way. Those who went with me were Raoji, a man with Raoji, and Salam. We went. We entered the Palace from a rear entrance where a new garden has been lately laid out. I don't know that garden's name. Eshwant-Rao went by another road, and brought the Maharaja and came with the Maharaj.—I mean Eshwant Rao went from his house by himself and very likely entered by the front entrance. He did not go with us. We went

to a room upstairs. I first sat down at a place some steps below the room. When Eshwant Rao had brought the Maharaj there, Salam said to me "Come upstairs." I went up. Raoji and I, we two went up. Raoji's companion remained below, downstairs. On going up I saw the Maharaj. Eshwant Rao and Salam were with him. I sat down. Eshwant Rao and Salam began talking with the Maharaj. I had some talk with the Maharaj. At first the Maharaj expressed anger. The Maharaj said "This man is a rogue (*lúcha*), why did you bring him?" Raoji said "No Sir, he will not do roguery (*lúchai*) now." Raoji, Eshwant Rao and Salam they all spoke thus. I said nothing to their speaking about *lúchai*. The Maharaj said "In the same way through Salam you will give news and information from the Residency." I said "Very well." And that was all I said. No more occurred at this first interview. I went to the Maharaj on a second occasion—a month more or less after. Raoji and Salam went with me, and also a man with Raoji. There was one man with Raoji, named Karbhai. On this second occasion I saw the Maharaj, so did Raoji. Karbhai was made to wait below, and did not see the Maharaj. Karbhai was a punkawala at the Resident's bungalow. Conversation took place between the Maharaj and Raoji. I did not take part. If they put a question to me, I said "Yes." These visits did not occur by day but by night. We left this place at 8 or 8½ P. M., and reached the Maharaja's at 9 or 9½. On the second occasion I went to Eshwant Rao's house, and thence to the Maharaja's. Salam and the others went into the Palace with me together. Between the two visits Salam used to come to the bungalow and we exchanged salaams. We said nothing to each other. Raoji and Salam used to sit together. Eshwant Rao and two or three sowars used to come before the Maharaj when the latter came to the Residency. On such occasions Raoji and Salam used to sit together. I went to Nowsari with Colonel Phayre. The Maharaj went there also at the same time. Salam went there with the Maharaj. Eshwant Rao did not. Salam lived in the same place at the bungalow where the Saheb put up with some sowars. I mean in the compound. Raoji caused a present to be given to me. Perhaps the Maharaj said something to Salam. Salam said nothing to me. Raoji said to me "Two hundred and fifty rupees have been given for you." I said "What am I to do with the money here?" He left that money with Salam. Raoji did so. When Salam was about to return to Baroda, Raoji said "The money has been sent to your house." Salam after having paid the money to my house reported to me. Raoji told me the money had been sent. Raoji said "The money has been paid to your brother." On my return I came to know that the money was received. When at Nowsari I did not go to see the Maharaj. When the Saheb went to see him two or three times I went with the Saheb. I had at Nowsari no private interview with the Maharaj. After I returned from Nowsari to Baroda I went to see the Maharaj. This was a month more or less after my return. I went there after going first to Eshwant Rao's house, where I met Raoji and the persons who usually went. I mean Raoji, Karbhai, and Salam. Eshwant Rao did not go with us, but went by himself; he was at his house. He said "Go on and I will follow." I went from his house to the Haveli. We went by the garden side. After waiting sometime the Maharaj came there into the same room. I, Raoji, and Salam went to see the Maharaj. Except Raoji and the Maharaja's servants none went with me into presence of the Maharaja. Karbhai never did. One Jaga did once. At this first interview after my return from Nowsari, Raoji had conversation with the Maharaj. Raoji used to write on a note the names of people who came to the Residency. I mean he wrote the conversations that took place at the Residency. Eshwant Rao, Salam, and the Maharaj were sitting there. Raoji said, "The present in honour of the marriage,"—I mean the marriage made by the Maharaja. Then Eshwant Rao said to the Maharaj, "Maharaj, nothing has been given to these persons." The Maharaj said "Do make some arrangement regarding these persons." On that occasion nothing was given. I received something afterwards, ten or fifteen days after. I received Rupees 800. Salam brought me that money. We, *i.e.*, I and Raoji, divided it. Some was also paid to Salim and the punkawalla. I paid the money to Raoji, who paid it to the punkawala Jaga. I paid Salam

100 rupees. I got myself about 300 out of the 800 rupees. When it was in the depths of the monsoon Raoji did not himself take his news notes, but used to give them to me, and Salam used to get them from me. I got from Raoji and gave Salam about 20 or 25 chitties. I did not give them on the Mondays and Thursdays Salam used to come to the bungalow, but on other days. Raoji used to write them daily, excepting Mondays and Thursdays. After the receipt of the Rupees 800, I went again in one month and a half or two months to see the Maharaja. On this occasion I went from Eshwant Rao's house, from which went with me Raoji and Karbhai. Salam went on ahead but with us, and one of Eshwant Rao's men went with us. I saw the Maharaj in the same place as usual. It is a small room, where there is a bench and a mirror. There were some candle-sticks of brass for giving light. The Maharaj sat on a raised seat or bench. I sat on the ground. Raoji also sat down. I and Raoji saw the Maharaj. Eshwant Rao and Salam were with the Maharaj. The Maharaj had some talk with Raoji. I was present, heard, and took part. The Maharaj said "The Saheb now becomes very angry, and some endeavour should be made regarding it." Eshwant Rao said, "It is the intention (*irada*) of the Maharaj. The Maharaj will give you something, you try to put it in (*dalna*)." The Maharaj said, "Yes, you should do something by which the thing should go into his stomach." I said, "With regard to the food, that does not lie in my province; I won't be able to do it." Then Raoji said, "If you like I will put it in the pumalo sherbet which he drinks." The Maharaj said, "Very well, try to do it." The Maharaj said, "I will send a packet (*pudi*) which should be given to Raoji." Eshwant Rao and Salam said, "With regard to what the Maharaj says, when he gives it to us we will bring it." The Maharaj said, "If the thing is done, it will be good for you." Eshwant Rao repeated the same thing. By the words "It will be good for you" was meant you will get your meat and drink well, so that you won't depend on service. The Maharaj said this. Salam and Eshwant Rao said the same thing. This interview lasted ten minutes or quarter of an hour. I don't remember the month. The occasion was fifteen days, or twenty, or twenty-five days, or a month before Colonel Phayre discovered poison in his tumbler. At that interview no packet was given me. After it was over Salam gave me a packet the next day. Salam gave it me at my house. The packet was as long as my forefinger, made up in Ahmedabad paper. Salam said to me, "This is the packet to which the Maharaj referred; give it to Raoji." I did not open it, but kept it in my turban. When I came to the Residency at 8 o'clock I gave it to Raoji. After that I saw Eshwant Rao at the bungalow on the fourth or fifth day. I did not hear the conversation then between Eshwant Rao and Raoji. Salam asked me about the packet, whether I had given it to Raoji, and I said I had. I had no further conversation with Salam. Raoji went there. I don't know if he had any. I had at that time no talk with Raoji on this matter, though we were always together there. After the Dassera procession I went again to see the Maharaja. It occurred as follows: Raoji said, "Those people are pressing: they say nothing has been done as yet." I said to Raoji, "You should know that, whether you did it or not." (*The Interpreter says the Dassera is shown in the Calendar as the* 20*th October*.) Raoji said, "As far as I am concerned I did put it (*dalna*)." Nothing more occurred at that time between Raoji and me.

This was eight or ten days after the Dassera procession. About five or six days after I went to see the Maharaj. This was seven or eight days before the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre. I went as usual to Eshwantrao's house about 8 o'clock at night. Raoji, Karbhai, and Jaga punkawala went with me from Eshwant Rao's house. Salam as usual took me into the Palace. Raoji and I went into presence of the Maharaj. We saw him at the usual room. Salim and Eshwant Rao were with him. The Maharaj said, "You are a *lucha* (and used a coarse expression)*; you have done nothing as yet." I said, "Raoji knows that." Raoji then said, "As far as I am concerned I did put it in." Raoji added, "What can I do if your medicine (*dawa*) is not good." The Maharaj said to Raoji, "Very well, I will send another packet, and you do

* *bhosra*.
(the same word of coarse abuse deposed to by witness Raoji.)

it properly (*barábar karo*)." He added "Put it in well." Raoji said, "Very well." Eshwant Rao and the Maharaja both said, "It will be brought to you to-morrow by Salam. Give it to Raoji." Nothing further was said. I then left. Raoji waited a little while. I received from Salam a packet like the previous one, near my house. I brought it with me and gave it to Raoji at the Residency at the place where we sit on our form. This was five or seven days before the poisoning was discovered. I don't remember exactly. I remember that Monday. I came that day at 8 o'clock. I saw Raoji on the seat he used to have, near the private office of the Saheb. That's our usual seat. I had no talk that morning with Raoji. I had some after the disturbance (*gharbar*). This was after the Doctor Saheb had come and gone. Raoji said, "The Doctor Saheb took a tumbler away (*tumbler*)." So saying, Raoji went in front of the bungalow. I had no further talk with Raoji at that time. Raoji said to me, "The Doctor Saheb took away the tumbler into which I had put it." That day when I came from home I found Salam sitting at the bungalow. I had no conversation with him, but went on to the bungalow. On that day I was examined by Colonel Phayre *(Zabani)*. My written examination was taken that day or the next. I was not suspended from employ. I remained on duty at the Residency until the day of my arrest by Mr. Souter. I remember Raoji being taken before Mr. Souter. From the day Raoji was taken before Mr. Souter till I was myself arrested, I had no conversation nor communication with Raoji. I saw Raoji seated at a distance at the place where my deposition was taken. Before I made my statement to Mr. Souter, I don't remember whether I had been told what Raoji had said. When I made my statement, I did not know what Raoji had said. No promise of pardon was made to me before I made my statement. Before I made that statement, I was on duty with Sir Lewis Pelly. On that day he was sitting with Mr. Souter. Neither Mr. Souter nor Sir Lewis Pelly said anything to me. They heard my statement. I was kept under a military sepoy guard at the Residency; for a short time there were Native sepoys, latterly European soldiers. After my statement had been taken down, I went that same day into a garden at the Residency. I fell into a well. After a long service this happened, and I thought I could not show my face after this. It was my fate. I had taken my meal, and then I saw many people coming there. I saw my fellow-servants of long standing. I said, "After my long service, this is my fate." I fell into the well.

Q.—Did you fall accidentally or on purpose? A.—I saw a number of people, my head turned, and I fell (*girparna*) into a well. I remember Raoji shewed me a scar on his stomach. It was before the disturbance about the thing thrown into the tumbler—a few days before—not many. Raoji told me that he had received those scars from a small bottle (*sisi*) he had placed there. It was a swelling (*pola*) and something burnt.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—I had been about 32 years or more at the Residency. I had had no quarrel with Colonel Phayre. He was the same as my parents, and found me with food. It was my bad fate. I was instigated to poison him by Raoji: it was my predestination. The money I received was not for this, but for the marriage. For this the promise was that it would be better for me. I understood that I would get promotion and money. That was why I engaged in the affair. I am to get nothing for what I say to-day. I would not take money in order to perjure myself. It was my fate. Raoji used to make notes of what went on at the Residency. I gave them to Salam. They were on pieces of paper sealed up, and I gave them every day. I have none with me. They may be with Salam or the Sirkar. The room where I first saw the Maharaja was a small room, with a bench in it. There were two mirrors, one clock; it was night, I did not observe what else there was. It was in one and the same room I always saw the Maharaja. Perhaps it led to a bath-room; there were doors leading to other rooms. There was no bathing-place in this room: perhaps the door led to a bath-room. I did not see a bath-room. I know nothing about a bath-room. I have not since been to the Haveli. I was examined before Colonel Phayre. I promised

to tell him the whole truth: but I caused him to write some falsehoods. My conscience had not begun to work then. It was written in my fate that I should tell him lies. I am of the Hindu religion. I said that I suspected Faizu in the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre.

Q.—You knew at the time that Faizu was innocent? A.—Faizu was in the habit of coming to see a Padri Saheb, and so was a Kazi. A Padri Saheb used to come to our bungalow. Salam used to go and sit at Faizu's room. Faizu had a room in the Residency compound, and Salam and those others used to sit there. All the other servants mentioned [*likhwáya*] Faizu's name, and I did the same. I heard that and I also made that statement, so that we might agree. I thus stated a false story. Raoji and I did not agree to mention Faizu. Not only Raoji, but all the other servants mentioned Faizu. I did not make the statement merely because Raoji did. I did not know that Raoji had made the statement. Raoji and I did not converse about it before my examination. Raoji was confined before his examination. Abdulla, Pedro, the hamal, the masal, they all caused that statement to be written. I do not know that Raoji and other servants agreed to charge the Maharaja, nor that they have done so. With regard to the packet brought to me, and which I delivered, there is no falsehood. It is all truth that I say to-day. I don't know that the servants have conspired to accuse the Maharaja of the attempt to poison. I don't know that Raoji has given evidence charging the Maharaja with an attempt to poison. I had five or six meetings with the Maharaja. Perhaps five. I think five times. On the first three times there was no allusion to poison. Salam, the Maharaja, Raoji, and myself were present when it was arranged that a packet of poison should be sent. I don't remember the day of the month or week. One packet was given about 25 days before, and the other about seven days before the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre. (WITNESS' ATTENTION CALLED TO THE FOURTH MEETING WHEN POISON WAS MENTIONED FOR THE FIRST TIME.) I quite understood at the fourth meeting that the intention was to poison the Resident. It was the first time it was mentioned in my presence, or that I knew anything about it. I went again after the Dassera holiday, at the time of the second packet. At the fourth meeting one packet, and at the fifth meeting one packet, altogether two packets were given. The Maharaja became angry and gave a second packet. The fifth meeting was from five to seven days before the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre. I asked Raoji. Salam and others pressed me to know what had become of the powder given at the fourth meeting. Raoji said he had put it in: what could he do? I did not ask him, nor he tell me if he had kept any back, nor how many times he had given it. I did not remonstrate with Raoji about the slow poisoning of my master. I was shown a boil by Raoji on his stomach. I can't say when this was. It was about or after the time of the last meeting. I don't remember. A bottle was kept under a box in our bungalow. At the last meeting with the Maharaja something was given Raoji; I was getting up. I don't know whether it was a bottle or packet. As I was going down I observed something given. I did not ask Raoji what it was. I don't remember asking him after, but he showed me that a bottle was given, and it caused a boil on his stomach. This was with reference to the same vial. I don't remember whether I understood it to refer to the same bottle given at the last meeting. It did (*babat*) refer to the same bottle. I can't be sure. I never saw a second bottle. Most likely it was after the last meeting, but I can't remember properly. I can't remember whether he said he had poured it in.

RE-EXAMINED BY MR. SCOBLE:—I mean the Residency by the bungalow where the bottle was kept. I saw the bottle; I saw it only once. I cannot remember properly. Raoji showed me that after shaking what was in it, it should be put in the tumbler. Raoji showed this. I don't remember when he did this. It was before the day the poison was given to Colonel Phayre. I don't remember how long before. I was under guard and have come out to-day. After two months I have been brought out. Nobody has told me who have been examined before the Commission. I have been under a guard. No one has told me what evidence has been given to the Commission.

BY RAJA SIR DINKAR RAO:—I have gone and come to the Maharaja only in the time of the present Maharaj. I did not do so before the time of the late Commission. I did not go to the Maharaja Khande Rao except with the Resident. I did not go to him to ask for a present. Some minor Sirdars give them, but not the Sirkar. The Diwan Rao Saheb used to give presents directly. It was not the custom to ask of the Durbar. When I agreed to poison, I did not ask about provision for my family. It was on what the Maharaja said that I relied. It was done through Raoji. There were not ten persons present when poisoning was suggested,—only his own servants and us. In my life I have not given any poison. A packet was given me to give to Raoji, which I did. It was his business to arrange how much to use or not. Nobody spoke of accusing Faizu; each mentioned his name in their statements, therefore I did so also; Abdulla, Pedro, Ranchor, the hamals, altogether five or six persons mentioned Faizu's name in their statements. Although the Maharaja called me a *lucha* at first meeting, he trusted me, because Raoji, Salam, and Eshwant Rao took me to him and assured him. I am a Hindu, Telangi or Kamati from Telangana. Why should I be afraid of the police from speaking the truth? I know that I am guilty; it is my bad fate. I state the truth whether the Sirkar pardons or or not,—they are parents. If I were offered a pardon, I could not tell more truth than what I have said. The Sirkar may kill me if they like. I have said without fear what I had to state. In the presence of God I have stated the truth. I have not stated an untruth.

BARODA,
March 4th, 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

No. XXVIII.—JAGA STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. INVERARITY:—My name is Jaga Bhagwan employed as a punkawala at the Residency. I know Raoji Havildar and Narsu Jemadar. I knew Salam and Eshwant Rao, servants of the Maharaja. I have been to Eshwant Rao's house. It is in the city. I went with Raoji Havildar. I went twice with Raoji. When I got to Eshwant Rao's house, I saw his karkoon. That was on the first occasion, about 7 o'clock at night. His karkoon gave me rupees. Five hundred rupees were paid altogether. One hundred rupees were given me to keep. Raoji Havildar took the other 400 rupees away. Raoji gave me the one hundred rupees. Raoji got the 100 and the 400 rupees from Eshwant Rao's karkoon. This first visit was 14 or 15 months ago from to-day. I went on a second occasion to Eshwant Rao's house seven or eight months after the first visit. I went at 7 or 8 o'clock at night. I saw Eshwant Rao, Salam and Narsu Jemadar. From there those three and we two, altogether five of us, went to the Haveli. I was made to sit below. The other four went upstairs. They went by the Nazerbagh entrance. I waited till they returned. They were upstairs about two hours. Then I and Raoji Havildar returned to the camp. I was never paid any money on any other occasion. The paper shown me is in my handwriting. I have read it. I wrote it at request of Raoji Havildar and Narsu Jemadar. I may have written two or three other notes at their request. I wrote them at request of Raoji and Narsu. I wrote what they told me. Having written them I gave them either to Raoji or Narsu. I wrote what they caused me to

Paper given to witness to read to himself.

write. They know the substance. The other letters were of another sort to this. They were of the same sort.

The letter is put in on Mr. Scoble stating that it will be proved to be found in Salam's house. It is recorded as X and English translation is read.

TWO OTHER DOCUMENTS ARE NEXT SHOWN TO WITNESS.

I don't know whose handwriting these two letters are in. They are not mine.

(No cross-examination is desired.)

BARODA, *4th March* 1875. } (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

No. XXIX.—KARBHAI AMARSINGH STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. SCOBLE:—I am a punkawala. I was not so employed last year at the Residency. I was this year. I don't remember the months. I know Raoji, havaldar of peons. I went with him to the city by night. I went several times—four or five times. My first visit in Raoji's company was I don't remember how long ago. It was in the hot weather, last hot season. I went by the high road to Eshwant Rao's place in the city. On all my visits I went to Eshwant Rao's place; I used to see Eshwant Rao there, and also Salam and Narsu Jemadar. From Eshwant Rao's place I used to go to the Sirkar's Haveli. I may have gone more than once, but don't remember. Narsu Jemadar, Eshwant Rao, Raoji and Salam went with me. I went inside the Haveli. We had to go up three flights of steps and were made to sit in a room, and they used to go somewhere. I mean Raoji, Narsu, Eshwant Rao and Salam. I remained sitting in the room till they returned. I remember going to the Haveli and sitting as described two or four times. I usually stayed sitting, waiting for the others to return, for about half an hour.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. BRANSON:—On the last occasion I was 14 or 15 days as punka-puller at the Residency, and on the first occasion for one month. I went first when the punka was started. I was first employed as substitute after the last Holee (March 2nd, 1874 *J. J.*) I don't know March. The second time was when the punka season was nearly over. It is about three months ago. Before I was first employed I knew Raoji and Narsu. I swear it. For the most part I became acquainted with them when employed there at the punka. I don't remember whether I said before now about my going upstairs and sitting while the others went away. I told Mr. Souter that sometimes I went upstairs, sometimes I stayed below. That is what I told Mr. Souter. I don't know if the extract read to me is correct. I have been in custody for one month and a half on account of this evidence. I stated what I had seen, and so I was kept under surveillance. I was in surveillance three days before I made a statement to Mr. Souter, but I used to go home in the evening. I was under the Khan Saheb's care. One day I was not asked anything. I was asked on two days. I don't recollect if it took Khan Saheb two days to elicit from me what I told Mr. Souter. I saw Jaga about that time. He was in custody. At that time I used to go home. I was under surveillance from the day following that on which the Maharaja was arrested.

RE-EXAMINED BY MR. SCOBLE:—On the first day I was asked nothing and allowed to go home. On the second day I was sitting; I was asked nothing, and allowed to go home. On the third day I made my statement to Mr. Souter and was allowed to go home. I have been in surveillance from the day following the arrest of the Maharaja.

BARODA, *4th March* 1785. } (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

No. XXX.—DAJIBA NAROTUM STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. INVERARITY:—I am Dajiba Narotum, a bricklayer. I know Raoji, Havildar of the Residency. He got me to get some ornaments made for him. He first spoke to me about the time of the Diwali before last. I went with him and pointed out the house of a goldsmith named Sivlal. I know what ornaments were made on that occasion. They are mentioned in the goldsmith's book. I will tell, as well as I remember, what was made sixteen months ago, *viz.*, a pair of silver anklets (*tora*), a man's gold necklace (*kanti*). Afterwards one gold wristlet called *kani*, two gold finger rings weighing one tola, a boy's waist-ring of silver *kandora*, a pair of small silver anklets for a boy. The making of them commenced in the month of Kartik. The ornaments were taken away at two or three times, as they were ready. I did not keep an account for Raoji of the ornaments. At the time they were made the goldsmith gave a writing (*panch*) or receipt. This is it. It was given to me in Raoji's presence. I said to Raoji, "Take this receipt of yours." He said, "I will take it to-morrow or the day after." It remained with me till I was called to the Residency. I gave it to the Ahmedabad Fouzdar, Gajanand Vithal, who gave it to the Saheb. I know that Raoji was married, but I don't remember the month.

Paper shown to witness.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—Raoji asked if I knew any man of my acquaintance. The goldsmith lives near a pipal tree, not near Raoji's house.

The paper already shown is recorded as Y.

BARODA, *5th March* 1875. } (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

No. XXXI.—SHIVLAL STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. SCOBLE:—My name is Shivlal Vithal, a goldsmith. I live near Ganpatrao Mahajan, near the roadside, outside the city, not in the camp. I know Dajiba Narotum, an acquaintance of mine. He got some ornaments made by me for a puttewala named Raoji, employed by a Saheb. It was said he was employed at the Resident's bungalow. I made ornaments for him at Dajiba's request. I have not got my book, but it is here. This book is mine. I am not learned. I caused another person to write for me. I cause any one I choose to do it. I cannot read or write. I first made a pair of anklets at the time of the Diwali. It is all written in this book. I mean the Diwali before last. I cannot point out Raoji's account in my book. I made one anklet first. I made one anklet, one *dora* or gold necklace, one gold wristlet called *kani* weighing three tolas; and, as I made the ornaments, from time to time I delivered them. They were a pair of anklets, one gold *dora* or necklace, one *kani* or wristlet, two gold finger

Red leather covered book shown.

rings weighing one tola, two child's wristlets of silver; and I also gave a number of gold *putelies* (venetians). Daji took the *putelies*. Sometimes I gave them to Daji. He got the ornaments two or three times, and once or twice Raoji took them. I don't remember if it was fifteen days before or after the Diwali. It is all written in my book. Some I made at the time of Diwali, others afterwards. I point out the anklets, the wristlets, *putelies*, and two finger rings. The other ornaments shown were not made by me. The *dora* or neckchain of gold which I made is not among these. Those I made for Raoji were worth Rupees 500 or Rupees 475. The amount is stated in the book. I received full payment to the last pice. Daji and Raoji came, and I was paid the full amount, not in one payment, but in different payments. I gave a written account of these ornaments to Daji or Raoji. I don't remember who wrote it. I got it written by some one who chanced to be with me. I will recognise it if I can; the paper shown me may be the one, but I cannot be certain.

Ornaments shown.

Exhibit Y is shown to witness.

[No cross-examination is desired.]

BARODA, 5*th March* 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

No. XXXII.—DULAB STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. INVERARITY:—My name is Dulab Manohardas. I am a goldsmith. I know Raoji, who is employed at the Residency. We both live at the bazaar, but distant from each other. I made for Raoji four gold earrings and a chain to be attached to them round the ear, and another chain for the ear. I have not a regular account of them, but I have entered the sundry sums I received; I wrote the entries. The book shown me is my book.

Account book shown to witness.

Q.—Look at Asad Shud 11th? A.—I point out Asad Shud 11th. The year is not mentioned. I recollect it was last year. I mean the year 30. Here is an entry of the first item—Rupees 7. There is one of Rupees 4½ in part for ear chains; total Rupees 11½. On Asad Wad 1st, Rupees 20 were received that day. This, with a second item of Rupees 20, makes a total of Rupees 40. This is of the 9th. There is an item of Rupees 20 of the 7th. There is another item of Rupees 20; altogether, these make up Rupees 60. These Rupees 60 were given for making the *sanklies* or ear-chains. On Asad Wad 10th, there is an entry of Rupees 8; altogether Rupees 68. Altogether I received Rs. 79-8-0. Of the ornaments on the table, I recognise as my making two rings, two earrings and two ear-chains, all of gold.

Looks at ornaments.

[No cross-examination is desired.]

BARODA, 5*th March* 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

No. XXXIII.—DALPAT GOVINDRAM STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. SCOBLE:—I know Eshwant Rao, who is in the Gaekwar's service. I was in Eshwant Rao's service for the last year and ¾ year. I used to keep the

keys of his boxes and do all he told me to do. I did karkoon's work; I kept the keys of his boxes. I could recognize Raoji if I saw him. If I saw Jaga, I would be able to say if I recognize him. I recognize them as these two men. I once saw them at Eshwant Rao's house about one year or fourteen months ago. It was about eight o'clock at night. I gave them something on that occasion—Rs. 500; I mean Baroda rupees. I gave them by direction of Eshwant Rao. When these two men came Eshwant Rao was upstairs in his house.

Raoji (XXIV) and Jaga (XXVIII) called.

[No cross-examination is desired.]

BARODA, 5*th March* 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

No. XXXIV.—CHAGANLAL STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. INVERARITY:—My name is Chaganlal Damodhardas. I am Sheristedar of the Fouzdari Huzoor Court at Baroda. I know Salam, a Gaekwari servant. I know his house. I remember a police guard being placed on his house about the 23rd December. I can't be exactly certain. I went next day with Hormusjee Ardesir Wadia, Huzoor Fouzdar, to search. There was a Bombay Police Havildar with me. This is him. Hormusjee Wadia is Chief Huzoor Fouzdar, a servant of the Gaekwar. I hold my appointment under the Gaekwar. I saw papers found in the house. They were put into a packet; and as there were many papers, so they were tied up again in a handkerchief and taken to the Huzoor Fouzdari Office. I went with them. Hormusjee Ardesir Wadia and Imam Ali also went. At the Fouzdari Office a label of paper was put over the packet in the handkerchief, and then I sealed the paper with four seals at the corners of the papers. I was directed to do so by direction of Hormusjee Shet. The man who carried the packet from Salam's house to the office was one of my sepoys who went in the same buggy as I did. A memorandum was written on the label: "This packet contains papers found at Salam's house." The packet was delivered to Imam Ali Havildar, who took it away. The handkerchief shown me [folded] I can't identify as that used.

A Havildar calling himself Mir Imam Ali called.

Q.—Open it and see. A.—(After opening it)—This is the handkerchief.

BARODA, 5*th March* 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

No. XXXV.—MIR IMAM ALI STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. SCOBLE:—My name is Mir Imam Ali. I am Havildar in the Bombay Police. When Chaganlal and Hormusjee Ardesir Wadia searched the house of one Salam I was present. I did see some papers found there. Chaganlal sealed them up in a packet enclosed in a *rumal* and gave them to me. I brought it, showed it to the Saheb, and kept it under guard. On the 29th December I handed it over in presence of Salam and Manibhai to the Rao Saheb. Salam was brought and it was placed in front there to be opened.

It was opened in presence of Salam and Manibhai. From the day I received it till this opening of it in their presence, on the 29th, it was kept in our police guard. When I produced it for opening in presence of Salam and Manibhai it was all as perfect as I received it.

BY THE PRESIDENT:—I refer to the last December.

[No cross-examination is desired.]

BARODA, 5*th March* 1875. } (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

No. XXXVI.—MANIBHAI JASBHAI STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. INVERARITY:—My name is Manibhai Jasbhai. I am Native Assistant to the Resident at Baroda. On the 29th of December last I was present when a packet of letters was brought by Mir Imam Ali. A paper was gummed over it so as to cover the knot at each corner of the cover. The seals were those of the Fouzdari Court—ink impressions. There were words inscribed to the effect: "Found in Salam's house." Salam was present when it was opened. I did not make a list of all, but I did of some of the papers.

Exhibit X shown.

The paper shown me is one of those taken ... smith. ... bazaar, of the bundle. It bears my signature which I ... to on at the same time.

These other papers were also found in the bundle: they both bear my signature made at the time. I have got the list of the papers which I made.

Two other papers shown.

MR. SERJEANT BALLANTINE OBJECTS TO THESE LETTERS BEING RECEIVED AS THEY ARE NOT PROVED.

THE HON'BLE A. R. SCOBLE ANSWERS THAT THEY WERE FOUND IN SALAM'S HOUSE AND ARE CONNECTED WITH THE CASE BY THE EVIDENCE OF RAOJI.

THE PRESIDENT RULES THAT THEY ARE NOT SUFFICIENTLY CONNECTED TO BE ADMISSIBLE.

[No cross-examination of Manibhai is desired.]

BARODA, 5*th March* 1875. } (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

No. XXXVII.—BUDHAR NARSI STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. SCOBLE:—My name is Budhar Narsi. At first I was a puttawala, now I am raised to be Jemadar, at the Residency. I was promoted last month to Jemadar. Before that I was puttawala in place of Raoji. I got his belt on the 15th December (*Natal ke mahina*). I got it from Mr. Blandford, Assistant in our office. When I got it I put it on. It remained with me till Christmas, the 25th December. It remained with me from the 15th till the 25th, except when I went to bathe or dine, and then I put it at the *deori* where the peons sit. On Christmas day the Khan Saheb asked me to produce it. It

was on me. Khan Saheb said, "I want to examine your belt." I took it off and gave it to him. The belt shown me is the one I received and gave the Khan Saheb. I point out one pocket. I don't know of another. It is hardly a pocket, rather a place for a sword. I knew of no pocket.

Red Belt shewn.

[No cross-examination is desired.]

BARODA; 5*th March* 1875. } (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secy. to the Commissioners.*

No. XXXVIII.—AKBAR ALI STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF.

BY MR INVERARITY:—I am Khan Bahadur Akbar Ali. I am head of the Detective Police in Bombay. I have been in Government service since April 1831. I came with Mr. Souter to Baroda to enquire into this case. I remember this belt. On the 25th December last I examined it and found a packet. I had asked Raoji where he used to keep the packets he used to bring. He had stated that the packets given him by the Jemadar were kept by him in his pockets. I thought I would be able to find some trace of something dropped from the packet into the pocket. I asked him, "Where is your belt?" He said, "It is in possession of one Budhar at the Residency." Four of us were then present, *viz.*, I, Khan Bahadur Abdul Ali, Rao Bahadur Gajanand ... A Hai ... Imam Ali ... and Raoji. The place was that where our Saheb Mr. Souter was in the ... of writing. This was in the bungalow of the Residency. When Raoji told me his belt was with Budhar, I sent for Budhar, who came. Then Raoji pointed to the belt on the neck of Budhar, and said, "This is my belt." It was on Budhar's neck and round his waist. [*Witness put it on to show that it hung from one shoulder across breast and back and was tied by a cloth at the waist.*] I asked Budhar to give the belt to me. He did so. I began to search it. I put my fingers in here [*shows*]. Raoji said, "Not there, but here." I first put my fingers in the slide. Raoji then said, "Not there," and pointed to this place [*shows*]. Then I put my fingers in there. It is the back pocket—the secret pocket. I felt something hard there. I could not get it out, so I tore up this end. When I saw the packet I sent for Mr. Souter. Then I tore it open. On the upper part was a dirty rag. Budhar said, "That is my rag." In the back pocket I think there was a little bit of white thread. I did not open the packet, Mr. Souter opened it in my presence. I saw what was inside the white paper. It was a white medicine, a powder like flour, white. Mr. Souter kept the packet after that.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—I never speak English. I don't know it, nor understand it. This is the pocket where I found the packet. When I first had the belt the pocket was not torn. I tore it this way [*shows*]. I can't say how much I tore. I tore it because I felt something hard and wished to see what it was. I called Mr. Souter after I saw the packet. I did not call him before the tearing because I was not sure it was a packet. I knew it was something. I knew more after the tearing. I called Mr. Souter that he might see what it contained. Raoji had made a statement to me.

Q.—Why did you not examine it? A.—Raoji said some medicine had remained. When I heard this I did not take it out,—I mean that Raoji said this after he and I saw the packet. Then I sent for Mr. Souter in order that he might open the packet with his own hands. There he was, my Chief, so I sent for him.

Q.—Was it to have a witness to the finding? A.—There were three of us witnesses: Raoji, Gajanand Vithal, Khan Bahadur Mir Abdul Ali and

myself were there. I had no idea of finding a parcel. I thought there might be some trace there. I had no idea what it contained. I could not say if it was a paper parcel. When I felt it hard how could I tell that it was a packet? I felt it to be paper, but not something wrapped up in paper. I could not tell if it was loose paper, tied up paper, or a packet. To find out I tore open the pocket. After Raoji made the statement above described I sent for Mr. Souter. Raoji's statement was made after I tore the pocket and found the packet. He said, "There was some remnant of the medicine left, and this it is." Thus before sending for Mr. Souter I knew what it contained; but I sent for Mr. Souter that he might see. I did not open the packet because the Saheb was close by. Raoji had not told me about the belt. He had simply stated when I asked him where he used to keep the packets. He had not said that he retained some of the medicine in his pocket in his belt. Raoji was brought to me on the 22nd. I, Gajanand Vithal, and Abdul Ali sent for him. A sepoy brought Raoji. He did not confess at first to giving the poison. He said something to Imam Ali, Havildar, who brought him to me. Raoji remained with me from 8 A. M. till the evening, not in my company. He was kept where the other dismissed servants were kept—in the Residency garden. He was brought to me and confessed about the poisoning. The servants fell out among themselves. He made confession of his own accord. I had heard nothing about his being implicated before then. I had heard of his having squandered money. I had not heard of his being implicated in the poisoning until he was brought before me, nor of his having received poison. When he made that statement he was kept in confinement, separate from the other servants. He made the statement on the 22nd. From the 22nd until the 28th he was in my charge. After making the statement and till the 28th he did not go to his house. He did not go where the bazaar, servants were; he was in my charge. I could not tell whether he went to-day saw any of the other servants; he was under guard of sepoys. I don't know that he did. I had given orders that he should not be let talk with any of the prisoners. He was confronted with the Jemadar. I and Gajanand Vithal caused a sepoy to bring him for this. Abdul Ali was there too. The Jemadar was with me then. Gajanand Vithal said to the Jemadar that Raoji had told him all that he had done, upon which I sent for Raoji. First the Jemadar was told that Raoji had confessed all that he had done. He was not told what Raoji had confessed. Gajanand Vithal said, "If you like, you may send for Raoji." Raoji was sent for. He was brought. Raoji confronted with the Jemadar said, "Baba, I have told everything up to my neck." After that the Jemadar said, "I will tell you the fact." He did not tell me. I said, "Don't make a statement to me: come to the Saheb." He made no statements whatever to me. I had witnesses in my charge, not prisoners. They were collected and kept to prevent them going away lest we should not find them again. There were twenty or twenty-two witnesses in my charge. I can give their names. I know Nur-u-din Bora and Nazm-u-din Bora. They are not in my charge. Both are in the jail. They were in Gajanand Vithal's charge, who brought them and kept them where the other witnesses were, but separate. Abdul Ali knows when they went into the jail. It is fifteen, twenty or twenty-five days ago since they went there. They were not kept with the witnesses, but apart. Abdul Ali knows how long they were apart. They were in his charge. I don't know if they were ever taken before any Magistrate till to-day, or before Mr. Souter or any Saheb. Gajanand knows about their statements. Damodhar Punt mentioned Nur-u-din's father's name about arsenic. I now recall that they were sent to jail about arsenic. Because Damodhar Punt said he had brought poison from a Bora's shop, on this statement three Boras were examined; the Police examined them. They were kept in confinement like the other witnesses, but in a separate tent. The confirmation of Damodhar's statement is a big affair, and will take place afterwards. Endeavours were made to get these three men to confirm Damodhar's statement, and are still being made. They have been sent to jail, but have not yet been examined.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCOBLE:—The lower end of the belt which I tore had been sewed up. I tore open the stitches. Mr. Souter was about ten paces off in a room adjoining and separated only by a chick. It was in the Residency bungalow. Mr. Souter had told me to wait there while he washed himself. He came as soon as called. I first mentioned the belt to Raoji, not he to me. This was when Raoji told me he used to keep the powder in the pocket of his belt. I at once sent for the belt. I had never seen the belt before, nor known Budhar. Having found the packet in the belt, I considered it my duty to send at once to Mr. Souter. Raoji was brought to me on the 22nd at seven or eight in the morning. I did at once put some questions to him. I sent for Raoji because both I and my Saheb strongly suspected him, as we received information from all sides that he had been squandering money and because he used to go to the room where the sherbet was. When I questioned him in the morning he gave no information. I saw him in the evening. I had no leisure to speak to him till the evening, though I saw him in the interval. Narsu was not in custody that day, but on duty as Jemadar at the bungalow. Narsu was not in custody with the servants. The servants were not in my custody, but were brought for inquiries to be made. Faizu and Jaga and Ramabhai were in custody. Ramabhai who had been put in custody by Colonel Phayre was brought up. Raoji was in custody from the 22nd to the 28th. Except on the occasion described, Raoji was not allowed to see or converse with Narsu up till the present time. He saw him on the 24th.

Q.—Did Raoji say anything more to the Jemadar than that he had told everything up to the neck? *A.*—He did not say anything more. Nobody told the Jemadar what Raoji said. After the 22nd December Raoji was where we lived. That was for a few days on the maidan near the Residency, outside the compound. Within each tent two, three, or four persons were kept in custody of police sepoys. habit[illegible] that we transferred ourselves behind Colonel Barton's bungalow, before the Mohurrum, about the 2nd or 3rd February. Raoji has been there ever since. Narsu was for some days under a guard of native regimental sepoys and then of European soldiers. He was kept at the place near the Residency where the guard stays. He has never been in my custody. I have had nothing to do with the matter for which the three Boras are in custody. Gajanand Vithal has to do with it. When Raoji showed that he had told everything up to his neck, the Jemadar spoke, not to Raoji, but to me after Raoji left.

BY SIR DINKAR RAO:—Under Mr. Souter I had authority to enquire into this matter. I did not open the belt in Mr. Souter's presence because I did not know it contained a packet.

BARODA;
5*th March* 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

No. XXXIX.—WASANTRAM STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. SCOBLE:—I am Wasantram, son of Bhikariram. I had employ under the Gaekwar, in the shop at Bombay and Baroda, a shroff or banker's shop, as superintendent of accounts. I used to live in the Palace (Wara) in the treasury department and used to see His Highness. I know Eshwant Rao, also a servant of Mulhar Rao as jasud (messenger). I knew Salam, a servant of the Maharaj. They used sometimes to attend him and sometimes not. I knew Damodhar Trimbak *alias* Damodhar Punt. He was in the private service of the Maharaj, in making payments to sepoys and karkoons. I was once sent for by the Maharaj to read a paper for him eight or ten months ago. I went to the Maharaj. There was a paper (*chit*) which I read out. It was lying on the bench. I took it up, and a khitmatgar told me to read it and I did read it. The Maharaj and other

servants were there. I read it as I am speaking now, in the same tone. It was in Gujrathi. The khitmatgar told me to read it out. I read and kept it with me, and next day I gave it to Damodhar Punt. Some one told me to do so. The Maharaj told me to do so. I have not seen it since I gave it to Damodhar Punt. I remember a little about what it was about. It had no date at the top: "Poonekar and the Nawab Saheb's karkoon are having conversation with the Saheb." I do not remember further contents. There was no date nor signature to the note. I live in my house. I used to go every day to the Palace (Wara). That is the part where cloth is stored up,—I mean the old Haveli. It is there my place of business is. Behind that Haveli is the Nazerbagh. There is an entrance to the Haveli at the back on one side near the Nazerbagh. There is a cutcherry up above. The entrance is ordinary for going and coming.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. BRANSON:—The ground-floor is used as a store room and the first upper storey for a store room, and the second storey for the Nyayadesh's Cutcherry. His name is Anna Pendse. I am in custody for the offence of reading a letter from the time of the attachment *(japte)* from Thursday, Paush Shudh 6th, the day the Maharaja was arrested.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCOBLE:—There is a third storey. By passing through a small room there is a passage to go up. That is on the third storey. I am not sure, but believe there is a fourth storey. It lies unoccupied; people go about; that's all. I have been in those storeys. I am living in the street near Champana in my own house. Since the 6th Paush Shudh I have been in confinement in Senapati's Cutcherry, in custody of the Gaekwari police.

[The Interpreter refers to the Calendar and states that Paush Shudh 6th is the 29th December.]

BARODA;
5th March 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

No. XL.—ARTHUR WILLIAM CRAWLEY-BOEVEY STATES ON OATH:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR INVERARITY:—My name is Arthur William Crawley—Boevey. In November last I was Acting Assistant Resident at Baroda, and lived at the Residency. I remember Monday the 9th November. I had been out that morning early and returned about half-past eight. As I returned I saw some of the Gaekwar's servants, *viz.*, Eshwant Rao jasud, Salam sowar, and another sowar called Madhao Rao Kale. They were these three in the verandah of the Residency when I saw them. They were in the verandah nearly opposite the entrance door of the house. They came up to me,—I mean the door nearly opposite where you go into the drawing room. To the best of my recollection, I saw Faizu talking to Salam. I heard first about something put into Colonel Phayre's sherbet when I came down from dressing about half-past nine. This was just after the Maharaja had left the bungalow. Colonel Phayre told me of it. I afterwards aided Colonel Phayre in making inquiries among the Residency servants. I was present when Raoji's belt was taken away from him. He hung it up himself on a peg in the office adjoining Colonel Phayre's private room. I know the witness Amina, ayah of my wife. She entered my wife's service in April or May 1873. I know she was several times absent. I can't fix the date. She was seldom absent; therefore I remember it. I can remember she was absent once on the death of Abdulla's child, and again on a later occasion not long before the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre. I remember the day Mr. Souter went into the ayah's room.

I accompanied him. Besides myself and Mr. Souter, I think Gajanand Shastri and Akbar Ali and the other Khan Bahadur were there. I was present when she said something to Mr. Souter. She appeared to be very unwell.

THE POINT BEING RAISED BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE WHETHER THE WITNESS MIGHT BE QUESTIONED AS TO WHAT THE AYAH SAID THE PRESIDENT OBSERVED THAT AS THE AYAH WAS CROSS-EXAMINED ABOUT THESE MATTERS THE EVIDENCE IN CORBORATION WAS RELEVANT AND SERJEANT BALLANTINE WITHDREW HIS OBJECTION.

The ayah said she had been to the Maharaja's house and had received money. She made many other statements which I don't recollect. But those were the main facts. Mr. Souter wrote down her statement in my presence on that occasion. I had not before that occasion seen the ayah in reference to this matter. I left Baroda on a Saturday. I think it was the 19th December.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—I knew Bhau Poonekar—he was constantly at the Residency. He was on business about a Government ward, and had been sent there by Mr. Hope, Collector of Surat. He was not in the Residency employ, but in that of the Surat Collector. He got no pay from the Residency. He often gave information about Gaekwari affairs. So did many others. Bhau Khedkar did not. I never saw any arsenic or preparations of copper at the Residency. None were procured by me or by my order. Certainly no poison was procured for any purpose after the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre.

RE-EXAMINED BY MR. SCOBLE:—Bhow Poonekar was employed by the Collector of Surat to manage the affairs of Mir Zulfikar Ali, a ward of the British Government, who had estates in Baroda territory. To my knowledge nobody brought any arsenic or preparation of copper into the Residency after In 6th of November. Nor was there any arsenic or preparation of copper After Residency before that date.

BARODA;
5th March 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

No. XLI.—DAMODHAR TRIMBAK STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. SCOBLE:—My name is Damodhar Trimbak. I am also called Damodhar Punt. I am a Brahman. I was in service of the Gaekwar as Private Secretary, and became such 3 or 3½ years ago. My duty was to pay the wages of sepoys and the allowances or wages of *kusbins* (prostitutes), *tomashgirs* (players) and the *shikarkhanas* (hunting department). I had certain funds in charge. They used to be drawn from the shop for private expenses, and I defrayed charges under His Highness' directions. I used to live at Ratnagherry, and at Baroda outside the Leripur Gate. I performed my duties at the *Bara* or Palace in the Khangi Kutcherry (private office). There are 25 clerks there. The Head Clerk under me was Madhav Rao Ramkrishna. There was a clerk, Nanaji Vithal, at the *javerkhana* or jewel department. I knew Balvant Rao Raoji employed under me in the cash department. Nanaji was in a separate department, but his dealings used to be under me. Abaji Ramchandar was also a clerk under me, and used to write what it behoved him to write. Atmaram Raghonath was employed in the *javerkhana* (jewellery department), but received his salary from me in the private department. I used to attend the Palace from 7 A.M. till 10 at night daily. I used to go home at noon for dinner. The Maharaja used to live on the fourth storey from the ground-floor. Durbar people used to go to him by way of the Gadee (Royal seat), which was on the first storey above the private cutcherry. Outsiders came

by Murgasna's entrance which leads direct to the garden. There is an entrance from the public road. That is the Murgasna's entrance. There was another entrance to get to the Maharaja. It is by the Nazerbagh, and there is another from the Kothara Gate. The straightest way to the Maharaja's rooms is by the Nazarbagh. I knew Eshwant Rao. He was in the Maharaja's service as *jasood*. I also know Salam, a sowar in the Maharaja's service. I have seen Eshwant Rao and Salam attending the Maharaja. They were not with him night and day, but came as required. I remember the Maharaja ordering me to give something to Salam; it was arsenic. It may have been in last Bhadrapad Wad, but I don't exactly recollect. (THE INTERPRETER READS THAT BHADRAPAD WAD BEGAN ON 26TH SEPTEMBER AND ENDED 10TH OCTOBER—FROM THE CALENDAR.) The Maharaja said, "Get two tolas of arsenic for itch." He told me to write a note to the Foujdari Department. I did write a note to the Foujdari Department. This note shown me is the one: it bears my signature. There is an endorsement by the son of Ganpatrao Balvant Foujdar. I have not seen his handwriting till now, but I speak from what purports to be his signature.

Note shewn to witness.

MR. SCOBLE READS THE PART SIGNED BY WITNESS AND IT IS RECORDED AS EXHIBIT Z.

The date Bhadrapad Wad 9th (*4th October in calendar*) is the date I wrote it on. The Maharaja told me to write that the arsenic was required as medicine for a horse; therefore I did so. I did not get any arsenic from the Foujdari. Then I directed that some arsenic be got from Nurudin Borah. Before giving that direction I had some talk with the Maharaja. In consequence of a message I received I spoke to the Maharaja. I said, "Hormusji Wadia says he would give it after asking you." Hormusji Wadia was Foujdar. I told the Maharaja what Hormusji said. The Maharaja then said, "Send for it from the Camp." I said, "A pass is necessary in order to procure it from the C[illegible]aar, Then said the Maharaja, "Get it somehow from Nurudin Borah, the ma[illegible] to had business with the arsenal (*Sillekhana*)." By *Sillekhana* I mean the depository for medicines and other articles. I mean the *Dawakhana* (dispensary) which is in the *Sillekhana*. The *Sillekhana* is upstairs in the Haveli, close by where the Maharaja sleeps. The Maharaja also said, "Get a tola of diamonds." This was on another occasion. On the Maharaja's order I ordered Nurudin to bring two tolas of arsenic. I saw Nurudin who had been sent for to the Haveli. I saw him and told him to send two tolas of arsenic. He brought and gave it to me. I don't remember if he gave it on the day when he was told or the next day. The arsenic brought by Nurudin was a packet. I did not unpack the packet to see the contents. I asked the Maharaja what I should do with it. Then the Maharaja said, "Give it to Salam: he will convert it into medicine for itch and will bring it." I gave the packet which I received from Nurudin to Salam. I don't quite remember how soon after I received it, perhaps I gave the packet to Salim two or four days after I wrote the order upon the Foujdari. After giving this to Salam I was directedt o get one tola of diamonds. The Maharaja directed me. I don't remember when it was; it was about eight days after I got the arsenic. When directing me about the diamonds, the Maharaja said, "Get the diamonds and give them to Eshwant Rao." I got some diamonds from Nanaji Vithal, who is in the *Javerkhana* (or Jewel Department).

Q.—What kind of diamonds? *A.*—I did not open the packet to see. I gave the packet to Eshwant Rao after having asked the Maharaja. The Maharaja said, "Give it to Eshwant Rao." I gave the packet to Eshwant Rao. After that I once received further orders from Eshwant Rao, about eight days after. He used to give me orders at intervals of four or eight days. The Maharaja told me that a small bottle had been received from the *Hakimji* Doctor), and had been sent to my house by the hands of Gujaba. Gujaba is a servant of Nana Saheb Khanvelkar, who is the present Pratinidhi and brother-in-law to the Maharaja. The bottle had been brought in the night time; I did examine it. The length of the bottle was a finger and a half. There was medicine in the bottle. The Maharaja had asked me to pour the medicine into another vial, which I did. I

poured it into a bottle which was in my possession and had contained attar of roses. It was a small bottle (WITNESS SHOWS THAT IT WAS AS LONG AS THE TWO TOP FINGER JOINTS). Gujaba poured the medicine into the smaller bottle. I kept the small bottle into which it had been poured; and next day I gave it to Salam by instructions of the Maharaja. I saw the Maharaja in the morning about this bottle,—when I accompanied the Maharaja to the Haveli. I went with him in a buggy. I mean a four-wheeled carriage. I was in the same four-wheeled carriage with the Maharaja. I asked him, "What should I do with that bottle?" The Maharaja told me to give it to Salam. I don't remember the date I ordered it to be given to Salam. It was about the time of last Dassera. I gave the bottle to Salam the next day at 10½ or 11 o'clock in the morning. Another time I was directed by the Maharaja to get some arsenic. He said to me, "Get two tolas of arsenic and one tola of diamonds." These were at different times. On this occasion I did bring two tolas of arsenic from Nurudin Borah. I did see Nurudin; it was he who brought and gave it to me. He said it was arsenic. I did not see it. After asking instructions from the Maharaja I gave it to Salam. I was again directed to get a tola of diamonds by the Maharaja. The Maharaja said, "Get a tola of diamonds from the *Javerkhana*." I don't remember if this was before or after I got my second order for arsenic from the Maharaja. Nanaji Vithal brought and gave diamonds to me. I did not open the packet. It contained three *masas* of diamond powder. I know this because Nanaji told me, and it also contained nine *masas* of diamonds. After getting them, I asked the Maharaja what was to be done with them. The Maharaja said, "Give it to Eshwant." He meant Eshwant Rao Yeola. He said, "The diamonds are for making a crown for the Swami of Akalkot." I gave these diamonds to Eshwant Rao. Some conversation then took place. I gave the diamonds to him at the private cutcherry outside the wall. I asked him, "What are you going to do with the diamonds?" Eshwant Rao said, "They are to be ground into powder and to be given to Phayre Saheb." I said "This is bad." I don't remember any further talk on that occasion between me and Eshwant Rao. I remember a report of an attempt to poison Colonel Phayre on the 1st Ashwin Wad, Monday. *(The calendar shows it to be 26th October.)* The report was on a Monday. I gave the packet of diamonds to Eshwant Rao. five or seven days before I heard of this attempt. The Maharaja on the day of this report came to the Camp and told me about it. I went with the Maharaja's retinue and got down at the Sevak's Dharmsala. He was going to the Camp to the Resident. The Sevak's Dharmsala is by the roadside, near the banyan tree in the Camp, just outside Camp limits. I had accompanied the Maharaja from the Palace to this place. It was eight o'clock in the morning. I got down because the Maharaja did not take me to the Residency. Having got out at the Sevak's Dharmsala, I sat there doing nothing till the Maharaja came back, and then I got into his carriage and drove with him to my own house, where I got out. As we drove back, the Maharaja said, "There is a report at the Residency." I asked "What about?" The Maharaja said, "Narsu used to come every day; he did not come to-day. Raoji made haste and put it." I said, "What is the cause of the haste?" The Maharaja said, "Narsu Jamedar was not outside on guard* for the purpose of whistling. That's the cause of the report." I had more talk about this. The Maharaja said, "Salam ran to Raoji's house. He went there for the purpose of taking the packets and throwing them into the fireplace where the old woman was making bread. Raoji went to his house, because he was not quite sure whether Salam would or would not destroy the packets.† Raoji went to his house. I don't know whether Raoji threw away the packets or not." The Maharaja added, "This is a bad affair." I don't remember that the Maharaja said anything else. I left the Maharaja at my own house. Before this I may have had talk with the Maharaja about this matter. I don't remember. After taking my leave, I went into the Haveli at 11 o'clock the same day. I saw the Maharaja.

* (*Pahera*) watch.

† The word may also be interpreted as "powder."

He was sitting on Lakshmi Bai's bench and was speaking to Nana Saheb Khanvelkar. They were talking about that noise (*bombat* or exciting report) about the poison. I was at a distance and could not hear what they said; I was five or seven cubits off and did not join in their talk. On the same day, Monday, I again saw the Maharaja at noon. He was then sitting on Lakshmi Bai's bench, as I have told. Then the Maharaja and Nana Saheb and I got into a carriage and drove to the race-course, which is outside the city, on the other side of the Railway. In that drive the Maharaja said, "You should keep yourself well informed of any enquiry that may take place in this matter." The Maharaja addressed this to me and Nana Saheb both, regarding the poison. He said, "You should communicate the particulars to me." I did make enquiries that night of several people who came. I next day told the Maharaja what I had learnt. No other person was present. I said, "Raoji had not been found." I mean that he had not been taken up. The Maharaja said, "He is a very clever man and a liar (*labad*)." He said nothing else. On the Tuesday after the Monday of hearing about the poisoning, I saw Salam and Eshwant Rao. I mean the same Tuesday I spoke of Raoji not being arrested. I saw them at the Haveli in the presence of the Maharaja. The Maharaja desired them to enquire abo the case of poisoning. I may have had other conversations about it witl Maharaja. I don't remember them just now. I remember going wit Maharaja on Thursday, and I got down at the Dharmsala. I usually far as that with him when he went to the Residency. During the tim Phayre was Resident, I did not go with the Maharaja to the Resi remember Sir Lewis Pelly coming to relieve Colonel Phayre. I with the Maharaja when he went to pay respects to Sir Lewis Pelly. with the Maharaja to Sir Lewis Pelly on one occasion. I saw Sir Lew The Maharaja went to the Residency. He took me to give evidence of so versation the Maharaja had had with Narayenji; Raji Pandarang. The M had some talk with Sir Lewis Pelly, and when about to depart he introdu to Sir L. Pelly near the door. I don't remember having had a conversation wi the Maharaja about the poisoning after Sir Lewis Pelly came. I did not see Raoji [redacted] all except on one occasion at Nowsari. I remember Mr. Souter coming to Baroda, I heard of it. After Mr. Souter came, I had a talk with the Maharaja about the poison. Raoji had been arrested and released. Thereupon the Maharaja said, "The man with the proof (*múda*) has been released; so there is no apprehension." I don't remember the occasion of the Maharaja saying this. It was after Mr. Souter came. I remember hearing of Raoji's arrest. The Maharaja was told by me, "When Raoji was again arrested, he made a confession." The Maharaja said, "I too have heard so." I don't remember if he said anything more. Raoji made his statement and got a certificate of pardon. The Maharaja said, "If any enquiry takes place here, do not admit anything." He also said to Nana Saheb, Eshwant Rao and Salam, "Do not admit anything." I don't remember, without a particular question being asked me, if the Maharaja said anything else on that occasion. I remember Salam and Eshwant Rao being arrested on the 15th Margsir Shudh Purnima 14th or 15th (*22nd or 23rd December*). There was a note from the Residency directing that they should be sent there. The Maharaja told me that he had sent Eshwant Rao and Salam to the Residency. don't recollect the occasion he told me this. It was the evening of the day they were sent. It was not when the note was sent but in the evening that the Maharaja said this. He said "I have cautioned (*takid*) those two not to confess anything." The Maharaja said nothing more. Eshwant Rao and Salam went to the Residency and came back. They were afterwards sent for again by the Resident and returned the same day. I saw them before they went to the Residency the second time. I saw them at the Haveli—upstairs. Nana Saheb Khanvelikar met me. He was not present. I saw the Maharaja in the evening—after Eshwant Rao and Salam had been sent to the Residency. The Maharaja said, "I have cautioned those two not to acknowledge anything." The Maharaja said nothing more that I remember. I can't remember if he said anything next day. I was arrested on the evening

of the day the Maharaja was arrested. I don't remember what day. It was the day after the Sankrant. On the day the Maharaja was taken I went to the Haveli. At 9 o'clock the Haveli was attached, and all the rooms were sealed up, and a guard placed over the Palace. I was arrested at 8 or 9 o'clock of the morning. Mr. Jackson and Gajanand Vithal said to me, "You should be present at your post: your papers and monies and other things are to be sealed up." I was present when my private cutchery and the Haveli were sealed up. I went home and was immediately sent for again. I was confined in the Senapati's cutcherry in the Haveli, for two days, under a guard of Sepoys, not military, *pardesi* Sepoys. I was brought from Senapati's Cutcherry to the Residency by Sepoys of the Foujdar of Baroda. I was put at the Pesidency under a guard of European soldiers, and so guarded for 16 days, and since then I have been under a police guard. Since I made a confession, I have been in charge of the police. Till then I was in charge of European soldiers. I confessed, because I was tired of being under a guard of European soldiers. One day I was sent to ttend a tent at a garden in the rear of the Residency. The two Khan hadurs were there; and Balvant Rao, Secretary, who is a Karkoon sent for Ahmedabad, and one Bhau Kibbe who is a Karkoon. There were also Sepoys. Then Khan Bahadur said, "I want to examine the papers in ." He sent for me in order that I might be present at the opening als. The box contained the Maharaja's private (*khangi*) papers. It sealed up in my presence. It was in the tent where I was called. were large and of wax. They were unbroken. The box was my presence, and Balvant Rao Kirtan and Bhau Kibbe began to exlso the two Khan Bahadurs did so. I remained in the tent examining rs half an hour. I said nothing to the Police, but they said, "It e well if you would tell what is the truth." They said no more. y else spoke to me. From the tent I was taken back to the guard European soldiers. In the tent Khan Bahadur said something to me. *(Objection being taken by Serjeant Ballantine the question is not put.)* Two days after the examination of the papers in the tent I made my statement to Mr. Richey. Sir L. Pelly, Mr. Jackson, and Captain Seagrave were present; also the two Khan Bahadurs and Gajanand Vithal and Balvant Rao Secretary. When I made my statement, I had received a promise of pardon from Sir L. Pelly. I had not been informed by anybody as to what Raoji Havildar or Narsu Jemadar had said. I was under a guard of European soldiers. When under guard, no one communicated with me. On the day I got a certificate, the two Khan Bahadurs and Gajanand Vithal said to me, "Tell the truth and you will get a pardon," and they showed me a book (*chopadi*) of law (*kaida*). That was all that was said to me. I have said I saw Raoji at Nowsari. This was when the Maharaja went to Nowsari. I saw him at the Maharaja's bathing place. The Maharaja, Raoji and Salam were sitting there. At that time it was 10 or 11 o'clock at night. I had been sent for from my lodging. The Maharaja on my arrival said, shewing me a paper, "Read this." It was Jumna Bai's complaint to the Governor; Jumna Bai is the widow of Khanderao Maharaja. She is at Poona or thereabouts. I read it and took a copy of it. The paper was given back to Raoji. He took it back with him. I made a copy of it by direction of the Maharaja. I was used to read papers to the Maharaja—Maratha papers. They were private *yads* or papers received from the private department. The private department accounts were kept on separate pieces of paper, not in books, I was in the habit of taking a *yad* or receipt* from the person to whom the Maharaja used to direct me to make a payment. I used to make an endorsement in my handwriting to the *yad*. I did so before the receipt (*bharpai*) was taken. Before making the payment I got the Maharaja's sanction. I got his sanction orally. The paper shewn me is one of these *yads*. It bears my endorsement.

The Sankrant in 1875 was Wednesday, the 13th January.

* *Bharpai.*

Paper shewn to witness. Translation read by Mr. Scoble. Document recorded as A 1.

SERJEANT BALLANTINE OBJECTS TO SUCH DOCUMENTS BEING ADMITTED. THE PRESIDENT RULES THAT AS THEY SHEW A COURSE OF BUSINESS AND PAYMENTS BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE MAHARAJA, THEY CANNOT BE CONSIDERED IRRELEVANT.

It is here written generally "paid for articles." The names of persons to whom specific items are to be paid are entered. My endorsement follows. I point it out on the back. It begins, "In accordance with the above memorandum." Then follows the receipt. A *rozkirdi* (daily account) and *talebands* both monthly and annually also were made. The daily account was kept on loose sheets. It shewed the amount credited and disbursed during the day. The monthly account was kept on several sheets of paper stuck together. The yearly account was written on several loose sheets stuck together. I don't know if the yearly account relating to this *yad* has been made or not. Balvant Rao used to keep the daily journal. I simply put on my endorsement. Balvant Rao did the rest. I don't know the pay of Eshwant Rao. Eshwant Rao's pay was not in my private department: it was under the Fadnis Salam was not paid in my department. I have paid money to Eshwant Rao : Salam out of private money in my charge. That *yad* refers to it. But I hav paid them for wages. As to goods brought from Bombay referred to

Witness looks at Exhibit A 1.

yadi, no goods were received. This stater made because payments were to be made here. Servants employed at the Residency were meant. If paymen goods, the Maharaja directed them to be entered accordingly: but ments were for such persons, the Maharaj directed entry in this m for goods, the entry was made like this, but the merchant's name ar lars of the goods received were entered.

This is another *yad* from my Khangi records and bears my end

A document shewn to witness, dated 29th November 1873, and recorded as B1.

It shows a payment of Rupees 18 to Eshwa It professes to relate to goods received from Ahm abad and is like the last. It contains neither the name of the merchant, nor particulars of the goods. The next paper shown

A document is shown and recorded as C1, dated 6th December 1873.

me is one of these *yads* and bears my endorsement. It shews goods received from Salam Walad Ali Arab. No goods were brought from Ahmedabad.

The next is one of these *yads* and bears my endorsement; it is for

Another document shown dated 9th December 1873, and recorded as D1.

Rupees 300 for goods brought from Ahmedabad for Eshwant Rao and paid to Salam. Salam received money. We got no goods.

This is another *yad* with my endorsement. I have seen all these. They

Another document shown, and recorded as E1.

are all from my private dufter and bear my endorsement. One of these relates to fireworks brought from Bombay by Salam. He never brought any. Eshwant Rao in Ashwin or Kartik of last year brought some. In Paush S udh 1930 no fireworks were brought by Eshwant Rao or Salam. No fruit was brought by Salam from either Bombay, Ahmedabad, or Poona. The persons who used to bring fruit and fireworks for the Maharaja are different persons, and there is an account in their names. The fruits were entered in the *Sillekhana* or the private department. There may be a separate account for Salam for fruits, but without seeing the *yads* I cannot say. All the sums entered as paid on these *yads* were paid to the persons mentioned therein and the receipts therein, entered. The payments were made by the Maharaja's directions. The payments were entered as for goods from Bombay, fruits, and fireworks, by the Maharaja's directions.

Other documents put in witness' hands.

The above documents are recorded as F1. to Q1., both inclusive.

BARODA,
8*th March* 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

No. XLI.—DAMODHAR TRIMBAK RECALLED

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. SCOBLE:—I spoke of two occasions of getting diamonds. The arrangement was made according to the Maharaja's instructions through me. I asked the Maharaja if the money for the diamonds should be paid. He said yes. I arranged for the payment. Nanaji Vithal has the lighting department in his charge, and some money had been received by him as kaser (savings). He had those monies,—not me. The amount of money from savings was credited. This is the yad received from Nanaji Vithal. It bears my endorsement that it should be credited. It was entered as paid for a feast to Brahmans on account of Swami Narayen. Besides the Rupees 1,706 there is another yadi also this shewn me, and bears my endorsement. Besides the sums thus credited to nuzerana and the other account, I say from looking at the paper now shown me, that it is the order relating to the above feast to Brahmans, and it bears my endorsement. It was written in the yad that the money was paid

Document shewn.

Mr. Scoble reads translation of above document. The original is recorded as R1.

relating to saving, and it is

)ocument shewn. Mr. Scoble reads slation. The original is recorded

t shewn. Translation read, recorded as T1.

'east to Brahmans, but it was really paid to Nanaji Vithal under the tructions of the Maharaja. I asked the Maharaj if the money due to rs was to be paid. He said "Yes." It was my business to see out nance it should be paid. I entered it as paid to Rameshwar—in re- the two packets I mentioned yesterday. Q.—But if it was paid to why enter it to the Brahmans' feast? Because the money paid for monds was not to be credited in the jewel account. Q.—Why not? haraj first of all said "Enter these diamonds as for medicine for making of them, reducing them to ashes." Accordingly an entry to that effect had been made in the jewel department. Afterwards when there was a noise (report) about the poisoning of Colonel Phayre, then I asked the Maharaj, with regard to the entry of diamonds credited as reduced to ashes, whether diamonds could be reduced to ashes. The Maharaj said they could not. On that occasion I asked "What am I to do with the entry made to the effect that they were for medicine and for reducing to ashes?" The Maharaja then said "If the entry has been credited, tear it up, remove the paper." I told Nanaji Vithal to remove it if that was the case. He did so. Therefore the amount was entered as paid for Swami Narayen. Q.—Did you report this to the Maharaja? A.—I had received once for all an order that on such occasions I might assign any reason I liked. I said yesterday that I twice got arsenic from Nurudin. No money has been paid for the arsenic. Nurudin was promised the business of the Sillekhana. After the report (noise or rumour) he asked me for Rupees 200. By Sillekhana I mean the dispensary. By the report I mean the rumour about the poisoning. He said "The Borah in the Camp wants that money." By Camp he meant the Camp of the Residency. Nurudin came to me to the Palace (*wara*). Q.—What took place?

(MR. SERJEANT BALLANTINE OBJECTS. THE PRESIDENT RULES THAT THE CONVERSATION MAY EXPLAIN THE ACT.)

Nurudin said "I brought that arsenic from the Camp and gave it. The first packet had not been entered, and the second packet had been entered in the name of Khangiwala," that is, myself (the witness).

BY SIR R. MEADE:—He meant entries in the shop of the Borah in the Camp.

BY MR. SCOBLE:—He said that the Borah in the Camp had told him that his books had been seized and taken to the Residency. "If you wish that name which has been entered to be concealed, pay me two hundred rupees." I said to Nurudin Borah "Pay the money out of your pocket, and then the amount will be allowed to you in the Sillekhana business, which it is proposed

to give to you." Nurudin said nothing to this. I did not see him after. Nurudin did not tell me the name of the Camp Borah. Yesterday I said I saw Raoji only once, *i.e.*, at Nowsari. I did not see Raoji at the Haveli in Baroda. I heard that Colonel Phayre was suffering from a boil. I heard that in the month of Bhadrapad (September) last year. I don't quite remember. Salam mentioned it to the Maharaj. I was then present. Salam said "Colonel Phayre has got a boil on his head of this size," pointing with his fingers, and that he used to get Raoji to apply a plaster to the boil, and that Raoji had put some arsenic on the plaster—a pinch of arsenic, and that after the plaster was applied, the Saheb felt a burning sensation, in consequence of which he took it off. I heard that. I don't remember the Maharaj saying anything to that. I remember about arsenic to be given to Salam as medicine: after that, eight or fifteen days after or before this conversation. It was about that time. The medicine about which I received order was to be prepared by the Hakim. The Maharaj said "Send to the Hakimji large ants and serpents and the urine of a black horse." If the Maharaj said anything more I don't remember it now. I gave orders to have these things brought. These articles we ordered to be sent to the Hakim. I afterwards got a small bottle from Hakim. Gujaba brought me this. It is the one I described yes' I said yesterday it was a small bottle, and that I put the contents into which had contained attar. I don't recollect if the bottle Gujaba br was stopped by bees-wax, or by a stopper. I fastened the bott gave Salam with cotton and bees-wax. It was a glass bottle. Maharaj received information of what passed at the Residency. Note sent by Raoji to the Maharaj through Salam. I know this, because raj used to direct me to read them. I did use to read them. Af

Four bundles of vernacular papers shewn witness.

read them to the Maharaj, I used to tear The four bundles shown me are *rozkirdu* journals) kept at the place where I used to work. There are four in m One is for the 11th Shrawan Wad (*6th September, Sunday*). I find an entry o Rupees 119-8-0. Part thereof is obliterated with ink. I did not pour the ink over that entry. A karkoon did by my orders. The name of the karkoon to whom I gave the order is Balwant Rao, son of Raoji. The reason for my giving this order is as follows: In the entry it was stated generally "Goods in the name of Salam," and there was no yadi of particulars of the articles. Therefore as there might be some enquiry after the report of the poisoning, I directed that ink should be poured over that part.

THE PAPER WITH THE OBLITERATION IS RECORDED AS U1.

Exhibit P1 is shewn to witness.

The entry in P1 relates to the entry which bears an obliteration.

Paper shewn and recorded as V1.

In the paper shewn dated Jesht Wad 9th (= 8*th June* 1874) there is an obliterated entry. The reason of the obliteration was that Salam's name was entered there. It relates to Rupees 1,000 paid to Salam.

Exhibit N1 shewn.

The paper shewn me is the yad relating to above item.

Rozkird shewn, and recorded W1.

The next paper shewn me is another of these rozkirds. It is dated 3rd Ashwin Shud (= 13*th October* 1874). It has a partly obliterated entry over Salam or Eshwant's name. I can tell by looking at the yad.

Q1 is shewn

The paper (Q1) is the yad in question. The obliteration was made by my orders for the same reason.

Rozkird shewn, and recorded X1.

The next rozkird shewn me is Ashad Wad 3rd (= 2*nd July* 1874). The amount is Rupees 298-12-0. The yad shewn me relates to the entry which bears the obliteration.

Exhibit O1 shewn.

I don't remember what day it was I gave the order to obliterate the entries after the report had spread at the Residency.

When money was paid to give a feast to Brahmans, the person receiving the money gave a receipt for it.

Receipt shewn to witness under an order for payment, recorded as Y 1.

The paper shewn me is such a receipt. It has an endorsement of mine. Similar documents were always given in such matters.

If this* were an order for feeding Brahmans, the signature of Rameshwar should be on it. I ordered obliterations, because something must be done in order that the items might be altered as they were simply "articles" in the name of Salam without a yadi of particulars.

* Exhibit T 1 shewn.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—All the accounts were not fictitious,—only portions made up for the purpose by the Maharaja's directions, given as there were occasions. I mean the Maharaj knew the occasions. I asked his permission. All I did was under his orders. If I had been accused of theft, I could produce the rozkird, four books, the receipt, the man ·o received, and the man who paid. By such orders of the Maharaj lakhs of ·s have been expended in the last four years, and when necessary, accounts ·. I did the falsifications when directed by the Maharaja. The papers ·ots contain the orders to justify what I did. Except with the Fudnis ·) there are no written orders. I have no authority in the Maha- writing. There are papers signed by Lakshmi Bai, the third wife of ·ia. She signed under the Maharaja's order. During the four ·haraj never signed any papers belonging to my department. There ·s in five places, I could easily defend myself with them. The annual statement was once signed by the Maharaj. You could get like. It is under attachment. Before the attachment there was out the Maharaj to examine my accounts. After that attachment the ·· shewed the papers and said enquiry was to be made. They shewed me ·he papers on which ink has been poured. My pay was Rupees 200, and my brother's pay Rupees 400 a month. I was arrested on the evening of the same day as the Maharaj. I had heard reports about Raoji and Narsu and others being examined. If I got any information I used to tell the Maharaj. Why should I have personal interest? I had assisted in the attempted murder. I have an interest to save the Maharaj and myself. There being an attachment I must be saved now. I used to hear reports from the town. When Salam was at large, I heard directly from him. I did not when at large hear about Raoji's bottle. Nobody told me that he had received a bottle. I heard about powder put into Colonel Phayre's glass, and that it was arsenic and diamond dust. I heard that Raoji confessed to the attempt to murder Colonel Phayre, and I told the Maharaja. The entries were made in five places, and therefore could not be destroyed. I knew they related to my own acts as to the poisoning. All except two related to the bribes. I did not know there was an enquiry going on about the bribes. I swear I did not know when Mr. Souter was enquiring about them. I could not destroy all the papers as they were at different places. The papers at the Javerkhana were only one: that was caused to be destroyed. I could not have destroyed those shewn to-day; there being an entry by the Treasurer. There is a general day-book, 3rdly, a memorandum and receipt endorsed upon it, and after all that the journal now shewn is prepared. After that a monthly statement is prepared and sheets stitched up. Therefore to destroy so many papers in so many places would be difficult. If given in one month only, the papers might have been destroyed. The memoranda (yads) are on separate pieces of paper. If the money had been paid in one month, or at one time, the papers might have been destroyed. There was no opportunity to destroy papers in so many places: there was no help for it. People who poison are punished. I don't know what punishment is provided by law. It is whatever the Judges please. I have not seen that they hang for poisoning at Baroda. I did not destroy these papers as there was no convenience (*suvad* or opportunity). I could get the papers if the Maharaj desired me. The

papers were in my charge. At that time I was not aware that there would be an attachment, or that this time would come. I have no other reason for not destroying them. The ink was used to obliterate parts, because there were no particulars of goods to hide matters connected with Salam and with these transactions. I had orders to give, and I told the karkoon to do as he could conveniently. In order to prevent the Maharaj being accused, and to prevent this proof not being found, this thing was resorted to. I have not invented the story of these papers with a view to accuse the Maharaja.

By Sir Dinkur Rao:—Q.—The papers, as they stood, did not accuse the Maharaja. Had not your pouring ink on them the effect of implicating the Maharaja? A.—The Maharaja told me to make an arrangement, so I poured ink.

Cross-examination:—It did not occur to me at that time that these great pieces of ink on the papers would draw attention to them. Now I feel from the consequence that it was folly to pour this ink on them. I did n expect an attachment (*japti*); I did it toprevent the matter going out. I wo not have got out of the jail unless I had made a confession of some I was first put under a European guard, and for two days was kep Senapati Cutcherry. My companion was a sepoy. I mean two days and t I used to sleep there where I used to sit. A sepoy watched to p running away. Thence I was brought to the Residency, and w room guarded by soldiers. After 16 days, when I made a confe sent to the Police. They send me here with a sepoy and to the ten up and sit down as they tell me. I am still in charge of Police sepoy every four days. I don't know their names. I don't know what wi to me when this is over. That depends on what the Judges say. I a having confessed: if they like they will release me; if not, I must he sentence. If they don't believe me, I shall be punished: if they do, I sh be released. I have a certificate of pardon. There were as many plots to poison Colonel Phayre as are stated in my deposition. I gave these five things,—four tolas arsenic, two tolas diamond, and one bottle: if there was anything more, I don't know. By physician's stuff I mean serpent and ants and horse's urine. That may have been the first or second attempt. I don't remember which. I made a statement to Mr. Richey detailing the attempts as now read out to me (from* deposition). The physician's stuff was brought in the bottle by Gujaba, and transferred to the attar bottle. I can't remember the date. I did not know of the attachment and certificate of pardon in the future. If I had, I would have written dates down. It may have been in Ashwin (*October 11th—November 9th*). I am sure it was in that time. I don't remember how long before Divali. I can't say if it was one week or two weeks before Divali,—it may have been longer. When I gave this bottle I knew perfectly well it was for poisoning Colonel Phayre. I don't remember the day within a week. Asadh had passed two months before. I don't know what August is. Q.—Was it within Asadhwad and Shravan or Shudh? A.—No. Q.—Or within Shravan or Bhadrapad? A.—The first note written to the Foujdari was Bhadrapad Wad 9th (=*4th October* 1874). Since that day all this occurred, *i.e.* between Bhadrapad Wad 9th and Ashwin Wad 15th (=*9th November*). Arsenic could be had only through the Foujdari. I don't know whether arsenic could always be had on the order of the Maharaj. With the Maharaja's permission it could be had. Hormusji Wadia said he would give it after asking the Maharaj. The Maharaj had told me to bring arsenic. He had not issued order to the officer himself. He did not give an order, but told me to get it, and that it was for a horse. I last saw Nurudin after I was in confinement; he was confronted with me once. I don't remember how long ago. I have not seen him in the last two or three days, not in the last week. When he was confronted with me he did not say anything as to whether I told lies; but I told him I had given all in writing. I said to him "I have admitted I bought the arsenic from you." He did not in my presence say

* As to attempts by physician's stuff, poison in a plaster and arsenic.

anything, nor whether it was lies. He was taken away by some officer. I don't know who. I don't remember if it was Akbar Ali or Abdul Ali. How can I remember now? It was not Gajanand Vithal. I don't remember; it might be Akbar Ali or Abdul Ali. I said before him I had bought arsenic from him. I don't remember where he was taken to. Gujaba was brought before me—not by Akbar Ali, but by Gajanand Vithal. I told him I had told all about him. This was when he was sitting. He was also sent back. I have said I gave a bottle to Salam. I knew it contained poison. Gujaba brought the bottle by permission of the Maharaja to my house. I was with the Maharaja's procession. I got down, went to my house, and gave the bottle to Salam. When I gave it, the Maharaja was not present. I said, when giving it, "Take this to Raoji." It was not necessary to say what Raoji was to do. I did not say what he was to do. I knew what it was for. It was to be put in water to cause blisters on the body of Colonel Phayre by throwing it into his bathing water. I did not hear; I don't know if it was done or not. I gave the bottle two or four days before or after the Dassera. I never heard from anyone nor asked what became of the contents of the bottle. Whenever there was business Eshwant Rao used to come to the Palace on Mondays aud Thursdays. Salam used to come for the procession, and if notes were to be brought, he used to come. I never asked Salam what had been done to Colonel Phayre. I knew contents of the bottle. I had no curiosity.

Cross-examination by Mr. Scoble:—I said the accounts were in five places as follows: The order of the Maharaj, an oral order, to give money to persons. On this a *yad* is prepared. Then the Karkoon and the man gets the money go to the treasurer with the *yad*. The treasurer has a book, and the item is entered there. When the money is paid and received it is entered into the *rozkird* (daily account). From that rough *kird* the fair daily account shown to me is made. From the fair daily account the monthly account called *talebund* is prepared. From twelve *talebunds*, an annual account is prepared called *jharte talebund*. Every transaction passing through my hands would appear in all these. Thus any mistake can be detected back. During the last four years lakhs of rupees were paid by the Maharaja's orders. All his private accounts passed through my hands. I never received a written order from the Maharaja for any money during the four years so paid before. On one *talebund* alone the Maharaj had signed. The Maharaj did not sign orders about expenses made daily. He only signed one monthly *talebund* in my time. I mentioned one paper from the jewelry department which was torn up. It related to money expended for diamonds debited as expended for medical purposes. Before my arrest I had heard that Raoji had confessed and stated particulars (*khalasa*) and had got a certificate. After my arrest and before the time of my confession I had not become aware of the particulars of what Raoji and Narsu had said. My statement was taken down in English, and by a karkoon in Maratha. I at that time read the statement taken down in Maratha. It was correct and I signed it. This is the deposition, and it has my signature.

Maratha deposition shown taken by Mr. Richey before Sir Lewis Pelly, recorded as Z.1.

Baroda; 9*th March* 1875.

(Sd.) John Jardine,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

XLII.—HEMCHAND FATECHAND STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

By Mr. Inverarity.—My name is Hemchand Fatechand. I carry on business as a jeweller at Baroda. I know Nanaji Vithal day and night. He is in the Gaekwar's service. I took no jewels to him. Last Dassera I took none, nor about that time. I never took any diamonds to Nanaji Vithal

Not lately. But I did about last Dassera. Nanaji Vithal said, "Bring some diamonds." I took some, but they were given back to me. I took them from our house to Nanaji Vithal. They were returned. I did not take them there a second time. I did not any other time go to the Haveli with diamonds. I never did so after that. Nanaji Vithal purchased no diamonds from me about the time of last Dassera. I never received any money from Nanaji Vithal in payment for diamonds. I received from him a sum of money in the last Kartik—Kartik Margasir—which he owed me. I know Venayekrao Venkatesh. I took him some diamonds to the Haveli on the 7th or 8th of Aso Wad (= 31*st October and* 1*st November*). He is the brother-in-law of Nanaji Vithal. He is employed at the Gaekwar's jewel office. I took these diamonds to the jewel office. I took the diamonds by Venayekrao's directions. On that occasion I took two packets of diamonds to Venayekrao. They were not bought—neither of them. They were rose diamonds (*bilandi*), 6 or 7 to a rati in weight. They were not very small nor very large. Nanaji paid me some money. It was on account of my dealings (*len-den*). I had given a *hundi* (bill of exchange) for Rupees 7,000 to Sivchand Kushalchand at request of Nanaji Vithal. I received the mon[ey] in payment of the hundi. I got one sum of Rupees 2,000—another of 4 [0]00 another of 2,000—another of Rupees 2,000. I received total Rupees [7,]000. There were some other dealings also. The diamonds which I took to V[enaye]krao I gave back to the merchants who came to me to sell them. I took the two packets of diamonds to the Haveli Damodhar Pun[t] present. I did not see him. I never sold any diamonds to Damo[dhar] nor to Venayekrao nor to Nanaji Vithal. I remember Mr. Souter [fr]om me. MR. SERJEANT BALLANTINE OBJECTS TO MR. INVERARITY EXAMINING WITNESS AS TO WHAT HE SAID TO MR. SOUTER. THE PRESIDENT RULES THAT THE QUESTION MAY BE PUT TO REMIND WITNESS OF PREVIOUS STATEMENT. My deposition was written down in Gu[jarathi]. It was reduced to writing in the evening and I was made to sign it. I [di]d it. It was not read over to me. I did not acknowledge that what was written was true. I was forced to sign it. I did not acknowledge anything. I did sign it in presence of Sir Lewis Pelly. Gajanand Vithul said to me—"Don't speak; sign it." It was not read to me in presence of Sir L. Pelly. In his presence I did not say that it was true.

Deposition shewn to witness.

Q.—Is that your signature? A.—This signature does not appear to me to be mine. It is not mine.

THE SAME QUESTION IS REPEATED AND SIGNATURE POINTED OUT. It is my signature.

Q.—Read the three lines above the signature. MR. NOWRAJI, THE INTERPRETER, READS THE GUJARATHI THREE LINES AND HANDS THE PAPER TO WITNESS. Are those three lines in your writing? A.—They are my handwriting. Q.—Show him the signature above those three lines. Is that signature your handwriting? A.—I have seen it. It is my signature. At the time I put my signature, great *zulm* (oppression) was used on me. I was confused and I was made to sign. I can read Gujarathi. I can't make this (the deposition) out well. I can make out part here and there, *e.g.*, the name Hemchand Fatechand. I can't read this document so as to understand it. (The part beginning "A few days after the last Dasera festival Nanaji Vithul directed me to bring some diamond chips which we did.") I did not make this statement to Mr. Souter. They caused him to write what they liked. By "they" I mean Gajanand Vithal. All that has been read out to me is false. I never said anything of the sort when I was examined by Mr. Souter. (Another extract read about Nanaji asking witness if the diamond chips had been used, and about witness substituting pages in his books after the rumour about the poisoning of Colonel Phayre). I did not say to Mr. Souter what has just been read to me nor anything like it. My books have been detained there for a month and a half.

Books shown to witness.

Q.—Are those the books you produced before Mr. Souter? A.—Yes, these are my books. I did not point out to Mr. Souter any entries in these books. Q.—Did you tell him that

certain entries would be found on certain pages in these books? A.—I did not say so. (Extract about the price of diamonds being Baroda Rupees 6,270,— and about entry of Rupees 3,000 credited at pages 10 and 24.) I did not say that to Mr. Souter, nor anything like that. No part read out to me of the statement is true. Since I made my statement to Mr. Souter I have been living at my house in the city. I have had no guard of any kind placed over me. I point out my jangad book (book of goods left with customers for approval). This is my jangad book for Samvat 1930. (*The calendar shews that Samvat* 1930 *ends on the* 9*th November* 1874.) I point out two entries in my *hand-writing*. Gajanand Vithul forcibly caused me to make this entry.

Entry pointed out about Rs. 2,770.
Second entry pointed out about Rs. 3,500.
About 44½ rutees returned.
Total 6,270 rupees.

I wrote this second entry at desire of Gajanand Vithul. Gajanand made me write one on the day in which it rained in a tent, before I made my statement to Mr. Souter. Q.—How many days before? A.—I wrote these entries on the same day in which at evening I made my statement to Mr. Souter.

BARODA; *th 9th*, 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

No. XLII.—HEMCHAND RECALLED:—

INVERARITY.—This entry is in my writing. I wrote it together with the preceding entries. Gajanand said—"Write this entry in order that the other entry may not prove false."

The book is unmarked and the entry is read about—one ruby finger ring* Aso Wad 14th (= 7 and 8th† November 1874.) The book is now marked as A2.

*Taken by Dósi Permanand Naranjii for wearing price Rupees 21.
†= Aswin.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE.—*Read entry shown yesterday Debit to His Highness Mulhar Rao Delivered to Damodhur Punt* personally. Diamonds belandi.

Aso Wad 14th:—

300 in number, 69½ rutties, at Rupees 40 per rutie ...	...	2,770
Diamonds bilandi, 250 rutties, 70, at Rupees 50 per ruttie	...	3,500
Total	...	6,270

Returned purub diamonds coloured weighing 44½ rutties at Rupees 35 per ruttie.

The bilandi and other diamonds are different varieties. Bilandi diamonds sparkle. Bilandi diamonds are thin and brilliants are thicker. Gajanand caused that item to be fabricated. About that time I had no dealings about diamonds with the Maharaja or on his account.

There are items of dealings in these books relating to the Maharaja. I have not supplied any diamond chips to any body. I know diamond dust to be small diamonds. I don't know diamond "lôt." I never saw diamonds reduced to a powder. I was not examined (*zabani lidhe*) before Mr. Souter, but I was examined on two or three occasions. I don't know Mr. Souter (*Mr. Souter is pointed out to witness in Court.*) I was examined before two or three Sahebs. First of all I was examined before the Police (*zabani lidhe*), and then I was taken by the Police before two or three Sahebs. As to the signature I gave it before Gajanand and Sir L. Pelly. I had in the first instance been made to give my (*zabani*) deposition, and my signature was taken to it before. Gajanand sent for me and said—"Put your signature, say

Two other account books shown to witness.

nothing; if you don't I will imprison you." My signature was taken in presence of Sir Lewis Pelly. I have already said I was threatened. Q.—Did you give your evidence befor Sir L. Pelly or had you given it already before Gajanand? A.—Gajanand made me forcibly sign my deposition, and I was afterwards made to sign before Sir Lewis Pelly. I was made to sign what had been written by Gajanand. Gajanand wrote down what he liked. It was not read over to me. Gajanand told me I would be sent to prison if I did not sign. I have been annoyed every day till now. Sepoys seize me and bring me up every day and detain me. I have not seen Gajanand since. I was up here to give evidence. I have not seen him since yesterday. I saw him yesterday before giving evidence. He said—"an item of debit and credit of diamonds to the amount of three lacs has been made in your name which is false." He said nothing else. I did not see him yesterday after giving my evidence. I went home then.

MR. SERJEANT BALLANTINE READS FROM THE ENGLISH DEPOSITION MADE TO MR. SOUTER BEGINNING AT THE PLACE "A FEW DAYS AFTER IT BECAME KNOWN * * * TO POISON COLONEL PHAYRE." I have not sold d monds nor has Nanaji come and asked me those questions. (Re "On hearing this I * * substituted.") As to above I know anything about that matter. (The Interpreter from the reads.—"The books which are now marked A B and C I pro question asked.) (Serjeant Ballantine reads the sentence about R and payment to witness of Rupees 3,000 received from Nanaji Vitha Gujerathi is translated) credited to Shivchand Khushal.) Q.—Lo 10 and 24 of your (*rozmel*) day-book. A.—Here is page 10. Q.— item of payment received? A.—There is a receipt of Rupees 2,000 fr Vithal (*Gharthi.*) It was on account of a *hundi* (bill of exchange) Q.—Look at page 24? A.—Yes. There is an item of Rs. 2,000 f Gu trict called Dumala received from the karkoon employed, on[illegible] I s money due to me for the hundi (bill of exchange). Q.—For Nanaji V A.—It was for the bill of exchange given by me on Shivchand Khushal. The paid bill of exchange has been received and is in Gajanand Vithal's possession. He caused me to give it up to him. There are three hundies. Gajanand Vithal has all my papers—12 of my books and 3 paid bills of exchange. This is one of those bills. There is a payment endorsed on it in the Deccanee letters.

Document shewn to witness. Bill of exchange for Rs. 750.

Two other documents shewn him.

Here are the other two,—one for Rs. 3,000, and the other for Rs. 4,000. Total Rs. 7,000. The items pointed out just now in my books were received in part payment of these three hundies.

(*The Interpreter says one is dated* 10*th Asadh Shudh, Wednesday, without any year, and is for* 3,000 *rupees.*

Another for 4,000 *rupees, dated Tuesday,* 9*th Asadh Shudh, without any year.*)

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCOBLE:—I point out that the Samvat 1930 occurs on both bills for 4,000 and 3,000 rupees. (*The Interpreter reads the date of the other for* 750 *Rupees as Kartik Wad* 30, *Samvat* 1931 (= 8*th December* 1874). Q.—About Aso Wad 14th, when the entries of Rupees 2,270 and 3,500 were made, you had no dealings in diamonds with, or on account of, the Maharaj? A.—Not with him nor on his account Q.—Look at the first item on the page in question, and say whose handwriting it is? A.—I do not know the name of the Gumastha in whose writing it is. It is not in the handwriting of one of my Gumasthas. Any one who comes to my shop may write entries. It is a genuine entry. It refers to brilliants (*billian*). It is dated 13th Aso Wad of last year. (*The calendar shews* = 6*th November* 1874). (The Interpreter translates the entry about a brilliant headdress of brilliant diamonds. Total Rupees 28,000).

Q.—Now look at the entry above that, on the previous page. Do you see a red mark? A.—It is a genuine entry. I find it an entry of ornaments—brilliant diamond ornaments sold to His Highness. (*Witness reads "Rs.* 27,000, *one ornament called tangman* (*necklace*) *of the* 5*th Aso Wad last* (= 29*th October* 1874 *in calendar.*) (ANOTHER PAGE IS SHEWN).

Debited to the account of Shrimant Sirkar Mulhar Rao Gaekwar, Aso Wad 13th. By the hands of Nana Saheb, who has given his signature, Rupees 28,000. One *venan* (female head-dress) made of brilliant diamonds.

Entry about *tangman* (necklace) Rupees 27,000.

Debited to the account of Shrimant Mulhar Rao Gaekwar for Rupees 1,800, one pearl nose-ring.

Q.—Is that another entry of diamonds sold to the Gaekwar? A.—No, a nose-ring of pearls, dated 8th Aso Shudh (*the Interpreter says it is* 18*th October* 1874.) It was sold through Venayekrao or Nanaji Vithal by me. My Gumashta was in the habit of taking ornaments and delivering to which ever of those two might be present. I don't know to whom or on whose account they were received. It might have been thrown away. As to the sale, it was sold to the Sirkar and delivered to Nanaji Vithal. (*The Interpreter translates the entry.*)

Q.—Is not that book full of transactions about diamonds and ornaments [illegible]v you to the Gaekwar in 1930? A.—What occurred is therein entered. [illegible]e many items.

[illegible]Vas not your evidence written down by Mr. Souter? (MR. SOUTER [illegible]ND WITNESS LOOKS AT HIM.) A.—No, not that I remember. I [illegible]ber him asking me questions in Hindustani, how could he if I gave I don't know. I don't understand Hindustani.

[illegible]Mussalmani? A.—What's Hindustani or Mussalmani? I under- [illegible]athi. I do not understand Hindustani What sort is it?

[illegible]ot the first part of your examination yesterday conducted in [illegible].—Hindustani! I understand Gujerathi.

[illegible]T BEFORE MR. SOUTER IN GUJERATHI SHEWN.) Q.—Where did [illegible]ose three lines above your first signature? A.—I was made to write them at the bungalow of Sir Lewis Pelly—in presence of Sir Lewis Pelly. I did not tell Sir L. Pelly about Gajanand practising *zulm* upon me. I did not, because I had been threatened. I made no complaint before Sir L. Pelly. Gajanand said, "You should give your signature, as we ask you to do. Don't raise any objection there about it." From 8 A.M. till 8 P.M. I was not allowed to get away. At one time I was kept in the Resident's bungalow, and at another near some trees near Gajanand Vithal's house. Even last night at 8 or 9 o'clock three sepoys came to my house and told me to go to the Fouzdar. I was not at home; my gomashta was taken to Ramchandar Fouzdar. He sits at the mandai in the city. I have only once been taken to the Residency. Every day I used to sit at the trees near Gajanand Vithul's house, daily for the last month and three-quarters. I was released a day before the assembling of this Commission.

Q.—Look at your (*jangadnond*) account book. Have any new leaves been put in since you first made it? A.—I put no new ones in, nor took any pages out, nor caused either such things to be done.

Account book shown. Exhibit A2.

Q.—Have any pages been put in or taken out? A.—Seven or eight leaves (*pan*) appear to have been removed. I point out the place. Old leaves appear to have been removed and new ones put in. [THE INTERPRETER SAYS THEY ARE THE TWO LAST LEAVES IN THE BOOK.] [THE WITNESS LOOKS AT THE PAGES WITH ENTRIES MARKED BY THE SECRETARY AT BEGINNING OF THIS DAY'S EXAMINATION.]

Q.—Is that page about the ruby ring a substituted page? A.—It has been used fraudulently (*daghalbazi malum padeche*). I can't say whether the page is new or old. These pages appear to me to be new, and the item to be a fraudulent one.

Q.—Take these two hundies of Rupees 3,000 and 4,000. Who are they drawn by and on whom? A.—They are both drawn on Hemchand Fatechand of Bombay. That is my firm at Bombay. They are drawn by Fatechand Somchand (javedi) jeweller. That is my firm here. They are drawn in favour of Shivchand Kushalchand of Poona. Shivchand is a jeweller. Shivchand had sold some goods to Nanaji Vithal for his own purposes, and these hundies were given for them. Nanaji Vithal caused me to draw these bills of exchange—not in full payment. A balance of Rupees 100 or 150 remains, a small balance. Both of these hundies have been paid by my firm in Bombay on account of or to Shivchand Kushalchand. Both are dated Asad Shud. I have not given any hundies except these two in favour of Shivchand Kushalchand. I have entries in my books of payment of these Rupees 3,000 and 4,000. Give me my *nond*. [AN ACCOUNT BOOK IS GIVEN INTO WITNESS' HAND.] My ledger account may give the page of the *nond* (day book) [WITNESS GETS HIS LEDGER]. I have found it [WITNESS POINTS OUT AN ENTRY DATED JESHT WAD 12TH AND JESHT WAD 13TH FRIDAY.] Debited to account Shivchand Kushalchand of Poona two hundies, written and delivered request of Shetjee for Rupees 7,000 on Bombay, at 19 Rupees and and 2½ annas. Drawn on Hemchandbhai Fatechand drawn fr[illegible] by us. Payable immediately. Drawn Asad Sh[illegible] *Interpreter says Jesht Wad 12th and 13th = 11th and 12th J*[illegible] My account amounted to Rupees 10,000. I received Rupees 10,0[illegible] two hundies, with the exception of a small sum. A hundi was gi[illegible]n. Vithal's brother-in-law, Venayek Venkatesh, and the money was p[illegible]y *i. e.*, Rupees 400 or 500 in cash.

The entry about the ruby ring is stated to be Asad 14th = 7th and 8th November.

Q.—How much exactly? A.—I must refer to the account[illegible] new ledger has not been posted. Th[illegible] Gu[illegible] me is the one given to Nanaji's br[illegible]on[illegible] have it entered in my book to accoun[illegible]naji Vithal[illegible] Khusalchand. This was because Nanaji Vithal was owner of that account.

Hundi shewn for Rupees 750, dated Kartik Wad 30th Sumvut 1931 = 8th December 1874.

Q.—Show it? A.—The new ledger has not been posted up.

Q.—Look at your day-book (*Rozmel*) [looks]. Here are particulars. (INTERPRETER READS AN ENTRY OF RUPEES 750 AND ITEM FOR EXCHANGE RUPEES 155-10-0 dated Kartik Wad 30th and Rupees 94-6-0 in cash. Altogether Rupees 1,000.) A.—This item is a correct entry. The hundi was given to Nanaji Vithal's brother-in-law, also the cash, not to Shivchand Kushalchand.

Q.—Look at page 10 of your day book already referred to. Do you find Rupees 2,000 credited to Shri Poonawala, and Rupees 2,000 credited to account of Shivchand Kushalchand of Poona? A.—Yes. [THE INTERPRETER READS DATE, &C.] The words (*haste pote*) "by himself" very likely mean me. I got the money in cash from Nanaji Vithal. It means me. (The Interpreter reads the date, "Wad 9th and 10th Thursday.) It means the month of Kartik, as stated earlier in the account (9th and 10th Kartik (= 2nd and 3rd December 1874 Thursday being the 3rd per calendar.) Who says Gajanand Vithal got this written? It is a genuine entry. Q.—Look at page 24. A.—The date here is Margshir Wad 10th and 11th (=*2nd and 3rd January* 1875) per calendar. "The amount is Rupees 2,000 credited to account of Shivchand Kushalchand of Poona, Rupees 2,000 in ready cash. Examined coin. Received by the hands of your gomashta Kuberji who made payment from Dumala." This Kuberji is very likely gumasta of Damala Department, but is not a servant of Shivachand. There is a karkoon employed in the Dumala Mahal who used to do business for Nanaji Vithal. His name is Nanchand. He may have brought the money. The entries of Rupees 2,000 are not hundies, but cash dealings. The hundi of Rupees 750 and two items of Rupees 2,000 relate to my dealings with Nanaji Vithal, in respect to hundies of Rupees 7,000 and other dealings

and transactions. Q.—How do you make up Rupees 10,000? A.—Hundies paid Rs. 7,000, with exchange, it is Rs. 8,500, that other bill of exchange Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 400 or 500 sundry monies. Nanaji Vithal bought a necklace (*khanti*) from Shivchand Kushalchand: portions of the necklace were sold from time to time. I thus sold the value of it up to Rs. 4,000, and Nanaji himself sold Rs. 2,000, and the balance I received in cash. In order to ascertain the loss which might occur on the sale of that ornament, it was entered to the account of Shivchand, which was owned by Nanaji. I don't observe that the pages of the *rozmel and nond* have been tampered with.

BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—I have not sold any loose diamonds of late. Q.—Is there any entry of any such sale in your books? A.—What the books state is true. I don't remember their contents exactly.

BY THE PRESIDENT:—My books were seized about one month and three-quarters ago from this time. They were all seized then—12 books of mine. Until then I used them in the way of my business.

BY SIR R. MEADE:—The seizure of my books occurred I think in the [illegible]th of Paush. (The calendar shews Paush to begin on the 8th January), don't remember the day. This book (Exhibit A2) is the Jungwad [illegible]he Hindu year Samvat 1930. It terminated with Samvat 1930.

[illegible]E PRESIDENT:—There is an entirely new set of books for the new made to write this item (of which the total is Rupees 6,270). After [illegible]ere were originally no other leaves. Q.—Then, if they were no [illegible] beyond this, what was the use of removing them and placing [illegible]—I was terrified. *Question repeated*—Whether there were other [illegible]or not? I do not rightly remember. Yesterday, when I was [illegible]T was desired to wait by a Police sepoy, and made to wait five [illegible]then I was made to wait outside the outer gate. A sepoy at [illegible]pound desired me to wait, and said "I will let you go when [illegible]ion to do so from Gajanand and the Saheb." Afterwards he let me go, and I went home in the evening, and sepoys came to my house at 10 o'clock at night. The sepoys had no conversation with me except what I have recounted.

BARODA, 10*th March* 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

No. XLIII.—NANAJI VITHAL STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. SCOBLE.—I am a Brahman employed in the jewel department of His Highness the Gaekwar as Superintendent of it. I know Damodhar Punt. I remember getting some order before the Dassera from him. Diamonds were required for the purpose of reducing them to ashes. I sent for diamonds from two or three persons. Three jewellers brought to me diamonds at the Haveli,—one was Ghelasha, another Pratabsha, and another Hemchand Fatechand. I kept them one day, *i. e.*, the diamonds got from Hemchand, and I shewed them to Damodhar Punt. The other two brought their diamonds the following day. Those got from Hemchand I informed Damodhar Punt of, and kept them with me. On the following day the other two persons brought their diamonds. The diamonds belonging to all three were shewn to Damodhar Punt. He approved of some—those of Hemchand. Those belonging to the other two were returned. Those of Hemchand were weighed and taken. They weighed about 68 or 68½ raties. After weighing they were given to Damodhar Punt. A yad was made about them by one of my two Karkoons. I did not see it. The Karkoon prepared and recorded it. I

gave him oral instructions. Afterwards 5, 7, or 10 days after other diamonds were brought from the same man—Hemchand—by direction of Damodhar Punt—*parab* diamonds and *bilandies*. Hemchand brought them. They were also taken. The quantity was 74, 73½, or 73¾ raties. They were brought according to Damodhar Punt's instructions and given to him. The entry of them was made on the former memorandum: the same piece of paper. The price was fixed. I don't remember it orally. What was written at the Bunia's house is correct. I remember it partly. It was a few rupees over 6,000 (six thousand). The diamonds bought on these occasions were parab (flat) and bilandi (rose) diamonds—2, 3, or perhaps 1 or ¾ to a rati. I did not weigh them separately. I did make a payment to Hemchand in respect to these diamonds. I paid him three thousand rupees on that account in two sums. They were Rs. 2,000 and 1,000 respectively. Rs. 2,000 were to be taken from Damodhar Punt. I had to pay him some money. The memoranda were prepared, and the payments made, according to Damodhar's instructions. Some venetians (putlies) were sold on account of nuzzerana.

Exhibit S 1 shewn. The paper shewn me is one of those yads, a[illegible] bears my signature on that subject. The proc[illegible] were to be credited to the private department. The other relates to the [illegible]

Exhibit R 1 shewn. department. The yad shown me is the one [illegible] the money of those yads in my hands. I [illegible] Rs. 2,000. I caused a Parik to pay that sum. The Parik's name is [illegible] He is the Parik (Shroff) in the Dumala Mahal. I paid the Rs. 1,0[illegible] own house—in cash. A hundi was given for Rs. 2,000, out of wh[illegible] was paid. I had paid Hemchand Rs. 2,000. On account of thos[illegible]n. hundi of Rs. 1,000 was taken from him. The other Rs. 1,000 re[illegible]y him, and on this account Rs. 1,000 were allowed him. I mean [illegible] diamonds. The hundi which I had taken from him was fo[illegible] cash may have been taken, and the hundi was for the balan[illegible] whose name the hundi was in. If I see it, perhaps I can t[illegible]

WITNESS. Th[illegible] Gu[illegible] br on [illegible] ount[illegible]naji Vithal [illegible]

HUNDI OR BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR RS. 750 SHEWN.

This is the hundi. Some must have been taken in cash. I don't remember if this is the hundi in question. The Rs. 2,000 were Baroda rupees. The yad on which these two transactions were written was on the records of the Karkoon Atmaram. I don't know his father's name. At the end of the Diwali Damodhar Punt asked for the yad and received them. I mean about the end of the five Diwali days. He received them from me. He took them and said, "I will tear them up." I don't know if he destroyed them or not.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE.—I am the Darogah of the jewel department. My duty is to take care of ornaments in the jewel-room and give them out when the Sirkar wants to wear them; also to purchase jewels. Damodhar Punt told me these diamonds were wanted to be made [illegible]hes for medicine (*aushada*). I never saw diamond used as medicine. I have not seen diamond-dust (*lót*). I have been employed with diamonds only for 4 or 5 years. I never heard of diamond-dust, nor saw it. I have been staying at Baroda in charge of the Sirkar, of the Khan Bahadur Police. From the day of arrest of the Maharaj, I have been made to sit, and I considered myself as confined. I don't know why. I have not asked the reason. I am not charged with anything. The jewel department was in my charge, and when the Raja was arrested, perhaps I was. Attachments were made at the palace and guards placed. I was sitting at the Wara 15 or 20 days, and I told about Hemchand after I came to the camp. For those 15 or 20 days nobody asked me anything. I was in imprisonment at the Wara, in Senapati's Cutcherry under a guard of pardeshi sepoys. Nobody came to me there. I was sent for here. Some sepoy went there: there is a Karkoon called Vishnu Punt. Vishnu Punt gave me directions; and in company with a sepoy I came in a gari to Gajanand Vithal, who asked me, "How many diamonds were purchased at the Javerkhana in the month of Ashwin?" He asked me generally, not what I had purchased of Hemchand. I said they had been purchased. I had not heard what Narsu and Raoji had said. I was arrested on the same day as the Maharaja. I had heard nothing of these people having been examined. I know nothing about them. I never heard that they had been examined. I am speaking of that time. I did not hear of it then, not till after I came here. After the Diwali I heard that some attempt had been made to poison. At that time I did not hear that Raoji or Narsu had been examined. I knew that they were in prison. I did not know that Raoji had made a statement. Gajanand Vithal did not tell me about any statement made by them. He told me to tell the truth. I was threatened, and told that if I did not tell the truth I should know the result. I thought that meant I might on telling falsehood be put in prison. What the Sirkar may do will be felt. Whether to get out of the power of the police or not is not in my power. Gajanand did not write down my statement, but got it orally. He took me to a Saheb, not Mr. Souter, but some Saheb who lives in a bungalow, and whose name I don't know. Pelly Saheb was then present, when the other Saheb wrote it down. I made my statement before both. I did not know of Damodhar Punt making a statement. Before going to Sir Lewis Pelly I had been 20 days in custody first and now for a month. The next Saptami will make two months.

RE-EXAMINED BY MR. SCOBLE.—The pardeshi sepoys at Senapati's Cutcherry were Gaekwar's men. The guards were sent from here. Inside, the Gaekwar troops were under the guards. I was taken at 8 at night to Sir Lewis Pelly the same day. I was sent for by Gajanand Vithal.

BY RAJA SIR DINKAR RAO.—I am Darogah of the jewel department and responsible head of it. Besides the *yads* produced no other accounts have been kept of these particular things, but such accounts are kept as a custom in debit and credit. There is no entry in my accounts of these purchases. Damodhar Punt took away the yad. I have not a credit entry of Rs. 6,000 diamonds received from Hemchand. In our department such ledger accounts (*khates*) are not kept, and there is no voucher. Q.—Can purchases to a lakh of rupees be made orally? A.—The entry is made item by item, and details are given below. As regards other ornaments, there is a ledger account of Hemchand, but not of these diamonds, as the yad was taken away. In the accounts of Hemchand each item of the diamond is entered. In the yad what was written was "diamonds purchased from Hemchand Fatechand." Q.—In the Nagwadi yad, why was no entry of these Rs. 6,000 of diamonds made? A.—A paper has to be prepared at the end of the month. Q.—How can a Saukar's account be kept without entering weight, price, and number? A.—At the time of making payment a yad is prepared in the Khangi (private) department, and that yad specifies weight, price, and particulars. In the Javerkhana here vouchers will be found from of old. How can I say if a Saukar's book, or my oral statement shall be considered weighty? Whether my yad is true or false is to be judged by the state of mind of the Sirkar.

BARODA, *March 10th*, 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

No. XLIV.—ATMARAM STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. INVERARITY.—My name is Atmaram bin Raghonath. I was Karkoon in the Gaekwar's jewel department, whereof Nanaji Vithal was chief man. Last Diwali diamonds were purchased. About 8 days before the Diwali diamonds were brought by four merchants. The name of one was Hemchand Fatechand. I think Ghela Hemchand was another, but am not sure. Pratabsha was another. These diamonds were brought by the merchants into the room of the Jâmdarkhana. I mean the Javerkhana (jewel-room). Afterwards those of Hemchand

were purchased; those of the others were to be returned. Nanaji Vithal has an assistant, a Karkoon, named Venayek, who wrote some entry about the purchase from Hemchand. I mean Venayek Venkatesh. It was kept in his dufter; it was given to me 4 or 5 days after. I kept it in the dufter (record) for 4 or 5 days more. Nanaji Vithal sent for me one day and took that yad from me. I have not seen that yad since then. I heard in the city of an attempt made to poison Colonel Phayre. Nanaji took the yad from me about Diwali time after I heard of that attempt.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE.—I am still in the jewel department. Ganpatram Mahajan is now the head of it. Small diamonds are called diamond chips. They are not the pieces cut off in cutting diamonds. I never saw pounded diamond. I was 12 years in the jewel department. The Maharaj used to buy diamonds, small and large, loose as well as made into ornaments. He has a large quantity. Nanaji Vithal approved of the diamonds shewn by Hemchand. Sometimes I was called in by Nanaji Vithal when he purchased and weighed diamonds. I was present on this occasion. Venayekrao made a yad with his own hand, which he kept by him. That is all I know. I never saw the diamonds again. These small diamonds are used for the purpose of setting. I did not know that Nanaji had returned those small diamonds to Hemchand. The diamonds were taken in the manner described, and Nanaji took the yad. The 2nd or 3rd day after that I asked the merchant Hemchand, "Did you "take your diamonds away?" He said "yes." Nanaji said, "I am going to take "the yad away; they are not to be purchased." He said, "I don't want to "purchase the diamonds. I am going to return them. I don't want to buy "them." Nanaji did not tell me not to buy the chips, as he had returned them to Hemchand. I was examined by Mr. Souter. (Mr. Serjeant Ballantine reads from English deposition.)

"*Nanaji Vithal told me, when receiving the yad, that I was to make no entry of the diamond chips, as he had returned them to Hemchand.*"

What I have deposed is true; they were to be returned to him.

BY THE PRESIDENT.—Nanaji Vithal knows—I don't—whether there were loose diamonds in the Javerkhana* when the merchants brought the diamonds. The ornamentation of a scabbard or sword hilt with diamonds—small ones—was going on, and also a jacket was being ornamented at that time. The diamonds used for those had been in store, from what time I don't know, but there is a balance of small diamonds going on from year to year always in store.

* Jewel-house.

BARODA, *March 11th*, 1875. } (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secretary to the Commissioners.*

No. XLV.—BALVANTRAO RAOJI STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. SCOBLE.—My name is Balvant Raoji. I was in the private (Khangi) treasury department, employed under Damodhar Punt. These four documents refer to payments which have been made to persons out of the private treasury. I notice in them some obliterations made by ink. I do not know how they came to be obliterated.

Exhibits U1, V1, W1, and X1 shewn to witness.

(No cross-examination is desired.)

BARODA, *March 11th*, 1875. } (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secretary to the Commissioners.*

No. XLVI.—RAMESHWAR STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. SCOBLE.—My name is Rameshwar Morarji. I am a disciple at the temple of Swami Narayen here. I may be called the head man. I did not receive money from the Gaekwar Sirkar for feeding Brahmans in Margashir last; if I had, I should have given a receipt. In that month I did not receive a sum of Rs. 3,632 from or on behalf of the Maharaj. I used to give my signature in writing on such occasions, and then the money was paid me. This writing is not mine. If it refers to Asâdh Shudh, it is right. A feast was given to Brahmans that month, for which I gave a receipt. I know Bholanath Punjaram—my man. I know that man's writing; this is it.

Exhibit Y1 shewn.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE.—In Asâdh I received Rs. 1,125. The paper shewn me is the receipt for that exact sum (Exhibit Y1).

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCOBLE.—The Rs. 1,125 were for the purpose of giving a feast to Brahmans. I got no other sum except that in Asâdh. The Khangi Karkoon used to come and pay charity (dâkshina): Rs. 375 was the amount. It was paid the same day as that on which the feast took place.

BY THE PRESIDENT.—The reason why no receipt for Rs. 375 was given was that the Karkoon brought the money in quarter rupee pieces and gave it to the Brahmans there.

BARODA; *March 11th*, 1875. } (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secretary to the Commissioners.*

No. XLVII.—DATATRAYA RAMCHANDRA STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. INVERARITY.—My name is Datatraya Ramchandra. I am employed in the Foujdari. I receive orders and accordingly issue instructions to the Karkoon. I mean about poisons. This document bears an endorsement by me. I remember it being brought. No arsenic was delivered out in respect to this note. When this note was received, a Karkoon endorsed it in my name. It remained in the Foujdari until the time Jagjivanbhai sent a Karkoon with directions that it should be given him. Jagjivandâs is the head of the Foujdari. He sent for it about ¾th of a month ago.

Exhibit Z is shewn.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE.—The rule was: A report or adhikaree's* note is received. An adhikaree then makes a note in my name, and it is then the arsenic is delivered. In this instance there was no difficulty in giving the arsenic; but he did not come to get it, and it never was given. The Gaekwar's order appears in this note. There is an order that arsenic be given when the Gaekwar directs, not otherwise. This has been the rule for the last 18 months.

* Officer or man in authority.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCOBLE.—This note has not got a Gaekwar's order on it. In the year 29 an order was issued. The endorsement states that the Sirkar Maharaj has given permission for 2 tolas to be given and price taken. It is stated that the 2 tolas be given to Damodhar Trimbak.

Exhibit Z shewn.

BARODA; *March 11th*, 1875. } (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secretary to the Commissioners.*

No. XLVIII.—RAMKRISHNA SADASHIV STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. SCOBLE.—My name is Ramkrishna Sadashiv, commonly called Bhau Poonekar. I have been a resident of Baroda for about 30 years. I am now employed on behalf of Mr. Hope in regard to Mir Zulfikar Ali's business. Mir Zulfikar is son of Jafir Ali, who was Nawab of Surat. Mir Zulfikar is a minor and a ward of the British Government. He has estates in the Baroda territory. I have other business also. I do business for a number of Saukars (traders) and Sirdars (men of rank) as agent. I knew Colonel Phayre. The Diwan, Nana Saheb Khanvelkar, introduced me to him. I used to go to see Colonel Phayre so long as he was Resident at Baroda. I had a letter from Mr. Hope to enable me to go to Colonel Phayre in connection with Mir Zulfikar Ali's case, which was going on at Surat. I saw Colonel Phayre on that business. I may sometimes have seen him on other business. I lived in the city in Ranpura. I told him what I knew of the talk of the city sometimes when he asked me when he returned from his walks. I used to go to see Colonel Phayre at 10 or 11 o'clock in the morning. I never received any payment for any information which I gave to Colonel Phayre—nothing. I remember hearing of the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre on the 9th November. I did not hear it that day, but on the next day at 10 or 11 o'clock, when I went to the Residency. I heard of it from Colonel Phayre. I gave some information to Colonel Phayre on the 2nd or 3rd day after the day Colonel Phayre mentioned the matter to me. A man named Balvantrao came to the Residency. He said he had heard there were three things mixed in the poison given to Colonel Phayre. He mentioned copper-powder and arsenic and diamond sand.* I informed Colonel Phayre, taking Balvant Rao with me. I introduced him to Colonel Phayre. Balvant Rao told Colonel Phayre that he had heard it c ained diamond-powder or sand, arsenic, and copper-powder. Balvant Rao is a Karkoon under Bapu Saheb, a son of a kept mistress of Khanderao Maharaj, and he used to come to the Residency. Balvant Rao said this at the Resident's Office where Colonel Phayre was in the habit of sitting.

* (Chota chota hira ke bhaki or reti.)

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE.—I remember the Commission enquiry held by General Meade. Q.—Did you get up cases against the Gaekwar? A.—I was obliged to do what the rights of parties demanded. In cases where people were deprived of their rights, it was against the Gaekwar. The 2 or 4 cases which I conducted may be called against the Gaekwar, since money was due from the Gaekwar. I did not do anything to cause injury to the Gaekwar. What do you mean by calling it against the Gaekwar? Colonel Phayre must have known I had conducted these cases. I used to go to him daily, and do so now. I was in the habit of telling him things, but got no money for so doing. Many persons used to give him information. He listened not only to me, sometimes he heard something when he was out, and on his return asked me, and I told him what I knew. The other informants were not employed by me. The Saheb met people when out walking. I don't remember if it was me who told him about a kharita about to be sent to the Viceroy. The Maharaja sent a number of kharitas. I don't remember if I informed about the kharita asking for removal of Colonel Phayre. I swear I did not know it.

* Q.—Did you hear from Bhau Poonekar that a kharita of the 2nd November was about to be sent in to the Government?
A.—I did.

Serjeant Ballantine reads from English notes of Colonel Phayre's evidence.*

Q.—Colonel Phayre says it was you who told him? A.—I don't remember mentioning that kharita to Colonel Phayre. If I had received information about any such letter being written, I did inform him, but how could I know the substance. People talked about the Durbar's consultations, and I heard them. I know all the Baroda people. I know Salam only, because he came to the Residency. I did not go to the palace to see him. I have been to the palace, but not since Colonel Meade's Commission. I know Damodhar Punt by sight. Bapu Saheb is son of Khanderao's kept mistress. He did not claim the throne, but a *nemnook* (allowance). He claims nothing but that. I was kept in surveillance in connection with an alleged offer of a bribe by Bhau Sindia to Captain Salmon, in which affair Bhau Saheb has been dismissed by the English Government. There was no charge against me.

BARODA;
March 11th, 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

No. XLIX.—JAMES BELLIOT RICHEY STATES ON OATH:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. INVERARITY.—My name is James Belliot Richey. I am Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda. I am a Member of the Bombay Civil Service. I remember Damodhar Punt being examined by me on the 29th January, and also on the 30th January. He made his statement in Maratha. I understand Maratha pretty well. As he gave it in Maratha, I took it down in English, a Native Assistant, Manibhai, interpreting it into English too as he stated it. I know enough of Maratha to know whether the interpretation was correct. I took down correctly what Damodhar said. I wrote down as graphically as I could from his mouth, and made corrections afterwards. His statement was also taken down in Maratha at the same time. I have here the statements, in English, of the 29th and 30th. They bear my signature, and are the whole in my hand-writing. I don't think I was present when they were read over to Damodhar. I may have been.

Witness looks at documents.

(SERJEANT BALLANTINE OBJECTS TO MR. INVERARITY'S PROPOSAL TO PUT IN THE STATEMENTS. THE PRESIDENT RULES THAT AS THE INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT MAKES ADMISSIBLE SUCH A STATEMENT "IF MADE BEFORE A PERSON COMPETENT TO INVESTIGATE IT," IT IS ADMISSIBLE, MR. RICHEY BEING SUCH A PERSON. ALSO ON PRINCIPLE.)

THEY ARE RECORDED AS B 2 AND C 2.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE.—Damodhar Punt is not now under my charge. He is under Mr. Souter's charge. I don't know in whose actual custody he is.

BARODA;
March 11th, 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

No. L.—COLONEL R. PHAYRE RECALLED.

BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE.—I have got the original document to which I referred when my examination was postponed.

WHEN CALLED ON TO PRODUCE, COLONEL PHAYRE ASKS IF HE HAS PERMISSION TO DO SO, AS IT IS A GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT.

THE PRESIDENT RULES THAT THE PERMISSION IS NOT TO BE ASKED, THE PRODUCTION OR NON-PRODUCTION RESTING WITH COLONEL PHAYRE AND THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL. COLONEL PHAYRE REFUSES TO PRODUCE IT.

I will not produce it then, but I will answer questions about it. (*Serjeant Ballantine reads.*) Is this here? (quotes). There are important omissions. There are two more paragraphs.

Your cross-examination was postponed for the purpose of allowing you to get the original of a document to which I referred in the course of my cross-examination?—Yes.

Have you got that original?—Yes.

Will you be good enough to produce it?

SERJEANT BALLANTINE.—The date of the Resolution I refer to is 4th May 1872?—It is dated the 7th May, and must have been altered to 4th May.

But the number is 1,023?—It is 1,233 A.

Very well. Will you hand it to me?

COLONEL PHAYRE [TO THE PRESIDENT.]—My Lord, this is a Government document. Shall I produce it?

THE PRESIDENT.—It is not for me to say.

COLONEL PHAYRE.—Then, if I have the permission of the Court, I shall.

THE PRESIDENT.—I give no permission, one way or another. I leave the matter to be settled by you and the Advocate-General. But I understood the other day from the Advocate-General that it was not available for use.

COLONEL PHAYRE.—Exactly. Then, if your Lordship leaves the option to me, I think it would be better not to produce it. [To Serjeant Ballantine]—I will give you any information or answer any question regarding this document, but I decline to give it up.

SERJEANT BALLANTINE.—Then I understand you to decline to produce this document? I decline to put the document into Court, although, as I have said, I will answer any questions regarding it.

Do I understand you to decline to produce the document?—I do.

Then, I must just ask you whether this which I hold in my hand is a substantially correct copy of the document. Reads—

"No frauds having been shown to have been committed, it only remains "to consider Colonel Phayre's proceedings in this case, and it is with extreme "regret that His Excellency in Council is obliged to record his unqualified "condemnation of them."

Is that correct?

COLONEL PHAYRE.—Important omissions have been made before that.

But is that substantially a representation of the original document?—I cannot say it is a true representation of the original document.

Then do these words occur in the original?—They do.

Serjeant Ballantine reads—

"It would seem that Colonel Phayre not only instituted the prosecution of "these men prematurely before the accounts had been thoroughly sifted, but "that he persisted in doing so against the advice of the Commissioner in Sind "to stay proceedings, and after he had been warned by Sir W. Merewether "that the accounts disclosed no frauds."

Is that substantially correct?

COLONEL PHAYRE.—That comes in after a most important omission from the original document.

SERJEANT BALLANTINE.—Then, I shall leave you to supplement it, if you like. You know it is not my fault. [Reads.]

"Throughout this matter His Excellency in Council has no doubt that "Colonel Phayre believed that great frauds had been committed, and that he "considered the measures he took were necessary to enable him to remove a "gigantic system of chicanery which he imagined was being carried on to the "detriment of the State; but it must be admitted that he has displayed great "ignorance of matters with which as Superintendent of Frontier Districts he "might have been expected to have some acquaintance, and that he has been "singularly hasty and indiscreet in applying to a criminal tribunal before the "accounts, which he held to be suspicious, had been thoroughly examined by "competent persons."

COLONEL PHAYRE.—That also comes in after an important omission.

Serjeant Ballantine reads—

"Moreover, in neglecting the advice and warnings of his immediate "superior, the Commissioner in Sind, and persisting in a course which he knew "to be opposed to the views of that Officer, he has laid himself open to very "great censure. Zeal and honest intentions are not alone sufficient in a public "servant. There must be skill, discretion, and proper subordination. In all "these points Colonel Phayre must be held to have been signally wanting in "this instance. The attitude which Colonel Phayre has assumed with regard "to the Commissioner in Sind in connection with the Khelat affairs has led to "his temporary removal from his appointment at Jacobabad; and His Excellency "in Council with much regret is compelled to observe that the facts disclosed "by these papers render it expedient that he should not be allowed to resume "office as Political Superintendent of Upper Frontier."

COLONEL PHAYRE.—There are two more paragraphs.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL.—Of course my learned friend undertakes to prove all this.

Serjeant Ballantine said he did not intend to do so.

The President thought it unnecessary to do as the Advocate-General suggested, because the parts read had been so far proved by Colonel Phayre himself, while what Colonel Phayre had said about the "important omissions" would appear on the record.

At the last Commission there was a Borah case, perhaps Nurudin's it may have been, in which some one was fined by the Gaekwar in connection with a flogging case.

(SERJEANT BALLANTINE SAYS HE HAS NO OBJECTION TO THE OMITTED PARAGRAPHS OF THE GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION JUST READ BEING PUT IN PUBLICLY OR PRIVATELY.)

The Borah, Nurudin, or whoever it was I am not certain, made the complaint against the Gaekwar.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCOBLE.—The passages just read to me are extracts from a Government Resolution. The original contains important passages omitted by Serjeant Ballantine. The date is the 7th May altered to the 4th May. At that time I was in England in 1872. These matters had been under discussion for a long time; but before that Resolution issued, I was not called upon for any special explanation. There was a long correspondence. On my return from England in November 1872 I was furnished with a copy of that Resolution, on my own application to Government. It had not been furnished to me in the ordinary course of business. I heard of

it casually. I furnished full explanations in two statements of the 8th and 14th November 1872, and thereupon a Resolution of Government was passed exonerating me from the censures contained in the extracts of the Resolution read. That Resolution of the 4th May had nothing to do with my not joining my appointment in Sind. From the date I arrived in India from England I received the same pay as I drew in Upper Sind, until the date of my joining at Baroda. My appointment at Baroda was superior in emolument to the one I had in Sind, and is reckoned to be of superior importance. The document of the 4th May is certainly not a document which would be communicated to the Gaekwar or any Native Prince in the ordinary course of business.

By Serjeant Ballantine.—The Borah I refer to is a medicine-seller, who took an affirmation before me in January 1874.

Baroda, *March 11th*, 1875. } (Sd.) John Jardine, *Secretary to the Commissioners.*

No. LI.—ABDUL ALI STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

By Mr. Inverarity.—I am Khan Bahadur Abdul Ali. I am employed as Inspector of Detective Police, Bombay. In December 9th last I came here with Mr. Souter, and have ever since been here assisting him in investigating this case.

(No cross-examination is desired.)

Baroda, *March 11th*, 1875. } (Sd.) John Jardine, *Secretary to the Commissioners.*

No. LII.—GAJANAND STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

By Mr. Scoble.– Gajanand is my name, and Vithal my father's name. I have got the title of Rao Bahadur. I am 1st Class Police Inspector at Ahmedabad. I have been employed on special duty under Mr. Souter in investigating this case. I came to Baroda on the 10th December and remained here ever since, except visits for a day or two to Ahmedabad. I remember the day the Gaekwar was put in arrest; on that day I went to the Haveli with Captain Jackson about 9 o'clock in the morning or 8 o'clock. All round the Haveli I stationed sentries; then wherever there was property belonging to the Gaekwar we sealed them up. Among these was the jewel-room (Javerkhana), the private treasury, and the accounts and papers of the Khangi (private) department. The accounts and papers were attached and sealed. I think Captain Jackson was present. Perhaps Damodhar Punt, but I don't remember. Those papers remained under seal for 2 or 3 days, when they were brought up, *i. e.*, some of them to the Residency, others such as old private papers are under seal still at the Haveli. The dufter was sent to the Residency and placed in a tent under a police guard. The seals were broken in my presence. I don't remember the day. The Khangi Karkoon was present. Mr. Souter was not, but he came after. Balvant Rao and Madhav Rao of the Khangi Department were present. I don't remember if any others were. The four papers* shewn me were among the papers when the seals were broken. When they were taken out of the dufter,

* Exhibits U1, V1, W1, and X1 shewn to witness.

the inky spatches now on them were on them, and it was, therefore, they were shewn Mr. Souter. I remember Damodhar Punt being arrested. I first saw him after his arrest 15 or 20 days after, and I then had some talk with him. I said to him, "If you give a correct statement, if you tell all of it, then Colonel Pelly will "give you a pardon." I shewed him a section of the Criminal Procedure Code regarding the grant of pardon, in order that he might know all about it. I also said, "Nanaji Vithal and others have acknowledged." Afterwards Nanaji Vithal was made to stand outside the tent, and he said, "I have declared everything "that is true." Nanaji said nothing but this. Damodhar said, "I will consider "about it, and give you an answer." This was about 10 in the morning. I saw Damodhar Punt 2 or 3 hours after. He gave his deposition after Sir Lewis Pelly had given him a pardon. I saw him in the tent. Sir Lewis Pelly gave him a certificate. Sir Lewis Pelly came to the tent, and Mr. Richey there and then in the same tent took down his deposition. I know the witness Hemchand Fatechand. I saw him for the first time before Damodhar Punt made his statement. I saw him on two matters. Q.—When first on this matter? A.—About 4 or 5 days before Damodhar Punt made his statement. It is false that I practised *zulm* on Hemchand Fatechand. It is false that I wrote down what I liked and then made him sign it. It is false that I said I would put him in prison unless he signed what I had written down. I used no threats whatever to him. I did not take his books by force; he produced his books with his own hands. Hemchand Fatechand's statement was taken before Mr. Souter. I was present. After the statement was taken before Mr. Souter, he was taken before Sir L. Pelly. It is false that I said that if he did not sign I would send him to prison. I used no force nor zulm to induce him to sign before Sir L. Pelly. I see the two entries relating to purchase of diamonds three entries, and one about a ruby ring. None of these were written under my directions. I don't quite remember when I saw this book first. Hemchand first brought it to me, and at that time these entries were in it. I have not taken out, nor put in any papers in this book. But that has been done. It was done before I first saw this book. Since I first saw it no alterations have been made in it. The alterations which seem to me made are that old leaves have been removed and new ones put in at the end of the book. Anybody who looks at it can see that. I remember Narsu Jemadar being arrested. When he came to the Residency he was arrested by Mr. Souter's order. I don't know by whom, it was not by me, but in my presence. He was next day in my presence confronted with Raoji. I was sitting with Narsu in the maidan opposite the Residency, and I questioned him about the particulars of his case. The Khan Saheb Akbar Ali and Abdul Ali were also present. I had given instructions to Raoji: "You should say nothing more than that you have stated "everything in the matter," and that was what Raoji said when he came. Raoji said so much to Narsu, and he added, "I have said up to this," pointing to his neck. He said nothing else. I did not say anything to Narsu of what Raoji had said. It was in order that Narsu might not know particulars that Raoji was cautioned. To my knowledge no other Police Officer told Narsu particulars.

Exhibit A 2 shewn to witness and attention drawn to marked entries.

Cross-examination by Serjeant Ballantine.—My object was to get the truth. If Narsu had not confessed, and there was no further proof, I should have discharged him after receiving the Saheb's order. At the Haveli I seized all the papers. When 2 days after the seals were broken, Mr. Souter was present. When I examined the papers I shewed them the same time to Mr. Souter. As soon as I noticed, I sent for Mr. Souter. Before that they were not in my possession, but under a police and a military guard. As soon as I opened the papers, Mr. Souter came,—I mean in 10 or 15 minutes. The whole department of papers at the Haveli was sealed on seizure. I did not seize papers at the Haveli; they were sealed up here and there where they were. Those that had our seals were accessible to me and Captain Jackson. During the time the papers were in attachment, no

body but myself and Captain Jackson had access to them. After I had seen them I went myself and called Mr. Souter. I did so as soon as I observed one obliteration with ink. He came, a further examination took place, and all was discovered. I can point out the falsifications I observed in the book. Some original accounts have been removed. Look here. The previous writing is different to this one line. The papers were as they are now, except that they are further soiled. Anybody can see that this line is newly written. I have many other reasons to prove it. I don't say this line is false, but I don't mean to say anything false has been written on this page; but the book has been altered in order to falsify it by removing an account. In Gujerat the pages are altogether; not torn nor separated; several are torn: look and see how many are connected, and how many unconnected. In the latter part the leaves are not made of the proper number sticking together as in the former part of the book. Where the account of diamonds was entered, an alteration has been made. The entries were made subsequently. The original page, date, and entry was in another place: it has been removed. A leaf has been removed from the place where a number of leaves were together. The entry was subsequently made: the original entry has been removed. Sets of leaves in one place have been torn. I point out that so many leaves have been changed. I presume that leaves have been removed at the place where the set of leaves is torn. I say that pages have been removed from here. Q.—This is the place you shewed before? A.—The previous writing is old; this line is new ink. Pages have been altered from this point. (*The Interpreter says the first entry is Asâdh Wad* 14*th*=12*th July. On another page there is a date Tuesday,* 1*st Shudh of* 2*nd Asâdh*=14*th July.*) Ganpatrao Mahajan is now head of the jewel department. He is father of my son's wife. What do I know of it being suggested on former occasions that I fabricated evidence? I do not know of any such charge being brought against me by a Judge, not in all my life. I was engaged in the Kot succession case. I was chief policeman in it. The Magistrate Saheb conducted it. I did not enquire into the case before Mr. Coghlan. I went on one occasion with Mr. Richey before Mr. Coghlan. I did not conduct the whole of that case. I may have done one act in that case, and may have been sent for, for that reason. Of the police in that matter I was the man whose salary was largest. In 1870 I was 1st Class Police Inspector. Q.—Do you remember Mr. Coghlan saying that he had a disagreeable impression that the police had too much to do in getting up the evidence? A.—If he did it does not apply to me. I was myself a witness. I had nothing to do with getting up the evidence. I don't know if Mr. Coghlan said this. The remark may have applied to the police who enquired, not to me. Q.—Do these words in a further enquiry apply to you? Do you remember the case before Mr. Justice West? A.—Yes, but I was not present before him. I was concerned in the case before the Committing Magistrate. Q.—Reads as "to the case bearing plain marks of falsehood "and fabrication more than others." Did Mr. Justice West in his judgment say that? A.—I was not there; how can I know? I may or may not have heard this? Justice West has been imposed upon by the defendants, and I got proof of this lately, and can produce it here if ordered.

Exhibit A 2 given to witness; he points out a page.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCOBLE.—Between the locking and sealing the papers in the palace till the day I began to examine them after the breaking of the seals at the Residency, I did nothing to the papers. I found the inky marks, to which I drew Mr. Souter's attention. How long after beginning my examination I don't remember, perhaps in an hour or half an hour. I was superintending, and the Karkoons mentioned were making the examination in this time. They were Karkoons employed in the Gaekwar's Khangi department. I went at once to Mr. Souter, and he came at once. This book is made up of sets of pages or "juz." The number of pages in a "juz" is unfixed. In this book there are six leaves to each "juz." There are six "juzes" which are not split above the sewing. The first five juz and the last juz are entire; the others intermediate are not entire. In the Kot case before Mr. Coghlan I was only concerned as a witness to state what occurred on an occasion when I went to Kot with Mr. Richey.

Witness takes Exhibit A 2.

BARODA, *March* 11*th*, 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secretary to the Commissioners.*

No. LIII.—HARJIVAN STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. INVERARITY.—My name is Harjivan Parshotum. I am Head Karkoon of Gujerathi accounts in the Ahmedabad Collector's Office. I know the way Native account books are made up. They are bound as follows:—Sheets of paper are folded into juz or sets, and then they are bound up. A juz comprises usually 6 or 9 leaves. In a book of 6 leaves juzes, the number throughout would be 6 leaves to each. There would not be juzes of different sizes in the same book. I have looked at this book. In two juzes the leaves are broken. In a juz the leaves are divided below the string. Above the string generally the leaves are not cut, but left entire. If a leaf or two is removed from the middle, it would not be necessary to cut. If one leaf were removed, it would be necessary, or a whole juz might be removed without cutting. The 1st five juzes in this book are entire. The 6th juz has one leaf deficient. In the 6th juz there are 4 leaves not cut up: one leaf is separated and one is wanting. Each sheet has four leaves. In the 7th juz two leaves are joined together and four are loose. The 8th juz is entire: it is the last juz in the book. The 7th and 8th juz appear to me to be made of paper of a kind different to the rest of the book.

Exhibit A 2 shewn.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE.—One leaf out of the 6th juz is gone: one leaf gone altogether. If I look at the new leaves, I would say 13 have been removed, 12 new leaves put in, and one leaf is altogether missing. There is some writing on the first six leaves out of the 12; the other six leaves are blank. On the preceding page the date is the last day of the first month of Asâdh of last year. (*The calendar date is given as* 13*th July* 1874.) By preceding page I mean "that preceding the missing leaf." The entries shewn me occur on the page which has been put in—those about diamonds and that about the ruby ring on a subsequent page.

Entries about diamonds and about ruby ring shewn of date Aso Wad 14th =(7th and 8th November 1874) in Exhibit A 2.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCOBLE.—I point out where the missing leaf should be. (This is the entry said by Gajanand Vithal to be begun in old ink and continued in new.)

BARODA, *March* 12*th*, 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secretary to the Commissioners.*

No. LIV.—F. H. SOUTER STATES ON OATH:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. SCOBLE.—My name is Frank Henry Souter, Police Commissioner of Bombay and Companion of the Star of India. On 9th December last I came to Baroda to enquire into the alleged attempt to poison Colonel Phayre.

I had with me as Assistants Abdul Ali and Akbar Ali, and Rao Saheb Gajanand Vithal joined me on the 10th December. I perfectly remember examining the Ayah Amina in reference to this matter. I first saw her on the 16th December about 5 or 6 o'clock in the afternoon. She was in her own room in Mr. Boevey's compound. On that occasion she did not make a detailed statement. I did not on that day take down her statement, because she was very ill and unfit to give a detailed statement. On that occasion she stated she had been to the Maharaj Mulhar Rao's Palace, and also that she had received certain sums of money from him. She had high fever on at the time, and begged me to come and see her at some other time when she would tell me all the details. I have no knowledge that any of my police saw her before I saw her. On the 18th I took down her statement. This is the statement which I took down, in my own hand-writing. I don't require an interpreter for Hindustani. I know the language thoroughly. On the 21st December I took a further statement from her, appended to the first. This is it. On the 19th Dr. Seward came to the Residency. He told me the Ayah was better, and wished to see me. On the following day the 20th I went to the Ayah. I had no writing materials with me. I did not write it down till next day the 21st. I also took Raoji's statement. This paper is the record of his statement which was taken on the 24th, 25th, and 26th. I also took the statement of Narsu. This document is it—in my own hand-writing—dated the 26th December. I think Narsu was arrested on the 23rd, and he was placed in custody of the military guard at the Residency. He has remained under that military guard ever since. Before he made this statement no promise of pardon whatever was made to him. I reported to Sir Lewis Pelly that the Jemadar wished to make a confession, and I should like him to be present at the hearing. Sir Lewis Pelly came into the room where I carried on my enquiries. He explained to the Jemadar distinctly before he made any statement that he would not be pardoned. On the contrary, Sir Lewis Pelly explained that he would be prosecuted. Thereupon the Jemadar took off his turban and laid it at Sir L. Pelly's feet. He said that even though he might be hung, he wished to speak the truth, and tell all that had happened. After that Narsu made the statement, which was not taken down that day. He was removed to the guard, when he made that oral statement: Sir L. Pelly, myself, and others were present. I wrote it down on the 26th instant. I think it was on the 23rd he made this oral statement. The room where I made my enquiries was a room off the drawing-room: the present dining-room at the Residency. I had for bed-room a small room separated from the dining-room by a chick. I remember the day Raoji's belt was examined. If I remember right, that day was the 25th, Christmas Day. My detective sent for the belt while I went to dress and bathe for breakfast. I think the belt was sent for before I retired. At the time it was sent for my detectives were in this dining-room at the Residency. After I had retired, one of the detectives called out for me while I was dressing. All this went on in 10 minutes or quarter of an hour. On my return to the room they showed me the belt, and said there was a piece of paper. I could see a portion of this paper: at the bottom of a kind of pocket. I saw some of the threads broken. The paper was taken out and opened by me. I found it to contain white powder. I put the powder and the paper into an envelope, docketed it, sealed it, and sent it down to Dr. Gray myself at Bombay. I was not at Baroda when the first statement of Damodhar Punt was made. After my return to Baroda Damodhar Punt made some further statements to me. These are them taken before me on the 3rd, 5th, and 8th February. I remember some Native accounts with ink splotches on them being shewn me. I don't remember the exact time, but I think it may have been the 20th February,—I mean some time in January. One packet

Document shewn.

Deposition of the 18th and 21st December recorded as Exhibit D 2.

Statement made by Raoji shewn to witness and recorded as E 2.

Statement of Narsu shewn to witness, dated 26th December, recorded as F 2.

Statements shewn to witness, dated 3rd, 5th, and 8th February 1875, recorded as G 2.

of accounts was brought into my tent at the Residency by Gajanand Vithal. Gajanand Vithal asked me to come into the tent in which all the records were kept—a different tent from mine—as they were looking over the accounts. There were several Karkoons or Native Clerks in the tent at the time examining the accounts and books. I sat in the tent for some time, and while there other books and accounts were found over which ink had been similarly spilt. The Karkoons, whose duty it was to write up the account, were present; they were found by them. They were Karkoons of the Haveli. I remember one of them named Balvant Rao. I perfectly remember taking the statement of Hemchand Fatechand. This is the statement I took down on the 6th February at Colonel Barton's Office in his compound. It was given in Hindustani. At the same time I took it down in English a Karkoon took it down in Gujerathi or Marathi. I asked Hemchand if he knew Hindustani, and I took down his answers to my questions. I conducted the examination in English without an interpreter. To the best of my belief his statement was read over to him after it had been written down. I remember he did sign it. No compulsion nor threat was used to induce him to sign, not the slightest. I remember, before taking his statement, my attention was called to a very uncommon ring in his ear, set in brilliants with two pearls. I asked him where he got it made. He said "at Baroda." This conversation was in Hindustani. It took place before taking his statement. When I took his statement, he produced certain books before me, which I marked as A, B, and C. I believe I signed the leaves, but cannot be quite sure. To the best of my belief this is one of the books. I saw Hemchand, who came here to give evidence. He is the same man Hemchand Fatechand.

Statement shewn to witness. It is in English, and dated the 6th February 1875.

Exhibit A 2 shewn.

THE ENGLISH STATEMENT OF HEMCHAND FATECHAND BEFORE MR. SOUTER, DATED THE 6TH FEBRUARY 1875, IS RECORDED AS H 2.

Balvant Rao, who examined the books in the tent, has not been in my custody at all, not in custody at all to the best of my belief. I don't know his father's name. He is the same man as was called as a witness the other day.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE.—Narsu made a confession before Sir Lewis Pelly. It was not taken down that day. I had a great deal of work that day in connection with my enquiries. Narsu was a most important witness. I can shew by my diary what I had to do. That was the reason. He was also placed in a military guard, and could not be tampered with. Q.—Do you mean by Police? A.—I mean by outsiders. What I took down on the 26th was the same substance as he stated on the 23rd.

BARODA,
March 12th, 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

No. LV.—GAJANAND VITHAL RECALLED:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. INVERARITY.—I remember Hemchand Fatechand being examined before Mr. Souter. I wrote his statement down in Gujerathi. This paper is it. Hemchand on that occasion signed it before Mr. Souter.

Gujerathi paper shewn.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE.—This was not written before I went to Mr. Souter. In fact Mr. Souter took it. After Mr. Souter took it I took down a note (*tipan*). I did not take a deposition from him before Mr. Souter took one, nor was one taken in my presence.

(THE INTERPRETER SAYS THERE IS A DATE OF 6TH FEBRUARY ABOVE THE THREE LINES WHICH HEMCHAND HERE DEPOSED TO BEING IN HIS OWN WRITING. IN THE THREE LINES OCCURS THE DAY 8TH FEBRUARY.)

The date, 6th February, is that of the deposition to Mr. Souter. It was read over again in presence of Sir Lewis Pelly, and he acknowledged it on the 8th February.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCOBLE.—I took down this Gujerathi at the same time as Mr. Souter took the English; other persons translated from English into Gujerathi, and I wrote that down.

THE STATEMENT IS RECORDED AS I 2.

After I wrote it out, Hemchand read it, getting it explained by me when he came to passages he did not understand. After that Hemchand signed it with his own hands.

BY THE PRESIDENT.—Hemchand, when making his statement, spoke partly in Hindustani and partly in Gujerathi. The translation into Gujerathi which I wrote down was made from the English by a person.

BARODA, *March 12th*, 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

No. LVI.—SIR LEWIS PELLY STATES ON OATH:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. SCOBLE.—I am Agent to the Governor-General and Special Commissioner of Baroda. I arrived here on the evening of the 4th December. In obedience to instructions I sent for Mr. Souter to enquire into the poisoning of Colonel Phayre. Mr. Souter's services were placed at my disposal. He arrived about the 9th December. I gave him quarters at the Residency, and he did his duties in the present dining-room. I remember being informed that Raoji Havildar had made a statement. I left the enquiry in Mr. Souter's hands till the 23rd, when Mr. Souter and Mr. Richey came. I had meant to go that day for the Christmas holidays, but being told that something important had occurred, I consented to remain. Mr. Souter meant to go to Bombay on the 21st. I got him to stay to a dinner on the 22nd, and then asked him to wait till the 23rd. Raoji's statement was not made in my presence. I said, "You had better let me see him during the day, and I will judge for myself." I did see him on that day. He made a statement which I heard. That statement was substantially the same as that which he has given before the Commission so far as I remember. Of course he was allowed to speak freely before me on that occasion. The next day was a Thursday, on which day the Gaekwar was in the habit of visiting me. So when I came downstairs I told Mr. Souter on the morning of the 24th that I should immediately communicate to His Highness that his name had been brought into connection with the affair. I think that then Mr. Souter said to me, "Narsu, the Jemadar, also has confessed." So I told Mr. Souter that when the Maharaja comes he must come with me into his presence. Mr. Souter came with me, and what had happened was told to the Maharaja. I then suggested to His Highness to afford every facility for a searching investigation, and the Maharaja promised to do so. Then we went to work on our re-organization. I saw Narsu Jemadar that day after the meeting with the Maharaj. He was sitting in the room which is now my dining-room. I came there by order or appointment. I reminded the Jemadar that the matter on which he was understood to have given evidence was a most serious matter, and that

if he were in it he must not expect pardon: as far as I was concerned, he should have no pardon. I then told him to sit apart and reflect a little. I told Mr. Souter to explain that he should not have pardon. After a little time the Jemadar flung himself forward from where he was sitting with his pugri off. He then said the Sirkar might kill him, or do what they liked to him, but he must speak the truth. He used other and clearer expressions of the same sort which I forget. He then made a verbal statement which I did not allow to be taken down. It was to the same effect as the statement taken afterwards by Mr. Souter on the 26th I think. I said, "Let him go back to "his room, let him think it over, and take it down when he has had time." As far as I recollect I took no further notice of the matter for a day or two. On the afternoon of the 26th, between 4 and 5 o'clock, I was dressing in my room in order to go out. Walking up and down my bed-room, I chanced to see that the Jemadar walking in the Residency garden with some police sepoys. Shortly afterwards I heard a considerable disturbance coming from the garden amidst the trees. There were calls for a rope and for assistance: those were the words I heard. I went downstairs as quickly as I could, and, when proceeding from the verandah to the back of the house, I met the Jemadar with two policemen. He was dripping wet. I asked what was the matter? The police said he had thrown himself into the well. I know the well in the garden of the Residency compound. It is a more than ordinarily deep well, that is, down to the surface of the water. It is lined with masonry, either brick or stone. There is, I think, a parapet round a portion of it. I saw Narsu the next morning—Sunday it was I think. A man calling himself a relative of his sent me a petition on Sunday morning.

SERJEANT BALLANTINE OBJECTING, MR. SCOBLE ARGUES THAT THIS EVIDENCE IS ADMISSIBLE AS EXPLAINING THE CONDUCT OF NARSU. THE PRESIDENT RULES THAT NARSU OUGHT TO HAVE BEEN ASKED BEFORE SIR L. PELLY.

The papers in the various offices and palaces were forthwith sealed up before I received the Governor-General's orders. I deputed to this work Captain Jackson as Assistant Resident and the Police. I forget who the Police Officer was. The more important witnesses whose statements were taken after His Highness' suspension were brought before me. Among others I remember a witness named Hemchand Fatechand. This Gujerathi statement bears an endorsement by me. The rule was when a man came to me after giving his evidence, he was asked if he could read or write. The man who acted as interpreter on these occasions was the Subordinate Judge, called Deshmukh. If the man could read and write, the man read it over himself, and was allowed to make corrections, and if he could not make out parts of the hand-writing, Deshmukh or some one else helped him.

Exhibit I 2 shewn to witness.

The rule was that if he could read or had it read to him, he signed it in token of its correctness. This statement was, I can say, read over by Hemchand Fatechand, and acknowledged by him to be true.

BY THE PRESIDENT.—I have no doubt whatever that it was as here stated in the endorsement.

BY MR. SCOBLE.—I had seen Damodhar Punt before he was arrested. I had seen him sometimes, and may once have spoken to him. The Gaekwar had come to call on me on a private visit. After the visit was over I accompanied His Highness as usual to the lintel of my big drawing-room. I then saw a man standing in the verandah between us and His Highness' carriage. The Gaekwar introduced him as "Khangi," and I think he also used the words in English—"Private Secretary." I am not sure if I spoke to the man. I applied to the Gaekwar through his Minister for Eshwant Rao and Salam. They are now in custody in the Residency premises under a military guard. I sent for them twice. I first sent for them in the morning, and they were sent up without

unnecessary delay. They were not detained. I forgot about them; the puttewalas said I was engaged, and they went back to the city. Mr. Souter told me of this mistake, and they were sent for again. The Solicitors to His Highness have been allowed access to them. I don't know Wasantrambhau, but I think he has been apprehended in 2 or 3 cases. Under explicit orders from the Government of India, I have suspended enquiry into this and other cases until the Commission has ceased its sittings.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE.—I have seen the Gaekwar almost daily since I came. I understood my instructions to be to assist him through his difficulties and reform his administration. Also an incidental instruction that this enquiry begun by Colonel Phayre was to the concluded either by me or under my orders. As far as I am aware, His Highness was sincerely desirous to aid me in reforming his administration. *(Serjeant Ballantine reads letter, dated the 23rd December, asking that Eshwant Rao and Salam should be sent to the Residency, as the Commissioner of Police was desirous of taking their evidence.)* That is the sort of letter I sent. The same day I got a letter (like that read) from Dadabhai, saying he would send them at once. I got one from him, also saying he presumed they must have gone to me. Also I sent one to Dadabhai "to get the houses "of Eshwant Rao and Salim searched, as it "was alleged they were concerned in the "attempt to poison Colonel Phayre now "before the Commissioner of Police, and that he, Dadabhai, would send some "one to assist at the search. Dated the 23rd December." "The note about "sending Wadia and Bapurao is not mine I think. It may be Dadabhai's." *(The correspondence in copy is recorded as Exhibit J 2.)*

"MY DEAR SIR,—Will you oblige me by "causing Eshwantrao and Salim to be sent to "the Residency at your earliest convenience, as "Mr. Souter, the Commissioner of Police, is de-"sirous of taking their evidence in regard to "the case now under investigation before me.

"Yours very truly,
"LEWIS PELLY.

"Residency, 23rd December 1874.

"TO DADABHOY NOWROJEE, ESQ."

"Palace, Baroda, 23rd December 1874.

"MY DEAR SIR,—As asked in your note just "received, I send Yeshwuntrao and Salim for "their evidence.

"Yours very truly,
"DADABHOY NOWROJEE.

"SIR LEWIS PELLY, Residency."

"23rd December 1874.

"MY DEAR SIR,—I have already sent away "Yeshwuntrao and Salim to you. I hope they "are at the Residency by this time. I am "waiting for a note from you for doing any-"thing further.

"Yours very truly,
"DADABHOY NOWROJEE.

"SIR L. PELLY."

"MY DEAR SIR,—Kindly ask the Maharaja to cause the houses of Yesh-"wuntrao and of Salam to be searched, as it is alleged they are concerned in "the important case (attempt to poison the late Resident) now before the "Commissioner of Police.

"The Commissioner of Police would be very glad if you could arrange "for the head of your office conducting the search, and this note will be taken "to you by two of the Commissioner's men, who, he would request, might be "present at the search.

"Yours very truly,
(Sd.) "LEWIS PELLY."

"23*rd December*.

"DADABHOY NOWROJEE, ESQ."

Q.—And then follows a foot-note by you, Sir Lewis. Will you see whether I state it correctly?—

"*P. S.*—This was at once attended to by His Highness, who asked the Chief Magistrate himself, Mr. H. A. Wadia, and a Senaputtee's Assistant, Mr. Baboorao, to go and see that the search was fully made, and every help given to the men of the Commissioner of Police to see whatever they liked.

D. N."

A.—Is that mine or Mr. Dadabhoy's?

In the copy I have got it is signed L. P.? It seems to me that it mentions more than I knew about it.

(The initials at the foot of the note turned out to be D. N.—Dadabhoy Nowrojee.)

MR. SERJEANT BALLANTINE [TO INTERPRETER].—Explain to the Commission that that is Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee's note, and not Sir Lewis Pelly's.

[That was done by the Interpreter.]

Here is another letter from Sir Lewis Pelly, dated the same day, 23rd December 1874. I will just read it to the Commission.

"*Urgent.* "*Residency, 23rd December* 1874.

"MY DEAR SIR,—The Commissioner of Police informs me that the servants "of His Highness the Gaekwar, named Yeshwuntrao and Salam, whom you were "so good as to send up here to-day, have returned to the city without "giving their evidence or communicating with him.

"The Commissioner considers that there is a *primâ facie* case of complicity "already made out against these persons in respect to the attempt to poison "Colonel Phayre, and the Commissioner hopes that these persons may be made "over to the Residency for safe custody, pending the termination of the "investigation of this important case.

"My advice to His Highness is to afford every practicable facility for "thoroughly clearing up all the circumstances of the case. If His Highness "pleases to send a guard to the Residency with the accused, I shall be happy "to receive them.

"Yours truly,
(Sd.) "LEWIS PELLY."

"TO DADABHOY NOWROJEE, ESQ."

(This letter was also interpreted.)

Then comes a letter from Mr. Dadabhoy.

"*Palace, Baroda, 23rd December* 1874.

"MY DEAR SIR,—On receiving your note His Highness at once sent for "Yeshwuntrao, and asked him why he and Salam had returned without giving "their evidence. He answered that he gave my letter to you to one Bala "Pattawalla, and this pattawalla told him that the Saheb said, "Salaam bolo." "Yeshwuntrao says he asked again of the pattawalla whether the Saheb did "not want him and Salam, as they had been sent specially to the Saheb. The "pattawalla said again, the Saheb only said "Salaam bolo," that Manajee "Pattawalla also gave the same reply, and told them to go.

"From this it is evident that some misunderstanding has taken place.

"I did not tell these men to go to the Commissioner of Police, but had "only directed them to yourself.

"On my explaining your note to His Highness, he was sorry any mistake "should have taken place, and immediately ordered them to go to you. I send "them with this letter to you, accompanied by a Karkoon, who will hand them "over to you.

"His Highness is ready to give every practicable facility for clearing up "the matter.

"Yours very truly,
(Sd.) "DADABHOY NOWROJEE."

"TO SIR LEWIS PELLY."

[The substance of that letter was also interpreted.]

The explanation is that they went to me instead of to the Commissioner of Police, and then thinking they were not wanted, they went away again.

Q.—This is the last letter I call your attention to: it is from you to Dadabhoy:—

"DADABHOY NOWROJEE, ESQ.

"MY DEAR SIR,—I am obliged by your promptitude in causing Yeshwuntrao "and Salam to be sent to the Residency for the purpose of giving evidence. "I have requested the Commissioner of Police himself to see that they are "accommodated in my Office with as little discomfort as possible, and to take "their evidence without unnecessary delay to-morrow. The puttawalla, if "he told these persons to go to-day, acted wholly without my knowledge. "Pray, thank His Highness for his assurance of giving every practicable "facility for clearing up this important matter.

"If you could conveniently meet me to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, I "should be glad to see you.

"Yours very truly,
"(Sd.) LEWIS PELLY."

"*Residency, 23rd December* 1874."

A.—My impression is that His Highness instantly responded to my call for these men. On the 23rd December I first heard of the Gaekwar being implicated. On the morning of the 24th, a Thursday, the Gaekwar came as usual, and I went to him with the Police Commissioner, informed him, and advised him to give facility to enquiry, and he agreed at once. Till he was arrested he was under no restraint. I was instructed by His Excellency the Viceroy to arrest His Highness, and I did so. He had come to the Residency, and I explained the situation to him. He declared his willingness to submit. I accompanied him as far as the border of his territory, and repeated the Viceroy's order in a polite manner. He said he had many enemies. He said something like—"The very earth under me is my enemy." From that time he has been practically in custody in honourable confinement, with every comfort, but liberty restricted. The property in the palace has been attached and sealed, and all the public places, and such places as the arsenal, also sealed. I entered on the State in order to protect the public property, and I put seals on, in order to hand over the property to the next administration that might succeed me in the same state as I got it.

BARODA, *March 12th*, 1875. } (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secretary to the Commissioners.*

No. LVII.—F. H. SOUTER RECALLED.

BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE.—Raoji mentioned that the belt was in possession of some one called Budhar. A man went to fetch the belt, and Budhar came with it himself. There was nothing to prevent my remaining and examining the belt himself.

BARODA, *March 13th*, 1875. } (Sd.) JOHN JARDINE, *Secretary to the Commissioners.*

EXHIBITS.

No. 1 Series.

JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

EXHIBIT No. 1.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Thomas George Baring, Baron Northbrook, G.M.S.I., Viceroy and Governor General of India, Calcutta.

My Honoured and Valued Friend,—From the events which occurred prior to Your Excellency's khureeta of 25th July 1874, it is plain that the administration of this State cannot be carried on, and the necessary reforms introduced without the cordial support of the Resident. It had occurred to me, among other matters I desired to say in reply to the above khureeta, whether I should not solicit Your Excellency's attention to the position which the present Resident, Colonel Phayre, had all along taken up towards me, and to submit for Your Excellency's consideration whether, with the want of sympathy which existed between us, I could expect an unbiassed and fair treatment at his hands in future. I, however, refrained from troubling Your Excellency owing to the confidence expressed by Your Excellency in Colonel Phayre, and in the hope that, seeing the course I resolved to adopt on receipt of Your Excellency's advice, he could forget the past and assist me with his active sympathy in the difficult work of introducing a reformed *régime*. But I deeply regret to say from the experience of the past three months that this hope has not only been not realised, but that, on the contrary, Colonel Phayre has evinced, if anything, a more determined and active opposition towards me and my administration than before.

From the very commencement he had expressed a strong opposition to the selection of the minister of my choice. The assurance of support subsequently given by him to my minister, however, raised hopes in me, but they have not been realised.

On the receipt of Your Excellency's khureeta, I at once took the necessary steps as far as practicable, and have been endeavouring all along to give effect to the advice contained therein. Among other things I have to replace the executive machinery of Government with able and experienced men, to [illegible] on some equitable basis, the demands of the Sirdars and others which had received attention from the British Government, and to inquire into and revise the existing land revenue settlement throughout the whole territory. No one, however, can know better than the Resident what difficulties each of these subjects presents, especially when all this is to be effected in a very short time. But when, owing to his former attitude, even Colonel Phayre's presence alone would have been enough for a continuance of the unsettled state of the mind of the people, unless he gave me open and cordial support, the difficulties of my work become vastly increased by the course of open opposition he has been lately pursuing. I am, therefore, driven to appeal to Your Excellency, which I do most reluctantly to decide whether under such circumstances I can have a fair trial.

I may mention here one or two instances in support of my complaint. A charge of defamation was some days ago preferred by my father-in-law against a Silladar by name Chanderao Kadoo. My Dewan himself in the presence of Chanderao read over the proceedings of the preliminary investigation, and in order to give both parties the benefit of an impartial trial, I directed the Chief Magistrate, Mr. H. A. Wadia to try the case instead of the Senaputtee, who is my relative. The accused suddenly left Baroda and, I was informed, went to the camp. What he did there I cannot say. But soon after several other Silladars and some Sirdars, with their retainers, some hundred and fifty in number, assembled, armed in the house of one of them, openly defying the Durbar authority and threatening armed resistance. They told the Durbar officials, who went to serve the summons on Chanderao that the case in which his attendance was required was a caste concern, and that they would defend him with their lives if attempts were made to enforce his attendance. They then escorted him to his house and remained there armed to guard him. I sent the Dewan to represent the matter to Colonel Phayre, in the hope that he would use the influence he had over them and uphold the Durbar authority. But, to my astonishment, the Dewan found the Resident prepared to justify their conduct on the very same plea, and almost in the very same words the Silladars themselves had used. He refused to persuade them to disperse, saying that

they would do so only if the criminal proceedings were withdrawn. On the joyful occasion of the birth of my son I resolved to give up further proceedings against Chanderao, when I sent the Chief Justice of the High Court to explain to the assembled Silladars that further criminal proceedings would not be taken against Chanderao, and to ask them to return to their houses, they refused to do so and substituted in place of Chanderao's case a new plea for resistance, that unless the grievances of one and all of them were redressed they would not separate. The Resident at the same time addressed me a *yad* with reference to this assemblage, putting me the very same question, viz., what steps had been taken by me towards settling the grievances of the Sirdars, showing a remarkable coincidence of views.

As another instance, I beg to enclose copy of a letter received from the Resident dated 20th October 1874, and translation of a petition to the Government of Bombay which accompanied it. The petition is from certain Sindee Mahomedan cultivators, complaining that they were prevented from cutting their crops and were mohsalled, &c. Your Excellency will observe the threat of an appeal to arms which is contained in the petition. On enquiry I find that these petitioners had not made any complaints since the commencement of the last rainy season either to the talooka authorities, to the head of the Revenue Department or to the Dewan. The petition further on the very face of it shows that it has been drawn up under the inspiration of designing persons. Colonel Phayre however, without making any enquiry from me, at once addressed me the above letter. This letter is enough to show the spirit in which the Resident acts towards me, such proceedings on the part of the Resident cannot but have the effect of encouraging the turbulent propensity of such a class of Mahomedans and disloyalty generally.

These two instances, which I have taken as representative ones, can hardly give an idea of the harassing and vexatious treatment I am at present receiving at the Resident's hands.

This attitude on the part of the British representative has naturally become a source of serious anxiety to me, especially as in such times persons are not wanting who, for their private ends, take advantage of this state of things to misrepresent me and to instigate continuous resistance to my authority among my subjects. The result will be a great loss of revenue this year and a continuance of the unsettled state of the minds of the people. How seriously this state of affairs must embarrass and obstruct me in my intended reforms, it is not difficult to conceive.

Your Excellency knows well the extent and nature of the work before me, and I owe it to myself and those whom I have engaged for that work to submit how hopeless any efforts on my part would be if Colonel Phayre were to continue here as representative of the Paramount Power with his uncompromising bias against me and my officials.

I beg it to be understood that I do not impute other than conscientious motives to Colonel Phayre. But he is too far committed to a distinct line of policy and to certain extreme views and opinions, and he naturally feels himself bound to support all and everything he has hitherto said or done. He makes no allowances. He forgets that till the officials I have asked for come I could not make much progress in the mahals, and continues to lend a ready ear to complaints against me, thus defeating the very object he says he has in view of helping in the arduous task before me.

Colonel Phayre has been my prosecutor with a determined and strong will and purpose, and that he should now be made to sit in judgment upon me is, I must submit, simply unfair to me. From only three months' experience, it is clear that he has prejudged the case, and I cannot expect an impartial report from him. I leave myself into your Excellency's hands. Your Excellency has asked me to stake my all on this trial, and I must therefore request Your Excellency to place me in a condition in which I can really have the fair trial Your Excellency has given me.

I may mention here that I have made some progress in the various reforms recommended by Your Excellency, which will be communicated to Government in due time. As to what I have already done, and what I propose to do, in the

matter of the claims contained in the Commission report, and upon which Government have given advice, I shall shortly send in a complete statement. For the reduction of assessment I have already fixed upon my arrangements, and I am only waiting for the Government officials I have asked for to carry them into effect.

As I cannot enter in a khareeta like this, into all those incidents which make up my present troubles and anxieties, I request that my minister be permitted to visit Your Excellency with the Resident. I shall feel highly obliged by Your Excellency granting this permission by telegram.

I beg to express the high consideration and esteem I entertain for Your Excellency, and subscribe myself

Your sincere friend,

(Sd.) His Highness Mulharao Maharaja.

Baroda Palace, 2nd November 1874.

EXHIBIT No. 2.

To His Highness Maharaja Malharrao Gaekwar, Sena Khas Khail Sumshere Bahadoor, Baroda.

Fort William, the 25th November 1874.

My Honoured and Valued Friend,—I have received through the Bombay Government your Highness' khureeta, dated 2nd November 1874.

I deem it unnecessary to discuss with your Highness the reasons you have given for desiring a change in the Baroda Residency. But, after a careful consideration of the circumstances that have taken place, and, moreover, in pursuance of the determination of the Government of India to afford your Highness every opportunity of inaugurating a new system of administration with success, I have made arrangements to depute an officer of high rank and of wide experience in political affairs to be the representative of the British Government at your Highness' Court.

Accordingly I have appointed Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.S.I., my Agent for Rajpootana, to be my Agent at Baroda, and he will present this khureeta to your Highness.

In giving to your Highness the great advantage of the advice and assistance of an officer of such high distinction, who has filled important political functions with great ability and to my entire satisfaction, I have now done everything in my power to aid your Highness in the efforts which I am glad to be informed by the khureeta under reply are being made to reform the administration of your Highness' territories in consequence of the khureeta I addressed to your Highness on the 25th July 1874.

I shall await with anxiety the reports which I shall receive from Sir Lewis Pelly from time to time of the progress of the measures which your Highness is taking with this object.

I beg to express the high consideration I entertain for your Highness and to subscribe myself

Your Highness' sincere friend,

Northbrook,

Viceroy and Governor General.

(True copy,)

H. R. Cooke,

Registrar, Foreign Office.

EXHIBIT No. 3.

No. 501 of 1874.

From the Resident, Baroda, to the Chemical Analyser to Government, Bombay.

Baroda, 13th November 1874.

Sir,—Referring to your demi-official letter to the address of the Residency Surgeon, Baroda, dated the 11th instant, relating to a small packet of poisonous matter forwarded to you for examination by Dr. Seward, I have the honour to request that you will be kind enough to favour me with a formal official report as to the contents of the poisonous matter above referred to.

2. With reference to the statement made in your letter that the powder forwarded to you consisted partly of common white arsenic and "partly of finely powdered silicious matter" which, under the microscope, appeared to be either powdered glass or quartz, being most like the former, I should feel much obliged by your kindly informing me whether in your opinion the silicious matter referred to can possibly be powdered diamond.

3. Previous to the receipt of your letter under reference I had received secret and confidential information* that the poison administered to me did consist of a mixture of (1) common arsenic, (2) finely powdered diamond dust, (3) copper.

* Please do not mention this at present.

The importance of verifying, if possible, this information is obvious.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Sd.) R. Phayre, *Col.*,

Resident, Baroda.

EXHIBIT No. 4.

My dear Sir,—Will you oblige me by causing Eshwantrao and Salim to be sent to the Residency at your earliest convenience, as Mr. Souter, the Commissioner of Police, is desirous of taking their evidence in regard to the case now under investigation before him.

Yours very truly,

Lewis Pelly.

Residency, 23rd December 1874.

To Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Esq.

Palace, Baroda, 23rd December 1874.

My dear Sir,—As asked in your note just received, I send Eshwantrao and Salim for their evidence.

Yours very truly,

Dadabhoy Nowrojee.

Sir Lewis Pelly, Residency.

23rd December 1874.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have already sent away Eshwantrao and Salim to you. I hope they are at the Residency by this time. I am waiting for a note from you for doing anything further.

Yours very truly,

DADABHOY NOWROJEE,

Sir Lewis Pelly.

MY DEAR SIR,—Kindly ask the Maharaja to cause the houses of Eshwantrao and of Salim to be searched, as it is alleged they are concerned in the important case (attempt to poison the late Resident), now before the Commissioner.

The Commissioner of Police would be very glad if you could arrange for the head of your office conducting the search, and this note will be taken to you by two of the Commissioner's men, who, he would request, might be present at the search.

Yours very truly,

LEWIS PELLY.

23rd December.

Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Esq.

URGENT.

Residency, 23rd December 1874.

MY DEAR SIR,—The Commissioner of Police informs me that the servants of H. H. the Gaekwar, named Eshwantrao and Salim, whom you were good as to send up here to-day, have returned to the city without giving their evidence or communicating with him.

The Commissioner considers that there is a *primâ facie* case of complicity already made out against these persons in respect to the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre, and the Commissioner hopes that these persons may be made over to the Residency for safe custody, pending the termination of the investigation of this important case.

My advice to His Highness is to afford every practicable facility for the thoroughly clearing up all the circumstances of the case. If His Highness please to send a guard to the Residency with the accused, I shall be happy to receive them.

Yours truly,

LEWIS PELLY.

To Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Esq.

Palace, Baroda, 23rd December 1874.

MY DEAR SIR,—On receiving your note, His Highness at once sent for Eshwantrao, and asked him why he and Salim had returned without giving their evidence. He answered that he gave my letter to you, to one Bala Puttawalla; and this puttawalla told him that the Sahib said "Salaam bolo." Eshwantrao says he asked again of the puttawalla whether the sahib did not want him and Salim, as they had been sent specially to the sahib. The puttawalla said again, the sahib only said "Salaam bolo," that Manajee Pattawalla also gave the same reply, and told them to go.

From this it is evident that some misunderstanding has taken place.

I had not told these men to go to the Commissioner of Police, but had only directed them to yourself.

On my explaining your note to His Highness, he was sorry any mistake should have taken place, and immediately ordered them to go to you. I send them with this letter to you, accompanied by a karkoon, who will hand them over to you.

His Highness is ready to give every practicable facility for clearing up the matter.

Yours very truly,

DADABHOY NOWROJEE.

To Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly.

Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am obliged by your promptitude in causing Eshwantrao and Salim to be sent to the Residency for the purpose of giving evidence. I have requested the Commissioner of Police himself to see that they are accommodated in my office with as little discomfort as possible, and to take their evidence without unnecessary delay tomorrow. The puttawalla, if he told these persons to go to-day, acted wholly without my knowledge. Pray, thank His Highness for his assurance of giving every practical facility for clearing up this important matter.

If you could conveniently meet me to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, I should be glad to see you.

Yours very truly,

LEWIS PELLY.

Residency, 23rd December 1874.

EXHIBIT No. 5.

MY honoured and valued friend His Excellency the Viceroy, having declared his intention of giving me an opportunity of clearing myself from the grave suspicion which he was induced to consider attached to me in consequence of the alleged attempt to poison Colonel Phayre, the Resident at my Court, I now, out of respect for His Excellency the Viceroy, and from a desire to clear myself before him and before the world at large of those suspicions, make the following statement:—

I never had, nor have I now, any personal enmity towards Colonel Phayre. It is true that I and my ministers were convinced that, owing to the position taken up by Colonel Phayre during his Residency, it would be impossible satisfactorily to carry out the reforms I had instituted and was endeavouring to complete in deference to the authoritative advice conveyed to me in the khurita of the 25th July 1874, consequent upon the report of the Commission of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and acting on this conviction, and after a long and anxious deliberation with my ministers, Messrs. Dadabhai Nowrojee, Bal Mangesh Wagle, Hormusjee Ardeshir Wadia, Kazi Shahabudeen, and others, I caused the khurita of the 2nd November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four to be despatched to His Excellency the Governor General through Colonel Phayre himself, and notwithstanding his remonstrances, feeling assured that when the true state of affairs was placed before His Excellency the Viceroy, my appeal would be successful. This conviction was shared by all my ministers and was strengthened by our knowledge of the severe censure which had been passed on Colonel Phayre by the Bombay Government. The removal of Colonel Phayre on the 25th November 1874 shows that our judgment was not erroneous. Thus, neither personal nor political motives existed to induce me to attempt the crime with which I am charged, and I solemnly declare that I never personally, or through any agent, procured or asked the procurement of any poison whatsoever for the purpose of attempting the life of Colonel Phayre; that I never personally or through any agent

directed any such attempt to be made; and I declare that the whole of the evidence of the ayah Ameena, of Rowjee, Nursoo and Damodur Trimbuck on this point is absolutely untrue. I declare that I never personally directed any of the Residency servants to act as spies on the Resident, or report to me what was going on at the Residency, nor did I ever offer or cause to be paid any money to them for such purposes.

I say nothing as to the presents that may perhaps have been made to servants of the Residency on festive occasions such as marriage and the like. Information on trifling matters going on both at the Residency or at my Palace may have been mutually communicated, but I did not personally hold any intercourse with those servants for this purpose; nor am I personally cognizant of any payments for the same having been made; nor did I authorise any measures by which secrets of the Residency should be conveyed to me. I present myself before this Commission fearlessly. I put implicit faith in the justice of those appointed by my honoured and valued friend the Viceroy. I am willing to answer any questions they may deem it right to put to me, and again solemnly deny the foul charge my enemies have instigated against me.

Note.—The above Exhibit 5 was accompanied by a similar statement in Maratha. Both the English and the Maratha statements were presented by the Counsel for His Highness the Guckwar.

JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

EXHIBITS.

A Series.

JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Exhibit A.

Translation of a Marathi Exhibit marked A.

To Hazrat (or Mr.) Sheikh Abdoola, Butler, at present residing at Mahableshwur.

May his wealth always increase. With respects and prayers. Further, the cause of writing (this letter) is as follows:—I have received a letter from you and understood its contents. I hope you will in like manner frequently communicate to me the news from that place through letters and thereby gratify (me). Salim saw me on his arrival here, but as that is a "Raj Darbari" matter (State matter), it will be done leisurely as opportunities offer. I am a little better. I have sent a letter there (stating that I would attend on the 20th twentieth. It is (my) intention to go there accordingly. I have now also commenced (taking) medicine. There is also less strength in (my) hands. Five rupees have been paid to Vazir Ma. You had given to me here the letter received by you from home. On reading it I found its contents (as follows):—"The house of your father-in-law is to be attached. What place, then, should be fixed for residence?" I can give no reply about this. Formerly I told her to reside in (our) house, but she did not mind this, and lived there at her father's house. And 5 rupees for expenses and a black *sari, (a piece of cloth worn by women)*, have been sent subsequently. Even when she has money in her hands, she sends for it from here. I am, therefore, thrown into difficulties on all sides. After securing his or her object on all sides, I am likely to be disgraced eventually. If a single pot, out of the pots, &c., which are in the house is lost, you will be responsible for it. You write (to say) that you will send ten rupees for me. It will be well if you send the same soon, that is before the 18th. If not please yourself; I cannot compel (you). From Alisha Jemadar have been received 25 rupees on account of himself and 25 rupees on account of Raheem Saheb, and 10 on account of Shah Saheb—in all sixty rupees. Forty rupees remain (to be recovered), for which it is in contemplation to get a fresh bond executed. Meanwhile 20 rupees, due to a Marwari,* should be paid off soon. After the payment thereof, I am to proceed thither. By (my) taking one month's leave, I have been subjected to a heavy loss. But what can be done? Owing to my illness, I could not help (doing so).

* *i. e.*, money-lender.

I had been to Yeshwant Rao's house. He has gone to Pandharpur on fifteen days' leave. He said to me as follows:—"On my return I shall have arrangements made about you, and the Maharaja twice or thrice enquired when the ayah would come." Salim was invited to my place of residence here. He was shown attention so far as my poor circumstances would permit. Let this be known. What more need be written. This is my (representation). Raheem Saheb Mohideen and Baba Matkar and others send their best compliments to you.

Ameena Bi Ayah, *residing at Bombay.*

Dated 10*th April* 1874.

(A true translation.)

Nowrozji Furdoonjee,

Sworn Translator and Interpreter to the Commission.

John Jardine,

Baroda, 27*th February* 1875. *Secretary.*

Exhibit B.

Translation of a Marathi Exhibit marked B.

Love to Sobhagiawati Ameena Bi Ayah, from Sheikh Abdoola, Butler, Karel.

I am well by the favour of God and by your blessing. You should not entertain any anxiety. Colonel Phayre went to Poona on the 18th; he is to put up at Kirkee. Let it be known to you that the Dewan has been removed, and that no other person has yet been appointed (in his room). You should communicate what news there is, (getting the letter) written by a good writer.

Make enquiries about the Hazrat, who was in Bombay, and bring him without fail at the time of (your) coming. (You) should write about him without fail. You should communicate (to me) news frequently. You have forgotten me since your departure to Poona. What can you do? It is my fate. It is the will of God. It is my predestination. What can you do? You should not do so. Yesra Naik has gone to Bombay. Let this be known to you. Abdoola Khan has accompanied the Saheb. Pedro sends his compliments to you. Give my, as also Pedro's, compliments to your butler; the mestri (cook) and other people also send their compliments to you. Dated 18th, 1874. Signature of Sheikh Abdool. (He) sends his compliments in case they have been omitted through oversight. Send a reply to this letter without fail. I anxiously await it.

What more need be written?

This is (my) request.

(*Address on the letter*).—This letter should be delivered to Ameena Bi, the ayah of the Resident Mr Boevey, in the bungalow of the Revenue Collector, Mr. Oliphant, near the Post Office, Poona.

Not paid.

Poona.

To be delivered to Ameena Bi, the ayah of the Resident, Mr. Boevey. Despatched from Baroda. Shaba.

(A true translation.)

Nowrozji Furdoonjee,

Sworn Translator and Interpreter to the Commission.

John Jardine,

Baroda, 27*th February* 1875. *Secretary.*

Exhibit C.

Translation of a Marathi Exhibit marked C.

Love from Sobhagiawati Ameena Bi, Ayah.

(Addressed to) Sheikh Abdoola Wallud Sheikh Adam, Butler, residing at Baroda.

I am well by the favour of God and by your blessings. The cause of writing (this) letter (is as follows).—(I) have had no tidings of you since your departure from Baroda. This has made me very uneasy. You should therefore not act in this way. But as it is the will of God, you are not to blame. It is my fate. What can you do? The Maharaja is much perplexed. He has received an order to the effect that the petitions presented by the ryots should be disposed of within fifteen months. Such an order has been issued and the Dewan Saheb has been removed and prohibited from visiting the bungalow (*i. e.*, the Residency). Let this be known to you. I receive no news whatever from you. You should send me news frequently. I am doing well here. Do not entertain any anxiety. The people in the bungalow send their compliments to you and convey the same to the Butler.

Yeshwunt Rao Naik has gone to Bombay. Let this be known to you. Shahuddin is also to go, (but) I have no correct information. As soon as you see (this) letter, send a reply without fail. What more need be written? This is what I had to write.

My compliments to the reader, in case they have been omitted through oversight.

The signature of Sheikh Abdoola, Butler,

His own handwriting.

Dated 16*th August* 1874.

(A true translation.)

Nowrozji Furdoonjee,

Sworn Translator and Interpreter to the Commission.

John Jardine,

Baroda, 27*th February* 1875. *Secretary.*

Exhibit D.

Translation of a Marathi Exhibit marked D.

To HAZRAT (or MR.) SHEIKH ABDOOLA, Butler, residing at Baroda.

I, Ameena Bi Ayah, now residing at Bombay, respectfully represent (as follows):—I sent to you a letter affixing a postage stamp on it. I do not know whether it has reached (you) or not; I am therefore under anxiety day and night. I trust you will, therefore, not act in this way, but will frequently communicate the news by letter and thereby gratify me. If you wish that I should not go there, I am ready to undertake a voyage to England. If you wish it, I shall endeavour to obtain a situation of that kind. I am in doubt as to why no letter is received from you here; I await a reply from you. If you call (me), I shall go there; it will not matter (in the least). I wrote to you for (money for my) expenses, but nothing has been received from you. Convey my best compliments to the Kazi Saheb, my compliments to Salim and my best compliments also to be given to Yeshwunt Rao.

Chotoo's mother owes me rupee one. You should deduct it from her son's pay, because she has not visited me since her arrival at Bombay. You should go to and make proper enquiries at the place there, where I am coming to take up service. I hear that he has obtained an appointment in Rewa Kanta. If such a thing has happened, it is very bad. Write to say whether you have borrowed Rs. 5 from Vingorlekur Mahommad. He comes here and duns me for the (payment of the) same. Let me know in writing whether this is true. I do not know whether or not you have delivered the note (chitti) enclosed by me in my last letter to the person for whom it was intended. I labor under anxiety on this account only. Give my best compliments to Nathiaba. Write to say whether or not you have received the two "firkees." What more need be written? This is my request. Dated 29th March 1874.

I reside in Shetwadi in the same house as before.

AMEENA BI AYAH, Bombay.

A reply to be sent without fail.

(A true translation.)

NOWROZJI FURDOONJEE,
Sworn Translator and Interpreter to the Commission.

JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary.

BARODA, 27*th February* 1875.

Exhibit E.

PEDRO DE SOUZA, Native Christian, states:—I am about thirty-seven years of age, and have for more than twenty-five years past been in the service of Colonel R. Phayre, the late Resident at Baroda. I have been serving that gentleman as his butler for the last fifteen or sixteen years, and before that I filled several situations of different kinds in his household. When Colonel Phayre was appointed to the office of Resident at Baroda, which was, I think, in the month of March 1873, I accompanied him to that place, lived in the Residency, and served him there from that time until the month of September last, when I obtained leave of absence from him and proceeded to Goa, my native country. I left Baroda on the 3rd October last, went to Goa, remained there about a fortnight, and returned to Baroda on the 3rd November, one month after my departure. I know one Salim, a Mahomedan, who resides at Baroda and is a "*jasood*" in the service of H. H. the Gaekwar. I have known this man Salim from the time I first went to Baroda with Colonel Phayre, as above stated. He used to come to the Residency twice a week regularly during all the time I stayed there. The Gaekwar always came twice a week, on Mondays and Thursdays, to pay a sort of official visit to the Resident; and on these days Salim always preceded His Highness to give notice of his coming. Salim always brought with him on these occasions, a tray of fruit as a sort of "*nuzzerana*" or tribute of respect. In the month of August last, when I first thought of obtaining leave from my master to go to

Goa, I was short of money; and on seeing Salim at the Residency one day I said:—"I am thinking of going to my native country for a month, but am badly off for money, my wife is pregnant, and the expenses on her account and for travelling will be heavy; will you entreat the Maharaja to give me some money for this purpose?" Salim replied that he would speak to the Maharaja and bring me the money. No particular sum was named by either of us. I made this request to Salim, because I had heard that the servants of previous Residents had obtained similar favors from the hands of the Gaekwar. Salim himself had told me this many times before I made my said request to him. About a fortnight after I had so spoken to Salim, he came to me in my room at the Residency, and said:—"The Maharaja has sent you these rupees. I told him what you said." I thanked him very much, took the rupees he offered me, and he went away. I counted the rupees as he gave them to me and said:—"Here are sixty rupees of Baroda currency, which are equal to fifty Bombay rupees." Two or three days after this, or on his next visit to the Residency, Salim met me in the compound of the Residency, and said:—"You come and see the Maharaja. If you will agree to come, I will bring a carriage to take you." On hearing this I said:—"I will never come to the Havelee" (*i. e.*, Palace). He replied:—"If you cannot come now, I will bring a carriage for you whenever you wish to come." To this I again said:—"I will never come!" After my return to Baroda from Goa I never saw Salim, except in passing, and I had no speech with him other than to say "salaam." I positively declare that I never received any other gift from the Gaekwar than this one of sixty rupees sent to me through Salim, and that I never had any conversation with Salim about my own affairs or in connection with the Gaekwar excepting on the occasion mentioned. I never went to the Havelee or spoke to the Gaekwar, and I never had any correspondence with him, either directly or indirectly, other than that above detailed. Further I say not.

The mark x of
PEDRO DE SOUZA.

Taken on oath, and duly acknowledged and signed by Pedro de Souza in my presence, this fifth day of January 1875.

A. EDGINTON, J. P.,
Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

The foregoing statement was duly read and interpreted by me to the said Pedro de Souza on the day and date above written and acknowledged by him to be correct.

(Sd.) DINANATH SOONDERJEEP,
Head Clerk, Commr. of Police.

JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary.

BARODA, 26*th February* 1875.

Exhibit F.

Confidential.

Baroda, 9th November 1874, 11 A.M.

MY DEAR SEWARD,—With reference to the circumstances which I mentioned to you this morning, together with the symptoms which I described to you, and the contents of the tumbler which you took home with you, I should feel much obliged if you would kindly give me a professional opinion as to the nature of the contents of that tumbler, whether poisonous or not.

Although I only took two or three sips of the pummalo juice which the tumbler contained, I felt within about half an hour, as I described to you, a most unusual sickness of stomach, accompanied by dizziness in the head and of sight, producing confusion of thought, also a most unpleasant metallic taste in the mouth, with slight salivation such as I have never experienced until within the last few days, and which I attributed partly to a slight attack of fever, which had, however, quite gone off, and partly to an idea that the pummalos from which the juice daily placed on my table had been extracted were not fresh ones. I now, however, attribute all of these symptoms, especially that of this morning, to entirely different causes. In fact, I now believe that for

the last few days small doses of poison have been introduced into this juice, and that had I drunk the whole tumbler off to-day I should have been very ill indeed.

The confused state of my head has often surprised me of late, because for the last six weeks I have abstained *in toto* from wine and beer, &c., except once or twice when friends dined at the Residency, and have found myself all the better for it.

My general health, is, as you know, most excellent, and therefore the symptoms which I have described to you are, I feel sure, the result of unnatural causes. I never dreamt of poison, otherwise I should not have thrown away so much of the contents of the tumbler which I gave you this morning. It was only after doing so, and when I was replacing the tumbler on the table, and saw the sediment at the bottom, that I for the first time suspected foul play.

Believe me, Yours very sincerely,

(Sd.) R. PHAYRE, *Colonel.*

(Endorsement.) For the information of the chemical analyser, who will kindly return the original.

(Sd.) G. EDWIN SEWARD.

9th November 1874.

JOHN JARDINE,

BARODA, *27th February* 1875. *Secretary.*

Exhibit G.

Telegram.

From COLONEL PHAYRE, C.B., Resident, Baroda, to the Private Secretary, Gunnesh Khind, Poona.

Baroda, 9th November 1874.

BOLD attempt to poison me this day has been providentially frustrated. More by next post.

R. P., *Col.*

JOHN JARDINE,

BARODA, *27th February* 1875. *Secretary.*

Exhibit H.

Translation of Durbar Yad No. 2057, received on the 14th November 1874, in the evening at 5-45 P. M.

AT a personal interview with you the day before yesterday, I learnt from you the particulars about the attempt made by some bad man to poison you, for which I am very sorry. But it was the favour of God that his cruel design did not meet with success.

If it becomes necessary to obtain my assistance in proving this criminal's guilt, the same will be given. This is written for your information.

Dated 14th November 1874.

(A true translation.)

C. RUSTOMJEE,

Translator and Interpreter to the Commission.

BARODA, *16th March* 1875.

JOHN JARDINE,

Secretary.

Exhibit I.

Endorsement Received 19th November.

No. 502 A.

To DR. GRAY, M.D., Chemical Analyser to Government.

Baroda, 16th November 1874.

SIR,—In consequence of the opinion expressed in your demi-official of the 18th instant to Dr. Seward's address (received on the evening of the 14th

idem), I yesterday morning scraped together from the chunam floor of the verandah as much of the deposit as could be found on the spot where the contents of the poisoned tumbler fell; and I enclose the said scrapings herewith, in the hope that they may be useful in leading you to a decision as to the other ingredients which were contained in the poisoned tumbler besides arsenic.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) R. PHAYRE, *Colonel,*

Resident.

JOHN JARDINE,

BARODA, *27th February* 1875. *Secretary.*

Exhibit J.

No. 401 OF 1874-75.

From the Acting Chemical Analyser, to the Resident, Baroda.

Grant College Laboratory, 19th November 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, and also of the small packet enclosed. The letter was sealed, the seals were unbroken, the crest a bird.

The packet contained a small quantity of moist earthy matter of a brown color mixed with glittering particles. A chemical examination of this earthy matter revealed the presence of arsenic. I failed, however, to detect in it the slightest trace of any mineral poison other than arsenic. Many of the glittering particles appear to be of the same nature as those seen in the powder sent me by Dr. Seward, namely, diamond dust: other glittering dark-colored particles in the earthy matter proved to be oxide of iron, being in fact the same substance that is commonly used as sand for drying ink.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) W. GRAY, *Surgeon,*

Acting Chemical Analyser to Govt.

JOHN JARDINE,

BARODA, *27th February* 1875. *Secretary.*

Exhibit K.

APPENDIX C.

Statement by COLONEL PHAYRE, C.B., Resident, Baroda.

Baroda, 16th November 1874.

THE attempt to poison me was made on the morning of Monday, the 9th November, 1874. The small quantity of poisoned sherbet taken by me was swallowed at about 7 A.M. At about twenty minutes or half-past 9 A. M. the Maharaja paid me his usual visit. After some common-place remarks H. H. observed that the weather was not healthy, that there was a good deal of fever in the city, and that he himself had been suffering from purging and headache and fever from eating the usual Dewalee sweetmeats, but that he had recovered. I made no remarks, but it occurred to me that H. H. had led the conversation to the subject in order to elicit some remarks from me. I have since learnt from the evidence that His Highness' confidential Arab sowar Salim was at the Residency earlier than usual on that morning, that when I sent a note to summon Dr. Seward between 7 and 8 o'clock, the Arab sowar stopped the peon Mahomed who was carrying it and asked him to buy him

some biscuits in the bazaar, which extraordinary occurrence I can only account for by a desire on the part of Salim to divert the peon's attention from his proper errand to summon the Residency Surgeon.

By about noon on Monday, the attempt to poison me began to spread in the camp and city. Next day, Tuesday, 10th, several people from the city came to call, or sent to enquire after my health, but no one came from the Maharaja. Wednesday, the 11th, passed in a similar manner without any enquiry on H. H.'s part.

On Thursday, the 12th, H. H. came to pay his usual visit, and on this occasion, for the first time, he was accompanied by Mr. Dadabhai. Usually H. H. comes alone. H. H. opened the conversation by saying that he had heard on the previous day (11th) that some one had poisoned me and asked how I was, remarking at the same time that I showed no signs of having been poisoned when he called on Monday the 9th instant. Previous to this remark by H. H. I had not mentioned the hour at which I was poisoned, but I afterwards told him. How the Maharaja knew that I had been poisoned when I came to receive him on the Monday morning is not apparent.

Mr. Dadabhai said that he heard the rumour first on Tuesday, 10th, but did not believe it, that the rumour was repeated so strongly on the 11th that he believed it, and that he intended to speak about it next day (12th). He asked me if I was making enquiry into the matter, and I replied that I was, and he expressed a hope that I should succeed in discovering the perpetrator of the crime.

On Saturday, the 14th instant, after dark in the evening, 5-45, I received the following *yad* from the Durbar :—

"Durbar *yad* to the Resident No. 2057, dated 14th November 1874.

"At a personal interview with you the day before yesterday I learnt from "you the particulars about the attempt made by some bad man to poison you, "for which I am very sorry. But it was the favour of God that his cruel "design did not meet with success.

"If it becomes necessary for you to obtain my assistance in proving the "criminal's guilt, the same will be given. This is written for your in-"formation."

[A true translation.]

(Sd.) R. PHAYRE, *Colonel,*
Resident.

IT will be observed that in this *yad* H. H. alludes only to having heard of the matter from me personally on the 12th instant, whereas the report had spread everywhere by the evening of the 9th November, and it is not reasonable to suppose that H. H. has not heard of it immediately, as everything is reported to him at once by his spies.

Moreover, he himself told me on Thursday, the 12th, that he had heard of it the previous day, and had resolved to speak regarding it on his next visit that morning. The delay of His Highness in not taking notice of the occurrence till Thursday the 12th and afterwards in writing the *yad*, offering assistance on the evening of the 14th, the sixth day after the event, are remarkable.

(Sd.) R. PHAYRE, *Colonel,*
Resident.

JOHN JARDINE,
BARODA, 27*th February* 1875. *Secretary.*

Exhibit L.

No. 1612.

YOUR HIGHNESS,—Having been consulted by His Excellency the Governor in Council regarding the present situation of affairs at Baroda, His Excellency has desired me to acknowledge the promptness with which your Highness has attended to the advice of the Government of India in the matter of removing certain officials from office, and with reference to your Highness' *yad*,

No. 1435, dated the 14th instant, I am instructed to say that the Government, while refraining from pronouncing any opinion on the qualifications of Mr. Dadabhai Nowrozjee, desire to offer no objection whatever to that gentleman's appointment as Dewan, should your Highness in the exercise of your independent discretion think proper to appoint him.

It will be my duty to afford Mr. Dadabhai every assistance he may need, and accord to him the usual military honors.

(Sd.) R. PHAYRE, *Colonel,*
Resident.

BARODA, 27*th August* 1874.

JOHN JARDINE,
BARODA, 27*th February* 1875. *Secretary.*

Exhibit M.

A Test-tube produced by Dr. Seward.

JOHN JARDINE,
BARODA, 1*st March* 1875. *Secretary*

Exhibit N.

From—The Residency Surgeon, to the Resident.

Baroda, 9th November 1874.

SIR,—In reply to your letter just received 1 P.M. I have the honor to report that so far as my chemical appliances allow me to pronounce an opinion upon the quality of the sediment which you this morning entrusted to me for examination, that sediment is arsenic.

The quantity was sufficient to allow of its being tested by reduction with charcoal, and the result I have shown you.

The metallic ring deposited upon the tube in rich profusion and the octohedral crystals also deposited, point almost certainly to the presence of arsenic.

I purpose despatching the remainder of the sediment by to-morrow's mail train to the Government Analyser.

The quantity of the sediment would almost assuredly have proved fatal had it been swallowed.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) G. EDWIN SEWARD,
Residency Surgeon.

JOHN JARDINE,
BARODA, 1*st March* 1875. *Secretary.*

Exhibit O.

A small envelope with an endorsement signed by Dr. Seward, forwarding sediment for examination, and dated 9th November 1874. It contains a piece of blue blotting paper folded.

JOHN JARDINE,
BARODA, 1*st March* 1875. *Secretary.*

Exhibit P.

A larger envelope addressed to the Chemical Analyser to Government, Bombay; and franked by Dr. Seward, stamped with a registered letter stamp.

JOHN JARDINE,
BARODA, 1*st March* 1875. *Secretary.*

Exhibit Q.

Grant College Laboratory, Bombay, 11th November 1874.

MY DEAR SEWARD,—I have duly received your letter and its enclosures, *viz.*, a demi-official from Colonel Phayre and a small packet, which contained a few

grains of greyish-coloured powder, mixed with numerous glistening gritty particles.

I have examined this powder and find it to consist partly of common white arsenic and partly of finely powdered silicious matter. This silicious matter under the microscope appeared to be either powdered glass or quartz, being most like the former. Some of the particles had a purplish or rose-coloured tinge, which fact may perhaps furnish you with a clue as to its source. If you wish an official reply in addition to the present, I shall send it.

Herewith is returned Colonel Phayre's letter. I shall keep the remains of the powder in my possession, till I hear further from you.

Believe me,
Sincerely yours,
(Sd.) W. GRAY,
Acting Chemical Analyser to Government.

Endorsement on the above. Received November 13th, 1874.

(Sd.) G. E. S.

JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary.

BARODA, 1*st March* 1875.

Exhibit R.

Three glass slides, on each of which is some sediment.

JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary.

BARODA, 1*st March* 1875.

Exhibit S.

One glass slide, with some scratches on it.

JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary.

BARODA, 1*st March* 1875.

Exhibit T.

Test-tube produced by Dr. Gray, showing a metallic ring.

JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary.

BARODA, 1*st March* 1875.

Exhibit U.

Grant College Laboratory, Bombay, 13th November 1874.

MY DEAR SEWARD,—In continuation of my letter of the 11th I write to tell you that a still closer examination of the gritty powder has led me to think that part of it at least is diamond dust. The lustre of some of the particles seems to me too great for anything else, and they are besides exceedingly hard and quite insoluble in any acid. This opinion, however, is based only on ocular inspection. I am not in possession of any means here to test the substance chemically, should it be asserted that it is diamond dust; and, besides, the quantity sent is exceedingly minute.

How do you account for the metallic taste described by Colonel Phayre? Can it be copper? Arsenic is tasteless or nearly so. I failed to find any compound of copper in the powder you sent me, but as all its salts are very soluble, it is possible that if put into the pummelo juice it may have been all thrown away when the tumbler was emptied. The early appearance of the symptoms may be due to the fact that he took the arsenic in solution, or rather suspended in the pummelo juice, on an empty stomach. He may also have taken a comparatively large proportion of what was in the tumbler, as arsenic, unless well mixed, has a habit of floating on the top of a liquid. Natives have a firm belief in the deadly properties of diamond dust or powdered glass, but the fact is that neither of them possesses any deleterious qualities.

I shall be happy to examine anything else you may require done. Is it possible to obtain any of the pummelo juice or any part of the ground or other place upon which it was thrown? If so, we might be able to detect copper if present.

Believe me, sincerely yours,
(Sd.) W. GRAY,
Acting Chemical Analyser to Government.

To the Residency Surgeon, Baroda.

JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary.

BARODA, 1*st March* 1875.

Exhibit V.

Test tube produced by Dr. Gray, showing a metallic ring.

JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary.

BARODA, 1*st March* 1875.

Exhibit W.

Envelope bearing the following endorsement by Mr. Souter "Powder found in the pocket of Rowjee Havildar's cross-belt on 25th December 1874." This envelope contains a piece of white thread and a small paper packet endorsed, "From F. H. S., December 30, 1874."

JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary.

BARODA, 1*st March* 1875.

Exhibit X.

"This day the Poonekar said to the Saheb that the Maharaja had made a new *waudo**, that her name was Gangabai, that her father was a washerman, that the Maharaja had caused a nuzzarana of Rupees seven thousand to be paid to her from the Patan Mahal, and that those people had come to prefer complaints, but that no one listened to the same. Secondly, Bapu Saheb Gaekwar had come. He (the Saheb?) enquired: "Well, how are you?" He answered that he was well by the Saheb's blessing. The Saheb then enquired: "Do you go to Dadabhai and Shabuddin for your business?" Then Bapu Saheb answered as follows: "There is no necessity for my going (to them). As long as you are here, it is not necessary for me to go to any one. What do these people know of the administration of justice, and what do they do? These people ask each other's advice, sit doing nothing, and enjoy themselves." Thirdly, the Poonekar said: "Saheb, all the people became glad on hearing the reports of a cannon, assembled together, and began to say that some great Sahib had come from Bombay to enquire into the cases of all. On account of this happy news all the people had collected." Then the Saheb said: "The gentleman is the General Saheb who has come from Ahmedabad to review the regiment." Fourthly, Rakhmabai's brother has presented a petition. He says that his sister should be made over to him. The Saheb became very angry with him. Fifthly, I shall come to-morrow bringing with me Cawasjee. You should therefore send Salim."

* This word signifies a house, and is used here to signify a wife.

(A true translation.)
(Sd.) C. RUSTOMJEE,
Interpreter and Translator to the Commission.

JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary.

BARODA, 9*th March* 1875.

Exhibit Y.

Shri (Wealth).

THE account of Duxni Raoji Wagha for Samvat year 1930, month of Kartik, through Patel Dajeebhai Narotum.

CREDIT SIDE.	Rs.	A.	P.	DEBIT SIDE.	Rs.	A.	P.
Cash (received) from himself ...	220	5	9	One golden string, weight 5 tolas six wals, at Rs. 22 ...	114	2	0
				Charges for making a gold string	5	0	0
				One anklet of silver, weight Rs. 75½, exchange at annas 4½	96	11	9
				Charges for making one anklet...	4	8	0
					220	5	9

Shri (Prosperity).

The account of Duxni Raoji Wagha for Samvat year 1930, month Falgoon (February—March), through Patel Dajeebhai Narotum.

CREDIT SIDE.	Rs.	A.	P.	DEBIT SIDE.	Rs.	A.	P.
Ready cash (received) through Dajeebhai	64	0	0	One gold bracelet called *kangai*, in weight 5¾ gudiana wals 3, at Rs. 22 through Dajeebhai	65	5	0
Cash, 3rd of Jaith Vad (3rd June 1874)	22	0	0	Charges for making ...	3	0	0
Ashad Sud 7th, Sunday (21st June 1874)	121	0	0	Golden rings, weight 1 tola, at Rs. 22 each	22	0	0
	207	0	0	Charges for making ...	0	8	0
Ready cash through himself ...	6	0	0	Girdle of silver, total tolas 15 3/16	19	7	6
	213	0	0	Charges in the month of Ashad Shudh 11th (25th June 1874).	1	0	0
				One silver anklet, in weight Rs. 75½, at the premium of annas 4½	96	11	9
				Charges	5	0	0
				Total ...	213	0	3
				Coins called *putlies* of gold, in weight 4¼ tolas and 2 wals, including charges ...	98	12	0
				Putlies of gold, weight tola one, including charges, wals 4¼ ...	16	0	0

This paper is produced by me to-day, dated December 29th, 1874.

Signature of Daji Narotum.

The 29th December 1874.

(Sd.) J. B. RICHEY.

(A true translation.)

(Sd.) NOWROZJI FURDOONJEE,
Translator to the Commission.

JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary.

Exhibit Z.

SHRI.

To

The Officer of Hoozoor Fouzdari.

FURTHER, for medicine for a horse,* arsenic in weight tolas 2 is required; therefore send here a pass for it.

DATED BHADROPAD VADYA,
9th Samvat 1931,
4th October 1874.

(Sd.) DAMODAR TRIMBAK,
Khangiwalla.

Fouzdari Inward File No. 404.

To

MR. DATTATRAYA RAMCHANDRA.

The Shrimant Sircar Maharaj has ordered to give arsenic tolas two (2) as above on receiving the price; therefore giving to the said person arsenic as above, take the price.

DATED BHADROPAD VADYA,
10*th Samvat* 1931,†
5*th October* 1874.

(Sd.) GANPATRAO BALWANT,
City Fouzdar.

(A true translation.)

(Sd.) C. RUSTOMJEE,
Translator to the Commission.

* The original word seems to have been written over another which is illegible.

C. R.,
Translator.

† On enquiry I learn that in the records of H. H. the Gaekwar the new Samvat year begins four months earlier, *viz.*, in Jeth (May—June), and that it is called Margsar. This date will therefore correspond to 4th October 1874.

NOWROZJI FURDOONJEE,
Translator.

JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary.

EXHIBITS.

A1 Series.

The translation of Z 1 is authenticated by Mr. Nowrozji Furdoonjee Sworn Translator and Interpreter to the Commission.

All the other translations of vernacular documents in this series are authenticated by Mr. Cursetji Rustomjee, Sworn Translator and Interpreter to the Commission.

JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

[TRANSLATION FROM MARATHA.]

EXHIBIT A.1.

Shri (*i. e.*, Prosperity, &c.).

Brought to account in the 3rd lunar day, the month of Shawal, that is, in the month of Margshirsh, the Samvat (year) 1930 (24th November 1873.)

MEMORANDUM.—From Bombay goods were caused to be brought to the Khasay through Yeshwunta, the son of Mahipati Yeolay, the Sirkar's courier. For the payment of the money for the same, the Sirkar's permission was granted. In accordance therewith what was paid in ready cash (was as follows:—) The Soor Sun (year) one thousand two hundred and seventy-four (the Mahommedan) lunar day the 3rd, that is, the (Hindoo) lunar date the 4th (conjoined) with the 5th of Margshirsh Shoodhya, the Samvat (year) 1930 [24th November 1873] Monday.

Machine-made (rupees) were purchased in the bazar at the place of business of Parakh Govardhan Dalpat and were delivered. For the same the Babashai (rupees), together with (the amount of) exchange that were paid to Parakh were as below mentioned:—

Principal Surat [rupees]	...	...	1,000	
For exchange at the rate of Rs. 18¾ per cent	...	...	187½	
	In all	...	1,187½	1,187½
Babashai (rupees) paid out of the Treasury	...	...		2,000
				3,187½

In accordance with the above memorandum, the Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of rupees three thousand one hundred and eighty-seven and a half. The lunar date, the 5th of Margshirsh Shoodhya, the Samvat [year] 1930 [24th November 1873].

(The text of what follows is in Goozerati:—)

PAYMENT.—Nayak Asantrao Avlia Rs. 1,000 of the Bombay currency, Babashai Rs. 2,000 in all three thousand, have been received in full by the hands of Parakh Javer Lakhmidas, who received (the same and) went away.

[TRANSLATION FROM MARATHA.]

EXHIBIT B.1.

Shri (*i.e.*, Prosperity, &c.)

Brought to account on the 8th lunar day of the month of Shawal, that is, in the month of Margshirsh, the Samvat (year) 1930 (November-December 1873).

MEMORANDUM.—In order that goods might be purchased and brought from Ahmedabad, the Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of money for (his) expenses, to Yeshwanta, son of Mahipati Yeolay, the Sirkar's courier. In accordance therewith what was paid in ready cash (was as follows):—The Soor Sun (year) one thousand two hundred and seventy-five, the (Mahommedan) lunar day the 8th, that is the [Hindoo] lunar date the 10th of Margshirsh Shoodh, the Samvat [year] 1930 [29th November 1873] Saturday.

Machine-made [rupees] were purchased at the place of business of Parakh Govardhan Dalpat in the bazar, and delivered for the same. Babashai [rupees] were paid to Parakh [as below]:—

Principal Surat (rupees) by the hands of Gunpatrao, corrected to Narayanrao, son of Bhikoba Selkey, attached to the small Khas Paga			10	0	0	
For exchange at the rate of Rs. 18-14 per cent			1	14	0	
			11	14	0	11 14 0
Babashai (rupees) paid in ready cash				...		7 0 0
						18 14 0

In accordance with the above memorandum, the Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of rupees eighteen and fourteen annas, to Narayanrao Shilkay Burgir of the small Khas Paga. The lunar date, the 10th of Margshirsh Shoodh, for the Samvat (year) 1930 (29th November 1873).

In respect of the above memorandum, machine-made rupees 10 ten, and Babashai rupees 7 seven, were received in ready cash in full out of the treasury. By the hands of Narayanrao Shilkay the said [rupees] were received in full from Yeshwantrao Yeolay. The handwriting of Krishnajee Ramchandra Kelkar.

[The letter attached to document marked B, as translated, is as below]:—

Shri [*i.e.*, Prosperity, &c.]

To Rajeshri Balwantrao Raoji, in the private service of the Sirkar.

Further, Narayanrao Shilkay is now sent. Do you therefore pay him machine-made rupees 10 and (give him) a piece of jagannath (jaconet cloth) immediately out of the treasury; or pay him rupees seven for the purchase (of the cloth) in the bazar, or cause it to be delivered by Choonilal. The lunar date, the 10th of Margshirsh Shoodhya, the Samvat (year) 1930 (29th November 1873).

DAMODHUR TRIMBUCK, *Khangiwalay.*

[TRANSLATION FROM MARATHA.]

EXHIBIT C.1.

Shri (*i.e.*, Prosperity, &c.)

Brought to account on the 15th lunar day, the month of Shawal, that is, in the month of Margshirsh of the Samvat (year) 1930 (6th December 1873).

MEMORANDUM.—Goods were caused to be brought from Ahmedabad by means of Yeshwanta, son of Mahipati Yeolay, a courier in the service of the Khasay. The Sircar's permission was granted for the payment to him of machine-made money for the same. In accordance therewith Surat money was to be paid. The same was purchased in the bazaar at the place of business of Parakh Govardhan Dalpat, and was delivered. In respect thereof the Babashai (rupees) were to be paid in ready cash. The 15th lunar day, the month of Sawal, in the Soor Sun (year) one thousand two hundred and seventy-four; that is, the lunar date, the 2nd of the month of Margshirsh Vadya, of Samvat 1930 (6th December 1873), Saturday.

Principal Surat (rupees) by the hands of Salim, son of Ali Arab, a Sepahi, in the service of the large Khas Paga, employed in the message-bearing business of the camp. Through Yeshwanta Yeolay, a courier	...	...	200
For exchange at the rate of Rs. 19 per cent. ...	...	...	38
			238

In accordance with the above memorandum, the Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of rupees two hundred and thirty-eight. The lunar date, the 2nd of Margshirsh Vadya, of the Samvat (year) 1930 (6th December 1873).

The said machine-made rupees two hundred, agreeably to the memorandum, were received in cash in full out of the Khangee (private) treasury. By the hands of Salim, the son of Ali Arab. The handwriting of Balkrishna Hari Kodilkar. At the said Salim's request (this) is given in writing.

[TRANSLATION FROM MARATHA.]

EXHIBIT D.1.

Shri (*i.e.*, Prosperity, &c.)

Brought to account on the 22nd lunar day, the month of Shawal, that is, in the month of Margshirsh, of the Samvat (year) 1930 (13th December 1873).

MEMORANDUM.—Goods were caused to be brought from Ahmedabad by means of Yeshwanta, son of Mahipati Yeolay, a courier in the service of the Khasay. The Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of money for

the same. In accordance therewith what was paid in ready cash (was as follows):—The 22nd lunar day of the month of Sawal the Soor Sun (year) one thousand two hundred and seventy-four, that is, the (Hindoo) lunar date the 9th of the month of Margshirsh Vadya, of the Samvat (year) 1930 (9th December 1873), Saturday. Rs. 300.

In accordance with the above memorandum the Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of rupees three hundred. The lunar date the 10th Margshirsh Vadya, the Samvat (year) 1930 (10th December 1873).

Babashai rupees three hundred (in respect) of the above memorandum were received in full out of the Khasgi Treasury. By the hands of Salim, the son of Ali Arab, in the service of the large Khas Paga. The handwriting of Balkrishna Hari Kodilkar. At the request of the owner of the goods (this) is given in writing.

[TRANSLATION FROM MARATHA.]

EXHIBIT E.1.

Shri (*i.e.*, Prosperity, &c.)

Brought to account on the 30th lunar day, the month of Zilkad, that is, in the month of Poush, the Samvat (year) 1930 (19th January 1874).

MEMORANDUM.—To the Khasay goods were caused to be brought from Bombay through Yeshwanta, son of Mahipati Yeolay, the Sirkar's courier. The Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment to him of Babashai money for the same. In accordance therewith what was paid in cash (was as follows):—The 26th lunar day, the month of Zilkad, the Soor Sun (year) one thousand two hundred and seventy-four. The (Hindoo) lunar date the 13th, the month of Poush Vadya, the Samvat (year) [1930 16th January 1874] Friday. Rupees 600.

In accordance with the above memorandum the Sirkar's permission was granted, while [the Sirkar] was in the palace before, for the payment of Rupees six hundred. The lunar date, the 13th of Poush Vadya, the Samvat (year) 1930 (16th January 1874).

Rupees 600 (six hundred) (in respect) of the above memorandum I have received in ready cash in full out the Khangi (private) treasury. By the hands of Salim Ali. The handwriting of Bhikaji Wishwanath Abetkur. At Salim's request (this) is given in writing.

[TRANSLATION FROM MARATHA.]

EXHIBIT F.1.

Shri (*i.e.*, Prosperity, &c.)

Brought to account on the 21st lunar day, the month of Zilhez, that is, the month of Magh, the Samvat (year) 1930 (9th February 1874).

MEMORANDUM.—For purchasing and bringing goods from Bombay the Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of machine-made money, for expenses to Yeshwanta, son of Mahipati Yeolay, a courier in the service of the Khasay. In accordance therewith Surat (rupees) were to be paid. The same were purchased in the bazaar at the place of business of Parakh Govardhan Dalpat and were delivered. For the same Babashai (rupees), together with exchange, were paid to Parakh in ready cash. The 21st day of the month of Zilhez, the Soor Sun (year) one thousand two hundred and seventy-four, that is, the (Hindoo) lunar date, the 8th of the month of Magh Vadya, the Samvat (year) 1930 (9th February 1874) Monday.

Principal machine-made (rupees)	200	0	0
For exchange at the rate of Rs. 18¾ per cent. ...	37	8	0
	237	8	0

The above machine-made rupees two hundred were paid to both these persons (namely) Salim, the son of Ali, a trooper, and Mahadoo Kalay, a trooper in the service of the large Khas Paga. By the hands of the persons abovenamed themselves.

In accordance with the above memorandum the Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of machine-made rupees two hundred. The lunar date, the 8th of Magh Vadva, the Samvat (year) 1930 (9th February 1874).

In respect of the above memorandum, machine-made Rupees 200 I have received in ready cash in full out of the Khangi (private) treasury. By the hands of Madhavrao and Salim. The handwriting of Madhavrao Kalay.

[TRANSLATION FROM MARATHA.]

EXHIBIT G.1.

Shri (*i.e.*, Prosperity, &c.)

Brought to account on the 24th lunar day, the month of Sawal, that is, in the month of Margshirsh, the Samvat (year) 1930 (November-December 1873).

MEMORANDUM.—For bringing goods from Ahmedabad in accordance with the permission granted by the Sirkar what was to be paid for expenses to Salim, the son of Ali, a trooper receiving monthly wages, attached to the Khas Paga in the service of the Khasay, (were as follows:—)The Soor Sun (year) one thousand two hundred and seventy-four. The lunar date, the 11th of Kartik Vadya, the Samvat (year) 1930 [11th November 1873], Rupees 100.

In accordance with the above memorandum the Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of Rupees 100. The lunar date, the 11th of Margshirsh Vadya, the Samvat [year] 1930 [11th December 1873].

(The text of what follows is in Guzerathi:—)

Rupees 100, namely, one hundred in respect of the said note were received by Salambhai, son of Ali, a trooper of the Khas Paga, attached to the large Khas Paga. The handwriting of Mathoor Raghoonath.—The mark (has been made) by the hand of the trooper himself. The lunar date, the 11th of Magsar Vadi (15th December 1873).

[TRANSLATION FROM MARATHA.]

EXHIBIT H.1.

Shri (*i.e.*, Prosperity, &c.)

Brought to account on the 3rd lunar day of Zilkad, that is the month of Poush, the Samvat (year) 1930 (24th December 1873).

MEMORANDUM.—Fireworks and other things were sent for (to be brought) from Bombay through Salim, the son of Ali Arab, a trooper attached to the large Khas Paga employed in the message-bearing business of the camp. The Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of Surat (*i.e.*, machine-made) money for the charges thereof. In accordance therewith, Surat [rupees] were to be paid. The same were purchased at the place of business of Parakh Govardhan Dalpat in the bazaar, and were delivered. In respect thereof Babashai (rupees), together with exchange, were paid to Parakh. The 3rd lunar day the month of Zilkad in the Soor Sun (year) one thousand two hundred and seventy-four. The (Hindoo) lunar date the 5th of the month of Poush Shoodhya the Samvat (year) 1930 (24th December 1873) Wednesday.

Principal Surat (rupees) by the hands of the said Salim himself	300	0	0
For exchange at the rate of Rs. 18¾ per cent.	56	4	0
	356	4	0

In accordance with the above memorandum the Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of Rupees three hundred and fifty-six and four annas.

The lunar date the 5th of Poush Shoodhya the Samvat [year] 1930 [24th December 1873].

In accordance with the above memorandum, machine-made Rupees 300 I have received in full. By the hands of Salim. The handwriting of Madhavrao Kalay.

[TRANSLATION FROM MARATHA.]

EXHIBIT I.1.

Shri (*i.e.*, Prosperity, &c.)

Brought to account on the 6th lunar day the month of Zilhej, that is, the month of Magh, the Samvat (year) 1930 (25th January 1874).

MEMORANDUM.—For the purpose of bringing goods from Bombay the Sirkar granted permission to pay machine-made money to Salim Ali. In accordance therewith (the money) was to be paid. The 6th lunar day the month of Zilhej in the Soor Sun [year] one thousand two hundred and seventy-four. The [Hindoo] lunar date the 8th of the month of Magh Shoodhya of Samvat [year] 1930 [25th January 1874,] Sunday.

Principal machine-made rupees	400	0	0
For exchange at the rate of rupees 18¾ per cent.	75	0	0
	475	0	0

In accordance with the above memorandum the Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of machine-made rupees four hundred. The lunar date the 8th of Magh Shoodhya the Samvat [year] 1930 (25th January 1874).

In respect of the above memorandum machine-made rupees 400 have been received in ready cash in full out of the Khangi (private) treasury. By the hand of Salim, the son of Ali Arab, attached to the large Khas Paga. The handwriting of Keshavbhat, son of Trimbakbhat Madavgamay, at Salim's request (this) is given in writing.

[TRANSLATION FROM MARATHA.]

EXHIBIT J.1.

Shri (*i. e.*, Prosperity, &c.)

Brought to account on the 25th lunar date the month of Mohurrum, that is, in the month of Falgoon of (the year) S. [Samvat] 1930 (15th March 1874).

MEMORANDUM.—Salim, the son of Ali Arab, a Sipahi, is going to Ahmedabad to bring goods; consequently the Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment to him of money for expenses. In accordance therewith ready cash was paid. The 25th lunar day of the month of Mohurrum in the Soor Sun (year) one thousand two hundred and seventy-four, that is the 12th of the month of Falgoon Vadya of the Samvat (year) 1930 (15th March 1874), Sunday. Rupees 50.

In accordance with the above memorandum the Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of rupees fifty. The lunar date the 12th of Falgoon Vadya (the year) S. [Samvat] 1930 [15th March 1874].

Rupees 50 [in respect] of the above memorandum I have received in ready cash, in full, out of the Khangi [private] treasury. By the hands of Salim, the son of Ali, a trooper attached to the large Khas Paga. The handwriting of Govindrao Kasinath Patvardhan. At the request of the said Salim this is given in writing. The lunar date the 12th of Falgoon Vadya [the year] S. [Samvat] 1930 [15th March 1874].

[TRANSLATION FROM MARATHA.]

EXHIBIT K.1.

Shri (*i.e.*, Prosperity, &c.)

MEMORANDUM.—The Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of machine-made money to Salim, son of Ali, a trooper attached to the large Khas Paga, for the purchase of fruit. In accordance therewith what was to be paid (was as follows :—) The 7th lunar date, the month of Rabioolaval, the Soor Sun (year) one thousand two hundred and seventy-four, that is, the

8th of the month of Waishakh Shoodhya (the year) S. (Samvat) 1930 (24th April 1874).

Machine-made (rupees) for the purchase of fruit	200		
Babashai (rupees) for the wages of a sipahi * for the month of Chaitra [March-April]	7		
	207		

In accordance with the above memorandum, the Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of machine-made rupees two hundred and Babashai [rupees] seven, making together two hundred and seven. The lunar date the 8th of Waishakh Shoodhya [the year] S. [Samvat] 1930 [24th April 1874] at Nowsaree.

In respect of the above memorandum machine-made rupees 200 and Babashai rupees 7, making together rupees 207 two hundred and seven I have received in full. By the hands of Salim, the son of Ali, attached to the large Khas Paga. The handwriting of Wamonrao Jangli. The lunar date the 8th of Waishakh Shoodhya of [the year] S. [Samvat] 1930 [24th April 1874] the day of the week, Friday.

* [Blank in the text.]

[TRANSLATION FROM MARATHA.]

EXHIBIT L.1.

Shri (*i.e.*, Prosperity, &c.)

MEMORANDUM.—The Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of machine-made money to Salim, the son of Ali, a trooper attached to the large Khas Paga, for the purchase of fruit. In accordance therewith money was to be paid. The 8th lunar day, the month of Rabioolaval, the Soor Sun [year] one thousand two hundred and seventy-four, that is, the 9th of the month of Waishakh Shoodhya [the year] S. [Samvat] 1930 [25th April 1874], Saturday, machine-made Rupees 1,000.

In accordance with the above memorandum the Sirkar's permission was given face to face for the payment of machine-made rupees one thousand. The lunar date the 9th of Waishakh Shoodhya [the year] S. [Samvat] 1930 [25th April 1874] at Nowsaree.

In respect of the said memorandum machine-made Rupees 1,000 [one thousand] I have received in full. By the hands of Salim, son of Ali himself. The handwriting of Anaji Narayen Pendsay. The lunar date the 9th of Waishakh Shoodhya [the year] S. (Samvat) 1930 (25th April 1874).

[TRANSLATION FROM MARATHA.]

EXHIBIT M.1.

Shri (*i.e.*, Prosperity, &c.)

MEMORANDUM.—The Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of Babashi money to Salim,* a trooper attached to the large Khas Paga, for bringing goods from Bombay. In respect thereof what was to be paid [was as below]. The month of Rabioolaval, the Soor Sun [year] one thousand two hundred and seventy-four, that is, the 30th of the month of Waishakh Vadya of [the year] [Samvat] 1930 [15th May 1874] Friday. Babashai Rupees 200.

* The text of "son of Ali" is scored through.

In accordance with the above memorandum the Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of Babashai rupees two hundred. The lunar date† the 14th of Waishakh Vadya of the year [Samvat] 1930 [14th May 1874] at Nowsaree.

† So in the original, the 14th being the same as the 30th of Waishakh Vadya.

In respect of the above memorandum Babashai Rupees 200 I have received in full. By the hands of (and) the handwriting of Madhavrao Kalay attached to the large Khas Paga. The date aforesaid.

[TRANSLATION FROM MARATHA.]

EXHIBIT N.1.

Shri (*i.e.*, Prosperity &c.,)

Brought to account on the 22nd [Mahomedan] lunar day, the [Hindoo] lunar date the 9th of Jesht Vadya, the Samvat [year] 1931 [8th June 1874].

MEMORANDUM.—Fruit was caused to be purchased and brought from Bombay through Salim, son of Ali Arab. The Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of money in respect thereof. In accordance therewith ready cash was paid [as below]. The month of Rabioolakhir, the Soor Sun [year] one thousand two hundred and seventy-five, that is, the 9th of Jesht Vadya [the year] S. [Samvat] 1931* [8th June 1874], Monday. Rupees 1,000.

In accordance with the above memorandum the Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of rupees one thousand. The lunar date, the 9th of Jesht Vadya the Samvat [year] 1931 [8th June 1874].

In respect of the above memorandum Rupees 1,000 one thousand have been received in full out of the Khangee [private] treasury by Salim Arab. By the hands of the said Salim himself. The handwriting of Poorshotam Hari. At Salim's request [this] is given in writing. The lunar date, the 9th of Jesht Vadya, the Samvat [year] 1931 [8th June 1874].

*Note.—On enquiry I learn that in the records of H. H. the Gaekwar, the new Samvat year begins four months earlier, *viz.* in Jeth, and that it is called Mragsar. This date will, therefore, correspond to 8th June 1874.

(Sd.) NOWROZJI FURDOONJEE,
Translator.

[TRANSLATION FROM MARATHA.]

EXHIBIT O.1.

Shri (*i.e.*, Prosperity, &c.)

Brought to account the 17th [Mahomedan] lunar day, the month of Jamadilawal, that is the intercalary month Ashadh [the year] S. [Samvat] 1931 [2nd July 1874].*

MEMORANDUM.—Fruit was caused to be brought from Poona through Salim, son of Ali Arab, a trooper attached to the Khasay. The Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of money for the same. In accordance therewith ready money was to be paid. The [Mahomedan] 17th lunar day the month of Jamadi-oolawal the Soor Sun [year] one thousand two hundred and seventy-five, that is, the lunar date the 3rd of the intercalary Ashadh Vadya [the year] S. [Samvat] 1931 [2nd July 1874], Thursday. Rupees 250.

In accordance with the above memorandum the Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of Rupees two hundred and fifty. The lunar date the 4th of the intercalary Ashadh Vadya [the year] S. [Samvat] 1931 [3rd July 1874.]

[The text of what follows is in Guzerati]:—

Written by Salim Ali agreeably to what is written above, Rupees 250 (namely, two hundred and fifty) have been received in full. By his own hands. The handwriting of Dalpatram Bapooji. At the desire of the party this has been given in writing.

[The text of what follows is in Mahrathi]:—

Nett machine-made	... ...	Rs. 250
For exchange at the rate of 19½	... ...	„ 48¾
		Rs. 298¾

The above machine-made Rupees having been received from the Nowsari Swari account have been paid, including the exchange (in respect) thereof, Babashai money was paid in ready cash to the Nowsari Swari account. By the hands of Bhivba, son of Hanavant Rao Bacharay, Treasurer. The lunar date the intercalary Ashadh Vadya, 3rd, Thursday the (Mahomedan(lunar day the 17th (2nd July 1874).

*Note.—On enquiry I learn that in the records of H. H. the Gaekwar, the new Samvat year begins four months earlier, *viz.* in Jeth (May-June), and that it is called Mragsar. This date will, therefore, correspond to 2nd July 1874.

(Sd.) NOWROZJI FURDOONJEE,
Translator.

[TRANSLATION FROM MARATHA.]

EXHIBIT P.1.

Shri [*i.e.*, Prosperity, &c.]

Brought to account the 24th lunar day, the month Rajab, that is the month Shrawan, the Samvat [year] 1931 [8th September 1874].*

MEMORANDUM.—Through Salim, son of Ali, a trooper receiving monthly wages, attached to the large Khas Paga, serving under the Khasay. Articles [consisting of] fruit were purchased and brought from Ahmedabad to the Khasay. In accordance with the Sirkar's permission granted for the payment in ready cash of machine-made money as the price thereof, what was to be paid to the said Salim [was as follows]:—The lunar day* the month Rajab the Soor Sun [year] one thousand two hundred and seventy-five, that is, the lunar date the 7th of the month of Shrawan Vadya, Wednesday [2nd September 1874]. Rupees [as follows]:—

* Blank in the original.

Nett machine-made	... ...	100	
For exchange at	per cent.	19½	
		119½	

In accordance with the above memorandum the Sircar's permission was granted for the payment of machine-made rupees a hundred. The lunar date the 7th of Shrawan Vadya Samvat 1931 [2nd September 1874].

[The text of what follows is in Guzerathi]:—

Bargir Salim, son of Ali, agreeably to what is written above, machine-made Rupees 100, namely a hundred, have been received in full. By [his] own hands. The handwriting of Shah Atmaram Ramdas [written] at the desire of the party.

* *Note.*- On enquiry I learn that in the records of H. H. the Gaekwar, the new Samvat year begins four months earlier, *viz.* in Jeth (May-June), and that it is called Mragsar. This date will correspond to 8th September 1874.

(Sd.) NOWROZJI FURDOONJEE,
Translator.

[TRANSLATION FROM MARATHA.]

EXHIBIT Q.1.

Shri [*i.e.*, Prosperity, &c.]

Brought to account the lunar day the 1st of the month of Ashwin [the year] S. [Samvat*] 1931 [13th October 1874].

MEMORANDUM.—Through Salim, son of Ali Arab, a Sipahi attached to the Khasay, fruit was caused to be brought from Ahmedabad. The Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of the money for the same.

In accordance therewith ready money was paid [as follows]:—The lunar day the 1st, the month Ramzan, the Soor Sun [year] one thousand two hundred and seventy-five, that is, the lunar date the 3rd of Ashwin Shoodh [the year] S. [Samvat] 1931, Tuesday (13th October 1874). Rupees 200.

In accordance with the above memorandum the Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of rupees two hundred. The lunar date the 3rd of Ashwin Shoodh [the year] S. (the Samvat) 1931 [13th October 1874].

Rupees two hundred (in respect) of the above memorandum. Given in writing at the desire of Salim. The handwriting of Keshao Balkrishna Boochkay now at Baroda.

The signature of Salim.

* NOTE.—On enquiry I learn that in the records of H. H. the Gaekwar the new Samvat year begins four months earlier, *viz.*, in Jeth (May—June), and that it is called Mragsar. This date will correspond to 13th October 1874.

(Sd.) NOWROZJI FURDOONJEE,
Translator.

EXHIBIT R.1.

Shri (Glory).

MEMORANDUM.—From the Officer of the Lighting Department to Rajmanya Rajshri, the Officer of the Sirkar's Khangi (private treasury). That the discount for the Godra oil supplied through the Kothi by Lallu Narotum Wani has been received at Rupees 11-4. The payment of the same for six months' for

Samvat (year) 1930 from Magshirsh up to Vaishakh (December 1873 to May 1874). Through. On account of (batta) discount on payment of

	Rs.	A.	P.
Lallu Narotum as per note from Phadnis (for) Rupees 8,697-12-9 ...	978	8	0
For Kasar (saving)	878	4	3
	1,856	12	3

Altogether one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, twelve annas, and pies three, deducting from this Rupees 25 per month for the lantern on the Mandvi Tower—total Rupees 150 for six months. There remain Rupees 1,706-12-3 (one thousand seven hundred and six, twelve annas, and three pies) paid. Dated Magshirsh Vadh 9th, Samvat (year) 1931 (1st January 1875).

(Sd.) NANAJEE VITHUL BEDEKAR.

(Endorsement).—The Sirkar has ordered that the sum of Rupees 1,706-12-3 received from the Lighting Department be credited as per said yadee. Dated Magshirsh Vadh 10th, Samvat 1931 (2nd January 1875).

EXHIBIT S.1.

MEMORANDUM.—To the Jamdar (Treasurer) of Purchase and Cash Department from the Jewel Department. Mohurs and putlies (gold coins) given on account of the nuzzerana are received through. The cash received on that account in the Soor Sun (year) Khamas Sabayin Mayatain and Alif Samwat [year] 1931 [1874-75].

	Rs.	A.	P.
Twenty Mohurs [given to] Dadabhai Nowroji, the Parsee Dewan, for nuzzerana on account of his installation as Dewan at Rupees 15. Dated Bhadrapudum Shud 3rd [13th September 1874]	300	0	0
To Javerlal Ranchod Bhatia Choksi, Putlies (coins) seven hundred and seventeen, weighing tolas 125-1 at Rupees 13 per putli. Dated Margshirsh Shud 6th (December 14th, 1874]	1,626	1	0
Total ...	1,926	1	0

Altogether Rupees 1,926-1-0 to be paid.

Dated Magshirsh Vadh 7th [December 30th, 1874].

(Sd.) NANAJEE VITHUL BEDEKAR.

[Endorsement.]—The Sirkar has given permission that Rupees 1,926-1-0 be credited in the account of the Khangi Jamdar (Private Treasurer). Dated Magshirsh Vadh 8th Samvat year 1931 (31st December 1874).

EXHIBIT T.1.

Shri (Glory).

MEMORANDUM.—The Sirkar made an order to pay to Rameshwar in cash the expenses of dinner, together with the dakshina (distribution of money in charity), the dinner to be given through Rameshwar Morar to two thousand and five hundred Brahmins at the Swami Narayan's Temple on account of His Highness' vows. Paid accordingly in cash in the Sur Sun year Khamas Sabavin Mayatain and Alif Samvat (year) 1931 month Jilkad, corresponding to Magshirsh, Chandra 21 Vadh 8th (31st December 1874), Thursday, Rs. 3,632-13-3.

(Endorsement.)—The Sirkar ordered payment in accordance with the above memorandum of Rs. 3,632-13-3. Accordingly His Highness, wetting the coins at the place of bathing, gave this day, dated Magshirsh, Vadh 8th Samvat (year) 1931 (31st December 1874).

EXHIBIT U.1.

Entry under date Shrawan Wadya 11th Samvat 1931 (6th September 1874).

Rupees 119-8-0.—(In the original the words which follow here are blotted with ink and are illegible) through Khasi goods (articles) purchased and brought from Ahmedabad. For the price for the same, machine-made rupees were paid out of the Nowsaree Swari account, together with its exchange (paid) in cash in Babashai currency to the Swari account by the hands of Bhivba Jamdar as per yad.

EXHIBIT V.1.

Entry under date Jesht Wad 9th Samvat 1931, Monday (8th June 1874).

Rupees 1,000.—Credited after being debited. Fruit was purchased and caused to be brought from Bombay through (the words which follow here in the original are blotted with ink and are illegible). The price payable for the same was caused to be paid by the said Parakh, is on the said date debited as expended and is credited here.

EXHIBIT W.1.

Entry under date Ashwin Sood 3rd Samvat 1931, Tuesday (13th October 1874).

Rupees 200.—Expenses on account of purchases for the Sillikhan for fruit for His Highness purchased and caused to be brought from Ahmedabad through (the words which follow here in the original are blotted with ink and are illegible). The Sirkar's permission was given for paying the money for its price, accordingly paid in cash in the hands of himself the said Salim as per *yad*.

EXHIBIT X.I.

Entry under date Adhik (intercalary) Ashad Wudya, 3rd Thursday Samvat 1931 (2nd July 1874).

Rupees 298-12-0.—Fruit caused to be brought from Poona through (the words which follow here in the original are blotted with ink and are illegible). In regard to which the Sirkar's permission was given for paying machine-made money. Accordingly money in Surati coins was to be paid. This money was caused to be paid out of the balance of machine-made money on account of the Nowsaree Swari. In regard to the same Babashai money was paid together with exchange to the Swari account in cash by the hands of Bhiva Wullud Hanmuntrao Bochre Jamdar as per *yad*.

EXHIBIT Y.1.

MEMORANDUM showing the expenses (necessary) for feeding 1,500 Guzerathi Brahmins through Rameshwurbhaee at the temple of Swami Narayen on account of finishing the Brahmin feeding and Dumpataya (feeding the pairs) and giving of charities connected with the intercalary month. The money to be given in cash to Rameshwurbhaee (Sur Sun year) Samvat 1931* 2nd, Ashad Shud 3rd, Thursday, (16th July 1874.)

* Moorgsar.

Rupees 1,125 for net articles at 12 annas per head, total.

„ 375 for distributing charity money at the time of dinner per each 4 annas.

1,500 The Sircar has ordered payment of Rupees 1,500 for Brahmin feast according to the said yadee. Dated Ashad Shud, 3rd Samvat 1931† (16th July 1874).

† Moorgsar.

[In Guzerathi.]

Written. Payment by Rameshwur Morarjee to wit.

The money of this memorandum has been received in full, in the handwriting of Bholanath Poonjaram through him.

Translation of EXHIBIT Z.1.

DAMODHUR TRIMBUCK NENE, Brahmin, age—, Khangi Kamdar or Private Secretary to Mulharrao Maharaj, states:—

Yeshwuntrao Yeole, Salim and Rowjee were concerned in poisoning Colonel Phayre. In the month of Ashwin last, about the time of the Dusserah [20th October 1874], the Maharaja asked me to procure some arsenic from the Foujdaree, on the ground that he wanted it for itch, and he desired me to say at the Foujdaree that it was wanted for giving medicine to a horse. I could not get any arsenic at the Foujdaree, and on my telling the Maharaja, he desired me to get it from the Camp. I told him it wanted a pass. He said never mind about it. I thereupon got two tolas of arsenic from Nooroodin Borah, the Maharaja having told me to promise him a monopoly of the supply of medicine to the Sillikhana. He did not say whence he procured the arsenic. I took the arsenic to the Maharaja, and asked him to whom it should

ther.

amgar

be given. He desired me to give it to Salim, and that he (Salim) would, as instructed, prepare the medicine to be made from it. I accordingly gave it to Salim. I don't know when he brought it here. Afterwards the Maharaja desired me to get one tola of diamonds to be burnt and reduced to ashes. I ordered Nanajee Vithul to get one tola of diamonds and deliver them to the Maharaja. He brought me the diamonds, and I showed them to the Maharaja, who desired me to take and deliver them to Yeshwunt. Up to this time I did not know they were required for this purpose. The Maharaja said they have been ordered for the purpose of making a crown for the Swami of Akulcote. After a few days the Maharaja again asked for another tola of very small diamonds. I thereupon desired Nanajee to get them. He brought some diamonds and some very small diamonds. That evening either he or Vinayekrao gave them to me. I asked the Maharaja what was to be done with them. Thereupon he desired that they should be given to Yeshwunt. When I gave the small diamonds to Yeshwunt I asked him what he was going to do with them. He said I am going to take them for the purpose of pounding them fine and giving (the same) to Colonel Phayre. This took place about five or six days before the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre became known. On that day I accompanied the Maharaja as far as the Shevak's Dharamsala, where the Maharaja took me up in his carriage. And on his return he told me at once that the poisoning of Colonel Phayre by arsenic had become publicly known. He said that the attempt to administer poison through Salim and Yeshwunt had been divulged. Salim used always to be coming and going to and from the Residency day and night (*i.e.*, constantly) from the time that Rowjee was corrupted by bribery. That day he was there early in the morning, and the Maharaja told me that when this matter transpired, Salim went to Rowjee's house to get any of the packets of arsenic that might have been left and to throw them into the fire-place where the old woman was cooking. But as Rowjee did not trust Salim, he himself ran to throw those packets away. But whether he did so or not I did not learn. I asked the Maharaja how this matter came to light? He said it came to light because Nursoo Jemadar was not there on the watch. Because he used to keep watch and whistle to give the alarm; and as he was not there that day early in the morning, the matter became known. The Maharaja had come earlier than usual. I went home, and Nana Sahib and the Maharaja were discussing together that day at noon at Luxmeebaee's house. At noon Nana, the Maharaja, and I went out in a carriage, and the Maharaja said they should be on the look out about the matter they had been discussing. The next day the Maharaja desired Salim and Yeshwunt in the Palace to keep him well informed of what was going on. He afterwards told me and Nana Sahib in the carriage to keep him well informed, and so saying stated that Rowjee had been released, and that he was a very clever man and a liar. As he has been released he (the Maharaja) is now under no apprehension, because the proof of the evidence has disappeared. After Colonel Phayre's removal and after Colonel Pelly's arrival, the Maharaja told me one day that Rowjee was standing on the road and was making signs to Salim to the effect that he (Rowjee) wanted some present from the Maharaja, but that he had told him that nothing could be done in that matter until the termination of the enquiry; but that he would hereafter try to do something about it. After Mr. Souter's arrival he went back without seizing Rowjee. Thereupon the Maharaja used to say that it was well Rowjee had not been seized, and that now there was no cause for fear. Then when Rowjee was seized he told me he had heard of it, and that it was a bad occurrence. Afterwards (he heard) of Rowjee having been pardoned and of his having confessed everything. He then said if any other persons be arrested they should not confess; and he enjoined me not to confess even if I died, and as to other persons who might be acquainted with this matter, they had also been similarly enjoined. He further told me that he had enjoined Nana, Harriba Dada, Salim, and Yeshwunt. When the order came from the Residency for the transmission of Salim and Yeshwunt at noon, I met Nana Sahib who told me that the order had been received, and that it is necessary to send them, and that similar orders would be received for sending you and me (*i.e.*, *Nana and Damodhur*). In the evening the Maharaja told me that the two men had been sent to the Residency, and that he had enjoined upon them not to confess even though they were killed and cut to pieces. When Yeshwunt and Salim were released, and a note was received again

to send them back, the Maharaja sent for Yeshwunt and told him not to say anything, and desired him to take Salim with him and to go to the Residency. The next day the Maharaja told (me) to act as Govindrao Kale, who was cut to pieces but would not confess; and he had given the same injunctions to Nana and Harriba Dada. I heard from Nanajee Vithul that the diamonds were procured from Hemchund. Nanajee Vithul had money, being balance of the kasar or saving account. I asked the Maharaja to sanction payment of the value of the diamonds. By his orders Rupees 3,500 were credited in the khangi or private book, and were debited to the Swami Narayan as spent for feeding Brahmins. The value of the diamonds was Rupees 7,000, in part payment whereof Nanajee paid a moiety, and the same amount, Rupees 3,500, was not entered in the account in the name of the jeweller, but was entered as paid for a feast to the Brahmins. At first when the diamonds were purchased, they were entered in the account as bought for the Sillikhana for medicinal purposes, and when the attempt to poison was discovered, I asked the Maharaja whether it should be *specified in the account*. (The words interlined here are erased in the original by drawing a line through them.) That the diamonds were to be burnt and converted into medicine as he had stated. Thereupon the Maharaja said, no, and said that the account should be torn up. I told Nanajee Vithul to do so; and he having informed me that he had done so, I informed the Maharaja. The account was not (entered in a book, but was entered, as is our custom, on separate sheets (of paper). When I first ordered the arsenic from the Foujdaree, Hormusjee Wadia, who was in charge, said he would give it after having consulted the Maharaja. I therefore did not ask him again for it. The note regarding the arsenic, bearing my signature, remained in the records of the Foujdaree. Gunputrao Bulwunt said there was no objection to its remaining there, because it is stated in the account that the arsenic had not been given. When Dadabhoy wanted to get a return of the quantity of arsenic sold, the matter was mentioned by me to the Maharaja, who thereupon wanted to know why the return was required, and ordered that it should be given. I then asked Gunputrao Bulwunt to return my note, when he told me there was no reason to entertain any apprehension about it. Enmity against Phayre Sahib was the chief origin of this design in the Maharaja's mind; and that enmity increased since Luxmeebaee's marriage came under discussion. At Nowsaree, one night, I saw Rowjee bringing secretly some Government papers, which he had stolen, into the Maharaja's room. The Maharaja thereupon sent for me and desired me to make a copy of the said papers in the presence of Rowjee. Salim was with Rowjee and the Maharaja. The papers related to the case of Jumnabai. They consisted of the memorial of Jumnabai to Government, which had come to Phayre Sahib for report, and Rowjee had stolen them and had brought them to the Maharaja at 10 o'clock at night. Having copied them till late, I returned them to Rowjee at 2 o'clock. I tore up the copy, because I was afraid of being arrested at Surat in connection with the charge brought by Luxmeebaee's husband. Afterwards at Baroda Colonel Phayre had fever and a boil on his forehead. At that time I heard the Maharaja talking to Salim in the picture-room, and Salim was telling him that a plaster had been applied by Colonel Phayre, but that he having felt it burning, had taken it off. Salim informed the Maharaja that Rowjee had prepared that medicine. At the same time, *viz.*, when the Resident had the open wound, the great physician's younger brother brought a bottle of poison; but as we were present there, he did not give it at that time; and it appeared he might have wanted some money for it. In the evening the Maharaja desired me to procure some blister flies and to send them to the younger brother of the great physician. He desired me to send some Waghries (bird-catchers) through the Foujdaree to catch some flies and take them to the physician. I accordingly communicated it to Narayan Rao Vakaskar, who is in the Foujdaree. The next day early in the morning the Maharaja said to Hariba in my presence that the physician's younger brother wanted some snakes for making medicine. The snakeman came and brought the snakes two or three days afterwards, and I desired him to take them to Hariba before taking them to the physician. Narayan Rao showed me the flies that had been brought by the Waghries; and the next day Goojaba, a servant of Nana Sahib, came and shewed me some flies of the same kind. I desired him to take them to the physician's brother. At the same time the Maharaja told me that the physician's younger brother wanted the urine of a black horse. Thereupon I gave orders to Bapajee, Kamgar of the Khas Paga, to take some

urine of a black horse to the physician's brother. At the same time some arsenic was given from the Foujdaree, but not through me. I do not know how much was given. Had I known of its being given, I would not have procured it from the Borah. Some days after the delivery of these articles to the brother of the physician, the physician's brother brought the bottle of medicine, but he got nothing for it. The Maharaja wanted the medicine, but he did not wish to pay what the man demanded for it. He therefore suggested to Nana Khanvelkar to take out some of the medicine contained in the bottle, and a day or two after, about nine o'clock at night, Goojaba came to me with the bottle prepared by the physician, saying he had taken it to the Maharaja, and that he had ordered him to bring it to me, and that I was to take some medicine out of it and to keep it till the next day and then to give it to Salim. I poured the medicine out of the physician's bottle into a small bottle which had contained attar, and gave the bottle to Goojaba. The next day Salim came to my house at 9 o'clock, when I gave him the bottle to take to Rowjee to poison the sahib. I understood this perfectly at the time, but I did not tell Salim to give it to Rowjee.

There were three separate attempts to poison Colonel Phayre:—

The first attempt was to poison by means of the physician's medicine.

The second attempt was to poison the plaster for Colonel Phayre's boil.

The third attempt, to put in arsenic, was that which has been discovered.

The arsenic which was given to Salim first was to poison the plaster.

Twice I brought arsenic from Nooroodeen Borah by order of the Maharaja, two tolas on each occasion. When the report of the poison transpired, I asked Nooroodeen if he had entered the arsenic in my name. Nooroodeen told me that the Borah in the camp from whom he had bought it had not at first entered it in any one's name; but the second time he had entered it as given to Nooroodeen for the Khangiwalla, and he wanted Rupees 200 for it. I told Nooroodeen to pay the 200 rupees. I knew that when Nooroodeen got the Sillikhana business, it would be adjusted in the account. I think he did not give him the money. I don't know the Borah in the camp, but I know he lives in the city. After the report of the poisoning had spread when I first mentioned the matter to Nanajee Vithul, I found that he had suspected that the diamond had been purchased for the purpose of poisoning Mhalsabaee, against whom Luxmeebaee had enmity, and I told Nanajee at the time to conceal anyhow this transaction in the accounts.

Before me 29th January 1875,

(Sd.) J. B. RICHEY.

Taken before SIR LEWIS PELLY, Agent to the Governor General and Special Commissioner, CAPTAIN SEGRAVE, and CAPTAIN JACKSON.

I have read the above deposition. This is the deposition which I gave before Mr. Richey. The above particulars are true, and the above is a true translation thereof.

4th February 1875. [Sd.] DAMODHUR TRIMBUCK NENE.
His own handwriting.

(A true translation.)

[Sd.] NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE,
Baroda, 18*th March* 1875. *Translator to the Commission.*

(In English.)

The above statement has been read through aloud, by Damodhur Trimbuck, Brahmin, and has been declared by him in my presence to be a correct account of what he stated before Mr. Richey on the 29th January 1875. The said Damodhur Trimbuck, Brahmin, has with his own hand signed the statement, as above, in my presence, this 4th February, 1875.

LEWIS PELLY,
Agent, Govr. Genl. & Special Commissioner.

Residency, Baroda, 4th February 1875.

The said Damodhur Trimbuck, in course of reading the above statement, made some verbal corrections in his own handwriting.

LEWIS PELLY,
Agent, Govr. Genl. & Special Commissioner.

Baroda, 4th February 1875.

EXHIBITS.

A2 Series.

JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Exhibit A.2.

Translation of Gujrathi entries in a Jagad Nond Book, marked A.2.

DEBITED to the account of Shrimant Sirkar Mulhar Rao Gaekwar, the 14th of Aso Vad (7th and 8th November 1874).

Naranji or Nanoji* himself has delivered (them) to Damodhar Punt.

* This name is incorrectly spelt in Gujrathi, and may therefore be read either Naranji or Nanaji.

300 Valandi (Rose) diamonds (weighing) 69½ ratis at Rupees 40	Rs.	2,770
250 Valandi (Rose) diamonds (weighing) 70 ratis at Rupees 50	„	3,500
Returned Parab coloured diamonds (weighing) 44½ ratis at Rupees 35	„	...
Total ...	Rs.	6,270

Pemanand Naranji, 14th of Aso Vad (7th and 8th November 1874).

One Ruby finger ring enamelled. Taken away for the purpose of wearing, price Rupees 21.

(A true Translation.)

(Sd.) NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE,
Translator and Interpreter to the Commission.

Baroda, 15*th March* 1875.

Translation of Gujrathi entries in a book called Jangad Vahee for Samvat year 1930 (1873-74), marked A 2.

(Returned.) DEBITED to the account of Shrimant Sirkar Mulhar Rao Gaekwar, the 30th of the first Asad Vad (13th July 1874). For approval.

(Returned.) 1 Diamond ear-ring. The amount of its price (is) Rupees 18,000.
1 Diamond, ratis 5½, anna 1.
1 Diamond, 1 ratis 5½.
1 Ruby, ratis 1½.

(Returned.) 1 Pair of ear-rings of pearls. For approval, Rupees 2,500.
2 Pearls, Chavas.
2 Flat Pearls.
2 Pearls.
For gold setting and for making, Rupees .

(Returned.) 1 Pearl Necklace or string called *Kanthi* for a head ornament. Delivered to Rowjee through Rajashri. The amount of its price is Rupees 2,100.

(Returned.) 1 Emerald neck ornament, called *Gosala*, ratis 15½, for repairing.

(A true Translation.)

(Sd.) NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE,
Translator to Baroda Commission.

Bombay, 20*th March* 1875.

Exhibit B.2.

(Before J.B. RICHEY, J. P.)

Residency Baroda, 29*th January* 1875.

DAMODHUR TRIMBUCK, Brahmin, late Secretary to His Highness Mulhar Rao Gaekwar, states:—

Yeshwuntrao Yeole, Salam, and Rowjee were concerned in the poisoning of Colonel Phayre. In the month of Ashwin about the Dussara the Maharaja asked me to procure some arsenic from the Foujdaree, where it is kept, giving as cause that he wanted it for itch, and told me to say at the Foujdaree that it was wanted for a horse. I could not get any at the Foujdaree, and told the Maharaja, who told me to get it from Camp. I told him it wanted a pass; he said no matter about the pass.

I got two tolas of arsenic through Nooruddin Borah, the Maharaja having told me to promise him a monopoly of the supply of medicine to the

Sillekhana. He did not at first say whence he procured it. I took the powder to the Maharaja, and asked him whom it was to be given to. He told me to give it to Salam, who would prepare the medicine to be made from it. *I gave it to Salam.* I don't know why he brought it here. Afterwards the Maharaja told me to get one tola of diamond to calcine and make ash of. I ordered Nanajee Vithul to get a tola of diamonds and bring it to the Maharaja. He brought me the tola of diamonds, and I showed it to the Maharaja, and he told me to take it to Yeshwant. Up to this point I did not know that it was wanted for this purpose. The Maharaja said at first it would be to make a head ornament for a Swamee at Akulkote. Afterwards again the Maharaja asked for another tola—this time *diamond dust.* I told Nanajee to get it, and he brought some diamonds and some diamond dust, and either he or Venayekrao came and gave it me in the evening. I asked the Maharaja what was to be done with it, and he told me to give it to Yeshwunt. *When I gave it to Yeshwant* I asked him what he did with these diamonds that were being given him, he said they were pounded and rubbed fine and given to Colonel Phayre. This took place about five or six days before the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre became known. On that day I had accompanied the Maharaja as far as the Sewuk's Dhurumsala, when the Maharaja picked me up in his carriage on his return. He told me out at once that the poisoning by arsenic of Colonel Phayre had become known. He said that the attempt to administer poison through Salam and Yeshwant had become known. Salam used always to be coming and going to and from the Residency *day* and *night** from the time that Rowjee was corrupted for the purpose of sending information. He was here on that morning, and the Maharaja told me that when the matter came out Salam had run off to Rowjee's house to get any of the powder that was left and throw it in the fire where the old woman was baking, and that as Salam was not fully trusted by Rowjee, Rowjee himself had gone to throw it away; whether he did or not, I did not further hear. I asked the Maharaja how this happened to be found out, he said that it was because Nursoo Jemadar was not there to be on the watch. He used to keep watch and whistle to give the alarm, and as he was not there that morning, the thing was found out. The Maharaja had come earlier than usual. I went home, and that afternoon, in Luxmeebaee's house, Nana Sahib and the Maharaja discussed together. In the afternoon Nana and the Maharaja and I drove together, and the Maharaja said they must be on the look-out about the matter that they had been discussing. The next day the Maharaja told Salam and Yeshwunt in the Palace to keep well-informed of what was being done, and afterwards in the carriage drive told Nana and me to keep ourselves well-informed, and said that Rowjee had been let go, that he was a clever scoundrel, and that now there was no fear as "our principal evidence†" was let go. After Colonel Phayre had gone and Colonel Pelly came, one day the Maharaja told me that Rowjee had stood on the road, and made signs to Salam that he wanted some present from him (the Maharaja), but that he had told him he would do nothing now, but that when the case was entirely disposed of, he would do something for him.

At first after Mr. Souter came, and Rowjee was not seized, and Mr. Souter was said to have gone, the Maharaja used to say that as Rowjee was not seized, it was all right, and there was no cause for fear. Then, when Rowjee was seized, he told me he had heard of it, and that it was a bad business; then he heard of Rowjee having taken a pardon and confessed, and told me to make arrangements that any others who might be arrested should *not* confess, and enjoined upon me not to confess even if I died for it, and told the others who knew, informing me of it. He told me that he had warned Nana, Hariba Dada, Salam, and Yeshwunt. When the order came from the Residency asking for the surrender of Salam and Yeshwunt on that afternoon, I met Nana Sahib, and he told me that the note had come, and that they would have to be sent, and that soon notes would come to send us, *viz.*, Nana and Damodhur. In the evening the Maharaja told me that the two men had been sent to the Residency, and that he had enjoined upon them not to confess, though they were torn in pieces.

* Idiomatic—"constantly."

† "Moodyacha manus."

When Yeshwunt and Salam were let go back, and another note came again asking for them, the Maharaja sent for Yeshwunt and enjoined silence upon him again, and told him to take Salam and go to the Residency. The next day the Maharaja told me to act as Govindrao Kali, who was torn in pieces, but would not confess, and he gave the same injunction to Nana and Hariba as he informed me.

The diamonds, I heard from Nanajee Vithul, were brought from Hemchund. Nanajee Vithul had the balance of the "saving" [*kussur*] account, and when I asked the Maharaja to sanction the payment for the diamonds, the following arrangement was made by his order. The Rupees 3,500 or so of the "saving" account were credited in the khangee, and a corresponding debit was made in the account of Swamee Narayen's Brahmins' feeding.

The diamonds were worth about Rupees 7,000, so half payment was made by Nanajee Vithul, giving the jeweller the Rupees 3,500 which was entered in the accounts as paid for the Brahmins' dinner.

At first when the diamonds were bought they were entered in the accounts as bought for the Sillekhana for medicinal purposes, and when the poisoning was discovered, I asked the Maharaja whether diamonds could be used for medicine, as he said, by burning them. He said they could not, and directed the entries in the accounts to be torn up. I told Nanajee Vithul, and he informed me he had done it. I told the Maharaja. The account was not in a book, but, as is the custom, on a loose paper. When I first asked for arsenic from the Foujdaree, Hormusjee Wadia was in charge, and he said he would refer to the Maharaja before giving it, so I did not ask him again. The note asking for it under my signature was left in the record of the Foujdaree as I was informed by Gunputrao Bulwunt, who also told me that there was no reason to mind its being there, as there was an entry in the record that the arsenic had not been given.

When Dadabhai wanted to get a return of the sale of arsenic the matter was brought before the Maharaja, who wanted to know why the return should be sent, but decided that it must be given. I then asked Gunputrao Bulwunt about our note, as above, and asked him to give it back, when he told me, as above, that there was nothing to fear.

The enmity against Colonel Phayre was the origin of this design in the Maharaja's mind; it increased much when Luxmeebaee's marriage was under discussion. At Nowsaree one night I saw Rowjee bringing some Government papers which he had stolen into the Maharaja's private room: the Maharaja sent for me and told me to copy the papers Rowjee had brought at once in Rowjee's presence. Salam was with Rowjee and the Maharaja. The papers were about Jumnabaee's business; it was the memorial of Jumnabaee, which had come to Colonel Phayre for report, and Rowjee stole and brought to the Maharaja. He brought it about 10 o'clock, and I was copying it till late. I gave it back to Rowjee about 2 o'clock. I destroyed the copy because I was afraid of being stopped and arrested at Surat in connexion with the charge brought by Luxmeebaee's husband. Afterwards, at Baroda, Colonel Phayre had fever, and a sore on his forehead from the fever. At that time I heard the Maharaja talking to Salam in the picture-room, and Salam explaining that the plaster had been applied by Colonel Phayre, but that he had felt it burn and had torn it off. Salam told the Maharaja that Rowjee had told him as above, and that it was Rowjee who had doctored the plaster.

At the same time, namely, when the Resident had the open wound, the big physician's younger brother brought a bottle of poison made up by the physician, but as there were many of us present, he did not give it that time, and he may also have wanted something for it.

In the evening one day, when Colonel Phayre had the boil on his forehead, the Maharaja told me to get some blister flies to send to the younger brother of the big physician. He told me to send through the Foujdaree, and have the Wagries sent to catch some flies and taken to the physician. I told Narayenrao Wakusker, who is in the Foujdaree, accordingly.

The next morning the Maharaja told Hariba, in my presence, that the physician's younger brother wanted some snakes to make medicine. The snake-man came to me two or three days after, saying he had the snakes that had

been ordered, and I told him to take them to Hariba, and take his order before going with them to the physician.

Narayenrao brought the blister flies taken by the Waghries and showed them to me, and the next day Goojaba, a servant of Nana Khanvelkur, came and showed me some blister flies of the same kind, and I told him to take them to the physician's brother and submit them for his approval. About the same time the Maharaja told me that the physician's younger brother wanted the urine of a black horse, and I gave orders to Bapajee, the kamdar of the Khas Paga, to take some urine accordingly to the physician's brother.

At the same time some arsenic was given from the Foujdaree, but not through me. I don't know how much was given. Had I known of its being given, I would not have got some more from the Borah. Some days after the supply of these articles the physician's brother brought the bottles, as above stated, not getting what he wanted for it.

The Maharaja wanted the stuff, but did not want to give what the man demanded, so suggested to Nana Khanvelker to get some of the contents of the bottle, and a day or two after, about 9 o'clock at night, Goojaba came to me with the bottle which the physician had made up, and told me that he had taken it to the Maharaja, and that he had been ordered to bring it to me, and that I was to take some out of the bottle, and keep it till the next day, and then give it to Salam. I poured some out of the physician's bottle into a small bottle of mine, which had held attar, and gave the other bottle back to Goojaba, and the next day Salam came to my house about 9 o'clock, and I gave him the bottle to take to Rowjee to poison the sahib. This I understood perfectly, though I did not tell Salam to give it to Rowjee.

There were three distinct plots to poison Colonel Phayre:—

1st.—By the physician's stuff.
2nd.—By poisoning the plaster for Colonel Phayre's boil.
3rd.—By the arsenic which was discovered.

The arsenic that was first given to Salam was to poison the plasters.

Twice I got arsenic from Nooruddin Borah by order of the Maharaja, on each occasion two tolas. After the poison business came out I asked Nooruddin whether he had entered the arsenic in my name; he told me that the Camp Borah, from whom he had bought it, had not entered it at all in any one's name, but the second time had entered it as given to Nooruddin for the "Khangee-walla," and now wanted Rupees 200. I told Nooruddin to give Rupees 200 to him, knowing that when Nooruddin got the Sillekhana business it could be adjusted in the accounts. He did not give the money I believe. I don't know the Camp Borah, but he lives in the city.

After the poison business had come out, when I first talked on the subject to Nanajee Vithul, I found that he had suspected that the diamond dust was intended to be used to poison Malsabaee, against whom Luxmeebaee has a hatred. I told him at that time about the account business by which the transaction was to be concealed.

Before me, 29th January 1875,

(Sd.) J. B. RICHEY.

TAKEN in the presence of the following Officers:—

Sir Lewis Pelly, Agent, Governor-General.
Captain Segrave.
Captain Jackson.

Interpreted by me to Damodhur Trimbuck Nene, who acknowledges it to be what he stated.

(Sd.) R. G. DESHMUKH, *Sub-Judge.*

Baroda, 2nd February 1875.

INTERPRETED by R. G. Deshmukh in my presence.

(Sd.) LEWIS PELLY,
Agent, Governor-General.

Baroda, 2nd February 1875.

Exhibit C.2.

Examination of DAMODHUR TRIMBUCK resumed 30th January 1875 :—

YESHWUNTRAO used to take money to give in bribes to the servants, but latterly Salam took the money from the private account, and it used to be debited to fruit from Ahmedabad, &c., fireworks, &c., always some fictitious entry. I should think he must have taken 2,000 or 3,000. Bulwantrao Rowjee used to write the private accounts under my instructions, as I had charge of the money, and made payments by the Maharaja's orders. When money was to be paid to Salam for the above purposes, the Maharaja gave me general orders to make such fictitious entries.

The Maharaja told me after the poison business came out, and Yeshwantrao and Salam had been caught, that if there were any suspicious entries left in the accounts they should be altered, or erased, or concealed. On this order I told Bulwantrao to dispose of suspicious items accordingly. He assented, but in a day or two came and said that the accounts were not such as could be so tampered with. I consulted Madhoorao, another Karkoon; and finally ink was to be poured on the items in question; and I told him to blot in the same way other items also, so as to avert suspicion from the particular entries. I saw one such blotted item, which Bulwantrao showed me as a specimen. I understood this much about the fictitious items, that the fruit, &c., was not ever really brought, but the money was given to Salam to use in bribery at the Residency. This practice of bribing through Yeshwunt and Salam had been in force for about a year and a half.

About four months ago one lac and twenty thousand Babasaye rupees was paid to Premchund Roychund through Ootemchund Jeweree. An anklet was bought from Ootemchund, and the above sum was paid to him in excess of its value. Moro Punt, Nana Khanvelker's servant, was engaged in the business, which was to get recognition of Luxmeebaee's child by Government; it was said to be for a bribe to Mr. Gibbs. I thought that Premchund kept the money, as I heard that he had redeemed Rupees 60,000 worth of property out of mortgage, and I suspected it was with this money.

Ootemchund, Premchund, Moro Punt, and the Maharaja were upstairs together. When the Maharaja came down he told me that 3¼ lacs were to be paid for the anklet,—one lac and twenty thousand to be paid *at once*, and the rest afterwards. The anklet had been given before this passed. The anklet was in the jewel-room, and Nanajee Vithul, jewel-keeper, was instructed by both the Maharaja and me to send in his note for the payment of the sum settled, *viz.*, 3¼ lacs from the Khangee. His note would be cashed in the Khangee by the Maharaja's verbal order, the cash being drawn from a State shop as a general rule. In the Khangee day-book it will be seen where the cash came from.

In connexion with the same intrigue for the recognition of Luxmeebaee's marriage and her son's legitimacy, a Baboo, who was brought by Motilall Dulpatram and Moro Punt, who was paid two sums of about Rupees 25,000 and 20,000 in Government notes, which were brought from Bombay by Ootemchund in Rupees 1,000 notes.

The Baboo came twice and received the money as above on the two occasions. These items may perhaps appear in the day-book with Luxmeebaee's signature, as she used to sign sometimes for the Maharaja.

The Baboo came from Calcutta and talked in English with Motilall, who would interpret to the Maharaja.

When the Baboo came first there was a meeting at Mukhunpoora, and there were present—

The Maharaja,
Nana Khanvelker,
Motilall Dulpatram,
The Baboo,
Moro Punt,
and myself.

Rupees 25,000 were given him there, and a promise of a large reward if the matter were carried through successfully. On the second visit of the Baboo, when he was paid Rupees 20,000, the money was given by me at the Maharaja's order to Moro Punt, and I know nothing of what became of it, but it was to be given to the Baboo.

All the criminal proceedings in which the Maharaja was engaged originated with himself; he did not act under any one's advice that I know of. I speak now of the matters of which I was personally cognizant. I know that Bhau Sindia, Govindrao Naik, and Rowjee Master and others were killed by the Maharaja's order, but I was not personally concerned in these matters, which were conducted through the Foujdaree Department Officers, during the *régime* of Bulwantrao Rahoreker, at which time I was not allowed access to the Maharaja. I was taken into favour for my services in connection with Luxmeebaee's marriage. Before that time I had been in the Khangee Department for about two years, and knew about the accounts.

The order on the Hoozoor Foujdaree Kamdar to send a pass for arsenic, now shown me, is in my handwriting, and is the order which I sent by the Maharaja's direction, as stated in my deposition yesterday, and the words "required for medicine for a horse" were used also by the Maharaja's order, as before stated. The pass for arsenic which I sent for by this order I did not receive, but, as above stated, got the arsenic from the Borah.

Dated Bhadurpud Wud, 9th Sumvut 1931.

Before me,

(Sd.) J. B. RICHEY.

In presence of Captains Segrave and Jackson.

(Sd.) J. B. RICHEY.

30th January.

INTERPRETED by me to Damodhur Punt Trimbuck Nene, who acknowledges it to be what he stated.

(Sd.) R. G. DESHMUKH, *Sub-Judge.*

Baroda, 2nd February 1875.

TRANSLATED by R. G. Deshmukh in my presence.

(Sd.) LEWIS PELLY,
Agent, Govr.-Genl.

Baroda, 2nd February 1875.

Exhibit D.2.

AMEENA, wife of Sheikh Abdoolla Kiral, age about 40, and ayah to Mrs. Boevey, states:—At the time of the meeting of the Baroda Commission, I was persuaded, much against my will, by Faizoo Ramzan, Residency Chobdar, to visit the Maharaja Gaekwar. I went to see him three times altogether. On the first occasion I was taken to the Maharaja by Faizoo, and that was when the Enquiry Commission was sitting. Salim sowar met us at the Haveli, and we all three proceeded before the Maharaja together. We went up three flights of stairs to where the Maharaja was sitting. He spoke to me personally, and begged me to intercede with my madam, Mrs. Phayre, in order that she might use her influence with the Resident in his (the Maharaja's) behalf. I made no promises. After being about half an hour with the Maharaja I left. Faizoo went to his house in the city; Salim remained at the palace, and I came home by myself in a bullock shigram.

I visited the Maharaja twice again; the second time was after my return from Bombay and Nowsaree, where, on Mrs. Phayre's departure for England, I accepted service with her daughter, Mrs. Boevey, wife of the Assistant Resident. It must have been about a month after my return to Baroda that

I visited the Maharaja on the second occasion. I was then persuaded by the Maharaja's Arab servant, Salim, to go to the Gaekwar, and I was taken by the Residency Naik named Kurreem. The Maharaja and Salim talked to me about *jadoo* [sorcery], but I remarked that Europeans could not be affected or influenced by such means. My interview with the Gaekwar lasted about half an hour, and I then returned home in the shigram with Kurreem. On this day I received no money, but two or three days after Kurreem Naik called at my house and gave me Rupees 100, stating that Yeshwuntrao Yeola had given Rupees 200, of which Rupees 100 was for him, which he had kept, and the other Rupees 100 for me.

The third time I visited the Maharaja was during the Ramzan. I was then pressed to go by Salim, who fixed the day and time; and I went in company with my servant boy named Chotoo. My husband, Abdoolla, procured a shigram, and Salim met me at the Haveli and took me before the Raja. On this occasion the Maharaja spoke to me with reference to the birth of Luxmeebaee's child, and enquired whether the Saheb and Madam had been talking about him (the child), and if any objection was likely to be raised with regard to his legitimacy. The Maharaja asked me to do what I could in the matter; but I told him that I could not help him. I was with the Maharaja for about half an hour on this occasion, and returned to my home at the Residency with my servant boy about 10 o'clock at night. About two or three days after this visit Salim came to my house at the Residency and gave me Rupees 50. I am quite familiar with the Maharaja Gaekwar's appearance, as I have often seen him during his visits to the Resident; and on one occasion, when the Gaekwar's family came to visit Mrs. Phayre, the Maharaja was in the room when I happened to be called in and made my salaam. He was then sitting quite close, and I saw him distinctly, and it was the same person before whom I was taken and conversed with during each of my three visits to the Haveli.

The Kazi of Chandore, who was in the habit of frequenting the Residency, particularly when the Reverend Mr. Taylor used to be on a visit, informed me about a month before the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre that the Resident's butler, Pedro, and Rowjee, Havildar of Peons, were in great favour with the Maharaja, and that they had agreed to administer poison, but they did not say to whom.

Kurreem Naik also told me, about a month before the attempt to poison the Resident, that he had heard from a person in high position that Pedro, butler, and Rowjee, Havildar, had consented to administer poison.

Taken before,

(Sd.) F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Baroda, 18*th December* 1874.

AMEENA, wife of Sheik Abdoolla, and ayah to Mrs. Boevey, is recalled at her own request, and further states:—When I gave my statement on the 18th, I was suffering from fever and was not feeling well, and omitted to mention certain facts which I have now remembered and wish to have recorded along with my first deposition.

On the occasion of my being taken before the Maharaja the third time during the Ramzan, the Maharaja asked me, after other questions, whether it would not be possible to administer something by which the Resident could be brought round to his (the Maharaja's) will. The Gaekwar spoke in cautious and hidden language, but I understood him to be throwing out a feeler to ascertain whether I would consent to administer poison to my master, Colonel Phayre. I indignantly refused, and objected, and told the Maharaja that if he attempted anything of the sort he would get into serious trouble and be ruined. I exclaimed, "it would* be better that lakhs of people should die than that the supporter of lakhs should come by his death." Salam, who was standing close to the Maharaja at this time, endeavoured to persuade me by kind words and by saying that if I would only do as the Maharaja

* *Lakh murna, lakin lakh ka palnawala nai murna.*
This is a very common Oriental idiomatic phrase.

wished, I would have provision made for me for the rest of my life, and that my husband should also be taken into service under the Raja.

Taken before,

(Sd.) F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Baroda, 21*st December* 1874.

Exhibit E.2.

Rowjee bin Rama, Mahratta, age 24, Havildar of peons on the establishment of the Residency at Baroda, states:—About two months before the Commission sat at Baroda, Salim, Arab Sowar, who was in the constant habit of visiting the Residency with H. H. the Gaekwar, spoke to me and said that the Maharaja wished to see me. I agreed, and it was decided that I should go on the following Sunday and meet him, Salim, at the house of Yeshwuntrao about 8 o'clock at night. I was taken before the Maharaja by Salim and Yeshwuntrao by a private entrance on the side of the Nuzzer Bagh. On being introduced to the Maharaja, he asked me if I would agree to keep him informed of all that went on at the Residency. I consented, and he promised to reward me handsomely and to confer other favours upon me. The Maharaja asked me if I could get the jemadar of peons, Nursoo, to help in this matter also and to visit him. I promised that I would arrange this, as the jemadar was a great friend of mine. I then left the Maharaja, and the following day I spoke to the jemadar and told him of the Maharaja's wishes. The jemadar said that his family was ill, and that he had his duties to attend to, and could not go to the Maharaja at that time. I visited the Maharaja several times again previous to the sitting of the Commission, and on each occasion I went first to Yeshwuntrao's house, and was invariably accompanied by him and by Salim when taken before the Gaekwar. I visited the Maharaja three times while the Commission was sitting, and furnished him with all the information I was able to gather as to the action of the Commission, and of all that was going on at the Residency.

At one of these latter visits I informed the Maharaja that I was about to be married, and that I was without the necessary means. He ordered Yeshwuntrao to remind him of this, and on the following Monday, when the Maharaja came on his usual visit to the Residency, Yeshwuntrao, who accompanied him, informed me that he had got Rs. 500 for me, and told me to come for it. I went soon after in company with one Jugga (a man employed at the Residency to pull the punkah to Yeshwuntrao's house, where Rs. 500 were paid to me by a carkoon in Yeshwuntrao's presence and before Jugga. Of this money I lent Rs. 100 to Jugga, and made up a silver anklet of the value of about Rs. 100, and the rest was expended on my marriage. One Dajeebhai Kurya got the anklet made up for me.

After my marriage, and a few days after the Commission had left Baroda, Salim Sowar met me, and said that he had got the jemadar all right and willing, and wished to know when I could come in company with him to see the Maharaja. I settled with him to go two days later, which was on a Sunday: the jemadar and I met that night at Yeshwuntrao's house about 8 o'clock. Jugga accompanied me, as I did not like to go by the rear road to the city at night by myself.

From Yeshwuntrao's house we all went to the haveli, where Jugga remained below, and Salim, Yeshwuntrao, the jemadar, and I went up and interviewed the Maharaja. This was the jemadar's first visit, and he consented, at the Maharaja's request, to keep him informed of all that transpired at the Residency, for which promise of favour and liberal reward was held out to the jemadar by the Maharaja. It was then arranged that Salim should from time to time receive and convey information from the jemadar to the Maharaja. I accompanied the jemadar two or three times on his visits to the Maharaja

previous to the Resident's leaving for Nowsaree. At Nowsaree nothing particular transpired. Salim and Yeshwuntrao accompanied the Maharaja, but lived in the compound of the house occupied by the Resident. There they struck up a friendship with the Resident's butler, Pedro, and about two or three days after the return of Colonel Phayre to Baroda, the butler, Pedro, asked me if I would accompany him to the Maharaja. I agreed, and on an appointed day Salim came to the Residency, and we three went off together about 10 o'clock at night in a bullock shigram which had been placed on the road by Salim and belonging to the Durbar. We went direct to the haveli, where we met Yeshwuntrao, who took us up to the Maharaja. The Gaekwar spoke to Pedro and asked him if he understood English. He said he did a little, so the Maharaja requested him to communicate to him any conversation that might take place at the table relating to him, to which Pedro consented. I accompanied the butler, Pedro, on two other occasions to the Maharaj, previous to his going to Goa after the rains. We went to the haveli in the same manner as before and with Salim and Yeshwuntrao: nothing particular transpired. On the butler's return from Goa, I accompanied him again to see the Maharaja. Salim came as before and brought a shigram which we met on the road. Yeshwuntrao met us as usual at the haveli, and we were taken before the Maharaja, who first enquired of Pedro how he was and when he returned, and then said he had something of importance for him to do, and asked if he would do it. Pedro said if it was a matter within his province that he would do it. Yeshwuntrao then handed a small paper packet to the Maharaja, who passed it on to Pedro, and told him to administer it in his master's food. Pedro remarked that if anything should happen suddenly, he would get into trouble. The Maharaja said that he was not to fear, as nothing would take place for two or three months, when his master would either die or get mad. Pedro consented to do what was wanted, and he returned to the Residency about midnight.

In addition to the visits I paid the Maharaja at night in company with Pedro, I also went to see him several times in company with the jemadar after our return from Nowsaree. The jemadar was not aware of my having gone to the Maharaja with Pedro. About fifteen or twenty-one days after our return from Nowsaree, the jemadar gave me at his house in the city Rs. 300, which he said was half the sum he had received from the Durbar to be divided between us. About three weeks or a month before the attempt to poison the Resident was discovered, the jemadar and I were taken before the Maharaja by appointment at night. Yeshwuntrao and Salim introduced us, the Maharaja sat in his private room as before, and after a short conversation he remarked that the Resident was very hard upon him and doing great "zoolum," and asked us if we would consent to administer something which he would give. Salim and Yeshwuntrao immediately began to persuade us by saying that if we would only carry out the Maharaja's wishes, we should not be required to serve any longer, as he would make a handsome life provision for us and our families; that we should have "assamies" bestowed upon us, and should in addition receive a lakh of rupees each as soon as the work was done, meaning as soon as the Resident's death took place. We consented to do the job, and the Maharaja then said that the article to be administered would be given to us by Yeshwuntrao and Salim. A few days after this the jemadar gave me two powders, and told me that equal parts of each should be administered for two or three days, and in such quantity as to consume the whole in that time. This had also been carefully explained to me by Yeshwuntrao and Salim in the presence of the Maharaja. I did not commence to administer the powder for two or three days, as no favourable opportunity presented itself for so doing. It was decided at our consultation with the Maharaja that the poison should be administered in "sherbet," which Colonel Phayre was in the habit of taking every morning on return from his walk. Accordingly I put the powders into the "sherbet" two or three times wherever I found no person in the way or about to see me.

As a few days elapsed without anything happening, the Maharaja evidently became impatient, and sent for me and the jemadar again. We went in the usual manner with Yeshwuntrao and Salim. The Maharaja remonstrated with us for not having done the work we promised. I assured him that I had put

the powder into the sherbet two or three times, and I expressed my doubts as to the poison being efficacious. Thereupon the Maharaja said he would give another powder, which Salim produced and handed to the jemadar. The Maharaja said that this would not take immediate effect, but that it would work slowly and surely. We then left, and the following morning the jemadar gave me the packet of poison at the Residency while I was sitting on the form close to the screen and near to where Colonel Phayre used to sleep. A day or two after this I administered the poison in the glass of sherbet which had just been made and placed on the washhand table close to the Resident's writing-desk in his private office room. Colonel Phayre was out walking at the time, and returned about twenty minutes after. I informed the jemadar when he came about half-past 7 o'clock of what I had done. When I visited the Maharaja, the punkahwalla, Jugga, accompanied me from the Camp Bazaar sometimes, but a man named Karbhai more frequently came with me as far as the Haveli. They never appeared before the Maharaja, and I only took them as company, as I was afraid to go so far at night by myself.

The packet of poison which the jemadar first gave me I made into small doses, as directed, and kept the powder in the secret pocket of my cross-belt. The powder taken from the secret pocket of my cross-belt this morning (25th December 1874) is one of the powders made up from the packet given to me by the jemadar, and I used always to keep the powders in the same place. While at Nowsaree I spoke to Yeshwuntrao and Salim, at the jemadar's request, to get some money for him, and they interceded with the Maharaja, who ordered Rs. 250 to be given to the jemadar through Salim, who, at the jemadar's request, paid the money to one of his brothers at Baroda.

Whenever there was any information to send to the Maharaja from the Residency, and I was unable to go to the Haveli myself, I used to write or get Jugga to write at my dictation, and the note used to be taken by the jemadar when he went home at night to the city, and he used to send it on to the Maharaja through Salim. The gold and silver ornaments which I have produced, and valued at about Rs. 420, have been made up from the money which I have from time to time received from the Maharaja.

Taken on the 24th and 25th December 1874, before

(Sd.) F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Baroda, 25th December 1874.

Rowjee bin Rama is re-called, and further states:—

On the occasion when the jemadar and I were taken before the Maharaja in company with Yeshwuntrao and Salim, and it was decided and arranged that poison should be administered to Colonel Phayre, it was carefully explained to me, and I was instructed each time to mix the powder in water first, otherwise I was told that the poison would float on the surface of the sherbet. Accordingly I used to shake the powder up with water in a small phial and pour it into the glass of sherbet. The jemadar knew this, and was aware that I kept the phial for this purpose concealed under a large empty box which stood close to the form on which the peons sat while on duty.

Taken this 26th day of December 1874, before

(Sd.) F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

The Residency, Baroda.

Exhibit F.2.

Nursoo bin Rajanna, Kamatee, age 50, jemadar of peons on the establishment of the Resident of Baroda, states:—About the time of the sitting of the Commission at Baroda, Rowjee Havildar told me one day that he had been speaking favourably of me to the Maharaja, who had expressed a wish to see me. I replied that there was sickness in my house, and that I had my duties to attend to, and therefore could not arrange to go to the Maharaja at that time.

After the Commission left Baroda, Yeshwuntrao, Salim, and Rowjee all urged me to go and see the Maharaja; and I at last consented, and on a fixed day I went to the house of Yeshwuntrao, where Rowjee and Salim also met me: and we went together by way of the Nuzzer Bagh and a private entrance to an upstair private room, into which Yeshwuntrao brought the Maharaja and introduced me. The Maharaja first remarked that I was a scamp and a bad man, and had never been favorable to or assisted him; but the three men, Yeshwuntrao, Salim, and Rowjee, assured the Maharaja that they had all spoken to me, and that I was now fully prepared to carry out his orders and act up to his wishes. The Maharaja then requested me to keep him regularly informed through Salim of all that transpired at the Residency, to which I consented. On this occasion, a man named Karbhai accompanied Rowjee from the camp to the Palace, but he did not appear before the Maharaja. About twenty or twenty-five days later, I again visited the Maharaja in company with the same people, and in the same manner. Nothing particular transpired at this visit beyond furnishing the Maharaja with all the information we had regarding matters at the Residency.

In the month of April, I accompanied the Resident to Nowsaree; the Maharaja also came there and lived in his Haveli, while Colonel Phayre was located in a bungalow close to the Railway station, and about a mile from the Maharaja's Haveli. Salim and Yeshwuntrao lived in the Resident's compound

I believe Rowjee used to visit the Maharaja at Nowsaree, and through Salim he obtained for me a present of Rupees 250, which, at my request, was paid to one of my brothers at Baroda.

About a month or more after the Resident's and the Maharaja's return from Nowsaree, I visited the Gaekwar again in company with Rowjee, Salim, and Yeshwuntrao. We met as usual at the house of the latter, who took us before the Maharaja. We first gave him all the information of what had been going on at the Residency, and then Salim and Yeshwuntrao remarked to the Maharaja that we (Rowjee and I) had not received anything on account of his recent marriage with Luxmeebai. He said very well, that he would see about it. We then left, and a few days after Salim brought me Rupees 800, of which I gave him Rupees 100, and I believe I paid Rupees 400 to Rowjee, from which sum he was to pay Jugga Rupees 100.

About two months later I again visited the Maharaja in company with Rowjee. We met as before at the house of Yeshwuntrao, and he and Salim took us before the Maharaja. We first informed the Maharaja of all that had been going on at the Residency, after which he remarked that Colonel Phayre was very hard and doing great "zoolum" to him, and asked us if we could and would consent to put something in his food. I replied that in my position I had no opportunity to do this, upon which Yeshwuntrao and Salim began to persuade us by saying, that if we'd only consent to do this job, the Maharaja would reward us in such a manner that we should not be required to serve any longer, and that our families should also be handsomely provided for, and that the remainder of our lives would be spent in ease and comfort. Rowjee then said that Colonel Phayre was in the habit of drinking sherbet early in the morning on his return from walking, and that he would administer the dose in that. The Maharaja and Yeshwuntrao then said that they would send a powder by Salim to me at my house in the city, which I was to give to Rowjee at the Residency. Yeshwuntrao carefully explained to Rowjee at the time the manner in which the powder was to be administered. We left, and the following day Salim brought me a packet which I stuck safely within the

upper folds of my turban, and the next morning I gave the packet to Rowjee while he was sitting on the form close to the screen near where Colonel Phayre used to sleep. I did not open the packet, and therefore was unaware of the number of powders it contained.

A few days after this, when Yeshwuntrao and Salim came to the Residency with the Maharaja, they began to enquire of Rowjee how it was that nothing had happened, and asked whether he had administered the powders or not. Rowjee then spoke to me, and said he did not know how to account for there being no result, as he had certainly put the poison in the "sherbet." The Maharaja being dissatisfied about this sent for us again. About fifteen days after the great Dusserah sawaree, we went as usual to Yeshwuntrao's house. It was about 8 o'clock at night when Rowjee and I met there, and we accompanied Yeshwuntrao and Salim as before, and they brought the Maharaja and introduced us in the same room. He immediately upbraided us for not having carried out his wishes as promised, upon which Rowjee declared that he had put the powders in the "sherbet," but stated that he did not think they could possibly have possessed the required property. The Maharaja then said "Very well," that he would give something else which would be brought to me by Salim. At this time, and when we were about to leave, Yeshwuntrao gave something (I am not sure what it was, a small bottle, or what it was) to Salim, who passed it on to Rowjee. The former promises of high reward and favour were repeated, and we came away. The following morning Salim gave me a packet, which I handed to Rowjee the same day on coming to the Residency. He was sitting as before on the form near the screen. A few days after this the conversation took place of the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre. Rowjee told me that, as instructed, he on each occasion mixed the powder with water, which he shook up in a little bottle before pouring it into the sherbet. He used to keep the bottle for this purpose hid under a large empty wooden box close to the form above referred to. Rowjee used often to give me notes, written sometimes by himself and sometimes by Jugga, at his dictation, to send on to the Maharaja. These notes contained all the information of what was going on at the Residency, and Salim or his man used to call at my house for them. I live in the city and have always been in the habit of returning to my house at night, and on Sundays I have not been required to come to the Residency.

On the several occasions when we visited the Maharaja, Jugga came once with Rowjee from camp, and on all other occasions he was accompanied by Karbhai.

Taken this 26th day of December 1874, before

(Sd.) F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

The Residency, Baroda.

Exhibit G.2.

DAMODHUR PUNT'S examination resumed 3rd February 1875:—

I held the position of Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Mulhar Rao, and had charge of all his private business, known as the Khangee Department.

About a week before the Maharaja was made prisoner he brought me to the Residency and introduced me to Sir Lewis Pelly at the door as his Private Secretary.

It was the habit of the Maharaja to go for a drive three times during the day, and he always took me once or twice with him.

Whenever the Maharaja visited the Residency I used to accompany him as far as the Sewak's Dhurumsala, where I generally got out of the carriage

and waited till the Maharaja's return, when he took me in again and drove me to my house on his way to the Palace. The Maharaja was usually driven by a coachman named Rutansing.

I do not know why it was that the Maharaja put in force measures to poison Colonel Phayre without first waiting to ascertain the result of his kharita addressed to the Viceroy urging his removal.

I never knew that Mrs. Phayre's ayah had ever visited the Maharaja till I heard from him that she had also been taken up and made a prisoner of. It was characteristic of the Maharaja not to divulge to anybody the plots which he used to put in force, and to confine such secrets to those actually engaged.

Taken before

(Sd.) F. H. SOUTER,
On special duty.

3rd February 1875.

DAMODHUR PUNT's examination resumed 5th February 1875:—

I have stated in my deposition of the 29th January that I procured diamond chips on two occasions by order of the Maharaja. I do not remember the exact dates on which they were obtained, but as well as I recollect about a week intervened between the two occasions when I procured them.

The sums of money which have been entered in the accounts of my department as having been paid to Yeshwuntrao and Salim under the head of fruit, fireworks, &c., represent the amounts which were paid by me in obedience to a standing order of the Maharaja for the purpose of bribing Rowjee, Nursoo Jemadar, and other servants at the Residency.

It was no part of the duties of Yeshwuntrao or Salim to purchase fruit or fireworks for the Maharaja.

The Maharaja and Salim both told me that the details of the plot to poison Colonel Phayre had been personally planned by the Maharaja himself, and the execution of them arranged in his presence by Yeshwuntrao, Rowjee, Salim, and others.

The written information which the Maharaja had arranged to obtain through Rowjee of all that transpired at the Residency used to be delivered to the Maharaja by Salim, and either Wasantram Bhau or I used to read them to him, and the papers were immediately destroyed.

The two sums of Rupees 25,000 and 20,000 paid to the Calcutta Baboo have been entered in my books as having been paid to Bhikoo (a kept woman of the Maharaja's) and to the relations of Luxmeebaee.

I am aware that while Bulwuntrao Rahoorkur held the office of Deputy Dewan he was the Maharaja's principal counseller in all his wicked designs, and it was he who took the principal part in bringing about the poisoning and murder by other means of Govind Naik, Rowjee Master, and Bhow Scindia.

I have stated above that it formed no part of Yeshwuntrao's or Salim's duties to purchase fruits, fireworks, &c., but I now remember that on one occasion Yeshwuntrao did bring some fireworks, either from Bombay or Ahmedabad, and this was about the time of the "Dewalee," 1873.

The orders and vouchers in Mahrattee lettered from A to F, and each bearing my endorsement, are the original documents and authority under which the sums shown in each were paid to Yeshwuntrao under the Maharaja's instructions for the purpose of bribing the servants at the Residency and others. Those papers lettered from G to Q show sums of money similarly paid to Salim for the same purpose.

I have to the best of my knowledge and belief stated all I know, but shall willingly furnish hereafter any further information that I may remember.

Taken before

(Sd.) F. H. SOUTER,
On special duty.

Baroda, 5th February 1875.

BARODA, *8th February* 1875.

The deposition of DAMODHUR TRIMBUCK, Brahmin, resumed:—

The two memoranda in Mahrattee now shown to me (lettered R and S) were addressed to me by Nanajee Vithul, at my request, with the object of concealing the purchase of the diamond clips obtained from Hemchund Futteychund. The two documents purport jointly to acknowledge the receipt of about Rupees 3,500 from the "Saving Fund," and the Mahrattee order bearing my endorsement now shown me (lettered T) is my authority to debit the above sum under the heading of expenses incurred in feeding Swamee Narayan's Brahmins. In reality this money was paid to Hemchund Futteychund on account of diamond chips purchased from him for the purpose of poisoning Colonel Phayre, and represents the sum of Rupees 3,500 referred to in my deposition of the 29th January. On that day I stated the amount to be Rupees 3,500 *or so*, as I was giving my deposition from memory. The documents above referred to (lettered R, S, and T) have now been found amongst my records which show that the actual amount was Rupees 3,632-13-3 of Baroda currency.

Taken before

(Sd.) F. H. SOUTER,
On special duty.

Exhibit H.2.

HEMCHUND FUTTEYCHUND, Jeweller of Baroda, states:—

Some few days after the last Dusserah festival Nanajee Vithul, in charge of the Gaekwar's jewel-room, directed me and other jewellers to bring some diamond chips, which we did the same day and handed them to Nanajee, who retained them. The following day our diamonds were all returned, and we were told that the price did not suit. Two days after Nanajee Vithul directed me to bring my diamonds back again; they were weighed, the price settled, and purchase concluded. Four or five days later I was again sent for* by Nanajee Vithul, and directed to bring other diamond chips, which I took to the Palace accordingly. Nanajee Vithul was not present in the jewel-room. The diamonds were therefore handed to Venayekrao, Nanajee's brother-in-law, who weighed and priced them, and then took them along with me to Damodhur Punt, who remarked that the price was high, but kept them, saying that he would purchase them if required. On this occasion the diamonds were in two packets, both of which were kept; but about four days after one packet was returned to me.

A few days after it became known that an attempt had been made to poison the Resident, Colonel Phayre, Nanajee Vithul asked me whether I had entered the purchase of the diamond chips in my books, and if so, that I was to remove the entries in some way or other, as he was afraid that the diamonds in question had been made use of to poison Colonel Phayre. On hearing this I became afraid, and at once caused the pages of my account books on which

Note by the Secretary—

* In Exhibit I 2 the words are "Nanajee Vithul sent me a direction."

the sales of the diamonds were entered to be removed and fresh pages substituted. The three books now before me (lettered A, B and C) are those that were thus tampered with.*

The price that I was to receive for the diamond chips was Rupees 6,270 of Baroda currency, and on account of this sum I was paid Rupees 3,000 by Nanajee Vithul, which has been credited at pages 10 and 24 of the day book as having been received from one Shivchund Khushal. A portion of the above sum of Rupees 3,000 was counted out and paid to me by Nanchund, Shroff of the Doomala villages.

Taken before

BARODA, *6th February* 1875. } (Sd.) F. H. SOUTER, *On special duty.*

Note by the Secretary—

* In Exhibit I 2 the words are "I produce the books now bearing the marks A. B. and C."

EXHIBIT I.2. is the above deposition in Gujerathi.

ON EXHIBIT I.2. the following endorsements occur:

In Vernacular.

Hemchand Fatechand. His signature in his own handwriting. 6th February 1875.

Read the above statement which is correct as given in writing the day before yesterday in the presence of Mr. Souter. 8th February 1875.

Hemchand Fatechand. This signature in his own handwriting.

In English.

The above statement has been read over, acknowledged as true and signed by the deponent Hemchand Fatechand in my presence this 8th February 1875.

BARODA, *8th February* 1875. } (Sd.) LEWIS PELLY, *Agent, Govr.-Genl., & Special Commr.*

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No. 4.—Printed Notes of the arguments of Counsel.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO CHARGES LAID AGAINST H. H. MULHAR RAO, GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Sixteenth day, Saturday, March 13.

Serjeant Ballantine's Speech:—

(*Extracted from the "Bombay Gazette," Newspaper.*)

SERJEANT BALLANTINE then rose to address the Commission. He said—May it please your Lordship, your Highnesses, and the other Members of this Commission,—After what I believe—and I think I shall demonstrate—to have been a most cruel and groundless persecution, His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda has now the opportunity of coming before a Court constituted as this is, and to ask at their hands that justice which has been hitherto denied him. It is now known upon what grounds these accusations have rested. It is now known upon what slight foundation his liberty has been taken away. He has been humiliated in the sight of his subjects,—has suffered the misery of what amounts in reality, upon a man constituted as he is, to a severe incarceration. It is now further known upon what evidence these charges are founded, and in what way that evidence has been procured. It is known that those who have conducted this prosecution conducted it with all the energy that an active, and I am obliged to say utterly unscrupulous, police have brought to bear upon the matter. We know now what is the foundation, what are the facts, and who are the witnesses in confirmation of these facts. And I am not afraid to assert—and I do so fearless of contradiction from any thoughtful and reasoning man—that a mass so incongruous, that statements so contradictory, that matters so improbable—I may say almost impossible—have never been heaped together in any charge that in modern days at all events has been brought into a court of justice. I further am entitled to assert—again I may say without fear of contradiction—that the witnesses who are called upon to support these charges are abandoned beyond all ordinary infamy, and that the only endeavour that can be made by myself in appearing for His Highness the Gaekwar is to point out, not these matters that I should have to meet as bearing in any way the impress of truth, but probably rather have to comment upon the greater infamy of one witness beyond another, whilst I am unable to rest my mind upon any witness or upon any evidence which is not corrupt, and bearing upon its very features the stamp of falsity and almost carrying upon its very surface an invitation to those who have but to hear to say that this is a foul and perjured lie which no gentleman or man of honor can receive or believe. I have said, my Lord, that the mass of evidence, the character of it, and the nature and character of the witnesses, is such as to be almost without a parallel. I remember no case of modern days bearing the slightest similarity to it—I have not the slightest acquaintance with the proceedings of courts of justice in this country. And for aught that I know, infamy may exist elsewhere, and cases of infamy may have been discovered before a tribunal like this. But in my time, and in my knowledge of other tribunals with which I am familiar, I have known none of the same character,—I have known none bearing even a similarity to it, and I confess it is with wonder and astonishment I find that this unfortunate and unhappy Prince has had his liberty taken away, and been followed by slanders of the foulest kind and has been heaped with infamy of the most extraordinary kind from quarters where he would feel it most. And when I come to look at the evidence, I find nothing but a mass of groundless lies, of filthy perjury, of abominable invention. My Lord, whilst this case has been proceeding, and while I have been reflecting from time to time upon the evidence which has been given from day to day, whilst I was unable to find anything in modern days in any way whatever similar to the story, with all its improbabilities, with all its incongruities, with the absolute carelessness in many instances of making falsehoods fit in one with another, as if the persons

who told the lies thought that they would here find an easy audience who would believe everything that these dirty wretches swore against a man who was under the ban of Government, and this Court knows right well it is not a peculiarity of the country of India how when a man is down, and when he is supposed to be under the ban of power and it is thought he may never rise again, the dirty curs surround him, spring up and yelp and bark, and how their miserable tongues convey all the miserable slander they are able against a victim whom they suppose is prostrate. My Lord, while reflecting on these things, the story which has been told here brings forcibly to my mind one of the most disgraceful passages in our history —where a weak King and an excited populace, assisted by corrupt judges, listened to stories equally incredible, listened to tales equally absurd, scorned anything like reasoning, applied nothing like judgment, listened to everything that was stated, and apparently believed it, and allowed many an honorable and upright gentleman to be hounded by perjury and fraud to the scaffold. It reminds me of those days when Oates and Dangerfield and the crew of villains who surrounded them invented every lie which came to their mind, and emitted these lies in a court of justice, and were listened to because those to whom they told the lies had no independence, and were afraid to act against the opinion of the monarch and the feelings of the people. But again I have been thinking whilst this case has been progressing that in this country there is a belief amongst certain sects in the doctrine of transmigration of souls, and when I have heard Rowjee and the other persons who have been called here—Nursoo and the others—I could not help dreaming to myself that possibly, if the ideas of these sects have anything of truth in them, at this moment we have the souls of Dangerfield and Oates before us, hidden in the bodies of the perjured witnesses, who have dared to give evidence before an intellectual and honorable tribunal. My Lord, I hope—indeed I am sure—that you will believe that it is no mock modesty on my part when I say that I enter upon a discussion of this case with a feeling of such heavy responsibility that it almost destroys my powers of reasoning with the clearness I should have desired to put before this tribunal, constituted as the present is. I cannot divest my mind—it may be a wrong feeling—a feeling not appreciated probably by many—I do not mean upon the bench, but by many of my hearers—but I cannot divest myself of a strong feeling of sympathy for that unhappy Prince, and my mind and powers are overladen with the weight that rests upon me, having more or less his fate in my hands, and possibly—I do not say probably—because I believe without a word of mine this case will be disposed of as I could desire, and, as I believe, in the cause of justice and truth. But still it may be upon me that some matters rest which may have a more or less effect, and I do feel the weight of the responsibility cast upon me, and an apprehension of being unable to perform the duties I have undertaken. I have only to make this observation upon the subject. The matter rests entirely upon my own feelings. From the time I have had the honor of addressing the Court, I have met with nothing but a desire exhibited by the keenest attention to investigate the truth, and I have met with nothing but assistance even where it was possible. I might have trespassed upon their kindness, and I feel that upon me, and me only, rests this matter, and I have had no complaint to make since the subject has come into this Court. I have had every facility afforded me, and with these facilities I propose to address the Court. From this time I will endeavour to do so with calmness, advancing to them solely what I deem to be argument, because I hope to be able to impress my feelings upon the Commission;—in my conscience I believe if I can only succeed in placing before this Commission the matter as it has been impressed upon my own mind, there will not I believe be a dissentient opinion as to the decision which will be arrived at. It is not often, my Lord, that an advocate dares to express such confident opinions, but I am assured the Court will feel that I intend no disrespect to them, and moreover if the decision should indeed be adverse, I shall simply feel that my judgment has been wrong, that my thoughts have been erroneous, that my conclusions have been led away possibly by my feelings. But

such nevertheless are my feelings, and my only hope and prayer is that I may be enabled to convey that which is upon my own mind in clearness to the minds of those whom I have the honor to address. My Lord, the Proclamation by His Excellency the Viceroy, as has been pointed out, has limited the scope of this enquiry. It is particularly directed that no extraneous matters should be introduced. It is anticipated that the two questions that have been submitted to you, namely, whether or not there has been an illegal tampering with certain servants of the Residency, and whether or not the graver crime imputed to the Gaekwar has been committed—are the two questions which this Commission is called upon to apply their minds to and to express an opinion upon. I refer to this because it is impossible not to feel that the Gaekwar has been surrounded by, or enveloped I should rather say in a cloud of what as far as I know is, calumny. I am not here with any power to know of his former transactions, or aught of his former life. I have not sought, and I do not possess information upon the subject. I can well imagine—one's reading at all events gives one an insight into those who are occasionally governing territories of this description. One knows how they are brought up. One knows how little of independence they possess, how their thoughts are more or less controlled by others, and I believe I am right in saying that there were unfortunate circumstances in His Highness' life which made him more than usually dependent on others, and gave him less opportunity of acting for himself and governing in those matters in which he had a more immediate concern. It is not uncommon, unless a Prince is indeed very acute and unless he is also very determined—it is not uncommon—I will not say merely in this country, but in every country in the world—for Princes to be surrounded by the vilest of servants—men who are plundering them, men who are deceiving them—men who are tricking them—and yet men in whom they place their confidence. My Lord, I only refer to that for the purpose of founding this observation. Do not let us be too hasty to fasten upon the man's heart, his judgment, or his mind transactions, if there be any, which may have emanated from his servants and over which he may have had but little control. I make no further observations upon this point. I think it will not be felt by the Commission that it is an improper one to have been made, although it is not with reference to that which is more immediately in issue, and although, when I come to point out what is the real nature of this case, it will not be, my Lord, unimportant to ascertain by whom the Gaekwar was surrounded and who were the persons influential in his household. But I wish rather to convey—perhaps, addressing this tribunal I ought not to do so—but it is an argument that is addressed to the highest and to the greatest—whoever is mortal, is subject to mortal prejudices and feelings, and it will not be considered disrespectful on my part when I earnestly implore those Members of the Commission who may have known something of former transactions on the part of the Gaekwar, and who may for aught I know have formed certain opinions upon those transactions—I am sure it will not be felt any disrespect on my part, if I implore them earnestly, as a duty to the Gaekwar, as a duty to their country, as a duty to common justice, to dismiss every consideration of that kind from their minds—to start free and clear from the point to which His Excellency the Viceroy has directed your attention, and from that point say,—is there any case made out? The importance of this enquiry of course is very great. It is not for me to contemplate political consequences. I am quite sure, from the course that His Excellency the Viceroy has taken in this matter, that he is careless of political consequences, that he has desired to exhibit to the civilised world that the kingdom of India can be governed by honour, and that questions between the Government and those who may be supposed either to be antagonistic to or somehow in the way of the Government—that such questions shall be determined in such a manner as shall give satisfaction to civilization—and he has appointed for that purpose a tribunal to whom it is impossible not to look up. The Native Princes, acquainted with the habits of their own order, I shall hereafter appeal to upon certain evidence that has been given during

the progress of this case, and endeavour to obtain their assent to a proposition that I shall make, that the story stated is, upon the face of it, incredible. To the Native Princes I shall appeal as having at this moment the power and authority placed in their hands, and a belief reposed in their truth and in their knowledge—the exercise of which power will have to be answered for to the length and to the breadth of India. To those who are my own countrymen I have only to say, I expect and know I shall possess that assistance and that fair consideration that ever comes from an honorable English gentleman, and I care not who the presiding officer of this Commission may be, provided he is a judge of England, because the very term judge of England means independence; and no such thing as wavering from the truth, or yielding to power, or acting except under the virtue of strong convictions, strong belief, and independent feeling ever enters into the mind of any of those whom I am proud to call my countrymen—of any of those to whom the entire world look up as being free from anything like imputations of ever leaning to the right or to the left, and who as far as their judgment enables them go straightforward, whatever might be the interests that were at stake, whatever might be the importance of the determination, whomsoever it might injure, whomsoever it might benefit. Under such circumstances I consider I am indeed fortunate in the tribunal I have the honor of addressing—and while I doubt my own powers and ability in placing the matter as I could wish before them, I believe, and the world believes and looks to them with implicit and absolute reliance, in their integrity as well as their knowledge and their judgment. Now, my Lord, in dealing with this case, the early evidence, as it will be in the recollection of your Lordship, applied to tampering with the witnesses. I propose, however, to postpone the consideration of the matters connected with that particular charge and to deal with the evidence applicable to the graver charge that has been made against the Gaekwar. I think that will be more convenient for one or two reasons. In the first place, the charge of poisoning, or attempt to poison, involves in many of its details the necessity of considering the evidence connected with the other charges and the nature of those other charges, and I think that a great deal of time will be saved by taking the earlier charge first, and I am bound also to state in doing that I am unable to bring my mind down to the level of the other charge, which I scarcely appreciate. It appears to me—comparatively at all events—trumpery and trivial. I feel some difficulty also in understanding the exact nature of it, or its exact legal bearings, but I shall when I come to consider it endeavour to obtain the sanction of the Commission for the view I take upon the subject. In the meanwhile I shall deal—I propose to deal—with the graver charges and upon that, it appears to me, that it is desirable that I should make one or two general observations. With regard to the nature of it, I shall have to enter into a good deal of detail and particularity. But there is one observation that it occurs to me that I am entitled to make. I have already referred to the police. I find that the police are dealt with in different books connected with the law of this country, evidently upon the foundation of great doubts arising as to their testimony. I believe I am right in saying that within certain jurisdictions—I do not go into details of such jurisdictions—that a confession made to a policeman is not receivable in a court of justice in any instance whatever, unless somebody was present at the time to corroborate it. So an uncorroborated confession of a person to a policeman would not be received. A confession to a policeman, as I understand, would not be received at all. There are also provisions in other Acts of Parliament (I believe I am speaking correctly upon the subject), by which policemen are forbidden to accompany witnesses to a court of justice. It seems that the Legislature and the Courts are fearful of the influences that the police are likely to have upon these witnesses. Laws of that kind do not apply here. As far as I see there is no law whatever governing the police, or what they do. As far as I can see, they are entitled to do anything. They appear to me to have unlimited power; there does not seem to be any judge,

any magistrate, who can control them—what a policeman chooses to do, he does; and in the present case I do not know how many—but a vast number of witnesses—have been detained in custody for the purpose, as they say, of investigating this charge. Now such an unlimited power undoubtedly creates—and it is necessary that it should create—a very great amount of terrorism: and you know no man can call his house or his person his own when a policeman is able at any moment to take him into custody and hold him whenever he chooses for any time he pleases, and there is no remedy in any way—no magistrate can interfere or does interfere, and he has no power whatever either to obtain redress at the time or compensation afterwards. It is the law, I presume, of the land. It is unquestionably the practice at Baroda. We have seen it in numerous instances, and we have seen the mode in which the police have acted with regard to different persons whose evidence was given in this case. In many instances I shall have to dwell upon facts connected with the police.

But there is one general observation which appears pertinent to this case, and I shall be glad to fix it upon the minds of the Members of the Commission—it appears to me to be a most monstrous thing and calculated to lead to the gravest injustice—I believe that I shall show in the present case that it has led to the gravest injustice—that a police officer should not only be the person getting up the case, doing all he can to bring it home to the person who is suspected of the charge, but that he also should have the power of taking the depositions, and that those depositions should be capable of being used against a person upon the subsequent enquiry or trial, whatever it may be.

Human nature is not less so because it inhabits the mind of a police constable, and a man who is hunting something down gets a keen desire to catch it—and sometimes if he cannot get at it by fair means, he will go a little out of the way and obtain it by foul. It is not right that that which is a judicial document, and intended to govern judicial minds, should be the act of a person who has a strong, a naturally strong, partisan feeling in the matter under discussion, and I think I shall be enabled to show that this observation that I have made is singularly pertinent in the present case upon referring to some of the depositions that have been taken, and I cannot help saying—and I shall give my reasons hereafter for making the assertion—that these depositions are not warranted by what took place, that they have been unfairly obtained, and that in many instances they do not represent in reality what was said, and that in point of fact they do not in any way whatever convey the truth as was intended even in the mass of falsehoods, because these depositions contained that which the witnesses themselves did not intend that they should represent. I think I shall be enabled to show this in a variety of instances, and that the observation that I have made upon these depositions will show that they are not to be credited. I myself treat them as being instances coming from a source more or less tainted with suspicion. Now, my Lord, there is another matter; it is a general one, and upon that I must rather address the President of this Commission than address the others, except so far as some of the observations will be mere ordinary common-sense observations which they shall be, as far as I can make them so, but they involve certain principles of law as well as certain principles of justice. One often meets, when these questions are being discussed in society, a number of people, very worthy people indeed, who say, especially if it is a subject of such great interest as this, "Oh! so-and-so, there is no doubt that he is guilty." And I have no doubt whatever that that will be the kind of observation that I should meet with pretty generally among the English residents at and English visitors to Baroda. This opinion is not confined to one sex, but I should think it is pretty generally extended. But let me endeavour to introduce a little reasoning into the subject and ask, "Oh! but why is he guilty?" "Oh! why you know everybody says he is guilty; there is no doubt he is guilty." Then you ask, "Upon what facts do you put it?" Then comes the

puzzle. Facts are difficult things. And I have often observed that those who have given their opinion upon a particular subject dogmatically, have very little knowledge of the matters upon which these conclusions are formed. Belief, I apprehend, cannot be formed by mere intuition—such belief as ought to govern the minds of courts of justice must be a belief founded upon facts. Now with regard to the facts—there, again, there is very often a very great mistake. People treat mere assertions as being facts without investigation, and without enquiry, and without analysis. But there is moreover a class of facts, and what may be dealt with as assertions, and which may also be said to be facts that frequently come before courts of justice, and which have had the attention of very great and learned men applied to them for the purpose of dealing with them in a fair and judicious manner,—I mean those statements that are made by accomplices—the statements that are put forward by persons who admit themselves to be parties to a crime, and I am extremely anxious in this case that the position of persons of that kind should be thoroughly understood; and I apprehend that I am not wrong in saying that no court constituted under British law will receive the evidence of an accomplice without confirmation. I am not unaware—and I should like to exhaust this subject, which I think will be an important one, and one which I shall not probably allude to again—that there is no law to prevent a person being condemned by the evidence of an accomplice alone; but there is springing up a custom, as much honored as the law itself, that judges in directing juries expressly direct them—and it would be a misdirection if they omitted to do so—that upon the evidence of an accomplice alone no person can be put into peril, or have his liberty or his life imperilled. That proposition is a simple enough one, perfectly intelligible, and I fancy so completely admitted that I need not labor upon it, but it will be well appreciated by the learned Chief Justice that there is a more important question subsidiary to that one, and that is, what is the nature of the confirmation that can with propriety be received to implicate a person charged? That is a question not of less importance, but it is a question undoubtedly of more difficulty. It requires clear heads and clear minds to deal with that question. I propose to make some observations upon it, and submit not my views, but I believe the views of all lawyers upon the subject. Corroboration must be something that implicates, however slightly, the person charged with the statement of a witness—it must bring in some way or another the accomplice and the accused together. It would be confirmation supposing there was any writing in the handwriting of the accused in which some of the statements made by the accomplice were alluded to, and although it might be very slight confirmation, it would be confirmation of a kind that could not be rejected. The confirmation that is simply supporting the assertions of the accomplices themselves as to their own acts, independent of the accused, away from the accured, out of the presence of the accused, and not shown to be within the knowledge of the accused, is no confirmation whatever. To put the matter broadly, even if you could get (and that seems to be difficult) a respectable witness into this case who had seen Rowjee put the poison into the glass of Colonel Phayre, if he did put it in, would be conclusive against Rowjee, but it would be no evidence whatever against the Gaekwar. I put that broadly because it makes the proposition that I have submitted to the Commission perfectly intelligible, and it is an observation that I think the Commission will find follows every witness in this case, and follows all the evidence that has been given in this case. I think that I shall demonstrate that that confirmation that is said by the law to be required to support the assertions of accomplices against an accused person is wanting from the commencement to the end; that there is not in point of fact a scintilla of evidence, coming from an uncorrupt witness, which in any way whatever confirms the evidence of the accomplices in this case. I may put illustrations founded upon this case very shortly. Supposing there is a word of truth—and I do not say there was not—in the assertion of Damodhur Hunt that he

obtained arsenic from a man named Nurroodeen; supposing Nurroodeen had been called and proved the receipt of the arsenic; supposing there was any confirmation whatever, or assuming that there is confirmation that diamond dust or diamonds were obtained from any individual;—that is confirmation if the man himself were under charge—that would be proof against him, but it does not confirm his story against the Gaekwar: and I think this Commission will find, after careful investigation of all the evidence in this case, that from the commencement till the conclusion there is no evidence whatever that introduces the Gaekwar personally or by writing, or by act. There is no independent witness who has put his finger upon one single act of the Gaekwar that in any way whatever confirms the story told by these accomplices. As I discuss the witnesses—which I am afraid I shall have to do at considerable length—I shall have to discuss the details that they give in the shape of confirmation, and I think I shall satisfy the Commission, who have heard my proposition on that subject, that it is at all events a perfectly correct one; and having, as I hope, made myself clear on these topics, I won't trouble the bench further on that subject, but request them to weigh what I have said and say whether or not I have laid before them a proposition that is not only legal, but one which commends itself to men of sense and learning, though they may not have the learning and experience of lawyers. It is sometimes said and sometimes written—said by people whose words are not of much value, written sometimes by people whom one would have supposed knew better, —"Ah, do not let us have any technicalities." And I think I have seen it stated in relation to this case somewhere that there will be no legal quibbles in this case—it will be tried according to common sense and reason. Technicalities will be entirely excluded. Those who talk that way forget that the technicalities they so much abuse and which govern the practice of courts of justice are the works and experience of great lawyers and great men, of the judgment of those who have considered the question of how the truth is best elicited, and that these technicalities, which are abused by thoughtless and silly people, are in point of fact the bulwarks of their country and the means by which truth is sifted out of lies, and has been created and recognised by the wisdom of ages as the best mode of establishing the truth. I shall not trouble you further with the discussion of a subject which certainly does not possess any features of amusement, but shall proceed to direct your attention to what I consider to be an important feature in the case. I am not going to make any observation or complaint further than this, that I have already made about the position in which His Highness is already placed. Those who have done the acts are responsible for them, and their doings will not affect the judgment of this Commission. I may, however, allude to them, so far as they may be pertinent to this enquiry, and I think you will agree that this observation is fairly pertinent, that the Gaekwar from the position in which he has been placed, from the practical seizure of all his possessions, or, to use the euphemism of the Resident, Sir Lewis Pelly, to their attachment—an attachment of so lasting a character that the Gaekwar has never yet seen the end of it, so that so far as he is concerned whatever word is applied to the subject is extremely immaterial. In relation to all this, I say, he has been placed without means at his command and is under a cloud, and I need scarcely add the observation that the position in which he is placed naturally creates many difficulties in meeting any charge of any nature such as is now preferred against him. I will say no more upon the subject; I think the observation will meet with ready assent, and I do not propose to refer to it again. But I propose, with great submission to the Commission, to dwell upon what has been the conduct of the Gaekwar, and also what his interest would be in this matter. It appears to me to be an extremely important subject indeed. I should venture to say, in a case surrounded, as this case must be admitted to be, by perjury, it becomes extremely important to view that which must in any way whatever be the effect of falsehood, of fraud, and design. I therefore earnestly, and at the same time most respectfully and humbly,

ask the Members of this Commission to consider what the conduct of my client has been from the period which forms the date of this transaction, namely, the conclusion of the Commission that was held before Colonel Meade. It would be irrelevant for me, as it would be irrelevant for this Commission, to consider the enquiry that took place before one thoroughly competent to form a judgment and to assist the Viceroy of India by his views upon that or any other subject. I won't say or suggest, except by a word, that much which appeared upon that Commission may have been applicable to servants, and not directly to the Gaekwar, but I pass away from that. The terminus from which I begin is the end of that Commission. The conduct of the Gaekwar from that period is a matter to which I have to solicit your earnest attention. I have to solicit it with a view of asking you to say that it was not the conduct of a man who was designing and arranging a crime of deep dye, but that it had all the contrary appearances. It is not merely negative;—I wish very much that my observations upon this point should be made with sufficient clearness and force to fix them on your minds. I assert that it is not in human nature that a man should be acting openly in the way the Gaekwar did, and avowedly against the person against whom he was also plotting secretly. It will be obvious to the meanest intellect that people would at once say, "Yes, here is the man that has done it." Ordinary common sense, to give no higher name to it, ordinary cunning, would prevent any course of that kind. I should expect that a man who was about to poison another in the way suggested against the Gaekwar would be all affection with the man he intended to poison, and I should expect to find him destroying any evidence that he desired to do him evil. Instead of that, you find him in conflict with Colonel Phayre certainly, but in a fair, open, and honorable way. He obtained a khureeta from the Viceroy of India—an important document in which the Viceroy, after having considered Colonel Meade's report, after learning all that could be said upon the subject, after deriving all the assistance that could be given to him by experience, ability, and knowledge,—came to the conclusion that the Gaekwar was a person who might under certain conditions be entrusted with the reform of those institutions the bad arrangement and management of which had formed the subject of the preceding enquiry, and he gave to the Gaekwar an opportunity down to the end of the year 1875 to effect the necessary reforms. He therefore had received from the Viceroy the clearest proof that in the Viceregal Court he would meet with fair consideration, with fair judgment, and that he would be given a fair chance. Well, why should he interfere with him? But he finds—and upon that I shall have to observe hereafter—every sort of opposition to the proceedings he was taking and to the endeavours he was making to perform that which had been suggested by the Viceroy. I do not think it is unworthy of remark the observation that was made by Sir Lewis Pelly in his examination yesterday of what his experience of the Gaekwar was. He found him quite amenable to reason; he was able to act with him upon most agreeable terms; he found that he was perfectly ready to do what was suggested to him in the interests of his Government and according to the desire of the Viceroy. And one cannot help making the observation, that there is sufficient and abundant evidence—and I think I shall be able to point out without any unnecessary harshness or unkindness—that Colonel Phayre was about the very worst man who could have been placed in the position he was in; that he was in his conduct most injudicious, and that the Gaekwar had most reasonable ground to complain of the conduct he pursued. One little incident is enough for me, and I think I shall have to dwell more upon this hereafter. You, Gentlemen of the Commission, can do what I cannot;—you can realise the native mind and the native reason, and I ask you—and I think you will agree with the comment I am making—could there be anything on earth more injudicious than for Colonel Phayre to show himself in daily and hourly intercourse with the very bitterest enemy the Gaekwar ever

had? Could he have thought under such circumstances justice was likely to be done to him? Moreover, *was* justice likely to be done to him? I venture to think not; for although Colonel Phayre imagined and stated that Bhow Poonikur was a most upright and highly honorable man, I venture entirely to dissent from that opinion, and to think he was nothing more than a spy, and a person who, with other persons too numerous to mention, was hunting up for that very information which the Gaekwar is accused of obtaining—hunting it up in much the same way, not perhaps receiving for it specific sums of money, but receiving Colonel Phayre's patronage which would put more in Bhow Poonikur's pockets than a few rupees would do, as it would show that he had the ear of the Resident; and it must be remembered that this man must have appeared before the eyes of the Gaekwar as being a person who, in all human probability, was controlling all the actions of Colonel Phayre. Is it wonderful then that the khureeta of the 2nd of November should have been framed? Of course the gentlemen of the Commission have all the dates in their minds, so that I need not ask them to recollect them particularly, but in dealing with it, it seems to me to be a matter of importance to remember this date,—I allude to the 2nd November. Immediately previous to that time the khureeta was being framed. It must have been a subject of very grave deliberation. It is, as far as my humble judgment goes, a very admirable document. Everything is put most fairly, most temperately, and at the same time argumentatively, while not leaving matter upon bare assertion without proof. Two or three cases are quoted of what he alleges to be the gross injustice perpetrated against him by Colonel Phayre. The case propounded by the prosecution is that at the very time this khureeta was being prepared, simultaneously with it—day by day and hour by hour it must have been going on—arsenic, diamond dust, contrivances of kinds that are the dreariest remains of ancient superstition, bottles containing poison, such as one may read of probably in the *Arabian Nights*, but which I should have thought would have been hardly alluded to in the darkest places in the nineteenth century. But all this time while a great State document of great importance was being prepared with care, and argued out with judgment—while this is being prepared by himself and his ministers, he is accused of mixing himself up with a parcel of scoundrels, and inviting them to poison the man whom he must have known perfectly well, would have to answer this khureeta, and whom he also must have known it would be perfectly useless to act in any way whatever against, till this khureeta was answered. Of his object I shall say nothing more at present; but when I come to objects I shall have to say a good deal. There are grave matters in this case that will present themselves, and I cannot help thinking, before it is concluded, the real criminal will be traced. I cannot help thinking so. But talking of the probability of the Gaekwar being that criminal, I wish to impress—and this is a matter that I shall have to dwell upon hereafter—as strongly as I can on the minds of the Commission, that such an outburst as would arise from the successful poisoning, or unsuccessful attempt to poison, must, in all human probability, have utterly prevented any attention being paid to the khureeta. In this particular instance the Viceroy appears to have attended to it immediately, and notwithstanding this alleged attempt occurring, to have answered the khureeta in most favorable terms. But it appears to me if the Resident had been poisoned, in all human probability there would have been an end of the enquiry raised by the Gaekwar, and that the greater subject connected with the kingdom, the poisoning of the Resident, of the Queen's representative in that kingdom, would have smothered everything like an enquiry into other matters, and probably would have led to a deposition of an entirely different kind, upsetting from the beginning to the end all the endeavours of the Gaekwar for the purpose of obtaining what he considered justice at the hands of the Viceroy. I submit that would be the natural result,—in point of fact —I should say the almost certain result of such an attempt whether successful or not, therefore I venture to think that the two things are totally

inconsistent: that the khureeta and poisoning do not agree; that they do not go hand in hand; that they are poles asunder; that they diverge of necessity; that the man whose mind was on the khureeta would not do anything that would be likely to make that khureeta of no effect, and at the same time bring another Resident, together with, as he must have known, the severest investigation, and one that might be attended with the most dangerous consequences. Having remarked on the conduct up to that time of the Gaekwar, I wish now to proceed to the period when suspicion, or rather before I arrive at that, I wish to call your attention to the conduct of the Gaekwar during the interval, when you have been told by Sir Lewis Pelly, he was free from all restraint, under no watch, and not interfered with in any way whatever. The suggestion of the prosecution is that upon this man's mind is the knowledge of this heavy crime, and he also knows, if the story be a true one, that the immediate actors in this crime are persons who have been already suspected, that enquiries have been made, and that the train is laid by which ultimately the truth may be arrived at. At this period his Secretary Damodhur Punt was not under charge. Damodhur, who certainly, whatever other elements may be wanting in his constitution, is not wanting in intelligenee—would of course have communicated with him, and according to Damodhur Punt's evidence he had communications with him: so if Damodhur Punt's evidence is to be believed, his mind was quite alive on the subject, at all events his mind would necessarily be alive from the fact of Rowjee and Nursoo having been taken into custody, and this matter being investigated. Well, during all this time he has control of all the means connected with his Government. The control of money sufficient for the purposes I am about to suggest, and the question is what his conduct was, and whether that conduct is what you would expect the conduct of a guilty man to be. I submit that it was not. On the contrary, it was the conduct of an innocent man. It is not pretended that he had communications with Rowjee or Nursoo; or that he, either by his agents or otherwise, endeavoured to get them out of the way. It is not suggested that any attempt was made by his agents or others to bribe them. He remains there knowing, if the case on the part of the prosecutors is a true one, that he was sitting upon a mine to which a match might be at any moment applied; knowing that he must be necessarily blown up by it, and yet there he remains careless, pursuing his ordinary avocations, seeing Sir Lewis Pelly each day, dealing with Sir Lewis Pelly anxiously for the purpose of meeting the views of the Viceroy daily in the town, daily having an opportunity of seeing Rowjee, daily having an opportunity of seeing Nursoo, his secret agents, I suppose he would have no difficulty in finding some whom he could use for his purpose, and there is not a single act from the beginning to the end of that period—and I urge this upon the Commission—that is indicative of anything but the most perfect freedom from being guilty of the subject of the matter that was then being investigated and now is charged against him. A very few words more about him. I had intended rather to have deferred my observations upon this matter till a later period, but one does not always follow the exact arrangement that one has made, but having alluded to it, I will now conclude my observations upon the subject of his conduct, by begging attention to the evidence given by Sir Lewis Pelly yesterday as to his conduct when he was requested to send Yeshwuntrao and Salim to the Residency. I think I may ask you to refer to the correspondence which I put in on that subject. Sir Lewis Pelly left no doubt whatever as to what was the nature of the enquiry, and as to his object in asking for the presence of these two persons. What was the conduct of the Gaekwar himself? It may be great deceit and it may be great hypocrisy, but it is a deceit and hypocrisy that he has not shown in any other part of his career. It may have been great deceit and great hypocrisy, but it is inconsistent with anything you find in the earlier period of his conduct regarding the matters which have given rise to this trial. It may have been deceit and hypocrisy that he exhibited, but bear in mind that he sent Salim and Yeshwuntrao without hesitation, without a moment's

delay, and without any communication having been made to them by any human being, they were permitted to come to the Residency and state all they knew about the matter under the hands of acute police officers; under the hands of authority, under the hands of the law. He knew the power of the law, he knew the power of the English Government, he knew how much could be brought to bear upon a person against whom there is an accusation by the British Government. And yet the supposed attempted murderer has never interfered with any of those persons, never attempted to corrupt them, or buy them over, and when their presence was required at the Residency, he immediately without communicating with them, ordered them to go there, went himself, offered himself in every way to give every assistance; and I take the liberty of saying that while his interests and his conduct militate against his contemplating the act of poisoning, his subsequent conduct showed as conclusively as a man's demeanour and conduct can show, that he had never been a party to it. I submit for your better consideration and judgment these observations upon the subject of what his conduct was both before and after this charge, and I hope you will not consider that I am too sanguine in supposing that they are likely to have great effect on your minds, and that effect of a kind much calculated in favor of the Gaekwar. At that time, as your Lordship is aware, I mean during that month while the Gaekwar was at liberty and free from anything like restraint, Salim and Yeshwantrao were his servants, under his control, and there would have been no difficulty whatever in their removal if it had been desired. Another remarkable fact in this case is that while there is evidence of sums of money of a comparatively small amount being paid, as was supposed, for information to the ayah and to others—I say comparatively small amount because as far as I recollect the evidence the amount is small, your Lordship will correct me by your notes, if I am wrong, I am speaking now without looking at my notes, but as far as I recollect there is not a half-penny supposed to have been paid to any of the alleged actors in this murdering transaction during the whole of the time during which the transactions were being carried out. I think I am right in saying that it was about August or September, certainly not later than these months, that any sums of money whatever were paid, and while it is supposed the Maharaja is spending money recklessly for the purpose of obtaining information, there is no evidence that a farthing was paid to any of his accomplices in the murder he contemplated. There is undoubtedly another instance in this case of remarkable modesty and self-denial on the part of Rowjee and Nursoo —one is glad to find any good qualities remaining in their constitutions—they never seem to have asked for any money. My Lord, you see that we were in the hands of these men, for supposing they had told that they had received sums of money, probably they would have had to show how they had spent it, so that they dared not assert it. If that is the case, we have, I think, a feature quite unnatural, that a Prince should put himself absolutely in the power of half a dozen of his subordinates, because one of the curious matters in this case is that the Gaekwar, who is said to be rather reticent in one of the examiaations, seems to have been extremely anxious to parade in a most unnecessary fashion his intention to poison Colonel Phayre, and if, in point of fact, he had been anxious to make up a case against himself, he could not have gone more effectually to work, for while one instrument would have been quite sufficient, he seems to have taken endless opportunities of proclaiming his intention, and surrounding himself with conclusive evidence of four or five witnesses, at least four of whom were quite unnecessary for the purpose he is supposed to have had in view. There cannot be a more remarkable instance of that than Nursoo himself, for if you look through the whole of his evidence, I ask you whether that man has been brought here for any purpose except to corroborate the lies of Rowjee, for from beginning to end he was useless in the transaction, and he is brought into the presence of the Gaekwar for no earthly purpose in connection with the crime that was about to be committed. All that I find about him is that "Salim will hand you so and so." They make him an intermeddler, and an entirely unnecessary accomplice to the crime.

Not very natural, not very probable this. But Nursoo's fate leads him into most unhappy matters and entails upon him most unhappy consequences. I fear, my Lord, that in pursuing a consecutive argument,—the materials are so abundant, as the investigation has lasted such a long time,—that somehow or other, in the arrangement of matters, I may get into confusion, but I shall leave it to the Commission to put my omissions right—I shall endeavour to be as clear as possible, and I shall also endeavour to be as concise as possible. I think, my Lord, it may not be undesirable that I should refer more particularly to the case as it has been put before you—and, for that purpose, I shall refer to the speech of my learned friend the Advocate-General—a speech in all respects worthy of the high position he holds—perfectly temperate, and fair, and not an observation introduced into it, about which, on the part of the Gaekwar, I feel I have the slightest right to complain; in fact, I may say that one of the pleasures I have had in the conduct of this most painful and anxious case, has been the continuous courtesy I have met with from my learned friend, and the assistance he has afforded me, whenever he could justly give it to me. I propose, as I have said, to refer to his speech, because it is a careful speech, and has been founded upon instructions carefully given. I call your attention to the mode in which he places this case and the features to which he invited the attention of the Commission, as being those upon which he should ask your judgment adversely to the Gaekwar. He divided the matter into the charge of tampering with the servants in which he suggested the sayah as being one of the principal performers. I ought, however, before I comment upon what my learned friend did open, to refer to one very remarkable omission in his speech. The omission must have been deliberate, and so far as I can see, it is omitted of necessity. He does not from the commencement to the conclusion of his speech suggest any motive that could have actuated the Gaekwar to commit this crime. It has been left to me to bring out the position of the Gaekwar and his course of proceeding to show what motives he had, and comment upon these motives, and what they probably would have led to, but my learned friend suggests no motives, although he must have well considered this matter, it must have occurred to him as the first thing that should be dealt with in proving a great crime like this; but my learned friend has been unable to put his finger upon any single position that existed in connection with the Gaekwar that would have shown whence a reasonable motive could have sprung for the commission of this great crime with which he is charged. I say he alluded to the tampering of the servants, but he did not suggest or allege that there was any connexion between the ayah, Rowjee, and Nursoo. What is also very remarkable is the following fact, which I shall ask your permission to say a word or two about. The Advocate-General introduced into this part of the case a person of the name of Pedro, who, according to my learned friend, was chief butler, and had been butler for some five and twenty years, and whom he connected with that branch of the case which I have described as being the tampering with the servants. After the mention of Pedro, my learned friend says, "I now come to the more important part of the case." So that he divides the case into two parts—the acts of the ayah, and one or two other persons, and the acts of Pedro, in connection with the tampering of the witnesses, and then he goes on to the acts of other persons in support of the allegation of poisoning. It becomes important that we should consider the mode in which my learned friend has introduced the man Pedro, who forms a most important feature in this enquiry. I have no hesitation whatever in saying that independent of almost every other argument in the case, and taking a certain view of the case, the evidence of Pedro entitles the Gaekwar to an acquittal on all the charges brought against him. It becomes therefore extremely important to consider how my learned friend has dealt with Pedro, knowing perfectly all that Pedro had to say, knowing who Pedro was, and having to introduce him to your notice. Now, my Lord Chief Justice who presides is well aware how witnesses of a certain kind may be introduced into a case. Supposing their testimony is at all suspicious—there may be a doubt under such

circumstances as to whether they should be produced as witnesses. My learned friend has of course deliberated on this matter. He has not attempted to cast the slightest slur upon Pedro. He has introduced him as a perfectly respectable trustworthy witness, and as a person to be relied upon as proving a particular fact. He had been twenty-five years in the employment of the Residency. I have a right therefore to say that from the beginning to the end of this case, there has not been a suggestion of anything which would cause me to say that Pedro is not amongst the whole group of liars and perjurers who have been introduced to support this case, the one man against whom no imputation whatever is cast. Pedro puts this case out of Court. If Pedro is to be believed, there is an end of it. The entire superstructure must tumble. Rowjee, the main actor, cannot be believed as his evidence stood, but here it is contradicted up to the very hilt, and I will show you internal evidence presently of the truth of Pedro's statement and of the falsity of the statements made by Rowjee. Without, however, entering now upon that particular evidence, I shall deal simply with the particular fact that a man introduced here by my learned friend as a thoroughly respectable witness, competent to prove a fact, a man upon whose evidence he has asked you to find a decision against the Gaekwar, a man who, for aught I know, has been a confidential servant for a quarter of a century, declares in the witness-box here that every word deposed in relation to him by Rowjee is a foul lie and fabrication. My Lord, I feel it very difficult, indeed, to say more upon such a point. It appears to me that as far as Rowjee is concerned, the evidence against him is conclusive, and if you agree with me that upon Rowjee's evidence this case must stand or fall, then Pedro strikes a mortal blow to the whole case, from which I think that even the ingenuity and power of the Advocate-General will not be able to rescue it. He will attempt to avert it with all the fairness which, as the representative of the Crown, desirous simply for justice, he can command; but I think that, notwithstanding it will puzzle him to find an argument to convince this Commission, that if the evidence of Pedro can possibly be believed, it is not possible to believe in Rowjee. I am reminded by my learned friend Mr. Branson, to whom I have constantly to offer thanks for his assistance, that Pedro oddly enough is the only person whose examination does not appear to have been conducted by parties to the case. He was examined at Bombay by a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Commissioner of Police there (referring to Mr. Edginton). There are some things that must be and which can never be denied. I apprehend that, in the first instance, you have such a case. You have got Rowjee and you have got Pedro. You cannot believe both of them, it will be impossible to do so. I shall comment upon Rowjee's evidence presently, and, in the meantime, I shall say nothing more about Pedro's evidence. It is not necessary for me to give a character to a man from whom my learned friend has not attempted to take it, but who, on the contrary, has been relied upon by my learned friend for the proving of what he deems to be an important part of this case. Now, my Lord, my friend, having stated that he had come to the more important part of his case, proceeds to open upon the attempts to poison Colonel Phayre, and I think that your Lordship must have been surprised at the instructions which my friend received upon that subject. My learned friend, in his opening, makes no mention of the earlier attempts to poison. He does not allude to the earlier attempts which are said to have taken place to poison Colonel Phayre, and which form an important part in Rowjee's testimony. I do not remember the dates, but I shall call your attention to the subject afterwards. I merely call attention now to the fact that it is alluded to by Colonel Phayre, but that my learned friend does not mention it in his opening. I can scarcely imagine an omission of that kind to be accidental. Probably my learned friend thought it was so utterly incredible that he did not like to put it gravely before the Commission, and I think I shall be able to show that if such was his idea, that it is a correct one. But whilst he does not speak of these September attempts, he opens upon two attempts by Rowjee on the 6th and 7th November, while Rowjee himself, as the Com-

mission will remember, declared that he did not make any attempt either upon the sixth or the seventh. It is perfectly true that although there was no attempt made upon the 6th and the 7th, yet Colonel Phayre had all the distressing symptoms just the same. Colonel Phayre looked back to the times when he ought to have taken the poison, and when he ought to have taken it his stomach was always in a most uncomfortable state. If it was so upon the 6th and 7th, it must have been the pummeloe juice, because there is no poison. Rowjee, who was said to have put in the arsenic, does not assert that he put it in on those dates. That tumbles to the ground altogether. On the contrary he says, "All that I received I put in on the 9th November." There can be no doubt whatever that liars often forget themselves. It is one of those fortunate arrangements of nature that liars very seldom have a good memory; and nobody can doubt that when my learned friend opened the attempt at poisoning on the 6th and 7th Rowjee had made his statement, that there had been this attempt at poisoning. I forget whether he said so to Mr. Souter or not. It is quite clear he made it to somebody because this statement my learned friend was instructed to make. Well, when Rowjee came to be examined, I quite admit his position was not altogether a pleasant one, and his memory might not be altogether so retentive as it might be. He made no allusion to the attempts of the 6th and 7th, but on the contrary he made a statement in effect entirely inconsistent with that, saying that he put the whole of the powder he received in Colonel Phayre's tumbler on the 9th. My friend then refers to the orders to procure arsenic from Hemchund Futteychund, about whom I shall have to say a word or two when I come to the evidence of Damodhur Punt, and I place before you a probable solution to this part of the case. But my friend makes an observation which I think also I may say was upon his instructions, and upon which also there is a direct and positive contradiction. He says arsenic and diamond dust appear to have been pounded together and handed over by Salim to Rowjee upon two occasions. In page 6 of the short-hand writer's notes, my friend says: "The arsenic and diamond dust thus obtained, appear to have been compounded together and handed over by Salim to Rowjee on two occasions." The importance of that I shall deal with in another portion of my observations, but I may briefly say that this diamond dust and arsenic are the diamond dust and arsenic supposed to have been given upon the first occasion to Rowjee. Arsenic and diamond dust are not said to have been received at all upon the last occasion. One powder only is said to have been given on the last occasion. But the two packets are said to have been given to Rowjee for the purpose of being administered to Colonel Phayre, somewhere about September. Why it is important to consider what my friend was instructed to open, is this. I think there is no doubt from my learned friend's opening—and I believe it will turn out that this was the original assertion—that the diamond dust and arsenic appear to have been compounded together and handed over to Rowjee. Now, the statement that Rowjee makes now is that there were two packets given. He told us that he divided this into three portions—one packet into white and the others into a rose-colored powder. Probably it is rose-colored because Rowjee had heard of rose diamonds. I rather imagine he introduced the color out of compliment to the name. At any rate there were two powders, one of arsenic and one of something like rose-colored powder. That is his first statement, quite inconsistent with the diamond dust and arsenic compounded together—perfectly so, for if they were compounded together, the arsenic could not have come into Rowjee's possession. It was necessary therefore for Rowjee, in support of the lie about the belt and the arsenic found in the belt,—it was necessary for him to invent another story, and therefore Rowjee does invent this very remarkable one. He says that there were two powders given to him; not compounded together—that one was separate and the other, as I pointed out, rose-colored. Then Rowjee—whose mind is of a peculiar character, made up of murder and mercy, of affection for Colonel Phayre and a desire to kill him—thinks that this white powder is too

poisonous to administer, and he accordingly in making up the packets mixes up three packets, principally of the rose-colored powder, and puts in a small pinch of arsenic not calculated to harm anybody into the rose-colored powder; and then he deposited that which was intended to poison Colonel Phayre in his girdle and forgets all about it. I shall have to comment upon the belt episode hereafter. It is a very peculiar and important episode, and is not one of the least indicative of what the case is. It is not wrong that I should refer to that and point out the entire difference between the case my learned friend was instructed to open and the facts which have been proved. I shall be obliged to refer to these matters again at something like great length, but I mention them now to request you to give such consideration as my observations and the facts themselves lead you to consider they are worth. Then, my Lord, my learned friend, being in serious difficulties, having no motive to suggest, suggests that there is a confirmation arising from the absence of communication between all the witnesses. He dwells upon that as being a strong and pregnant evidence of confirmation. Perhaps that would be about the nearest approach to evidence of confirmation that could be given in this case; yet I should say that it was trumpery and trashy—yet perhaps it has some claim to be considered as evidence of corroboration if it were the fact. The only misfortune is that it is utterly without foundation. Not only had the witnesses intercourse together, but they were invited by that respectable gentleman, Akbar Ali, in a most persuasive manner, to give every particulars to him; and they generally made a statement after having passed a not very comfortable twenty-four hours. There seems to be a process—what it is I do not know—that after having been under the gentle care of Akbar Ali, and probably quite accidentally, they are made very uncomfortable in their minds and at once make a statement. That, as confirmation, falls to the ground; and I shall point to a way they were brought together for the purpose of having their evidence manufactured—and how completely it was manufactured from beginning to end—and I shall, I believe, lead your minds to that conclusion which will be pretty well bounded by this. I do not think I need here do more than use the name of Gujanund (I wish he had a name I could pronounce better). I think that when they talk of fairness and of the witnesses having no opportunity of seeing each other and of confirmation from that source, all I need say is—Gujanund. Nothing can be fairer, my friend may say, to these witnesses, and that at least there was candour and fairness. I answer—Gujanund. And if, when Gujanund is fully impressed upon the minds of the Commissioners, and when they remember the active and intelligent officers, as they will be called in the London papers, whose assistance he had on all occasions, I think the notion of the witnesses not seeing each other or knowing what they were about to say is the most comical that has ever been brought before a Court of Justice. Unfortunately, as I have said before, liars who have no foundation of truth to go upon cannot always recollect what they may have formerly said, and therefore, notwithstanding Gujanund, Akbar Ali, and Abdool Ali, who have done all they could for their country and themselves, I do not think it will be believed that the witnesses had not many opportunities of meeting together. But my learned friend had felt that up to this time he had a very unsympathetic case to offer to the Commission. He felt that he had a terrible lot of rogues and a terrible lot of falsehoods, or probable falsehoods, to allude to, and there was nothing whatever in regard to Damodhur Punt and to Rowjee that could redeem them from the depth of rascality into which their own admissions have put them. But at last my learned friend comes to an oasis in the desert of miserable lying through which he had been obliged to travel. He comes upon Nursoo and my friend is at once relieved. There is something to dwell upon, something of innocence, something of virtue—there is repentance. My learned friend alludes to him in this way, and I noticed that when he did so his voice almost trembled as he said,—"One other circumstance in regard to Nursoo deserves to be mentioned. He had been many years in the service of the Residency and held a high position. After he had given his

evidence under the circumstances I have stated, he felt so strongly the disgrace he had incurred and the falsity of allegiance of which he had been guilty, that he attempted to drown himself. There is a deep well near the Residency. One day he broke away from his guards and jumped into the well, from which he was rescued by the police." It turns out, however, that he had had a dinner at the Residency—I have no doubt a very good one. He was standing beside the well and saw people, and he was seized with a vertigo, and then he tumbled: notwithstanding all my learned friend's efforts to push him into the well, he would not go in except by his own act, and my friend could not get him to declare more than that he tumbled into the well. They say that truth is found at the bottom of a well, but on this occasion the police were too quick and rescued him before he had found any. So we pass away from Nursoo. The next matter to which my learned friend alluded, and upon which also he had depended for confirmation, was the demeanor of the Gaekwar when he called upon Colonel Phayre on the 9th November. My friend said: "Colonel Phayre was still suffering from the effects of the poison which he had imbibed, but he did not know at that time, as he had not heard from Dr. Seward, what he had taken. He received His Highness as usual, and was much struck by His Highness in the course of conversation describing to him almost exactly the symptoms under which he was suffering, and saying that there was a great deal of sickness about the town of such a character as Colonel Phayre was at that very moment suffering from. He said that he had himself suffered in the same way." It is curious that such a conversation should take place. Colonel Phayre did not tell Mulhar Rao what he had taken or what his suppositions were at that time—he may have thought something had been put in his goblet. He had no definite idea that he had partaken of poison, not having then seen Dr. Seward. But if Damodhur speaks truthfully the Maharaja knew perfectly well then that the attempt had been made and had failed, because on his driving back from the Residency to the Palace he picked up Damodhur Punt on the road and had a conversation with him about it. That conversation Damodhur Punt will himself relate. My learned friend intended to convey—and probably it would have been an argument of very great weight—that the Gaekwar had wished, having ordinary knowledge enough to know the symptoms of poisoning by arsenic, to divert Colonel Phayre's attention from thoughts of poisoning by endeavouring to convey the impression presented that he himself suffered under exactly the same symptoms from natural causes. I read to you a letter from Colonel Phayre to Dr. Seward or Dr. Gray—I see it is to Dr. Seward: "Although I only took two or three sips of the pummelo juice which the tumbler contained, I felt within about half an hour, as I described to you, a most unusual sickness of stomach, accompanied by dizziness in the head and of sight, producing confusion of thought, also a most unpleasant metallic taste in the mouth, with slight salivation, such as I have never experienced till within the last few days." These are the symptoms described by Colonel Phayre, and those are the symptoms my friend is instructed to say are identical with those which the Gaekwar attempted to make Colonel Phayre believe he was suffering under from natural causes. I have therefore looked into what the evidence of Colonel Phayre was upon the subject. He says: "I asked His Highness about his health, and he said that he had not been very well, and that there was a good deal of fever about, and he thought he must have eaten too many sweetmeats of the kind usually made at the Dewallee. He also said that he had headache and a slight pain in his stomach, but he was well now." It is rather difficult to associate the description which he gives of the slight pain in the stomach from eating sweetmeats with the coppery taste, the dizziness, and the slight salivations described by Colonel Phayre, and I believe another observation was made as to there being something unusual in asking Colonel Phayre about his health. Indeed, I am reminded that Colonel Phayre led up to the question by speaking of his own health. When I look at Colonel Phayre's evidence, I am warranted in saying that the whole of the Gaekwar's demeanor to Colonel Phayre upon that morning was one nothing approaching

to guilt, but was the perfectly natural demeanor of a man who generally visited Colonel Phayre on that day—it was not a demeanor, in fact, that could have excited suspicion in the remotest degree in the mind of the most suspicious person. I have thus, my Lord, dwelt with my learned friend's speech, which is valuable, not only for its ability, but as pointing out in the clearest manner what his view is of the evidence. Now, he says that this case depended upon Nursoo and Rowjee; he admits them to be accomplices in the crime they say was committed, and that he considers that according to ordinary practice—and the practice will be observed in the present occasion—that confirmation of some kind is necessary; and he undertakes to give that confirmation. He gives three samples—one is that the witnesses were kept separate. I have already referred to that to show that wherever traceable the contrary was the fact. Will any one for a single moment doubt that there is any honest confirmation in the conduct of Nursoo, a man who, although very wicked on one occasion, when his fate led him to attempt murder, was a man who had the merit of showing repentance, and exhibiting his sincerity by attempting to pitch himself into a well? With what object was he introduced into the case? Did the Maharaja on any occasion give him anything to do? He has done nothing—that also has fallen through. Another point was the demeanor of the Gaekwar and his allusion to his own maladies which he says were identical with those of Colonel Phayre—that also tumbled down to the ground. He has failed upon the one point on which he relied to give confirmation. He has opened with Pedro as a witness to be relied upon to give confirmation. He has opened with Pedro to be relied upon, making no comment to detract from his evidence and credibility, and Pedro knocks over the main witness upon the most material points, thus showing that Rowjee has upon these points entirely and deliberately perjured himself. Then, if I am right in the observations I venture to make in this portion of my address upon this point, we are now left entirely and absolutely at the mercy of the three accomplices; and it is upon evidence of such witnesses, filled with other inconsistencies, that you are asked to deprive the Gaekwar of his honor, of his property—to cast him forth as a helot in the world from whom all would shrink—a man whom, if you were sitting here in another capacity than that of Commissioners, if you were sitting here as jurymen—a man whom without hesitation you would hand over to the scaffold. And this result is asked of you to be arrived at upon the evidence of men admitted by my learned friend to be accomplices, and show I think, up to this time at all events, by the opinions which I have ventured humbly to address you, to be accomplices without a shadow of foundation. I will now—and before going to other evidence, because I may do so with propriety and conveniently—refer to the evidence of Colonel Phayre. He is the central figure in this extraordinary story. Heaven knows that. I have no wish to say a word more than I am absolutely obliged to do calculated to hurt the feelings of Colonel Phayre, who, I have no doubt, is a thoroughly upright and honorable man, and a gallant and distinguished officer; but I venture to think that Colonel Phayre was entirely unfit for the position he held—which was an extremely delicate one—and he was known by the Gaekwar to have met with a reprimand of a most serious kind, not involving, but on the other hand conceding, his honor and integrity, but dwelling upon his want of tact and judgment in the management of delicate affairs. I think I am not putting it unfairly. He said, and no doubt truly, that a subsequent Governor cleared him from this imputation. This gives me no dissatisfaction, but on the contrary I never wished to use that document as charging Colonel Phayre as deserving of the censure passed upon him. I used it simply to show that it was one of those documents operating upon the mind of the Gaekwar and leading him to consider first that Colonel Phayre was scarcely the person to occupy the position he did, and that in the next place that he would be removed upon a complaint being made. Colonel Phayre most imprudently associated himself with a person, or a number of persons, who were not friendly to the Gaekwar. Bhow Poonikur was a speci-

men of the lot. They say they got no money—but they got patronage, which was probably very much more valuable to all these men, to whom Colonel Phayre seems entirely to have lent himself. From mixing with these men Colonel Phayre comes to the conclusion that Bhow Poonikur—God only knows how he comes to the conclusion—is or was an honorable man. We know not upon what grounds he came to that conclusion, but he made a right-hand man of him who had been so active against the Gaekwar. Then Colonel Phayre has a great notion of redeeming a persecuted people. He is the saviour to whom the people looked and made entreaties to. When he drove out he was met by persons who petitioned him, and he was a ready listener to all their complaints. Such demonstrations are not ungratifying to the vanity of some people, but are little proof of the truth of the complaint, knowing as they did that his ears were open to any complaints that might be uttered against the Gaekwar, ready enough to give ear to such congenial food to his imagination, and to listen to those who would make assertions which he would readily accept. I have already alluded to what must have been the feeling of the Gaekwar when he saw Colonel Phayre in daily, almost hourly, communication with Bhow Poonikur; how he was absolutely in his hand; and how absolutely impossible therefore it was for reforms to take place. Was there no difficulty in the way of accomplishing that which the Viceroy had considered would take a period of two years or a year and a half to effect, but he was to be thwarted that way. Colonel Phayre also seems to have been laboring under the idea that he should be poisoned. Where he got it from Heaven knows; but one can very well understand that persons like Bhow Poónikur who talked about bazaar gossip impregnated a mind like Colonel Phayre's with notions of that character. Then we have a circumstance that also occurred which I shall have to speak of afterwards. Somewhere about September or October Colonel Phayre had a boil on his forehead. This boil will not be altogether unimportant in the case. I think a good deal turns upon it. There is a curious episode connected with it, and if anything can be humorous in this case, this forms one. There is no doubt whatever he had a boil. He had the attendance of a distinguished medical practitioner to take care of this boil. Where he got the idea into his head, and how he got it there, nobody knows, unless he had read over Damodhur Punt's evidence and recalled matters to his mind, and then came to a sudden conclusion, because he does not appear at that time to have made any observations on the subject. He complains at that time of having been sick, not liking his pummelo juice. Dr. Seward was not asked upon the subject. I know collodion was mentioned, but Dr. Seward would hardly apply collodion to an open boil. If he did apply collodion it fully accounts for the feelings he described; but it is clear that he intended to convey that something was done to the plaster which he put on and which he describes. My learned friend corrects me, and therefore the observation does not apply. I did not remember that he used anything else, and I did not remember what was said by one other witness what was to be put on the place. My friend mentioned this, and it is to support the testimony of Rowjee that he put certain powders into his pummelo juice. A peculiar matter is that Colonel Phayre drank his bad pummelo juice without complaining. It occurs to me that the best tempered man in the world on drinking bad pummelo juice would say,—"What on earth is the matter with this?"—but Colonel Phayre seems to have behaved in a most Christian spirit and said nothing about it. He simply does not drink it, and simply throws the juice away, and this occurs on three successive days, with no complaint, no alteration, no enquiry. I think you will agree with me that that conduct is of a kind which can hardly be accounted for. He says so however, and I accept his statement as such; but I do not accept it as being what actually took place, and I cannot help thinking he has been pouring over the evidence of the other witnesses, and that he is inclined to attach to that an importance which has only been created by the assertions of other people. Of course I may be wrong on that point, but it appears to me to be extremely probable. Let us look at it

whilst we are considering it with Rowjee's. If his account is true, he really took out all the arsenic from the parcel he had received and deposited it in another parcel and practically only used the diamond dust. Practically he only used that which, supposing it to be admitted, is a perfectly innocent matter, and can cause no pain nor annoyance. It certainly does look as if fancy had worked upon his mind, and that he had recollected feelings which he never experienced, by reading depositions that an attempt had been made to poison him. Then, my Lord, we go on to the subsequent period, the 6th, 7th, and 9th of November. On the 6th and 7th the same incidents occurred. The same symptoms that he had experienced in September and October, and again experienced on the 6th and 7th November—the very same that were afterwards experienced on the 9th. To say the least of it—this is extremely peculiar, because according to the evidence of Rowjee, he had not put the poison in upon the 6th and 7th; and therefore Colonel Phayre must certainly have imagined these symptoms upon those days, and one cannot help thinking with regard to all the circumstances that Colonel Phayre supposed that poison had been attempted to be administered to him upon these particular days. The pummelo juice was bad again; he tasted an unpleasant taste again, he could not drink it all; again he was perfectly submissive, and made no complaint, nor till the 9th of November did it strike his attention that poison had been administered. Now, my Lord, these I confess are matters that I am unable to fathom. At one time it occurred to my mind—I do not say it occurs to it now—but it did occur to it, and to the minds of other persons, and I wish to offer it as an argument to you, and that is, that there was no substantial, real intention to poison the Colonel. I shall have to address many observations in which that point will be an important one to consider. It occurred to me as very strange that persons having such complete access to poison, having also such complete access to Colonel Phayre, with a perfect knowledge of his habits, with an opportunity of dealing with them,—it occurred to me as extremely strange that for so long a time with all these implements at their hands no attempt had been successful, and that in reality Colonel Phayre had never derived any, and in point of fact never complained of any at the time from what were said to be repeated attempts to poison him. That was a matter which it was impossible to lose sight of in a case like this presenting such extraordinary circumstances and so many impossibilities. But when we come to the ultimate act, the description of it greatly puzzled me, and puzzles me to this moment. Colonel Phayre was very resolute in saying that the sediment at the bottom of the glass was a dark sediment. The other witnesses all spoke of light-grey powders, and if that which was analysed, and if the analytical tests have been correct, and if we are rightly informed upon the subject, beyond all question the powder analysed did not in any way answer the description given of it by Colonel Phayre. The tumbler had been put down, and after it had been put down, and after it had remained for, if I recollect the evidence rightly, about half an hour, he threw it away and then was attracted by the appearance of the contents at the bottom. Now you will remember what Dr. Seward said upon that subject. I received his evidence upon a number of points, and I assured him that it was not my intention to offer him the least offence, but directly I spoke about the colour of the powder in the glass, he got out of temper and proposed to keep me here till doomsday. It seemed to me perfectly clear that it was a puzzle to him which he could not make out, for the powder which Colonel Phayre saw was dark, while that seen by Dr. Seward was light. I do not mean to say that eyesight of people does not deceive them occasionally, so that that which is light may appear to them dark and *vice versâ*. I have heard that such cases sometimes occur in regard to colours, but, to say the least, it is unusual, and the fact remains that between Dr. Seward and Colonel Phayre there is a direct and altogether irreconcilable difference. Now, the powder—at all events if it was the powder that really remained, for I confess that I cannot understand the difference of the colour

I have alluded to—was sent away for analysis. I shall be obliged, when comparing what Rowjee and Nursoo and one or two of the other witnesses said, to refer again to the circumstances that took place on the morning of the 9th. In the meantime, however, I pass away from that. In analysing the powder, Dr. Seward applied a test which is not always carried out with success. And from Dr. Grey's evidence I do not understand that the arsenic was really reproduced by either himself or Dr. Seward, although they both refer to the discovery of a metallic ring. There is no doubt that this metallic ring indicates arsenic, but it is not an absolute proof; and I know that in cases of arsenic poisoning tried at home, the scientific men employed have generally brought out the arsenic itself in its pristine form and not relied merely upon the appearance of this metallic ring. With regard to the diamond dust, it is entirely idle to say that any whatever has been found. It is pure nonsense to say so. There are some sparkling elements and something that scratches glass, but to say that it is diamond dust is utterly beyond any possibility of proof. It cannot be proved. It is the purest guess-work imaginable to speak of the presence of diamond dust; and to accept scientific disclosures upon such a subject is the merest trash, which I do not think will have any weight upon the minds of the Members of this Commission. Of arsenic there is a certain amount of proof, supposing that the powder sent for analysis was the identical powder which was in Colonel Phayre's glass at the time he showed it to Dr. Seward; and I am well aware of a positive declaration by Colonel Phayre that the glass could not have been touched or the contents added to before he gave it to Dr. Seward. But I do not think that positive declaration will go far, because there were a number of people about who had the fullest opportunity of touching the glass if they wished to do so; and his positive declaration may have been due to his preconceived idea that he had been poisoned. In making these observations I am not propounding a theory which I undertake to prove or substantiate; I am only remarking upon the peculiarity of the evidence in this part of this case and the reflections it gives rise to, and the difficulties presented by those matters to which I have taken the liberty of calling your attention.

Seventeenth day, Monday, March 15th, 1875.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantyne—In my concluding observations on Saturday, there were one or two matters in which I made a slight mistake which, with your permission, I will now correct. It was only with reference to dates—and they are only slight errors and rather assist my arguments than detract from the effect of them. In speaking of the date of the first poisoning I put it back to August or September. I find, on looking carefully over the evidence, it is fixed by the only witness who has given anything like an accurate account of the matter to have been fifteen or twenty days before the 19th of September. And I wish to direct attention to the date because when I come to a later part of my argument, it will form an important feature of that which I propose to offer for your consideration. The second matter is that, as far as I can see, and subject to the correction of the Commission, the last money payments actually proved was not later than July. I put it at a later date in my observations on Saturday. But looking through the evidence with the assistance of my learned friends, I think I am right in saying that the last money payment to any of the servants was some time in July—certainly not later. That also, in my view of the case, will be an important matter to consider, and therefore I correct what was to a certain extent an error that I made in addressing you on Saturday. There was another subject which I introduced casually; I did not attempt to follow it out at that time; it will be a subject on which I shall have to dwell hereafter, but I may as well supplement what I said on that occasion. You will remember that I called attention to the colour of the deposit in the glass of Colonel Phayre, described by himself, after

he had drunk a portion of it. I wish also to call attention to the fact that, looking at the number of attempts—putting them at four or six, according as you may be satisfied by the evidence that has been given—I assume that there were about six attempts—on every occasion Colonel Phayre was prevented from drinking the remainder of the glass by the taste that he discovered after drinking a small portion of it. That will not have escaped your observation. That was the case on every occasion that the attempt was alleged to have been made. It will not have escaped the attention of the Commission that the only agents that are supposed to have been used for the poisoning of Colonel Phayre were arsenic and diamond dust, neither of which produce any taste whatever, and no doubt he might have drunk off an entire glass of liquid without having discovered that there was anything deleterious in it until about half an hour afterwards. I believe that is spoken to as about the nearest time at which the effects of the poison would begin to be felt. I shall have to dwell upon this matter again, but having incidentally alluded to it on Saturday, I wish to call attention to it, because I think it is worthy of the attention of the Commission; and when I come to the evidence of Damodhur Punt and others, I think the point of these observations will be sufficiently apparent to the Commission. I propose now to enter into the investigation of the graver charge against His Highness the Gaekwar and the order I propose to do it in is to commence with Damodhur Punt. It is evident that he originates everything, and that from this source whatever poisons obtained, were obtained. There is no suggestion that any other person originated, or supplied the poisons; it is traced back to him; it is intended to be fixed upon him. It becomes therefore extremely important to consider his testimony, and I think it will be better to take his evidence as being the first in order of time. In discussing the evidence of this witness, as well as of Rowjee and Nursoo, I don't think it will be improper for me to allude, before entering into details, to the mode in which the evidence has been obtained. I alluded to it shortly on Saturday, and I don't intend to dwell upon it at any length now. I think that I shall meet with the agreement of all men who reason the matter fairly, as I am sure it will be reasoned here, when I make the observation that when you find that witnesses of an extremely suspicious character have placed themselves before a tribunal in the character and light of accomplices, it is extremely desirable to ascertain whether their evidence has been obtained by people of a pure character themselves, and whether the mode of obtaining it will satisfy the tribunal that it has not been got in an improper way. It is always a disagreeable thing to make any general observations detrimental to other people; but I am obliged not only to speak of the persons, but of the mode in which this evidence has been procured. Mr. Souter, I have no doubt, is an extremely able man, and he holds a post of importance, I presume, at Bombay. He was perfectly aware of the character of the three persons who are the remarkable persons in this case —Gujanund, Akbar Ali, and Abdool Ali. He was quite aware of the censure that has been passed upon them by, I believe, a man who is acknowledged to be one of the most honored and most eminent members of the bench of India—he must have been well acquainted with this, I say; and whether that censure was right or wrong which had been so passed, he might have reasonably entertained suspicion of the instruments he was about to employ. He might have found other persons in Bombay to serve his purpose, but these three persons—Gujanund, Akbar Ali, and Abdool Ali—seem to have been brought from another district. There is no reason for their having been so brought; they are persons, as I have said before, who have had comments made upon them elsewhere regarding the falsifying of evidence and getting up false cases; and whether these were true or not, I say there ought to have been care taken as to the amount of power that was left in their hands. The mode in which the evidence has been given of these three witnesses (I may also speak of the ayah) is also a matter to which I must call your attention. And I call your attention to it very earnestly, because I think it is a feature in this case that will meet with great observation from one end of this country to the other, as well as in almost

every civilised country. These men seem to have been allowed to take persons into custody, and then after keeping them in custody for a certain time, and not until then—a custody, as far as I know, utterly illegal—Mr. Souter comes forward and takes their examination. The mode in which these examinations were taken I shall defer commenting upon until I enter upon the individual cases to which I shall have to call attention; but, in every instance, as far as I know, the persons who have been the material witnesses in this case, have been persons, who first of all were placed in custody, and not until after having been in custody for a considerable time—some longer than others—not until then, are they supposed to make their statements. I shall presently show you how if these statements are not satisfactory, they are subsequently cooked up by additions or alterations; that will be a matter I shall dwell upon in individual instances, rather than generally; but I cannot help making this observation, that witnesses so dealt with are, in point of fact, tortured before giving their evidence. You do not administer the thumb-screw, nor do you stretch them upon the rack, but they are nevertheless kept in misery and terror, and, from what I have seen of many persons that have been called here, a position of abject terror. They feel that their lives, their property, their hope, and their liberty—every thing in the world—is dependent on what they do while in the custody of the police, and that the only mode in which they can escape from that custody is by answering the whip—I use that expression advisedly—by giving the character of evidence that the police require for carrying out their case. In the towns of India, such a course would not be endured. I know it would be utterly and absolutely illegal. It is practised here in a distant district, where there are crowds of poor, ignorant natives—men who do not know who to appeal to, or who do not know where to go to, men who have no constituted tribunal which can help them in their difficulties. They feel, as in the present case, their master is powerless; the police are to them a power that they cannot resist; the police that they exercise a terror that they cannot control, and they go the length of what I cannot but call deliberate torture for the purpose of obtaining their ends. I have made these general observations after reflection and great thought. I feel that they will be observations weighed, not only by your experience, but by the knowledge and intellect of many others, and I believe that this case will thoroughly support the observations that I have ventured to make. Having made them, I will now proceed to consider the case of Damodhur Punt—a man who, as I have said before, is the *fons et origo* of the entire case, because, although examined at a much later date than the other witnesses, he is the person from whom everything is supposed to have originated and to have been the immediate agent of the Gaekwar; and, therefore, a man whose evidence we are bound to consider with a great deal of care, and to ascertain whether it is evidence upon which you can rest. I am speaking to men as I would wish to be spoken to. I desire, in this case, to introduce no violent expressions. I desire to use no words but those which are justified by their being argumentative. I believe conscientiously that if I can convey the thoughts and impression that are upon my own mind to the tribunal I have now the honor of addressing, the safety of the Gaekwar is perfectly clear, and that it will be felt that it is perfectly impossible for a tribunal in a civilised country, upon such evidence, to pronounce a verdict adverse—I won't say merely to the Gaekwar—but I say that they could not pronounce a verdict against the lowest person in the land, if the evidence is such as is produced against a person who, if he falls under it, loses his character, crown, and all that is dear to him; and, as I said before, loses it under circumstances which I cannot help thinking, would not be fatal to the humblest in the land. My Lord, before entering with the minuteness which I must do, into Damodhur Punt's evidence, I must refer to the mode in which he was given into custody as corroborative of the general observations that I have made on the subject of the police. It appears that he was taken into custody on the same day as the Gaekwar, and instead of being brought before any Magistrate, instead of being

confronted with his accusers and having the matter investigated fairly and properly,—the first thing that is done is to put him under a sepoy's guard; under that guard he remains for seventeen days. The words "being under guard" do not seem to be very terrible, but with the thoughts that must follow it, and with the feelings that must attend it, I think I have not improperly described it as that not of confinement but as amounting to torture. He himself says, "I made the statement for the purpose of getting free from that guard." That is his own perfectly candid statement upon the subject, and probably, whatever doubt he may have raised by his evidence, you will not feel much hesitation in believing that he was speaking the truth. Upon that he was handed over to the care of the police. He knows, at this time, the evidence of both Nursoo and Rowjee. This he admits himself. If he had denied it, it is palpable that he must have known it, because Rowjee and Nursoo were being examined, and had been examined when he was at liberty, and it was natural that he should be interested in knowing what they had stated, and he must have known that that charge was one against the Gaekwar, and that it was a charge of poisoning by arsenic and diamond dust. He therefore has to arrange something or another in which arsenic and diamond dust are mixed up. But, in addition to that, there is a shadowy account of a bottle; and he therefore must introduce a bottle into his statement: and, although he is the first person who is brought into this case by the evidence,—that is, the first person who supplies this bottle,—in point of fact he only gave it after what was expected of him. He knew perfectly that diamond dust and arsenic must be the means by which the Gaekwar should be accused. These were matters with which he was perfectly well acquainted, and with which he was ready to deal under the circumstances that he himself describes. Now what these circumstances are, are worthy of your consideration. They have been eloquently detailed by himself, and I need do no more than call your attention to them. The position of this honorable witness is, "If you convict the Gaekwar, you shall get off; if he gets off, you shall be punished." That is his own account, his own proposition. He is then granted a conditional pardon. "Succeed in what the police have told you to be what they require, and you will get off, otherwise you must bear the consequences of your own admission." Liberty, possibly a grant of land, Heaven only knows how perjury of this kind is ultimately rewarded, might be given to him; but, on the other hand, he would not only not get liberty, but I don't know exactly what the punishment is for having committed perjury or having attempted to commit murder in this country, he would probably be very much more severely punished for not doing what the police expect of him than he would be for the crimes that he has undoubtedly committed. I don't know whether I have ever met before with an instance in which a witness has come forward and made such a direct avowal, and stands before you with a halter round his neck which is to be used or not according to the evidence that he gives. Still, there are marvellous instances in this world in which, notwithstanding so painful a position, a man will sacrifice everything to the truth, but I don't think the warmest admirer of Damodhur Punt would be inclined to think that he would be disposed to make any such sacrifice. He is a clever man—the cleverest amongst the witnesses that have been produced, as far as my judgment has been able to go, an eminently cunning man, who gives his evidence with very considerable volubility—but I could not help thinking that there was an appearance about his countenance as if even he felt a sense of shame while he was uttering what I shall demonstrate to be a perjury, for he made statements which have been materially altered. My Lord, this will make it necessary for me to examine this evidence in relation not only to its consistency with itself, but also in relation to other matters; that is what I propose to do at some considerable length; and I venture to think that when I have done this and called your attention to the evidence of other witnesses who were also called to support this case—Hemchund and other witnesses—I think I shall show you, not only that he has deliberately falsified a number of statements

in this matter, but also that the police have been most active and have made much of a great deal of the evidence which has been produced before you. I, my Lord, particularly refer to the evidence given by Hemchund,—evidence that was manifestly extremely suspicious as, you were of opinion when you allowed him to be cross-examined upon his statement, but evidence which I am now in a position to consider, and I think shall point out, with such material matters connected with it, that I think it will have a very formidable effect upon the conclusion of this case. I think—unless I am very wrong indeed in the conclusions that I have arrived at—I shall show in this case police manipulation, beyond all question, of a most daring and outrageous kind. Of course, I can only judge that of my own humble ability, and I can only submit such reasons as have affected my own mind. I can only hope that they will also affect yours. I shall lay them before you, and I hope, in relation to this and other matters, I shall appeal to your reason as I should wish to be appealed to by those who endeavoured to convince me upon any particular point. The first matter, to which I call your attention, is the position of the man Damodhur Punt. Permit me to describe it, as it occurs to my own mind. I do not think it will be a fancy sketch at all. He is the secretary and trusted servant of His Highness the Gaekwar; he is a man likely to have His Highness' confidence, I admit, and so far they may be enabled to state part of his story as probable. But his position, as he describes it himself, is one of a man whose accounts are rotten to the very core—false entries in all his books—false representations as to what payments have been made for, and, in point of fact, he places himself in a position, that if he had been charged by the Gaekwar, or upon the suggestion of Colonel Phayre, which was extremely likely to be the case, with embezzlement and fraud, he would have had no earthly answer to those charges, his books would have told their own story, the falsifications would have been perfectly apparent, the evidence given by the Brahmin and other people would have shown his entries to be utterly untrue; and, supposing there was no charge against the Gaekwar, I think he, Damodhur Punt, might have howled himself deaf before anybody would have believed that these falsifications had been made at the Gaekwar's direction. Supposing the charge had been made against him, what answer could he have made? How on earth could he in any way whatever have rescued himself from the certainty of being convicted as a fraudulent servant? My Lord, I asked some questions and pressed them to him, and I don't think they were impertinent or unworthy of consideration. I pointed out to him what his position was, and he admitted that which I am now arguing—he admitted that he had no means of answering, no means whatever of rescuing himself from the imputation; and the suggestion that was patent upon that I now venture to make to you,—Is it at all likely that he would have become the instrument of the Gaekwar for the purpose of falsifying books, which falsification admitted his own dishonesty, and to which falsification, if he himself were accused and the Gaekwar chose to be a party to the accusations, he could not have had any earthly answer? And upon that point it is proved that there is not a scrap of writing in the Gaekwar's hand—not an act done in the presence of an independent witness by the Gaekwar from the beginning to the end of this case (but more particularly I am referring now to the falsification of those accounts)—by which Damodhur Punt might have exculpated himself from the charge of embezzlement and fraud. My Lord, I think that is a forcible argument for your consideration against the supposition that they were committed in the way that he stated, and for the purpose that he stated. It is difficult to imagine that he would not have supplied himself with some protection and that he would not have left himself entirely unprotected in the hands of a master who he must himself have known would be after a certain time glad to get rid of him, and to whom he gave the power of getting rid of him. In the history of villanies committed in which great people are supposed to use small instruments, we always find that these instruments generally supply themselves with the means at all events of implicating their principals. I am not aware that I have ever heard in my life of a case in which a man in

Damodhur Punt's place lent himself to fraudulent entries without retaining the power of making an explanation in the event of an accusation. My Lord, there is a matter that I may allude to in a word—although his hours at the Palace were from eight o'clock in the morning until ten at night, with the exception of a short time for dinner, those visits which form a material portion of the earlier part of this case, and which one would have thought he would have known of perfectly, especially if he had been an accomplice of the Gaekwar, seemed to have passed without his notice, and he did not seem to be a party in any way consulted in them. It is one of those inconsistencies that I think speak to our minds, and leads the way naturally to another observation, why if the Gaekwar was in point of fact dealing with a parcel of servants and others, and had a desire to obtain information, or to commit the graver crime with which he is charged—why, when he had a ready and facile instrument in his secretary, did he not leave him to do the infamous and dirty work, instead of placing himself constantly in the power of parties every one of whom would be unable to testify against him? I believe I remarked on Saturday that one of the most remarkable features in this case is that it seems that the Gaekwar rather took a pride in the number of persons whom he took into his confidence upon a capital and fatal matter of this kind; and really the mode in which the meetings are supposed to have taken place, and the perfect candour with which he seems to have offered his opinion to the humblest people, and I should think the most dangerous of people, is even in this extraordinary case a very noteable and extraordinary feature. When I come to refer to some of the evidence that has been given, and the circumstances under which it has been given, and the conversations that took place, I shall very earnestly ask those Members of the Commission who are also natives of this country to attend to some observations. I know that they will attend generally to all; but I shall direct some observations which I think will be peculiarly adapted to their knowledge of the country and its habits, and upon which I believe that they may give very valuable information and be of very valuable use indeed to the Gaekwar in this his terrible position. Now, my Lord, those matters I have dealt with, and I have endeavoured in doing so to state myself calmly, as I shall endeavour to do during the remainder of my address. I may take the opportunity of saying that these observations are pertinent not only to this part of the case, for their application will be found when I come to the other portions of the case in detail. But having once called the attention of the Commission to them, I don't propose to elaborate upon, or, unless by forgetfulness or otherwise, again refer to them. Having disposed of Damodhur Punt's position in relation to the accounts, now let me ask you to follow me in the history of what he is alleged to have done. At page 112 in the short-hand writers' notes in the *Bombay Gazette*—and it will save my reading many extracts that I might otherwise do, and I think enable you to follow such parts of the argument as are worthy of my attention, if you would allow me to refer you to the short-hand writers' reports in the matters which I may place before you—your Lordship will find the commencement of this extremely singular transaction. It commences with the order of the Gaekwar for the arsenic from the Fouzdaree, regarding which it is alleged that the Gaekwar stated to him that it was for the itch, and that he himself worded it that it was for a horse; and his further evidence, is "I took the order to the Fouzdar, but was unable to procure the arsenic." Now, I beg the attention of the Members of the Commission to that. He wrote the order, and was unable to obtain the arsenic; that is his story. That is a falsehood, a deliberate falsehood. He begins by telling that which is entirely and absolutely untrue; he could have obtained that arsenic without any difficulty. The Fouzdar was called by my learned friend, and his evidence will be found in page 156 of the short-hand writers' notes. The Fouzdar says that the order was in all respects complete, and that there was nothing whatever to prevent Damodhur Punt from obtaining the arsenic from the Fouzdaree. As the superstructure is built upon this, the whole of it must tumble to the ground with the falsity of that allegation. It

will be broken to pieces by other means, but that alone is sufficient to destroy it. But that, my Lord, is not the only feature to which I think it right to call your attention in this order for arsenic. This was an order upon which the Gaekwar's name appeared; the Gaekwar endorsed it. Therefore, as far as we can gather, unless he was a lunatic, he actually puts his own name upon an order for arsenic, which, according to Damodhur Punt, is to be used for the purpose of poisoning the Resident. There is another view that may be taken of this, and that depends upon the view that hereafter you will take of Damodhur Punt. Damodhur Punt may be a mere instrument of the police, and, knowing that he is perfectly safe if he assists them in obtaining a particular object, he may have invented the whole of this matter. But there is another view that may be taken—Damodhur Punt may have had some object of his own in obtaining the arsenic. Look at what his position was at this time. Colonel Phayre was beyond all question using every means in his power to sift the proceedings at the Palace; and, sooner or later, it must have been apparent to Damodhur Punt that his defalcations and frauds would be discovered. That idea must have been apparent. Nothing could have been more perilous to Damodhur Punt than an investigation of his accounts, and in all probability other servants of the Gaekwar might be reasonably supposed to be under the same apprehension. I have already pointed out what such an enquiry would have led to; and if an enquiry had been made against him, there is no doubt his position would have been sufficiently perilous. He was in disgrace admittedly at the Residency; the Gaekwar was never able to take him there; he was not admitted within the walls of the Residency. Under these circumstances Damodhur Punt knew that he was a marked man. He had a motive: the Gaekwar had none. Therefore, it will be hereafter a matter for consideration whether the whole of this story is a lie, or whether when, in point of fact, he admits that he has intended to murder, he has told the truth; and upon that point I shall make some further observations hereafter, when I come to investigate the evidence that has been given by other witnesses; and I think, indeed I feel sure, that when I point out some matters that at present have not been called to the attention of this Commission, that, extraordinary as the circumstances are that are patent before this Commission, there is passing through the whole of the matter circumstances that require the deepest consideration, and are calculated to create the gravest doubt as to what is the real history of this transaction. Let me, however, proceed with his statement. It is obvious, supposing he had any object in getting arsenic, why he did not get it from the Fouzdaree; because if he had been mixed up with the use of it at any time afterwards, the name of his master upon it would have at once traced the possession of it to himself. Under these circumstances if the Gaekwar had been desirous to use poison, the last thing on earth that he would have done would have been to put his name upon the order. On the other hand, the last thing Damodhur Punt would do when he found his master's name upon the order, would be to obtain the arsenic, because it would have been the means of tracing it to himself. Upon that, he, according to his own account, represents to the Gaekwar that he cannot get the arsenic from the Fouzdaree. That will be in your recollection. Why not? Would not the obvious answer of the Gaekwar be, "Why, all poison is sent out of the Fouzdaree upon my order, and upon my order alone. I have the entire control of the poisons; I have the entire control of arsenic. What do you mean by saying that you cannot get the arsenic? You have got my order for it; go and get it." And yet he (the Gaekwar) allows the order, with his own endorsement, to remain in the records, so as to convict him of attempting to procure arsenic in the event of any charge being made against him, and yields to the reason given him by Damodhur Punt that he cannot get it without a single observation, although he knew perfectly well he could get it, and tells him to go and get it elsewhere under the circumstances to which I have now referred and to which I call your attention. Upon his statement that he could not get the arsenic at the Fouzdaree, he is directed to go to Nooroodin Borah, and get

it there. Now, here, we have another curious interlude or episode in this very remarkable case, and here we have again an exemplar of police management and police arrangement. We have a good view of the liberty of the subject—whether they are respectable tradesmen or not—when the police choose to interfere with it. He gives a long account of going to Nooroodin Borah. I can quite understand why he has fixed upon Nooroodin Borah to tell a parcel of fables. He expected Nooroodin would endorse them. Nooroodin Borah, as will be remembered by Colonel Meade, was one of the complainants against the Gaekwar upon the Commission. He complained of having been fined five thousand rupees unjustly, and he also complained of a relative of his having been flogged. He was, and is, and might be well esteemed to be a bitter enemy of the Gaekwar. One can very well understand why it is that Damodhur Punt should have selected him as being the person to whom he applied for arsenic. It occurred to him, as it has occurred probably to men of little minds generally, that this man would naturally be only too glad to obtain vengeance. This is a man who is no friend of ours, but he seems, at the same time, to be an honest man. And how has he been treated because he refused to come up to what the police demanded of him as confirmation of Damodhur Punt's statement; he is kept in custody, and has been kept in custody, for months. According to Akbar Ali, I believe, he has been remitted to prison, because they could not get anything whatever out of him, and Akbar Ali, with a smile the very reverse of benevolent, intimated, in passing, that there was something or other in reserve for him that he would not at all like. One is not therefore surprised that he has not made his appearance to confirm Damodhur Punt upon the subject. The police have done all they could to make him—they have threatened him, they have tortured him—but they cannot make him. Bitter enemy as he is to the Gaekwar, he is the one spot in this case in which an adherence to truth has induced a man to suffer torture and degradation rather than be made an instrument of a false charge against an innocent man. So much for the arsenic. Oddly enough, it does not appear by the depositions that he was ever taken before Mr. Souter, and that illustrates what I have already said that nobody was taken before Mr. Souter until a proper course of police manipulation had rendered him subservient to their purposes. He was never taken before Mr. Souter; he remained in prison. Akbar Ali said that he had been remitted back to jail with the threat that some proceedings or other will be taken against him. What they may be Heaven only knows! He is powerless to prevent them. There is no magistrate, no human being to whom a man, persecuted as this man has been, can appeal for remedy and for safety. So, my Lord, as far as I remember, there is no evidence whatever that Damodhur Punt ever obtained any arsenic at all—no evidence, I mean, beyond his own assertion. His own assertion is that he obtained it from Nooroodin. I think the observations that I have made upon that subject will satisfy you that this is utterly false. If he obtained it, he obtained it from some other source, and for some other purpose. The whole of his story is a fabrication that he might have obtained it upon his master's order. He did not do so, and the evidence in relation to Nooroodin is conclusive that he did not get it from there. He makes no suggestion as to having got arsenic from any other quarter. This is the arsenic that permeates ultimately until it is supposed to reach the cup of sherbet of Colonel Phayre. I am not aware that there is any other suggestion as to arsenic being procured. I believe there was some suggestion of arsenic from the camp Borah—the man who has not been called; and if there was any arsenic obtained from him, they have his books in their possession, so that if that arsenic had been brought from him they have abundant means in their own hands to prove it. Now, I think the next portion of his evidence having dealt with the arsenic it will be desirable to deal with, will be the evidence as to what he calls the "physician's stuff." I have before me the evidence given before Mr. Souter; and part of it I will take the liberty to read. It will save me considerable amount of description, for I think the description he gives himself is as good and

graphic as any I can attempt:—"At the same time, namely when the Resident had the open wound," (that I presume to allude to the boil upon Colonel Phayre's forehead,) "the big physician's younger brother brought a bottle of poison made up by the physician, but as there were many of us present, he did not give it that time, and he may also have wanted something for it. In the evening one day, when Colonel Phayre had the boil on his forehead, the Maharaja told me to get some blister flies to send to the younger brother of the big physician. He told me to send through the Fouzdaree, and have the Wagries sent to catch some flies and taken to the physician. I told Narayenrao Wakusker, who is in the Fouzdaree, accordingly. The next morning the Maharaja told Hariba, in my presence, that the physician's younger brother wanted some snakes to make medicine. The snakeman came to me two or three days after, saying he had the snakes that had been ordered, and I told him to take them to Hariba and take his order before going with them to the physician. Narayenrao brought the blister flies taken by the Wagries and showed them to me, and the next day Goojaba, a servant of Nana Khanvelkur, came and showed me some blister flies of the same kind, and I told him to take them to the physician's brother and submit them for his approval. About the same time the Maharaja told me that the physician's younger brother wanted the urine of a black horse; and I gave orders to Bappajee, the *kamdar* of the Khas Paga, to take some urine accordingly to the physician's brother." Now, I don't know what state of darkness this country may be in, but certainly this story reminds one much more of some Eastern tale of a former time than it does of anything that could have occurred in the nineteenth century. At the same time upon that subject you are very much more competent to form an opinion from your own knowledge of what may be the superstitions of the natives possibly than I am myself, and I won't profess to offer any argument upon the subject, but leave you to judge of the probability of it. But, passing away from that, I call your attention to what is done with it and how it is used. I may as well, however, mention here that I think my learned friend began to get a little ashamed of this particular part of the case. I don't think that these plaster flies at all suited with his keen and acute intellect. I think he had a sort of notion that he was going a little too far; but inasmuch as they were down upon this evidence of Mr. Souter, my learned friend fairly and properly enough proved the whole thing from Damodhur Punt's mouth;—but my learned friend could not go any further. I expected—indeed we were promised—the presence of the snakeman. We should have had an opportunity of learning by what process he is able to extract the poison. We should also have had some valuable information upon the subject of blister flies and their effect upon human beings, and with regard to the article that was particularly desired by the Maharaja for the purpose of poisoning his enemy, some account of its properties might have been given by the gentleman who was deputed to obtain it, and who appears to have obtained it. But my learned friend does not appear to have called any of those sages for the purpose of giving us any information upon the subject; and, as far as I can gather, these wonderful extracts were made into a white liquid and disposed of in a manner to which I will now call your attention. "The Maharaja wanted the stuff, but did not want to give what the man demanded" (that, I think, is rather improbable, and considering that Damodhur Punt had nothing to do but finger whatever amount of money he pleased belonging to his master, probably you will agree with me that it is not very likely to be true); "so he suggested to Nana Khanvelkur" (who has not been called, and I don't know who the gentleman is) "to get some of the contents of the bottle, and a day or two after, about 9 o'clock at night, Goojaba came to me with the bottle which the physician had made, and told me that he had taken it to the Maharaja, and that he had been ordered to bring it to me, and that I was to take some out of the bottle, and keep it till the next day, and then give it to Salim. I poured some out of the physician's bottle into a small bottle of mine, which had held uttar and gave the other bottle back to Goojaba; and the next day Salim came to

my house at 9 o'clock, and I gave him the bottle to take to Rowjee to poison the Sahib. This I understood perfectly, though I did not tell Salim to give it to Rowjee." So that we have now the contents of the bottle which were to be applied to the unfortunate Colonel Phayre. We know how it was made, the elements of which it was compounded. I shall have to follow that bottle through a variety of stages. It is almost a comical episode in this otherwise extremely serious case. But we trace it now from its source and it will not escape your attention, and I beg that you will keep in your recollection the account that Damodhur Punt gives of it, because you will find that when we are considering Rowjee's evidence that that account is extremely material. He says the first bottle brought was about this length (pointing to the fore-finger). He did not use any other term, but put up his finger, represented that the first bottle was about a finger's length, and that the bottle that he put it into was about half a finger's length. You will find that in the evidence—I believe I am quoting it quite correctly—because it is extremely important. It will be one of the means by which the falsehood of Rowjee's story will be developed. He tells us further that it was in an attar bottle. Now, I did not ask any particulars as to attar bottles. But I believe it is perfectly well-known what they are. They are bottles in which there is a very thick coating of glass and capable of holding a very small quantity of attar. Probably the space to hold the liquid is almost infinitesimal, and when you consider an otto-of-rose bottle of about the size of half your finger, you will agree with me that it is not calculated to hold any amount of liquid. But, according to all accounts, that is the famous bottle which ultimately met with such adventures, and came under such very learned cognizance. This is the bottle given to Rowjee, and the bottle that I shall presently follow through its very eventful history. I have dealt with the arsenic, and I have dealt with the physician's stuff, as I shall perhaps in the future call it whenever I have the necessity to allude to it. I have now come to the supposed obtaining of diamond dust. Now, I venture to believe that there was never such nonsense in the world talked as diamond dust being accredited as a poison. I have looked into books of considerable authority, such as Taylor and Beck, and others, and I cannot find the slightest trace, except in a work with which I was not acquainted until I came here, where it has been quoted on the subject. At the same time, for aught I know, there may be a belief that diamond dust is a poison when a book of any kind, whether an authority or not, asserts that it is. As far as I can understand, if it is spoken of as being an article thoroughly well known, one would imagine that it would be the residuum that comes from diamonds after they were filed or cut. However, they are shown to you as being the result of diamonds themselves being pounded, and it is supposed that diamonds were procured for the purpose of pounding them into diamond dust and using them in the way that is suggested for the poisoning of Colonel Phayre. It is quite odd that of two or three witnesses who have been asked upon the subject,—goldsmiths, Nanajee Vithul and others—every one of them declared that he had never heard of diamond dust in his life—never heard of diamonds being pounded. We all know it is a very valuable article, and would imagine that the notion of its being a poison would have been discovered effectually long ago. However, I will accept the assertion made by my learned friend upon the foundation of the work that he referred to—Dr. Chever's work. I will accept it that there is a superstition of that kind which I will class with the superstitions about the snakes and the flies and the other articles. There may be such a superstition; I cannot tell. But diamond dust never came out of Damodhur's place. Damodhur Punt never obtained any diamond dust. Let us follow what he says upon that subject, and I come now to a portion of the case that I shall have minutely to analyse, and I hope I shall be enabled to convey the ideas that are present on my mind upon the subject:—"I got the diamond dust from Nanajee Vithul. I got three *massas* of powder, and nine *massas* of diamonds. I know this from what Nanajee Vithul told me." That is an important portion of his evidence, as you will observe when I call attention to the evidence given by Nanajee Vithul. Then he says, "I gave the diamonds to Yeshwuntrao, who said they were to be made into powder and given to Colonel Phayre. I said, 'This is not good—this is bad'," a sufficiently mild

mode of talking on the part of one who intended to poison. You will see that in the statement he first of all made, he said there were three *massas* of powder. It appears from what Yeshwuntrao observed—if his statement is true—that there was no powder given to him, because he simply makes the observation that the parcel or packet given to him was to be made into a powder. Now, I must pause at this period of the case. I have made observations upon the improbability of the Gaekwar taking such means as those imputed to him for the purpose of obtaining arsenic. I now would venture to ask the Commission what they think of the story in relation to his obtaining diamond dust. Assuming diamond dust to be pounded diamonds, why on earth should there be such an elaborate scheme to obtain possession of these diamonds? Why should other people have been taken into confidence? Why should a man have to falsify his books when the Gaekwar has nothing whatever else to do but to take the loose diamonds, and the diamonds that he was using in ornamentation and have them pounded? At that very moment he had small diamonds which were being used for the purpose of ornamenting the hilt and scabbard of a sword. Throughout his whole reign he had been in the habit of procuring diamonds. His diamond department was full of them; he had nothing whatever to do but take them. Then why all this machinery? Why all this quantity of falsehood? Why all this manipulation of documents? What earthly purpose could be gained by it? If he had wanted diamond dust, he had only to take his own diamonds and have them pounded. That is all he had to do. In the same way, it appears to be manifestly absurd that there should have been so much elaboration for securing arsenic. All these transactions took place in the absence of the Gaekwar, and they are alone dependent upon the statement of Damodhur Punt. No collateral evidence of any kind is taken. Diamond merchants are not found to have brought the diamonds to the Gaekwar, nor said to have brought them, nor is it said that they had any conversation with the Gaekwar at all about them. In point of fact, except through the medium of these most tainted and infamous witnesses, there is not a scintilla of evidence that the Gaekwar had anything whatever to do with or any knowledge whatever of these transactions. My Lord, I pass over those portions of Damodhur Punt's evidence in which he imputes certain conversations to the Gaekwar relative to the attempt on Colonel Phayre. They come within the argument that I have already humbly suggested to the Commission—they are utterly and absolutely uncorroborated—there is not a scintilla whatever of confirmation—and it is quite clear that in the matter of conversations, inasmuch as they are said to have taken place when Damodhur Punt and the Gaekwar were entirely alone, it is perfectly impossible for the Gaekwar to give anything but a general denial to them. He has no means, by evidence or otherwise, of doing anything else than contradicting what he denounces as an infamous falsehood; and I cannot do more therefore than refer to the character of Damodhur Punt, and the impossibility of any human being, I don't care who he is, extricating himself from such a web of charges as those made by Damodhur Punt against the Gaekwar, made by a man admitting himself to be an accessory to the murder or attempt to murder, endeavouring to shift off his own shoulders the responsibility on to somebody else, and obtain immunity for himself by casting the crime upon another. But while there is no conversation whatever, or any corroboration of any kind, all the statements made by the Gaekwar to Damodhur Punt, there is negative evidence that in my humble judgment goes very strongly to refute it. Every paper in the Gaekwar's possession was seized by the officers, and there is no genuine document whatever found by which the Gaekwar can be personally implicated in any of the transactions. I used the term personally implicated for the purpose of distinguishing between the statement Damodhur Punt has put forward as the confirmation of his own statement, (and supposing it to be true it amounts to nothing more,) in contradistinction to what I say ought to exist for the purpose of confirming a villain of this description, namely, such confirmation as brings the accused by word or by deed, by act or by letter into connection with the transactions. But it is not pretended, except in one most remarkable document to which I shall presently call your attention, that the Gaekwar was cognizant in any way whatever with any of the transactions that Damodhur Punt was

carrying on. And all the papers ransacked, searched and investigated with every minuteness, show there is not a single corroborative proof connecting him with the actions of Damodhur Punt. There are other things that are very well worthy of your attention, and these again I used as being the strongest evidence that this case is a got-up case against the Gaekwar. I submit what I am about to say to you with great confidence—it depends upon no words, it depends upon dates and upon the construction that the Commission will put upon those acts. It does appear to me to be a most singular and remarkable thing, and I think that it must have struck the members of the Commission at the time that the matters were being investigated as being singularly remarkable, and that is the story of the obliteration of particular parts of these journals. It strikes me as being all important. The mode in which it is used or suggested by the prosecution is that these were obliterations of certain words—certain names, that connected Damodhur Punt with the transactions in question. Well, I have had an opportunity of looking at the dates of these obliterations, and I believe I am right in saying (if I am wrong my learned friend will hereafter correct me) the dates of three of the papers so obliterated are June 8th, July 2nd, and September the 6th—these are dates, which the Commission will be quite aware, during which time it is not pretended that any of these transactions took place—and therefore the supposed obliteration could have been for no earthly purpose as regards Salim, because there was nothing whatever to conceal at that time, and according to the case of Damodhur Punt, nothing whatever occurred at that time. It is a much later date. There is one obliteration as late as the 13th October, that may have been an obliteration for something or another occurring to some of these parties; but with regard to the other three obliterations, they are at dates during which it is not pretended by any witness whatever that anything at all had occurred. Then, my Lord, there is another curious feature in this case. Damodhur Punt did not obliterate them himself he says, but that he told an office clerk to obliterate them, and he vouches the name of the clerk so employed. That name is vouched by my learned friend and pledged in confirmation of the story. He is called and absolutely denies the fact—he says there is not a word of truth in it. Bulwuntrao is his name. It is very true that we have a statement of Mr. Souter, one in which he admitted it on one occasion. I am corrected by my learned friend: that has not been said. I thought that in his examination by Mr. Souter he had so stated. However, he may now say the whole thing is a falsehood and an utter fabrication; he says, "I never did anything of the kind." I do not know that any human being would have blotted it there, except for the purpose of attracting attention. I don't believe this was ever done by Damodhur Punt; certainly it was not done as he said it was. Is it within the range of probability, or of common sense and common experience that Damodhur Punt for the purpose of concealment would have made these obliterations that must have attracted the attention of the very first person who looked at them? I am told, I do not know whether correctly or not, that some of the natives of India are not unskilful hands at obliteration, and that they are not generally signalised by large blotches of ink that must attract everybody's attention, that looks at them. I can scarcely with gravity deal with such an assertion. It seems to me to carry on the face of it absurdity—the statement of a comparatively unreasoning mind which only looks at one object, which object it wants to carry out, and cannot grasp at the same time the folly and absurdity that surrounds an assertion of this character. I ask whether any rational or intelligible answer was given to the questions that I put and repeated over and over again. Why, if there were any entries that you wanted to conceal in the journal, did you not throw them behind the fire or tear them up? If he had had time to do the one thing, he would have had time to do the other—but it is manufactured—it is a part of this foul case—it is shortsighted—it is ignorant—it is what no man of ordinary intelligence would practise, because it carries its answer upon its very face, but it is very probable that those who made these statements never imagined that this case would be tried before a Commission like the present, but by somebody or other without some reasoning power that would swallow all the absurdities he chose to utter; that must have been his idea passing through his wretched brain, that thing

answers itself, and answers itself in a way that is most important for the men whose nonsense I have been endeavouring to demonstrate; it shows that evidence of a grossly flagrant kind has been manufactured, and it will cause this Commission to look with the greatest care and apprehension upon every portion of this case with which these manufacturers have had to do. I make no further observations upon that. I shall not have to recur to it again. As I have said before, I think it is negative testimony of a very important character indeed, and in the light of negative testimony I place it before this tribunal. I have already referred to the fact that he was perfectly well aware of the statements that Nursoo and Rowjee had made—he admits that before he was arrested he had heard of the alleged poisoning by arsenic and by diamond dust, so that his mind was fully prepared to furbish up some story of poisoning in which the principal elements should be arsenic and diamond dust. As to the bottle employed in the transaction, he gives some kind of excuse by saying that he had poisoned a boil of Colonel Phayre. But now you have before you the evidence of Damodhur Punt that is given upon the subject of the arsenic and upon the subject of the diamond dust, and you have also my comments upon the subject, which it is a great gratification to me to find are not at all likely to be forgotten, and will, I know, be hereafter considered with perfect impartiality and with sound and excellent judgment. I have endeavoured to make my propositions as clear as possible. I make them, knowing that they will be answered as far as they can be by my learned friend the Advocate-General. I know that the ability of a man holding one of the highest positions in the country will be brought to bear upon the subject; but at the same time I know that, recognising the duties of his high position, he will only do that which is in the interest of justice. He is not here, and he must feel gratified that he is not, to hunt an unhappy prince off his throne, and no man is more likely than my learned friend to act in the interests of that justice which will ultimately be administered here, and to which I have no hesitation in saying the whole of the population of India is looking forward to the result with great interest, while it will be watched by the greatest minds and the greatest intellects of Europe. I go now to another part of my subject. I shall have to go into some detail, and perhaps I shall not secure the entire sympathy of the Commission at first in what I am about to say.—I am alluding to the evidence of Hemchund Futtychund. (Refers to page 137 of short-hand writers' notes.) Your Lordship will not have forgotten the appearance of that unhappy person in the witness-box. I never in my life witnessed, stamped upon the face and appearance of an individual, such an abject expression of terror as there was upon his. He had made his statement to the police and to Mr. Souter, which I shall presently read to you. He came forward here to say that that statement was false, that he had made it under intimidation, that he had gone through the process usually administered to witnesses, that he had been left in the custody of the police until he had been sufficiently handled to serve their purpose, that moreover he had introduced fictitious items at the bidding of the police, that he had done so under the threats of the police, and that they had carried out these ends by giving him just a gentle hint, as he was going in to Mr. Souter, —"Now, if you don't verify what has been done before, back you go to prison." That is his account, and under the influence of those threats he made a false statement to Mr. Souter. The Crown produces him for the purpose of saying that diamods were brought from him through Nanajee Vithul, that Rs. 3,000 were paid him on account, that that sum came from a saving account, and had been falsely entered by Damodhur Punt as having been paid away to the Brahmins,—that is to say, that the entry upon which the Brahmin was called as a witness was an entry fabricated for the purpose of accounting for the sum of money paid to Hemchund for these diamonds, and that Hemchund's books contained fictitious entries to the effect that Rs. 3,000 were received from Khemchund Khusalchund, when in point of fact they were in payment of diamonds. Hemchund was called here to prove two entries at the end of his book, debiting the Gackwar with two sums of money for diamonds. For all these purposes he was called here by the prosecution. I think it is very desirable in this case, as so much depends upon it, to read what this witness said to Mr. Souter: "Some few days after the

last Dussera festival Nanajee Vithul, in charge of the Gaekwar's jewel room, directed me and other jewellers to bring some diamond chips, which we did the same day and handed them to Nanajee, who retained them. The following day our diamonds were all returned, and we were told that the price did not suit. Two days after Nanajee Vithul directed me to bring my diamonds back again; they were weighed, the price settled, and purchase concluded. Four or five days later I was again sent for by Nanajee Vithul and directed to bring other diamond chips, which I took to the Palace accordingly. Nanajee Vithul was not present in the jewel-room. The diamonds were therefore handed to Venayekrow, Nanajee's brother-in-law, who weighed and priced them, and then took them along with me to Damodhur Punt, who remarked that the price was high, but kept them, saying that he would purchase them if required. On this occasion the diamonds were in two packets, both of which were kept; but about four days after one packet was returned to me." It is well that I should call attention now to what Hemchund said when he was examined. Up to this point his evidence when examined here and his statement agree, but they commence to disagree at this point, where he says that only one packet was returned to him. The Commission will find it desirable to recollect this fact when I call attention to the evidence of another witness. He asserts now that both packets were returned to him, and the question for your consideration is whether that is true or not: "A few days after it became known that an attempt had been made to poison the Resident, Colonel Phayre, Nanajee Vithul asked me whether I had entered the purchase of the diamond chips in my books, and if so, that I was to remove the entries in some way or other, as he was afraid that the diamonds in question had been made use of to poison Colonel Phayre. On hearing this I became afraid and at once caused the pages of my account books on which the sales of the diamonds were entered to be removed and fresh pages substituted. The three books now before me (lettered A, B, and C) are those that were thus tampered with. The price that I was to receive for the diamond chips was Rupees 6,270 of Baroda currency, and on account of this sum I was paid Rupees 3,000 by Nanajee Vithul, which has been credited at pages 10 and 24 of the day-book as having been received from one Khemchund Khoosal. A portion of the above sum of Rupees 3,000 was counted out and paid to me by Nanchund, Shroff of the Doomala villages." I want very much to impress upon the Commission the point here which is really in dispute. Hemchund says now in evidence that both packets of diamonds were sent back, and that there was no transactions between him and Nanajee Vithul. He also says in his statement before Mr. Souter that the pages containing the alleged transactions with the Gaekwar were torn out; but he goes on to show that which you will ultimately find to be entirely inconsistent with their being so torn out—that an account of these transactions was to be found at pages 10 and 24 of the day-book disguised as transactions with Khemchund Khoosalchund. My learned friend says that Khemchund Khoosalchund was an entirely imaginary character, in so far as these accounts were concerned; that Hemchund had had no such transactions with this Khemchund Khoosalchund, and really never knew of any transactions whatever existing with Khemchund to which he had been a party; and my learned friend pledged himself to call Khemchund Khoosalchund to prove that no transactions whatever had taken place between him and Hemchund.

The Advocate-General explained that the name should be Sewchund Khoosalchund—not Khemchund.

Serjeant Ballantine was glad that it was the printer's mistake with the name this time, and proceeded—But there is no doubt about the real name, and no doubt whatever about the transaction. Now comes what I think sufficiently exhibits the manipulation of the police, the substantial truth of Hemchund's story, and the undoubted falsification of the books by the police themselves. I think you will agree with me that it is about as iniquitous and at the same time as transparent a proceeding when exhibited by the light of information subsequently obtained as has pretty well ever been endeavoured to be foisted upon a court of justice. When Hemchund is called here, he says, "Refer to pages 10 and 24—there they are—they

are not torn out—they are not pretended to be falsified." These are the items which in his examination before Mr. Souter he vouches as proving the payments in relation to the diamond dust, and at the very time he was vouching this before Mr. Souter Gujanund Vithul had in his pocket three bills of exchange, which he must have deliberately suppressed, of which he never made the slightest mention, and which he never produced to the light until I challenged the production of them here. In these bills the history of Hemchund's transactions is clearly shown, and the impossibility that they could have related to diamonds proved beyond the possibility of a doubt. Now, Sirs, I shall rely upon your assistance in this case as men much more versed in such business matters as this than I am, and shall content myself with just giving a summary of my views upon the subject with a view to directing your attention to the details which are extremely important. It appears that Nanajee Vithul had transactions with this Hemchund, and I cannot help having a kind of notion of the nature of the transactions when it appears, according to Hemchund's testimony, that some ornament was purchased from the person whose name I have already mentioned—a jeweller at Poona—and it appears that that article of jewellery was intended in some way or another to belong to Nanajee Vithul, and had been paid for, and paid for by these three bills. You heard his evidence upon the subject, and I think he must have made out to your entire satisfaction that these three bills did apply to the payment for that ornament. Hemchund gave you the amount of the bills, the amount of interest, and so on, and made out an original sum of Rupees 10,000. How that sum was made up he explained with minuteness and detail; he brought the account up to 9,300 odd Rupees, and said the balance was in connection with other transactions upon his books, where they might be seen. My learned friend, evidently astonished at these disclosures regarding the bills of exchange, and believing that the whole of Hemchund's story was an utter fabrication—as well he might from the information he had received—if he were aware of it he possibly had not his mind particularly directed to the bills—he endeavoured to prove out of the mouth of Nanajee Vithul that Hemchund had been guilty of perjury, fabrication, and falsehood. My learned friend cross-examined him at great length upon this point, and upon his dealings with Nursoo and the Poona goldsmith. It now turns out by negative testimony that every word of Hemchund's story about these transactions is strictly true, and that in point of fact the transactions did take place. Nanajee Vithul was never examined about them, and the Poona goldsmith was never called to confirm or the contrary the statement made about his dealings with Hemchund. As far therefore as I can see, and remembering the written documents before the Court, these two entries, declared to before Mr. Souter to represent an untrue transaction for the purpose of covering the sale of the diamonds, turn out to represent a perfectly true transaction. The documents before the Commission, the absence of any contradiction of them and of witnesses who were upon my learned friend's brief and might have been called—all prove conclusively, I think, that what that man Hemchund said regarding this in the progress of this case was perfectly true: "When I declared that these were fabricated entries, I did so in order to get out of the hands of the police. I give you my books, my bills of exchange —I vouch the names of all my people engaged in these transactions." That is practically what he said here. No contradiction whatever has been given to that. Although Nanajee Vithul is called in in the matters, the entries are now proved conclusively by Hemchund to have been a pure business transaction, although he had been dragooned and frightened by the police into telling a falsehood when examined before Mr. Souter. I must say it really is a terrible state of things, take it in whatever point of view— something that must produce very grave feelings in the minds of all of us—the abject terror that these people can create upon the minds of people who appear to be well-to-do and intelligent, and who in a civilised State would be protected by their character and position, but here may be dragged from their homes, dragged to a prison, bullied by the police, threatened with punishment, kept in confinement, promised delivery if they make a statement consistent with what the police tell them to make: and then we have this fearful thing—that a deliberate false statement is made in the presence of Gujanund Vithul—made by his procuration—in relation to two items, while at that very moment Gujanund himself had in his pocket the means of proving, and probably had satisfied himself, that these items were entirely correct. My Lord, I use no further expression in condemnation of such a state of things. I confess it was with great apprehension that the proposition first came into my mind. It was with doubt I allowed it to remain there for a moment. I doubted my own judgment; I hesitated about my own discretion; and it was not until I had thoroughly mastered the documents themselves and the surrounding evidence, that I ventured to put it before men who can appreciate my argument, and to put forward upon it the broad assertion, that if you are satisfied my view upon this matter is a correct one, the whole case from the beginning to the end is foul and rotten—that this mass of forgery and falsehood must fall to the ground, and be crushed under the foot of every thoughtful and feeling man. Hemchund's evidence is not, however, confined entirely to that, nor are the falsifications of the book limited to that. [Here Mr. Ballantine received from the Secretary Exhibit A 2.] As my learned friend reminds me—and I am obliged to him for the information—these hoondies are not only referred to in this particular book, but are referred to throughout the other book admitted to be genuine. Therefore they are shown by a number of books to be a regular mercantile transaction, and bring out the state of things I have endeavoured to develop. It is very difficult to quite understand how this story is intended to be made out, because it seems rather like blowing hot and cold first of all to impute to Hemchund the tearing out of the items which involve him in this matter, and the fact of vouching the very items themselves which appear to be still in the books;—it is very difficult, I say, to see, even on the prosecution's own showing, how they are to reconcile these two things. But there can be no doubt about this. He is supposed to have torn out items for fear of implicating the Gaekwar, and yet they say that the item I have now before me is a genuine entry appearing upon the books at the time they were received. [Page 140 of the short-hand writer's notes referred to.]

Serjeant Ballantine pointed to an item and requested the Interpreter to read it.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdonjee—The item is as follows: "Debited to the account of Shrimunt Mulhar Rao, Gaekwar, 14th of Aso-vud. Given to Damodhur Punt." (To the President)—This line is not quite correctly written, but I would translate it thus: "Narranjee himself gives to Damodhur Punt." One letter is wanting in Narranjee, so that it is Narrajee. Then follows the items—"Rs. 2,770—bilandi diamonds."

Serjeant Ballantine—That is sufficient for my purpose. You perceive, from that entry that so far from the transaction being concealed, it is patent. It is not in a curious place certainly, because it comes in upon the 7th or 8th November, when it might be very convenient in regard to the diamond dust that was supposed to be administered to Colonel Phayre. It, however, follows in a remarkable way the evidence of Damodhur Punt, because according to the words used it is "delivered to Damodhur Punt by the hands of Nanajee." Such an entry as that would not, I should think, be found in many tradesmen's books, but here it concurs precisely with the evidence given by Damodhur Punt. If the item is a manufactured one, we can pretty well account for the terms of the manufacture. You find it consistent with the traces being destroyed—with the destruction of entries. Here you not only find the item, but moreover in the very place a policeman would wish to find it who was conducting this particular case—upon the 7th and 8th, although probably it could not have been used at such a time of being supplied. Hemchund has declared that that entry was made in duresse and by compulsion. I ask you to take the entry itself, and you have simply Gujanund against Hemchund. You have a man—I suppose a respectable tradesman—at all events no imputations have been suggested against his character. You have Gujanund, and know the nature of his transactions. I take the liberty of asking you to believe Hemchund rather than Gujanund. I ask you to do so, not only upon the characters of the men, but also upon the entry itself. I want to know what any reasonable man will say about that entry. Is it a genuine one? Or is it one made

up for the purpose, as stated by Hemchund? Why, it passes everything! It being supposed that this transaction was correct, and one in which Damodhur Punt did not want to come before the public view, care has actually been taken to stick his name in. Moreover, it is clear that the whole thing is in direct contradiction of the statement made before Mr. Souter, that all entries had been destroyed. Does it not creae pregnant suspicion that Hemchund has told the truth? I think that that suspicion will be largely increased when I call your attention to another witness, Nanajee Vithul—the next witness to whose evidence I will now call your attention. Now Nanajee Vithul is introduced as a go-between between Damodhur Punt and Hemchund in the purchase of these diamonds, and he, during his examination, confirms what was originally stated, that one of these packets was purchased and one sent back; and he alleges—and I beg the Commission not to lose sight of this fact—that these items of Hemchund's upon which I have offered so many lengthened comments (the items accounted for by the hoondies) do in point of fact represent the sale of that one packet of diamonds. Nanajee Vithul knows all about these bills of exchange. He knows all about the transaction with the goldsmith at Poona. The transaction was one in which the ornament alleged to be purchased was an ornament for his brother-in-law. And beyond all question Nanajee Vithul was intended to be called to corroborate the evidence that had originally been given by Hemchund, and to contradict the evidence which he gave in open Court here. There is no doubt whatever that Nanajee Vithul could have contradicted that evidence most conclusively had it been untrue. Here is a tradesman who keeps books. Here is a transaction in which Nanajee Vithul is said to be implicated, the bills of exchange being alleged to be bills to which he was a party. But Nanajee Vithul, although called by my learned friend, was allowed to stand down without being asked a single word upon the subject. I do not know that it is possible to place the case more strongly or to have more forcible and convincing proof of the truth of Hemchund's statement. Nanajee, however, sticks to it—and I think you will believe it to be a deliberate falsehood—that a packet of these diamonds was in point of fact kept and charged for, and I am not without warrant for saying that it is a deliberate falsehood, because the very next witness called—Atmaram bin Rughoonath, a servant or clerk under Nanajee Vithul—said in the course of his evidence, "Nanajee said to me, I am going to take the *yad* away, as the diamonds are not to be purchased." That was in relation to the second packet of diamonds; and he distinctly states that the *yad* was to be destroyed because the diamonds had been sent back. This was not a matter of surprise to my learned friend, for I find the witness saying in his evidence before Mr. Souter, "It was about this time that a report was current throughout the city that an attempt had been made to poison the Resident. Nanajee Vithul told me, when receiving the memorandum, that I was to make no entry of the purchase of the diamond chips, as he had returned them to Hemchund." That is what Hemchund himself says; and under these circumstances—considering the bills of exchange, the absence of any contradiction on the part of Nanajee Vithul, and other matters—I say it is perfectly clear that the diamonds were returned, that no sales took place, that there has been no erasure or obliteration whatever in Hemchund's books, that these pages which are vouched as being fraudulent and not applicable to what they are stated to be applicable, turn out to be applicable exactly to what Hemchund has stated in his evidence; and moreover that the two last items about the diamonds on the 6th and 7th are falsified entries, but that Hemchund was compelled by compulsion and duresse to make them. I have not abstained from referring to any document upon this subject, or from any test that could be supplied; and I do say I think I have made out, as against the allegation of Gujanund, that Hemchund has told the true story, and is to be taken as a witness of truth. I am quite aware that Hemchund exhibited himself in no very favorable light in the witness-box when he said he did not know what Hindoostanee was. Of course that was an absurdity. At the same time it is clear, even from Gujanund's account, that he speaks Hindoostanee very imperfectly, and that his evidence was given partly in Hindoostanee and partly in Gujarathi, so that saying that he did not understand Hindoostanee was

reasonable enough. Of course, when he said he din't know what it was, that was an absurdity which nothing can justify except confusion and a kind of terror he seemed to be in. He seemed to be apprehensive every moment of feeling the imaginary claw of an imaginary policeman upon his shoulder, and therefore afraid to utter a single word. I feel that in this matter I have a duty to do towards those persons who make statements upon which I feel I can place great reliance; and when one considers who Hemchund was—the circumstances under which he had been treated—I must ask the Court to extend their consideration towards him. An error he may have committed in the way he gave his evidence, but I shall presently have to call attention to the evidence of Colonel Phayre; and as I take it for granted that Colonel Phayre did not want to misrepresent statements, I hope that when you see that an educated man, in the confusion of his position, making errors which he has afterwards to correct, you will no more impute the errors committed by a poor man, under the influence of terror, to an intentional deviation from truth, than you would the errors committed by Colonel Phayre. I have very little more to say upon this branch of the case, except to allude to this fact—that Nanajee Vithul is said to have given Damodhur Punt two parcels, one containing diamond dust and the other diamond chips; while Nanajee himself says that he does not know what diamond dust is, and never gave him diamond chips at all, but that he only supplied the diamonds. Moreover, he proved the fact that with regard to small diamonds and chips, there was abundance belonging to, and subject to the management of, the Maharaja, which he could have got at any moment, and that in point of fact there was a quantity at his disposal. You have therefore, in reality, by different witnesses, every single portion of the remainder of this substantial case disposed of. No arsenic, no diamond dust, doubtful whether any diamonds whatever were sold, no proof from any source whatever that they were, the arsenic supposed to have been got from Nooroodin Borah not confirmed, the books of the person who is supposed to have sold the arsenic not produced; and the very mint out of which the coinage is supposed to spring, and upon which the whole case depends from the beginning to the end, crumbles to dust, and leaves nothing whatever remaining but Damodhur Punt's bare assertion unsupported by a single credible witness. With regard to Damodhur Punt, he may be lying from the beginning to the end, or he may for all I know be only a poisoner in intention. I shall not attempt to clear that man. From what I saw of him in the witness-box, he has a skulking, scowling, lowering countenance, and I could believe him guilty of any villainy. From the way in which he answered questions here, I could imagine him capable of any amount of cunning. Doubted by Colonel Phayre, likely to have an investigation, prevented from ever coming into Colonel Phayre's residence, and being himself, as I am sure you will believe, a robber and embezzler of his master's money, a fraudulent servant who was likely to have his books investigated at any moment—I can very well believe that he was likely to be the person who initiated these proceedings; and if he did so, and employed Salim and Yeshwuntrao as his agents, I implore you in the name of everything just and fair to exculpate from such charges, made upon such weak foundation, the unhappy Prince who is now relying upon the honor of those now sitting here to acquit him of a crime of which he has declared himself to be absolutely and entirely guiltless.

I am told that Nanajee Vithul vouched that a person named Nanchund Tullackchund was present when a sum of money was paid for these diamonds. I merely beg to mention that that witness has not been called to corroborate these statements. He was examined before Mr. Souter.

The President—Have we got any evidence in our proceedings that he was examined by Mr. Souter?

Serjeant Ballantine—I believe, my Lord, his evidence has been put in.

The Advocate-General—I have not the slightest objection to admit that Nanchund made a statement before Mr. Souter.

Serjeant Ballantine—This is rather important, as Hemchund is attacked by this witness in his deposition.

The President said that if Mr. Serjeant Ballantine had not the note referring to the matter at hand, he (the President) could take a note of it afterwards.

Serjeant Ballantine:—I have, my Lord, dealt with Damodhur Punt, considering him to have been the origin of the whole matter, although as a matter of fact he was last called here. There are other two witnesses—Nursoo and Rowjee—whose evidence is of course of considerable importance. With regard to Rowjee, I do not propose at this moment to go through the details of his evidence, because I wish to follow one or two episodes of this case which I think are illustrative of the whole, and I think had better be followed to their source. I have already alluded to the story about the bottle. We have got a bottle about the size of Rowjee's finger—an attar-of-rose bottle—which holds so little. It has not been pretended that there has been any change whatever in the bottle, but yet in Rowjee's hands it increased considerably in size. I propose very shortly to follow the history of this bottle. The Commission may remember that in the course of my observations, without pretending to put forward any direct proposition of any kind whatever, I expressed a doubt that has permeated through my mind as to whether the servants of Colonel Phayre had in point of fact any intention to poison. I have dealt with Damodhur Punt and delivered him over to your mercies. Deal with him as you please, or consider him the villain he pretends to be when he did in point of fact intend to murder Colonel Phayre; but I cannot bring my mind quite to the realization of the idea that Colonel Phayre's servants were concerned in any such deliberate design. I do not say that they were not, but I cannot bring my mind to think that they were. It is extremely important to follow the history of this bottle and Rowjee's statements upon it. Well, this attar bottle gets into his hands. The period when it does so is extremely doubtful. He himself puts it at about the 9th November, but I am told that he received possession of it at a much earlier period than I supposed. At all events he gets it earlier than October. As I have said before, it becomes extremely enlarged after it gets into his possession, and then the question is as to the uses he has to put it to. He understood that it was to be put into Colonel Phayre's bath, that it was given to him for that purpose, and that there was powder in it. According to Damodhur Punt we have heard what the stuff was compounded of. According to him also, we have the size of the bottle. We then have a description of what Rowjee did with it. He puts it between his drawers, or some other peculiar place, and it produces a boil upon his stomach. It occurs to him then that if he puts it into the bath or uses it against Colonel Phayre, it might injure the Sahib. The bottle was intended to poison him, or destroy him in some way or other; but Rowjee is seized with a fit which it is extremely difficult to understand. At all events, directly it produces a boil upon his own stomach, he is determined that he will not use it, and accordingly throws the contents away. I believe I am correctly stating the extraordinary evidence Rowjee has given. He, however, keeps the bottle, which is subsequently, according to his account, mixed up with arsenic, or whatever the materials may be, to poison Colonel Phayre upon the 9th November. He is told to mix these things in a bottle, shake them up, and put them in a glass from which Colonel Phayre was in the habit of drinking sherbet. The first observation that occurs is, how could a quantity of arsenic or any other poison be shaken up in a bottle of half-a-finger's length? It is not pretended that there is any other bottle than this, which has been traced from the evidence of Damodhur Punt. Of course, probably the whole story of the bottle is a fabrication, and that Damodhur and Rowjee contradict each other upon the size of the bottle, because one did not know what the other had said

about it. But I think the whole thing is an absolute piece of absurdity. A mixture of arsenic, poison, and water could not be shaken in it. If you consider that the story about the bottle has broken down, another link in the story is done away with. I will ask my learned friend what he means to say upon this bottle episode. He cannot urge that there were two bottles. If so, what became of the attar bottle? Does he mean to say that Rowjee procured another? If so, what becomes of Rowjee's statement that he obtained that identical bottle from Damodhur Punt? I would also ask this Commission what view they take of Rowjee's evidence about not using this bottle, which, it is said, was handed over to him for the purpose of injuring Colonel Phayre in some way or another. Do you accept his explanation that he was afraid he would hurt the Sahib? Is it not pertinent to the observations I made on Saturday that it is quite possible that Damodhur Punt intended to commit murder, but Colonel Phayre's servants did not? I shall be very glad if the Commission come to this conclusion, because, although these people are perjurers and scoundrels, they are not of the deep die they have described themselves to be. If that is the case, I may as well call your attention to the time when it is said Rowjee received this bottle. He says that he received it about the time that Colonel Phayre had this boil—that is to say, some very considerable time before he received the first supply of arsenic. He vouches that Nursoo was present at the time he received the bottle, and I call your attention to this, as it contains one of the important contradictions of the case. Nursoo corroborates him as to the receipt of the bottle, but fixes the time as at the very last interview—that is, three or four days before the poisoning took place. It ought not to be lost sight of either that, in his deposition before Mr. Souter, Rowjee never mentioned the bottle at all. The bottle is only mentioned after Damodhur Punt has made his statement upon the subject.

The President mentioned that, according to his recollection, there was a discrepancy between Rowjee and Nursoo as to the time the bottle was given.

The Advocate-General said that Rowjee had mentioned the small bottle in his deposition, for he said, "I used to shake it up in a small bottle and then pour it."

Serjeant Ballantine—But he never says a word about a bottle being given to him full of poison, or (in the way that is now suggested) a bottle coming from Damodhur Punt at all. He says he has got a bottle, but never speaks of another bottle of poison. Rowjee himself affirms the fact that the bottle he saw used was the bottle he obtained from the Maharaja under the circumstances I have described. I wish to impress upon the Commission that in the first place the bottle described by Damodhur Punt is an impossible bottle to have been used in the way described; in the next place, Rowjee never mentioned he received a bottle containing poison when he was before Mr. Souter; again, the bottle he used for the alleged poison he describes in a perfectly different way and of a different class, while he does not pretend to say that the bottles were two different kinds. Perhaps really that bottle contained some of the magic elements described by Damodhur Punt, because it appears to me utterly incredible, notwithstanding the great scientific opinion we have heard expressed upon the subject, that a bottle sealed up in the way it was could produce a boil upon a man, supposing some of the contents exuded from it. If a person manipulated his stomach with arsenic he might have caused a boil, but that the mere accidental exuding of a small quantity of arsenic from a bottle of that description should cause a boil is beyond my comprehension. My learned friend had evidently a lingering belief in the story, and called up Dr. Gray for the purpose of supporting his idea. Dr. Gray, during the process of examining Rowjee's boil, looked very grave, and came back to the witness-box with his scientific opinion. It was put to him whether, in his judgment, such appearances he saw might have been produced by what Rowjee had described. Fortunately none of us had an opportunity of judging what

these appearances were. Dr. Gray gravely told us that a little of this liquid exuding from the bottle might have produced the boil. After that, who on earth can say that it might not? This reminds me a good deal of how a very eminent man in our profession, whom your Lordship doubtless remembers, and who, I have no hesitation in saying, was the greatest advocate I have ever seen in my life and the best lawyer, was deluded by a scientific opinion into a suggestion that a person who had eaten an apple might have been poisoned, because there was an apple pip in it! He was called "Apple Pip" ever afterwards, and, in the same way, I think Dr. Gray's name will always be associated with a boil upon the stomach of this Hindoo. The way science was shocked by such a piece of absurdity was rather surprising. I was taken in by Dr. Gray because there was a solemnity about his appearance that led me to hope I would be able to say that there was at least one witness in this case thoroughly respectable; but I thought of Apple Pip, and there was an end of the belief, and an end of the bottle. It is something too absurd. By the way, the contents of this bottle were never put to Dr. Gray, or probably he might have found out that there was something in them deleterious and calculated to produce boils upon the stomach. If this were an ordinary case, one would be inclined to pass it over with a mere smile; but to think that the man who is the principal perpetrator here should be guilty of such a piece of folly and be the man upon whose evidence a Prince has been practically deposed from his throne, makes that which I believe would otherwise be a laughing-stock a matter of deep gravity and one worthy of the gravest contemplation. I cannot help thinking that before such a man was allowed to have such an effect, his evidence ought to have been analysed by big and honest men. I pass away from the bottle; I wish it farewell. It is an absurdity at once ridiculous and painful as being part of a procedure like this. I now come to another part in which Rowjee is also an actor. I mean the powders Damodhur Punt is supposed to have sent to Salim or to Yeshwuntrao. They are subsequently supposed to have been delivered in the presence of the Gaekwar through a variety of formalities, and at last they come into the hands of Rowjee. I think I had better call your attention to the account Rowjee gives of these powders when he is examined for the first time before Mr. Souter:—"Salim and Yeshwuntrao immediately began to persuade us by saying that if we would only carry out the Maharaja's wishes we should not be required to serve any longer, as he would make a handsome life provision for us and our families; that we should have 'assamies' bestowed upon us, and should in addition receive a lakh of rupees each as soon as the work was done—meaning as soon as the Resident's death took place. We consented to do the job, and the Maharaja then said that the article to be administered would be given to us by Yeshwuntrao and Salim. A few days after this the Jemadar gave me two powders, and told me that equal parts of each should be administered for two or three days, and in such quantity as to consume the whole in that time. This had also been carefully explained to me by Yeshwuntrao and Salim in the presence of the Maharaja. I did not commence to administer the powders for two or three days, as no favorable opportunity presented itself for so doing. It was decided at our consultation with the Maharaja that the poison should be administered in 'sherbet,' which Colonel Phayre was in the habit of taking every morning on return from his walk. Accordingly I put the powders into the 'sherbet' two or three times whenever I found no person in the room or about to see me." In another part he goes on to say that the packet of powder which the Jemadar had given him he made into small doses, as directed. Now, the statement that he has made here is not that he used the papers as directed, not that he made them into three packets, not that he administered them in that way, and not that one of the three packets was found in his belt; but what he says is, that he found the two powders of different colours, and "my own notion was that the white powder was the most dangerous, and therefore I only put a small portion of the white powder into all three packets which I made up, and the remainder, consisting of all white powder, I put into my belt." Now, which of these stories is true? They are

in direct opposition. As far as I understand the evidence, the powders were mixed up at the time he got them up and were not two powders, one of white and the other of gray. That is the story told by Damodhur Punt, and that is how he represents it to Mr. Souter. I am wrong, it seems, in supposing that the powders were mixed up already, and I am much obliged to my friend for correcting me. But Rowjee distinctly says to Mr. Souter that he mixes them up as directed, and his statement before this Commission was quite different. How are these stories reconcilable? Then we come to the question—why should he not have followed his directions? What did he know about the difference of the powders? Then again they were meant to poison Colonel Phayre, and why should he have kept back what he supposed to be the most deleterious? The whole thing is unintelligible in connection with the subsequent story of the belt. If his story before Mr. Souter was true, the parcel found in his belt would have contained two powders and not merely arsenic. I venture to think that, taking these stories together, you have a congeries of improbabilities out of which it is impossible to see daylight. There is no doubt, however, that that arsenic in the belt was extremely useful for other purposes. Mr. Souter was not present at the finding of the damaged papers belonging to Damodhur Punt, and at the discovery of the arsenic he was not present. In fact, he never seems to be present at the finding. There was a universal cry after Rowjee to destroy the poison and leave no trace whatever, but curiously enough his mind seems to have got into a haze about the arsenic, and it entirely escaped his recollection. But Akbar Ali's intelligence overcomes many difficulties, and perhaps Providence assisted him on this occasion. Akbar says to Mr. Souter that he would not wonder if some powder were left in the belt, and Mr. Souter says, "You'd better look to the belt," and he has such confidence in Akbar that he permits him to depart to fetch the belt. It occurs to me to ask, however, why didn't Mr. Souter accompany Akbar? Akbar had made a most valuable suggestion. That belt ought to be put in a menagerie—I mean a museum—and that Akbar Ali should be put in the museum. That belt is a wonderful belt. It will go down to posterity. When Akbar feels the parcel in the belt, as if his Providence had told him there was arsenic in it, he immediately sends for Mr. Souter, and Mr. Souter says, "God bless me, why this is arsenic." I cannot help thinking that here was a matter in which Mr. Souter deliberately left a man whom he knew to be utterly unscrupulous to manage the belt, and relied upon something coming out of it, and sure enough something did come out of it. The discovery of this arsenic can only be considered providential—if it can be supposed for a moment that Providence had anything whatever to do with Akbar Ali. I have shown that as far as Damodhur Punt is concerned he got no arsenic and no diamond dust; I have shown that Rowjee's account of the belt is absurd even to comicality, and I have shown that with regard to the bottle he never mentioned it until the bottle had been mentioned by Damodhur Punt; that with regard to the powders he says he used them in one way, and then swears he used them in a totally different way, and then produces a paper of pure arsenic which is found in the belt under improbable circumstances. All this is a story which rational beings would be compelled to look on without doubt, to use no stronger expression; but when the story is told by such a man as Akbar Ali, it carries falsehood upon it, and I charge, before this Commission and before the world, that in that belt was placed by Akbar Ali the powder which was ultimately found, and directly that was done he called Mr. Souter as a comparatively respectable person to vouch to the fact of its being found. I shall now conclude my observations to-day by calling attention to the intrinsic evidence of Rowjee's falsehood. Undoubtedly Pedro is a respectable witness; upon his character no stain attaches; but he is a Portuguese by birth, and I am told that it is extremely unlikely that any Hindoo would make an accomplice of a Portuguese. Pedro gave his evidence where he could not be tampered with—before a gentleman named Edginton, who, I am told,

bears as high a character as any man in India. Pedro says he received money upon a particular day, but with regard to all the interviews imputed to him by Rowjee, Pedro pledges his solemn oath that Rowjee's statement is entirely and absolutely false. The Commission can determine, without any observations on my part, whether they can find Pedro guilty of accepting poison with the view of poisoning a master with whom he had been a servant twenty-five years without any earthly motive, because, so far as I can see, no motive whatever is suggested for the treachery of Pedro. I think I can point to other intrinsic evidence of the falsehood of Rowjee. The conversations which Pedro is said by Rowjee to have had with the Maharaja are singularly alike, both in spirit and in word, to conversations which Rowjee reports to have had with the Maharaja himself. The inference is obvious. What other conclusion can you come to than that Rowjee's story is a base and weak fabrication? My friend here calls my attention to an extremely material fact. Pedro's visit is made to be three or four days after his return from Goa, which was on the 3rd November, so that the visit would be about the 6th or 7th—the very period, as I shall subsequently show, that has been fixed as being the period of Rowjee's visit with Nursoo.

Eighteenth day, Tuesday, March 16.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—My Lord, I think that it will be convenient that I should refer now to a matter that is not without its significance in this case, and probably more or less weight will be applied to it by the Members of the Commission: I allude to the examination of the two principal witnesses, Rowjee and Nursoo, before Colonel Phayre, when the supposed attempt at poisoning was first under investigation. I don't know whether it is necessary that I should occupy any great portion of the time of the Commission in commenting upon that evidence. It is almost sufficient to refer to it; it exemplifies their characters; perhaps it does not make them more black than they were made before by their statements made in connection with other matters, and their own evidence in this case has made them. But at the same time it is a matter not to be passed by without observation. We find a number of the servants at the Residency, persons one would assume comparatively respectable people from the offices they filled, directly after the suspicion that the poisoning has been attempted on Colonel Phayre, knowing that the matter might inculpate some of themselves, quietly setting to work together to consider who it is they ought to charge with the offence, and by a general combination of every one of the persons to whom I refer charging a man who they knew, if their evidence is at all true, was perfectly innocent. They seem to have felt no sense of shame. They were frightened at the enquiry that was going on, so they every one combined, according to their own account. They talk the matter over, and Rowjee and Nursoo knew if there is a scintilla of truth in any portion of their story, that they were the persons to whom the act is really attributable. They and their fellow-servants endeavour, as far as they can, to supplement the charge by details which might render it likely that a fellow-servant would commit the offence. Where you find people coming forward first of all, admitting that they have attempted to commit the murder, when you find that they are prepared to charge everybody else, and that they are now charging the Maharaja, it occurs to me that the whole case is of a kind that certainly does not very much commend itself to any Court in which there is a disposition to come to a conclusion upon anything like credible testimony, and although those are matters thoroughly in the mind of the Members of the Commission, it might nevertheless have seemed neglectful on my part if I had not called attention to them; but I do not desire to dwell upon them at any length, as exhibiting the infamy of these people. I shall do no more than say that I feel the force of it, leaving the Members of the

Commission to apply their minds to the subject to which I have called their attention in anything but strong terms. Having made that remark, as I was entitled to do, I now go to the remainder of Rowjee's evidence, a great portion of which I have disposed of. As to the bottle and the belt, I shall offer the few observations remaining for me to make on that testimony. I think, however, that I might refer, and ought to do so, to the circumstances under which he made his statement, and that again I shall refer to very shortly, for I have already made reference to the conduct of the police in general terms. It is only necessary for me now to call the attention of the Commission to the fact that the plans which they adopted with everybody else they adopted towards Rowjee. He is taken into custody on the 22nd, and then it is said upon the same evening he confessed that he had administered poison to Colonel Phayre. He is promised, it appears, pardon if he will confess all. However, that is only after an interview with Akbar Ali. He is subsequently taken before Sir Lewis Pelly and Mr. Souter, after he has been manipulated by the police, Akbar Ali, and all the others engaged in the business of Mr. Souter, to which I wish to call your attention. It seems to have been the course adopted throughout the whole of this enquiry that Akbar Ali and Gujanund and Abdool Ali are the persons who upon all occasions manipulate the witnesses and the persons charged previously to their examination being taken by Mr. Souter. I know that it is always unpleasant to make observations that are either unfair or unjust, but upon serious reflection that I have given upon the matter, I cannot hold Mr. Souter to be irresponsible in these matters. He must have perfectly known the character of Gujanund; he must have known perfectly well, when he was handing over these persons to them, how unscrupulous they are: and I cannot help thinking—and I have expressed an opinion to that effect, and submitted it to the Court—that Mr. Souter ought himself, in the first instance, to have taken down their evidence before they were threatened and tortured as they appear to have been on every single occasion when the examinations had been taken. I refer now to some two or three other matters in Rowjee's testimony. Rowjee's examination is taken on the 23rd, another examination is taken on the 24th, and another examination on the 25th. He is then taken before Sir Lewis Pelly, where the promise of pardon to him is confirmed. There is a remark that I may take the liberty of making, but I think it does seem excessively strange, that while Damodhur Punt is supposed to be the originator of this infamous plot, and Rowjee, who is supposed to be the person who consummated it—if a pardon is promised to them—that Nursoo, who at all events performed a very subordinate part in the whole matter, and so a very inferior actor in the whole affair, should be the only person to whom the hopes of a pardon are not only not held out, but who alone of all others is told that he never will be pardoned. It is an extraordinary thing to find that the perpetrator, the originator of the crime, should be pardoned, and that a mere subordinate agent in carrying it out is the only person to whom a pardon is refused. I should have thought that Nursoo would have been the only person to whom a pardon would have been extended. I cannot tell by what process of reasoning Sir Lewis Pelly should have arrived at the conclusion that Nursoo should be excluded from the grant of an amnesty, and I cannot but think that Nursoo has some reason to complain that he has been entirely left in the shade while persons worse than himself are to go entirely free—to be pardoned. I however cannot help thinking that if this case goes on all right, that we shall find that Nursoo will not be excluded from the position others have found themselves in. To go, however, now to Rowjee's evidence. It appears that his first interview was in August 1873, and it is said that these interviews took place in consequence of certain proposals of Salim. I want rather to dwell upon this. These are matters that apply, because at this time it is not shown that they were engaged in the matter at all connected with the attempt to poison. It is only suggested that Salim is desirous of getting hold of some of the servants for the purpose of getting information as to what

was going on at the Residency, and it seems that some information was given, if we are to believe Rowjee. It is said that he went upon three different times —sometimes during the Commission, and up to the end of the Commission, and that conversations were had upon the subject of his giving information. It seems that this gentleman has taken to himself a wife, and that under these circumstances he thought it only proper that he should have asked for a present. There seems to have been a comparatively small sum of money given to him at that period, or about that period, and, as far as I recollect, it is a sum of money not applicable in any way whatsoever to poisoning, if applicable to anything; but it has been very elaborately followed out. There has been an endeavour to give form to it by calling a jeweller who has produced a quantity of trash which he made on Rowjee's wedding, and to prove that the cash according to Rowjee came from the Maharaja. I shall have to say a few words—though a very few—upon the subject of this endeavouring to get information of what was going on at the Residency. But I stop here to call the attention of the Commission to the fact that, as far as I know, this is the only money that has really been "ear-marked." There are some small sums of money supposed to have been given to the ayah; but with that exception, these are the only sums of money supposed to have been given, and it becomes a feature of considerable prominence to notice that, after this attempt had been made, there was abundant opportunity both for Rowjee and Nursoo to apply to the Maharaja for money. There do not seem to have been any application of any kind, and no communication whatever made in reference to any money. It is exceedingly strange, to say the least of it, that something was not kept back by these men, and some endeavour to extort money from the Maharaja was not adopted. It seems to me that the absence of all demand is strongly corroborative that the whole of this, as far as the Maharaja is concerned, is the most entire and infamous falsehood. One of these, so far as the Maharaja is concerned, is a most entire and infamous falsehood. I see it is Rupees 500 he is said to have received from Yeshwuntrao. Nursoo, Salim, and Jugga went to the Palace; but although Jugga was the person who had gone there, and was introduced by my learned friend as corroboration of some of the visits when the attempt to poison was suggested, I think that that part of the case must fall to the ground. There is also another person connected, named Khabai, who is introduced by Nursoo, or both Nursoo and Rowjee, as having accompanied them to the Palace. But upon these occasions regarding which my learned friend wanted corroboration Khabai, like Jugga, fixed an earlier period than is consistent with the supposed suggestion of conspiring to poison. He says he went to the Palace last hot season. In point of fact, both of these witnesses entirely fail to give corroborative evidence on the points on which they were wanted to give such evidence, and there is no evidence from any unpolluted source that any visits were made at which the poisons were given. I have to submit that the fair inference, as it stands, of the evidence of Rowjee and Nursoo is, that there may have been visits in the early part of the year during the time the Commission was sitting, and for some time afterwards down to the hot season that Khabai speaks of; that certain sums of money were received by Rowjee and others, but that from that period not one single farthing is ever alleged to have been given to any of these witnesses. Notwithstanding that it is said they were risking their necks in the transactions regarding the alleged attempt at poisoning, these people never appear to have asked for, or as a matter of fact received, one single farthing of money out of the Maharaja's treasury. It is said, and it may be true—and I am not going to dispute it—that Nursoo received Rupees 800 on one occasion. But he says he received it at the time and in consequence of the Maharaja's marriage: and of course this is not in connection with the poisoning, nor does it agree with the period when the poisoning was supposed to be attempted. These are general observations which may have occurred to the Members of this Commission as they have occurred to myself. It is not necessary to dwell upon them further than remarking that a man generally

expects to get rewards according to what he does; and these men are supposed to give information, and one gets Rupees 500 and another Rupees 800 upon an occasion when it was perhaps not unreasonable that they might get presents. But the point to observe is that on the occasion of the attempted poisoning of the Resident they do not get one single farthing. It has been suggested that each of them expected a lakh of rupees; but I do not think any one would take it upon himself to believe that these men expected that they would get such a sum in the event of their success. That would be a sort of promise that a native of this country, unless he were peculiarly simple-minded, would hardly hope to receive in a state of hard cash, and at all events it is a promise of an exceedingly improbable kind. With regard to Nursoo, I don't believe he mentioned from beginning to end of his evidence that he received any consideration to induce him to join in a crime for which he showed so much repentance afterwards. But the pointing out of these improbabilities sinks into comparative insignificance side by side with other improbabilities to which I have drawn the attention of the Commission. The account given by Rowjee of Damodhur Punt is an odd one, considering that they were so deeply implicated in the one concern. He says, "I know a man named Damodhur Punt. I know him by sight. He was at Nowsaree with the Maharaja." That is the account he gives of Damodhur. You will remember that Damodhur Punt says of Rowjee, "One day Rowjee came to my place. He had stolen some documents from the Residency, and he waited there while I copied these documents." I think that these things show that there have been three men at work in getting up this matter—Gujanund Vithul, Akbar Ali, and Abdool Ali—and as each has worked the matter differently according to his own idea, that accounts for the differences in the story. It may be said variances are a proof of truth; but this is an argument which I think has been pushed too far. In small variations it may be true, but when you find the parties themselves differing pretty well upon every material point from beginning to end of the case, I apprehend that this is a contention which my learned friend can hardly submit, and that the Members of the Commission could scarcely understand. It has been said that Pedro went twice to Goa, but that was one of the discrepancies which I did not think it necessary to refer to. I shall not occupy the time of the Court by repeating the arguments I have already addressed to the Commission on the subject of Pedro. Rowjee describes the packet as containing two powders—one white and one rose-colored —and then he says he divided them into three parcels, taking more of the rose than of the white-colored. The fourth part he put into his belt, and the other powders he put into the tumbler upon alternate days. Upon this subject I shall have to refer to Colonel Phayre's evidence, wherein he describes himself as suffering from confusion of the head, and that incapacity of understanding himself which astonished him so much—all which he attributed to these powders, though, unfortunately for that theory, these powders were administered when Colonel Phayre had become perfectly well. These powders were obtained fifteen or twenty days before the 9th, and the period fixed for the symptoms I have referred to was the time when he was suffering from the boil, which I think was fixed as some time in September. It was very curious to see the way in which there is an endeavour—I won't say a dishonest endeavour, but one of those endeavours that a mind not over-strong might make—to adapt himself and his recollections and thoughts to circumstances he subsequently believed to have taken place. When I read over some parts of Colonel Phayre's evidence, you will see it is quite obvious that he means us to infer that he underwent a process of slow poisoning at a time long preceding anything whatever having been done to him. As to the boil, perhaps Colonel Phayre may have attributed his symptoms to the bottle that had been obtained by Rowjee, although there is this difficulty about doing that—he never used the bottle at all. That suffering which he felt when he took off the plaster, and that confusion of brain which he so seldom seemed to suffer from, could not be applicable to the;

bottle, more than the powders. It is said that Nursoo had asked about the bottle, and Rowjee replied that he had used it, but we have got the history of the bottle so completely before us that I need not refer to the falsehood connected with that matter. In referring to the 5th November, or about this time, I want to call the attention of your Highnesses to a comparatively small matter, but which if I were addressing a jury in England I might consider to be a very important point. It is said that when about November 5th Rowjee went with Nursoo to the Palace he was violently reproached by the Maharaja with not having done anything at all, and that the Maharaja gave vent to some very coarse abuse. I believe that the particular expression used was given to some one in Court; but I should desire that expression to be submitted to their Highnesses, for, considering their knowledge of Eastern manners and of the manners of a person occupying the position of a Maharaja, I should ask them to say whether that expression was one that was ever likely to come from his lips. I have been told that the expression is one of extreme filthiness, and wish the Court to know what that expression was.

The Advocate-General remarked that the expression had been brought out in the vernacular during the examination of the witnesses.

Serjeant Ballantine—Then, that is all right, for the expression should be in the recollection of their Highnesses. Then Rowjee says that on the next day Nursoo gave me—this is a matter I have already alluded to before the Commission, but I will venture to allude to it again—"On the next day Nursoo gave me some black or dark-colored substance." This is the substance supposed to be put into Colonel Phayre's glass. I think, Sirs, that this is substantially all I need call the attention of the Commission to in relation to Rowjee's evidence, for having dealt with that evidence upon some particular points at some length yesterday, it is not necessary for me to refer further to the evidence. There is, however, I think, this very remarkable fact—I do not know whether it has occurred to the Commission, but I think I am right—that every transaction emanating from Damodhur Punt first of all goes through either Salim or Yeshwuntrao, and that the next person brought upon the scene is invariably Nursoo, to whom, quite unnecessarily it appears to me, the packets from time to time are supposed to be handed. Nursoo need not have been entrusted with the secret at all. However, he is brought in, and then he hands the packet to Rowjee, and the poison is used, or not used, according as Rowjee's evidence is to be taken. The Commission have therefore clearly before them that, according to Damodhur Punt's own admission, he concerts the schemes and then employs as his agents Salim and Yeshwuntrao—probably both of whom were persons implicated in the frauds committed upon his master—and that then through the hands of Salim and Yeshwuntrao the powders are delivered to Nursoo, by whom again they are given to Rowjee, who is supposed to use them. But all through this the Maharaja is never brought into the matter at all, and he has not been connected with the affair but by bare assertions. Now, supposing this were the case, and that Damodhur Punt were under a charge and had no opportunity such as he has now of saving himself by throwing the blame upon the Maharaja, there would have been the most conclusive case that the design emanated from him and was carried out ultimately by Rowjee. I cannot help thinking—and I put it before you in a clearer way than I have put it hitherto, because I am sure this Commission will not rest with any bare proposition—that the case as propounded against the Maharaja has not been made out. This, it appears to me, is one of the most extraordinary elements in this difficult case, but I can understand that Damodhur Punt, excluded from the Residency, threatened with an enquiry, a man who had been embezzling his master's property, as undoubtedly you will agree he has been if you accept the explanation I gave to you and do not accept the explanation he offered out of all reason to you, that Damodhur Punt, with Yeshwuntrao and Salim, who were his accomplices in these matters, and who had therefore equally good reasons for getting rid of the Resident,

really intended to murder the Resident himself. Considering what Damodhur Punt has admitted, I think that this is neither improbable nor impossible; but I have shown, I think conclusively, that it would have been in no respect whatever for the Maharaja's benefit to murder Colonel Phayre; and I have given you sufficient grounds for supposing that Damodhur Punt may have had a motive for doing so and wanted to carry out his designs. But when we come to the servants of the Residency, it is extremely difficult to see what motive on earth they had to destroy their master. They would lose a man against whom they had no complaint. They would lose a man—Nursoo especially, who had served so long in the Residency—from whom they obtained their position and everything else. There are other men more cunning and cleverer—men who have completely taken in Colonel Phayre and governed his mind and ruled his intelligence; men like Bhow Poonikur, who knew all that was going on, and who were perfectly well aware, for instance, of the khureeta that was in existence, and who must have known that Colonel Phayre was in a considerable peril of being dismissed: but when we come to examine motives, I think we will find that it was much more reasonable for the servants at the Residency to keep him there than seek to take away his life. Now, where every particle of a story is monstrous and improbable, I do not think it is a forced conclusion to arrive at, that it may have easily occurred to Bhow Poonikur that if there was an appearance of an attempt upon the Resident's life, that would save him from being removed. The lesser thing would merge in the greater, and the confusion that would be caused by the rumour of the attempt might distract attention from the intention to remove him. I would not venture to put forward such a proposition if it were not for the evidence given by Rowjee. If Rowjee is to be at all believed, and the story of the bottle has any truth in it, directly he gets what is to be formidable upon the life of the Resident, he throws it away; and again, directly he gets the powders, he takes out all that is dangerous and leaves that which is innocent. At all events, if Rowjee used those powders, it is perfectly clear that no evil effects from their use arose to the Resident. Then comes the dark-brown powder which we must follow, as it is one of the oddest features of this case. Dark but black, Rowjee calls it; dark, Colonel Phayre calls it; while Dr. Seward took away the powder and says it was a light-colored one. Says Dr. Seward, "I cannot account for the powder being dark, because the powder I took away was a light one." Therefore you have to account for this dark sediment or the powder which was sent to be analysed. You have no explanation of it. Colonel Phayre cannot explain it, nor can Dr. Seward. It stands entirely inexplicable. Then there is another circumstance which shows this was not a reality. If arsenic was really used, arsenic is perfectly tasteless. Now Colonel Phayre says that there was a strong coppery taste in what he drank, while there is no suggestion, either by the evidence or by the analyst, of anything whatever having got into that sherbet with a strong metallic taste. There is no accounting for this fact: this also stands perfectly unexplained. Then, my learned friend may say, how do you account for arsenic getting into the possession of Dr. Gray or Dr. Seward? I do not know whether I should answer that, but if it is intended that I should, I take the liberty of saying that there would not be the slightest difficulty of doing so in the world. It is perhaps not to be supposed that either Dr. Seward or Colonel Phayre, who had had their attention directed so much to this matter of poisoning, might have made a change; but what is there from the beginning to the end of this case that is not either probable or improbable? Nothing. The whole is a mass of inconsistencies. Here is at all events something of a solution. You will remember that associated with this matter there was a statement which must have meant something to Colonel Phayre, and did really mean something at the time, that he had received private and confidential communication that the ingredients in his glass were arsenic, copper and diamond dust. I shall refer you presently to his evidence on that point. I think it is only right to do so on behalf of His Highness the Maharaja. This private and confidential communication turned out at last

to be from Bhow Poonikur, although Colonel Phayre did not confess it without some backwardness. Bulwunt Rao or some such person is, according to Bhow Poonikur, the man who first gave this information about the ingredients of the sherbet. My learned friend did not think it necessary to bring forward Bulwunt Rao. But there the information stands, that copper had been used, and that Colonel Phayre affirms there was a copper taste in his mouth. How is that explainable, nothing being used but diamond dust and arsenic? If my learned friend means to show that any other ingredient has been used, then he must knock down the whole of the superstructure that has been so deliberately and carefully raised in order to show that the poison used was diamond dust and arsenic alone. I have already told you that neither of these ingredients possesses any taste whatever, although they possess certain sensations; and I venture to ask again how on earth is this story reconcilable? How do you get rid of that dark residuum? What became of it? Where did it go to? Dr. Gray didn't get it, and Dr. Seward didn't get it. They both get a light grey powder. The only possible way out of the difficulty is that Rowjee mistook the dark for the light, and that Colonel Phayre mistook the dark for the light. Now, in propounding this theory of the possible guilt of Damodhur Punt, or the possible intention on the part of the servants at the Residency to play a trick upon their employer, but with no view whatever of poisoning him, it must not be understood that I propound it as one of the matters upon which I stand to prove the innocence of His Highness; I put it forward as one of those matters which upon theory may be fairly put forward, and I assert that it is just as possible as many of the other theories which have been propounded here, and is, in point of fact, supported by circumstances that are not nearly so inconsistent in themselves, as those other theories I alluded to. I suggest that an actual intention to poison did exist in the minds of certain people, but that the Residency servants took care that copper should be used and put something into the glass that tasted so strongly that Colonel Phayre's attention is drawn to the matter and the whole thing becomes known in the bazaar. I simply ask the Commission whether or not these are not considerations that you ought to receive with the other circumstances in this case. My Lord, I do not think it is necessary that I should occupy your attention with many observations upon the subject of Nursoo. It is worthy of note, however, that he appears to have been arrested on the 3rd December, and was confronted with Rowjee in the presence of Gujanund and Akbar Ali and Abdool Ali. Mr. Souter was not then present. The same system was pursued by these three men that I have already called attention to. Gujanund Vithul himself admits (see page 164 short-hand writers' notes) that he had questioned Nursoo. This is the account he gives himself upon the subject. The next day after Nursoo was apprehended he was confronted with Rowjee: "I was sitting with Nursoo upon the maidan or plain opposite the Residency, or the open space or plain opposite the Resident's bungalow, and I was questioned about the particulars of this case." Then there is a question put by Mr. Melvill, and the witness says, "Yes, I was sitting with him; and the Khan Sahib was also present, *i.e.*, Akbar Ali and Abdool Ali were also present. I had given instructions to Rowjee (and I call the attention of the Commission to this point). I said, 'You should not say further than this; you have said everything connected with this case.'" The President asks, "Who was this said to?"—and the witness replies "to Rowjee, and that was what Rowjee said when he came there and he said, 'I have said up to this' (pointing to his neck). He did not say anything more than that. I did not say to Rowjee anything of the particulars what Nursoo had stated in order that Nursoo might not hear the particulars in the manner I have mentioned." I cannot make any minute observations upon this matter again. If it does not strike the Commission as being a fabulous account of what really took place, no words of mine would be able to convince you. Gujanund particularly desires that Rowjee should not allow anything to escape that can in any way inform the mind of Nursoo, and all that Rowjee does is the intimation, quite intelligible, that he has said up to his neck. It is possible that Gujanund may have been actuated with a good desire upon this occasion, but such a thing would be inconsistent with his nature and of his previous history. Moreover, if he did want to be fair, his object was wofully defeated by what took place afterwards. It next appears that Nursoo made a statement and was taken before Sir Lewis Pelly and Mr. Souter, and then is told that no pardon will be given to him—which I think was rather hard upon Nursoo, as he was the least criminal among the persons concerned. It seems that he made an oral confession. I asked Mr. Souter why he did not take it down. He replied (see page 177), "I did not take it down as I had a great deal of work to do." I beg the attention of the Commission to that. It occurs to me, and I think it will occur to you, that if Nursoo did make an oral confession at that time, and if that oral confession was interpreted and was not in any keeping, Mr. Souter's duty to the public was to take it down there and then—it was a confession of murder and of guilt. Why was it not taken down then? "I had no time to do it," says Mr. Souter; "I had other matters to do connected with this enquiry." But what more important than taking down the account of an accomplice to the murder? To this Mr. Souter has no reply. Then we have Sir Lewis Pelly, and he entirely differs from Mr. Souter's account of what took place. It was not because Mr. Souter had not time to take it down, but because, as I understand the matter, as Mr. Souter was about to take it down, Sir Lewis Pelly said, "Oh no! let him have time to think it over," and accordingly he was admitted to the care of the police, and it is not until the following day that he comes forward and makes a statement, which is subsequently reduced into writing. Now I must say that the whole of that transaction is eminently suggestive of an opportunity being given to a man whose statement was not in accord, or might have contained elements somewhat contradictory, with the statements of others to correct that testimony. Another point to which I would draw your attention is that the statement was not taken down until the 26th, although he was put into custody on the 23rd. This fact is vouched for by Sir Lewis Pelly. Then we come to the garden scene or the well incident, which I have already referred to, and in which the question is whether it was the effects of conscience or the effects of a dinner that induced Nursoo to do something which he could not be prevailed upon to say was done purposely. I wonder who it was that told this precious story about the well. Whoever it was, they conveyed what was a palpable and deliberate falsehood, although surrounding it with circumstances that might have been very easily proved. They say that he was in the custody of the police when he broke away from his guard and was standing at the edge of a well and threw himself in. That is a fact stated with so much detail that it should have been proved up to the very hilt. It may be said that when Nursoo comes here he may have told that which was untrue, and the suggestion be that he was tampered with—although your Lordship will remember that the word tampering was defined the other day by one of the witnesses as being the handing of a man over to the soldiers and only allowing him to be seen by the police. But where are those people from whom he broke away? Cannot any of them be found? Are none of those careless guards from whom the prisoner suddenly broke away to be discovered? It is astonishing that the gentleman who instructs my learned friend has put none of those men into the witness-box. I think that the explanation that would have been more satisfactory to the tribunal would have been the evidence of some of these witnesses to show upon what possible pretence the assertion has been put forward that he wanted to jump into the well. I do not propose to refer to his cross-examination. It will be in the recollection of the bench that the fate that overwhelmed him, predestination, and so on, led him to take part in committing this attempted murder, for which he was to get nothing. But having dealt with all the main parts of the case, I do not propose to offer any further observations regarding this man. The case of my learned friend is this, that, without a motive, without an inducement, without anger, without

revenge, with a good master, with good wages, with everything surrounding them to make them comfortable—these servants, without one single word of remonstrance, no resistance, nothing in the way of protest, directly when a proposal is made to murder their master fall into the scheme as readily as if it were a proposition of a most ordinary kind, and consent to go through processes the most cruel to their master. If they had succeeded, nothing but evil could have happened to themselves, because they would have been left in the power of the Maharaja, and they themselves would have been charged with the crime without a possibility of their ever being able to blame others. This is the story that has been told to us. They have connected it with the story of Damodhur Punt and have endeavoured to make a whole of it. I have already dwelt at great length upon all the matters connected with the witnesses and with Damodhur Punt, and out of that this Commission will have to make a consistent whole—and not only this, but you have to say that which you make out of the evidence is founded upon evidence upon which it is impossible for you to place the least reliance. You have, first of all, to come to the conclusion that an attempt at murder did take place. It is possible that you may come to that conclusion, because you cannot believe that any man could be so vile as to charge himself with attempting a murder which in point of fact he did not intend. I have no means of answering that conclusion. I have no evidence to offer against it. In reality, I have no desire to stake that conclusion. But I repeat that, as against the Maharaja, you have nothing but a mass of gross improbabilities put forward by people who must be admitted to be the most infamous of men—brought forward by the police, who have beyond all question tampered with them on every possible occasion, and been urged to do so by motives of the strongest kind. If guilty, a promise of pardon was held forth to them if they succeeded in making you believe that the Gaekwar was the criminal. On the other hand, the knowledge was branded upon their memories and permanent upon their minds, that unless they succeeded in making you believe that the man I call this ill-used Prince has been guilty of this foul attempt at murder, they will go back with a halter round their necks to meet their well-deserved punishment for having in point of fact committed a foul and filthy perjury. I think it is well to get rid of these witnesses and associate them, if necessary, in my comments on Colonel Phayre. In dealing with him at all events I have a pleasanter subject to deal with, and one in which, although my observations will not be altogether laudatory, I shall nevertheless be able to discuss without making observations of great severity. As reflections have been cast upon one of the witnesses here, I think it is not unnatural to call attention to some of the answers given by Colonel Phayre to show you how a man under the excitement of cross-examination is likely to avoid telling what is strictly the truth except after a great deal of pressure. He told us here that he remembered Yeshwuntrao and Salim were in the habit of coming with the Gaekwar to the Residency, and then he says, "I remember particularly that about that time (that would be the middle of September) I was suffering from a bad cold in the head and had a bad boil on the forehead. I did not get rid altogether of the boil for, I should think, nearly three weeks. My medical attendant was Dr. Seward, who used to dress it every morning. He used to put the plaster he used on a dressing-table and there was a side-table on which it remained, and I think I shifted some of it on to a little clock-stand near the dressing-table in my private office" Now this looks as if Colonel Phayre thought something had been done to the plaster, and you will remember in the evidence of Damodhur Punt he says that Rowjee put something in the plaster. It is quite clear that what Colonel Phayre imagined after reflecting upon the thing was that there had been arsenic put upon the plaster, and his head was suffering in consequence. I have already referred to the fact that this idea is altogether repudiated, and that no arsenic had been used in this way. Then Colonel Phayre goes on to say,—"After this boil I had slight fever at one time; my eyes watered a good deal, and I had a feeling of fullness in the head, and I tried to account for this in various ways. I used

to sleep out at night and thought I had caught malarious fever, and thought that perhaps this was the cause. I had puzzled myself about the circumstances and tried to account for it in the way I have mentioned, when I also began to wonder whether the pummelo sherbet was made with proper pummelos. It would be about the end of September or the beginning of October that I began to wonder at this. I remember Govindrao Rouj. On the 6th November I went to an adoption ceremony at his house. I think I arrived at his house about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. On the morning of that day I did not take the whole of the sherbet; I took a sip or two of it and threw the rest away." Now it is quite clear that Colonel Phayre implies by that that there was some difficulty in the sherbet which induced him to throw the rest away. In point of fact, it was opined by my learned friend that he was poisoned, or attempted to be poisoned, on the 6th or 7th. Now it turns out that nothing was done to him on these two days, so that really Colonel Phayre's imagination must have been the father of these symptoms—*ex concessio* there is not one single *scintilla* of evidence to show that any poison was employed on these days. In his letter to Dr. Seward Colonel Phayre says: "My dear Seward, —With reference to the circumstances which I mentioned to you this morning, together with the symptoms which I described to you and the contents of the tumbler which you took home with you, I should feel much obliged if you would kindly give me a professional opinion as to the nature of the contents of that tumbler, whether poisonous or not. Although I only took two or three sips of the pummelo juice which the tumbler contained, I felt within about half-an-hour, as I described to you, a most unusual sickness of the stomach, accompanied by dizziness in the head and of sight, producing confusion of thought, also a most unpleasant metallic taste in the mouth, with slight salivation, such as I have never experienced till within the last few days, and which I attributed partly to a slight attack of fever, which had however quite gone off, and partly to an idea that the pummelos from which the juice daily placed on my table had been extracted were not fresh ones. I now, however, attribute all of these symptoms, especially that of this morning, to entirely different causes. In fact, I now believe that for the last few days small doses of poison have been introduced into the juice, and that had I drunk the whole tumbler off to-day, I should have been very ill indeed. The confused state of my head has often surprised me of late, because for the last six weeks I have abstained *in toto* from wine and beer, &c., except once or twice when friends dined at the Residency, and I have found myself all the better for it. My general health is, as you know, most excellent, and therefore the symptoms which I have described to you are, I feel sure, the result of unnatural causes. I never dreamt of poison, otherwise I should not have thrown away so much of the contents of the tumbler which I gave you this morning. It was only after doing so and when I was replacing the tumbler on the table, and saw the sediment at the bottom, that I for the first time suspected foul play." This only shows what imagination may do with a man. Upon these two days it is not pretended by any one that any poison was used in the pummelo juice. Then comes the morning in which this poisoning is supposed to have taken place. After having drunk the pummelo juice he says: "I wrote for about twenty minutes or half-an-hour, and then felt a sudden squeamishness, as if I was about to be sick. The thought occurred to me all at once it must be the sherbet which has always disagreed with me, and I got up, went to the wash-hand table, took the tumbler in my hand, and tried to throw away the contents in order that I might not be tempted to drink it." This shows a very funny reason for throwing it away and one that can scarcely be satisfactory to this Commission. As I said before, it would have caused me to call my servant and say, "What on earth do you mean by getting me this pummelo juice?"—and it would have been better still if this liquid substance had been kept and analysed, instead of the greater part of it being thrown away. Dr. Seward seems to have acted also with a great deal of haste, as he threw away all the liquid handed to him by Colonel Phayre and only retained

the powder. Then Colonel Phayre goes on to say: "The window through which I pitched the sherbet opens on a chunam verandah, which is rather wide, and then comes the grass of the compound." It was on this verandah that this remarkable discovery of diamond dust and arsenic takes place. It seems to me that the discovery of this was sufficiently odd to excite attention. If there was no trick being played, or if there had been a predisposition to find arsenic, there would have been plenty of means of finding it upon the verandah, and perhaps this Commission will not pay much attention to anything that was found outside of the glass. Colonel Phayre then goes on to say: "As I was replacing the tumbler, I saw a dark sediment collected at the bottom." He then proceeds to describe the sensations, which he says were similar to those he suffered upon the two previous days. Now the whole story here seems to be odd; first there is the throwing away the liquid, instead of calling his servant, in order that he might not be tempted to drink it; then there is the description of the coppery taste in it, and the darkness of the powder. All these points I have already commented upon, and I must leave you to consider the value of these comments. I have already referred to his letter in which he speaks of the confidential communication; and this shows how completely a man's mind may be perverted by his prejudices. On that very day he writes to the Government of Bombay telling them that he has been providentially preserved from being poisoned. He displayed the same determination to consider himself poisoned. He then goes on to say: "The Maharaja came at about half-past nine, his usual hour. Between the time of my giving the sherbet to Dr. Seward and the Maharaja's arrival, I had received no communication from Dr. Seward. When the Maharaja came, I went out to receive him as usual, and led him into the drawing-room, and he sat down. I asked after His Highness' health, and he said he had not been at all well, that there was a good deal of fever about, and he thought he must have eaten too many of the sweetmeats common at that time (the Dewalee). He also mentioned that he had a headache and a slight pain in his stomach." Now, how unfair that is, and how thoroughly untrue, because in an early part of his evidence he says that the conversation began with his asking upon the subject of His Highness' health, and it was then, and not till then, that His Highness gave a description of his symptoms. This shows you how that man's mind had become so impregnated with an idea that he actually states what is not true until you come to find it out by the facts proved. The Maharaja did not lead the conversation; Colonel Phayre did, and it was he who made the enquiries regarding health; and it was only in reply to this that the Maharaja gave a very natural account of his own feelings and of what really took place about that occasion. There was not the slightest ground for making the allegation that the Maharaja was the first to lead this conversation. In point of fact, my Lord, can you consider this Prince guilty by his own acts? Supposing Colonel Phayre's story was true, there is not the least reason to suppose that the Maharaja knew of the events which took place on the 9th. He was ignorant of what had taken place at the Residency that morning, and that Dr. Seward had got the glass. This was not a gunpowder plot in which the day and the hour had been fully arranged and all the accomplices were waiting to see what became of it. In point of fact, nothing was arranged at all; there was no day mentioned, and nothing whatever had been fixed. Therefore all the insinuations about the peculiarities in the behaviour of Rowjee on that morning fall to the ground, unless it was the case that Rowjee was playing a trick upon Dr. Seward, whose youthful imagination carried away his judgment in the matter. I think there is nothing from beginning to end in this case—and that is a matter I implore your consideration of—there is nothing in the demeanor of the Maharaja which indicates the knowledge or impression of guilt. There is no movement in a muscle of his face; there is not an act done out of the ordinary course of nature. His Highness, in fact, acts as he had always done before, and meets Colonel Phayre as a man and not as a murderer who had made him his intended victim, and the Gaekwar only pays to Colonel Phayre the ordinary

visits which he was in the habit of paying at such times. I do not know how Eastern Princes are constituted, but I should say that at all events they are men like ourselves. They must have some emotions, and they must have some fears, and we look to the conduct of a murderer to exhibit by manner or demeanor something or other to implicate him with his crime. I defy the most ingenious of those who have maligned this unhappy Prince from the time he was arrested to the time he has sat here waiting the decision of this Commission to point out anything in His Highness' conduct which criminates him. I defy those who have called him harsh names and who have communicated to the papers, to their disgrace, terms opprobrious of His Highness, and who have thought fit with a view of influencing the tribunal before whom he is being tried, endeavouring to make that tribunal forget the duty they owe to themselves, by falsely misrepresenting statements and falsely heaping upon His Highness terms which in England would cast upon the editor of that newspaper an obloquy from which he could never escape to the end of his days. I have read the words published in that newspaper about that unhappy man, and my blood has boiled. Living in a country where there is a free press and an honorable press, I know there is not a man, except a man who would be hunted into infamy for it, who would have written one single word against that Prince, much less word upon word, sentence upon sentence, that I find has been written about that unhappy Prince in one of the papers here which, I am told, is one of the most influentially circulated through this country. I say that there has not been one single act exhibited by His Highness the Gaekwar that would lead you to conclude that he is guilty of the crime laid to his charge. Now, my Lord, I am not referring to the early parts of the cross-examination of Colonel Phayre; I do not desire to do so. It was with great difficulty that I could get from him any admission about that document, which he called a private document, and which he said he could not recognise, as no private document had ever come to him. I have never used that document in any way except to show that it was known to the Maharaja, and I may here call attention to the letter that Colonel Phayre writes to Dr. Gray, to the effect that "previous to the receipt of your letter under reference, I had received secret and confidential information that the poison administered to me did consist of a mixture of (1) common arsenic, (2) finely powdered diamond dust, (3) copper." Now, Sir, I pressed Colonel Phayre to mention what justified him in saying that the information he received was private and confidential, and he replied: "I can give no information. Amongst the persons who gave me the information it was one or the other amongst them, but which particular person it was I could not say without enquiry. I can give a list of all the persons who used generally to give me information, and it was one or other among them." Was it Bhow Poonikur?—"I cannot say. It was either Bhow Poonikur or the other man." To the best of your belief, was it Bhow Poonikur?—"To the best of my belief, I cannot say." Who is the other man?—"The other man I referred to is named Bulwuntrao, a moonshee. But there is a list of persons." I won't have a list of persons, sir, I shall just have your evidence. Was it Bhow Poonikur or the other man you mentioned?—"I tell you I cannot say." Was it one or other of them?—"So I believe." Ultimately it turned out that the statement was given by Bhow Poonikur, who was called as a witness here and gave an account of the persons from whom he got that information—men who have not been called here by my learned friend. I will leave Colonel Phayre's evidence at this point with a view of pointing out the nature of the statement of his feelings, especially as to the coppery taste. You will take these in relation with the whole matter in this case and say how far it leads you to be satisfied that any attempt to poison had been made. This, I think, leads me to one more matter to which I should address myself, namely, the tampering with the servants at the Residency. Now, my Lord, as a specific charge, I hardly know how it is intended to be used. I understand perfectly well that if it is supposed that servants were being tampered with to do an

injury to their master, that that might be an offence. But I do not think the charge can exist as an offence here. If the Maharaja chose or endeavoured, however little-minded it might be, to obtain information of what was going on at the Residency, and that, not with a view to injure the Resident, but simply for his own information, I hardly know in what manner that could be dealt with by this Commission as an offence. I cannot help making this observation, that it comes very ungraciously in the charges laid against the Gaekwar if it emanates from Colonel Phayre, because it is quite obvious that Colonel Phayre had a lot of people who were in his employment to all intents and purposes, although they were not paid by him. The person who seemed to be thoroughly in the confidence of the Resident will make money in a variety of ways, and I have no doubt that Bhow Poonikur was more or less a spy used by Colonel Phayre for getting information for him. Could it be doubted that he in his own room dealt with these persons day by day, and from them was consequently in the receipt of information of what was going on at the Palace? Colonel Phayre seems to have thought there was no harm in this, but there is no mistake however that it was done. He had learned—and that is a matter well worthy of consideration—some time before that this khureeta was being prepared, and he had learned all that through Bhow Poonikur, who must have bribed or inveigled the servants at the Palace for the purpose of obtaining that information. That is all, as I understand, that is alleged against the Maharaja. As far as I can see, all that the Maharaja obtained was the most trumpery stuff in the world. As far as one can gather from one of the letters to which I shall presently refer, it is something or another about a dinner party, and I do not remember that anything whatever is gained by the Maharaja. Even the evidence of the ayah as to the information, supposing that evidence is taken to be true, is that Mrs. Phayre is "very well disposed towards him," and that she will get her to look kindly upon him, with some other matters of that kind. But as far as I can gather, he gains nothing of importance from beginning to end, and nothing that is worth while to lay himself open to the observations made in the present case. Colonel Phayre undoubtedly in respect of this khureeta did get valuable information. He got information of this khureeta a considerable time before it was delivered, and he must have got that through the instrumentality of some of the servants. Now Colonel Phayre in reality speaks of a number of people who were constantly giving him information, and one of these is Bhow Poonikur, whom he describes as being a man whom he constantly received and constantly communicated with, and constantly got information from. Such being the case, it seems to me rather hard that a charge of this kind should be made against the Maharaja, when it is perfectly clear that Colonel Phayre practised at all events quite as much espionage as it can be pretended was ever practised by the Maharaja. I of course do not admit the statements of the ayah upon the subject. They are denied entirely by the Maharaja; he denies having had any communication with the woman at all, and you are to say whether these communications have been of the kind, and the description of them of a character, that would carry at all conviction to your minds. I submit to you that they are in the highest degree improbable. One does not understand what is to be got out of the ayah. What does she know? What are her communications? What influence has she? What can she get? State papers? She was only an ayah at the Residency, and so she seems, as far as I can see, about the last person in the world he would have been likely to use for such a purpose. It was stated by my learned friend that this is not the only purpose for which she was used, and there is no doubt whatever that a strong endeavour was made to apply her communications to entirely different motives and to get her to say that some suggestions had been made to her upon the subject of poisoning the Resident, and there is no doubt also that originally the intention was to bolster up a case against the Maharaja by the ayah's evidence. My learned friend now is content to put it as being merely one applicable to the obtaining of information, and not in any way whatever as supporting Rowjee and

Nursoo's story; and in fact, as far as I recollect, the ayah is not supposed to have been in communication with or to have seen Nursoo and Rowjee—at all events not to have been in communication with them. I don't deny any of the evidence of the carriage drivers who are supposed to have taken the ayah to the Palace. When I say I do not deny, my learned friend will perfectly understand that what I mean is that I know nothing about it one way or the other. It is a matter perfectly possible, because the ayah may have visited the servants at the Palace, and may have plenty of gossip with them for aught I know, and yet the whole story of having seen the Maharaja may have been utterly untrue. And then one of the dates given by the ayah is a very important one; and in relation to the evidence which she gave to Mr. Souter and to her subsequent statements I think it is extremely important. There is no doubt whatever that pressure was put upon her to make her allege that she had been not a party, but that she had rejected with scorn—rejected with utter disgust—the suggestion that she should assist in the poisoning. Now it is a very odd thing that one of the visits—and this is a thing to be considered throughout the whole case—made by this woman was a visit made at the very time when Nursoo and Rowjee were said to have obtained the last lot of poison; and the suggestion originally made was, while Nursoo and Rowjee were the agents who had undertaken to poison Colonel Phayre, that at that very time, almost upon the identical day, the 5th or 6th of November, this woman also had a suggestion made to her of the same kind—not in any way whatever connected with Nursoo and Rowjee, but an independent poisoning, something apart from them, something that she was to do, and in her own fashion, if she had not been shocked at the proposition and declined to have anything to do with it. That is an observation that I make with reference to that particular meeting. I don't know whether there will be any doubt upon that subject. Shaik Dawood says, "It was before the last Dewalee, about two or four days before." So that he fixes the time to be the 5th, 6th, or 7th November, which is about the very period when the other plot was going on and was in full play, or supposed to have arrived absolutely at the consummation. This woman asserts that she had an interview with the Maharaja, who talks to her on the subject of poisoning, which he, it is alleged, had already arranged to have done by somebody else, and talks, as he is alleged to have talked to this woman, as if she had been Colonel Phayre's prime minister—a person of the greatest power, a person of the greatest dignity and of the greatest importance. This Commission will consider the probabilities of that story, and with the observations that I have already made upon the subject, I don't think that I shall feel it necessary to trouble them further on the subject of these visits. Tampering with servants seems to me to be a matter in which both sides have done exactly the same, so that the one can hardly charge the Gaekwar for doing that of which we had such prominent examples in the case of Colonel Phayre. There is no doubt whatever that there was a time when the establishment of spies as against the enemies of the kingdom was considered absolutely necessary and were a part of the constitution of the State. However, that was done away with in 1830. Before concluding the evidence of the ayah, I must refer to her evidence given before Mr. Souter, and to the circumstances under which that evidence was given, because it shows very prominently how charges of this description may be raked up and upon what miserable gossips they depend, so that the chatterers in the bazaar are listened to, the wretched gossip that takes place here is retailed, and although the Gaekwar, who may not have much experience of the world, might have seen any of these persons, I say it is with great surprise that I learn a man holding the high position of Resident in a kingdom of this description should allow and encourage a parcel of people to be constantly retailing their stories in his ear, especially when one of these is looked upon not only as Colonel Phayre's chief spy, but as a bitter enemy of the Gaekwar. In the first statement that the ayah made to Mr. Souter, though I venture to say it was the second—(reads extracts from ayah's statements in which she states that the Maharaja and

Salim talked of *jadoo*, and she said Europeans could not be affected by that means)—you will perceive that in that account there is not a word said about her being unwell, though meanwhile she gets unwell and then she is taken to hospital. Then she goes on to state how she visited the Maharaja on the Ramzan. (Relates conversation.) Don't you remark how puerile this is? Here I may remark that Kazee Shahbudeen seems to have entirely disappeared, although he was in the habit of visiting the Residency, particularly when Mr. Taylor was there. You will observe that in this deposition, taken on 18th December, there is not a pretence that the Maharaja makes any suggestion to her about poison, and we have heard the accounts of all her meetings in which there is no suggestion made except that of using sorcery, which seems to be tolerably absurd. At the time she made this statement she was unwell, I presume from her being in hospital, although she was well enough to make such a long statement. We have circumstances deposed to by Dr. Seward which are somewhat sacred. He says he took a great interest in the ayah. Why he should do so passes my comprehension. No doubt there may have been something very attractive and fascinating in the ayah, but when she was here the other day I do not think that that fascination interested anybody who had a good opportunity of seeing her. He knew she had been in the habit of going to the Palace, but that would not interest him. What was the mystery? She was under good medical treatment, but he went to see her, never communicating with the gentleman who was the medical attendant at that hospital, simply because he says he knew that gentleman. At all events, he went to see the ayah, and then, you know, upon her striking and eloquent countenance, he discovered those marks that indicated that she was moved; and Dr. Seward's medical experience led him to discover in those emotions not physical pain, but the agony of her conscience; and so, to solace her, he induced her to unburden her mind to him, probably assuring her that if she would only relieve her mind, she would at the same time relieve her stomach. There was one period at which a more efficient remedy was applied in the shape of a blister, but on this occasion she relieved her conscience as a kind of emetic. In consequence of what she said the relief seemed to be thoroughly sufficient both for mind and body. Dr. Souter—Mr. Souter I mean, although one might call him doctor upon this occasion—was sent for by Dr. Seward to administer to her, and while Dr. Seward looked after the body, probably the other was engaged to look after her soul. I can well understand Dr. Seward saying to his colleague, "She is under my care, and taking the interest in her that I do and wishing to see her well, I think it is right you should have this interview with her while her soul is troubled. That interview is held, and the result of her unburdening her conscience is this. (Serjeant Ballantine reads as follows from the ayah's statement: "On the occasion of my being taken before the Maharaja the third time during the Ramzan, the Maharaja asked me, after other questions, whether it would not be possible to administer something by which the Resident could be brought round to his (the Maharaja's) will. The Gaekwar spoke in cautious and hidden language, but I understood him to be throwing out a feeler to ascertain whether I would consent to administer poison to my master, Colonel Phayre.") Now I ask my Lord Chief Justice, whether ever in the course of his experience or his reading he ever found such a sentence. This common woman, this ayah, is made to say, "I understood him to be throwing out a feeler." Now did that ever come out of the mouth of an ayah? Then she says, alluding to the administering of poison to her master Colonel Phayre, "he spoke in cautious and hidden language." Really the ayahs of this country beat the nursery maids in ours. Then she says she indignantly refused and objected. (Just fancy the ayah refusing) and told the Maharaja that if he attempted anything of the sort he would get into trouble. Now, I really do ask the Members of this Commission whether so grotesque a falsehood was ever attempted to be bolstered upon reasonable men. Then this moral and highly educated ayah says, "I said it would be better that lakhs of

people should die than that the supporter of lakhs should come by his death." And to this wretched stupid old woman, (who had no power on earth to administer poison, and no chance of doing anything else but chattering everything said to her as soon as she got into the bazaar,) it is supposed that the Maharaja, who must have an amount of decent intellect, is supposed to have spoken to her in this way and made her an accomplice when it would appear he had made other arrangements with other people. I hope that when the Commission comes to consider some of her answers, they will remember that she admitted at last her statement had no foundation, and that never from the beginning to the end was any suggestion whatever made to her except that she should use a charm on the Resident in favour of the Maharaja, and that nothing whatever justified her in supposing that the Maharaja had contemplated poison. There is another passage which it is my duty to call your attention. The ayah was asked, "Did Mr. Souter ask you if you knew anything about the poisoning?" Now just fancy beginning with a woman like that, and suggesting poisoning and what she was wanted to say. Now, look at the answer this woman gives upon the spur of the moment. "Yes, they threatened me and said that if anything of the kind was said I should say it." "I told all I knew." So here you have in the first instance Mr. Souter putting directly in her mind the notion, and then you have Akbar Ali threatening her about the poison. In fact, her story is one mass of absurdities from beginning to end. I have examined those statements, and I have also considered whether it was possible there was any means to answer the case, and I have found that there is not a single instance in which there is not a single witness worthy of any attention as being present at any of the proceedings. My learned friend asked a witness—and unless he had done so I would never have made any allusion to the subject, whether or not there had been any access on the part of my client to Salim and Yeshwuntrao. I presume that the object of that question was to suggest that Salim and Yeshwuntrao were witnesses to be called on the part of the Maharaja, but in the first place the Maharaja in no respect whatever recognises any of these proceedings. He cannot tell, and his advisers are unable to suggest to any certainty whether these men are or are not accomplices with Damodhur Punt, they may be so or they may not be; they are people connected intimately with Damodhur Punt according to Punt's own statement. They are persons who have gained a livelihood like Damodhur Punt by embezzling their employer. But moreover from the time of this enquiry down to the present moment they have been in the hands of, and are now in the hands of the Police. My learned friend has not hesitated to call tainted witnesses here; they have called no other. Why should they not have presented Salim? He is not a greater scoundrel than Damodhur Punt. Why should they have not brought forward Yeshwuntrao? He is not a greater villain than Rowjee. They might have called all these, which would lead me to suppose and there is nothing in the conduct of this case that they might have been called if they could have been found to confirm a single question. But I say unfeignedly I could never have learnt what I have done, as to the Police in the present case, even if these men had been men of a better cast than I believe them to be, and even if these had been anything whatever that the Maharaja was called upon by evidence from respectable sources to give an answer to, I should have felt the utmost unwillingness and the utmost doubt upon the subject regarding the calling of Yeshwuntrao and Salim. They would have come out of a custody from which nothing could be safe, and unless they could have proved some facts of which the Gaekwar was cognizant, I should have felt the deepest hesitation in putting these men into the witness-box. It is not for me to make out a case on behalf of the Gaekwar. I believe now that these men have lent themselves to proceedings utterly unjustifiable if the story of the different witnesses be true, but these proceedings the Gaekwar knows nothing about. No independent nor honest witness has implicated the Gaekwar in any way, and I will not put into the witness-box men who have been in the hands of the Police up to this time,

and who may probably have been implicated in that what may have been an attempt by one set of persons, although not carried out by another. My Lord, whether I am right in that course or not, I need not say my judgment has been left perfectly free and unbiassed, and it is upon my judgment that I act upon this occasion. I decline absolutely to put forward these people. I refer back to the evidence given, and submit to this Court that the evidence is utterly unsatisfactory, and that the charge made against the Gaekwar entirely falls to the ground. My Lord, it is really with a deep sense of gratitude that I thank you for the attention that has been paid to the arguments I have humbly and probably insufficiently pressed before you—arguments that may be fallacious, but which I have earnestly and in the belief they are worthy of consideration pressed upon your attention. My Lord, you have given, I am sure, and will give, the fullest effect to them. I have felt the weight of this case and the deep responsibility cast upon me. No case probably has ever excited more general attention—that will be watched with more jealous care—that will be canvassed by more critical minds. It is, probably, the very first example that I know of, in which a man in the position of the Gaekwar charged with an offence of this character, or indeed with any offence at all, has been put upon his trial. We know well the history of India furnishes many examples of it, how the Viceroy has frequently with a high hand taken upon himself the supposed necessary correction of those who have acted contrary to that which is just, or the view which the Viceroy has taken on himself to think is correct. But on the present occasion His Excellency the Viceroy has felt it right when there is a grave accusation against a great Prince in the kingdom that that accusation should be sifted. He has seen upon paper probably sufficient grounds for an enquiry, and he has instituted that enquiry—the first I say that has ever existed in this country and by which English law and English justice are called upon to assist in an enquiry connected with a charge against an Indian Prince. My Lord, to me, at all events, that is a profound satisfaction, for whilst admitting and feeling deeply my own incompetency—and in that I am not talking from any false feeling of modesty, because I believe there is hardly a Counsel in the land who would not have the same sense upon this matter, and probably justly so, for it requires indeed a great grasp of mind, great power, and one would have been glad if one could have brought to bear upon the subject great eloquence. I have only been able to bring to the subject calm reasoning and such as I wished and calculated would have an effect upon the judgment and minds of the Commission. Again, my Lord, I thank you for the attention you have paid me—I implore you not to consider that what I have said is all that can or might be said upon the part of this unhappy Prince. I implore you to look into the minutes of the evidence. I believe in that minute will be found matters upon which I have not relied, but which have strong bearing to show that the Gaekwar is entirely innocent of this charge. Cast from his throne, exhibited to his people under circumstances of degradation, not one man scarcely daring, while the investigation is going on, to come forward and say a word in his favor—he has solemnly declared his own innocence, and I as his Counsel have referred to the evidence given here, and solemnly ask the tribunal which has to try him by equal judgment and justice of English laws, to say that the veriest pickpocket ever charged with an offence could not have been found guilty upon the evidence by which it is sought to deprive a Sovereign Prince of his throne.

Enclosure No. 32.

Eighteenth day, Tuesday, March 16.—(Continued.)

The Advocate-General's Speech :—

(*Extracted from the "Bombay Gazette," Newspaper.*)

The Advocate-General then proceeded to sum up, which he did as follows :—

My Lord Chief Justice, Your Highnesses, and Gentlemen,—It now becomes my duty to offer such observations as have suggested themselves to me upon the evidence which has been recorded in this matter, and upon the able and eloquent speech which we have heard from my learned friend Serjeant Ballantine in defence of His Highness the Gaekwar; and I feel that the task which now devolves upon me would be one almost beyond my strength were not I satisfied that the evidence which I have been able to adduce before this Commission has established every one of the material propositions which I stated to you in opening this case. My Lord, it has been a satisfaction to me to find that my learned friend has recognised, not once only, in the course of his address, the satisfaction with which he and his client viewed the course which has been adopted by the Government of India upon this occasion. My learned friend has recognised in the fullest degree that the Commission which has been appointed to investigate this case is a Commission to which no exception can be taken. My learned friend has said that the decision at which the Commission shall arrive will be one to which, though he may not agree with it, he can offer no valid or substantial objection. Of my learned friend's part in the case it is not for me to speak. My learned friend has brought to this country a reputation which is not merely English, but European. My learned friend has before this Commission exhibited these rare qualities which have raised him to the foremost place in the ranks of the British Bar, and he has here equally sustained the fame which has accompanied and preceded him. It cannot therefore be said that if the Commission should arrive at an adverse decision to His Highness the Gaekwar upon any of these points, it has not been for want of ability or zeal on the part of his advocate. If indeed my learned friend has introduced into this case sympathy for his client, which is not unnatural under the circumstances, and which has found expression continually in the course of his arguments, that sympathy which my learned friend has expressed and felt has not detracted in the slightest degree from the force of his argument. I have, I confess, been somewhat surprised to hear that my learned friend has dwelt so much upon a persecuted Prince—upon the circumstance of His Highness having been placed in what Sir Lewis Pelly very properly called honorable confinement, and upon the fact that the public property of the State, pending the decision of the Government, has been placed under what is popularly called in this part of the country attachment. Indeed, it would have been impossible for any other course to be pursued, and my learned friend must be satisfied that in subjecting His Highness to suspension from power, in so assuming the temporary administration of the State, and in providing for the protection of the State property, the Government of India would have failed in its duty if it had not adopted the course that it has adopted. It should be felt as no hardship by His Highness the Gaekwar that this course has been taken. I am sure that my learned friend will bear in mind that in his conduct of the case he has met with the assistance of the officers of the Government—an assistance which he has himself so handsomely acknowledged. The defence which has been presented to the Commission on behalf of His Highness is not merely contained in the argument of my learned friend, but in the statement put in by His Highness—a carefully prepared and well-weighed statement, which is before the Commission. That statement really amounts to nothing more than this—that it is, in elaborate phraseology, a plea of not guilty. It is a statement not vouched by an oath or solemn affirmation—it is a statement, as we must take it, I presume, made by His Highness upon his honor, and weight must accordingly be attached to a document presented under such circumstances. For my own part, I have no desire to cavil at the course that has been thus adopted. I had no desire to ask the Commission any of those questions which His Highness stated at the close of his statement he was willing to answer. There seems to me to be no necessity for harassing His Highness upon any plea that he has put in, or with any cross-examination whatever. My learned friend, following the general statements in that plea, has dissected, with the ability for which he is so remarkable, the evidence which has been offered in this matter, and

we find that the defence which he puts forward comes really to this—that instead of the circumstances which your tribunal has to investigate being a conspiracy on the part of the Gaekwar and his servants to procure the death by poison of the British Resident at this Court, this is really a conspiracy on the part of the police, who bring false accusations against His Highness. For that defence I was prepared, though I was not prepared to hear it put forward in the way in which my learned friend found himself, on instructions, justified in adopting. The case really, as presented by my learned friend, comes to this—that all the evidence literally as to the graver charges imputed against His Highness has been manufactured, notably by Akbar Ali, Abdul Ali, and Gujanund Vithul, the three detective officers employed under Mr. Souter; and, strange to say, my learned friend has not hesitated to aver that Mr. Souter was a party to the base and vile conspiracy so brought to pass. Now, before I go into the consideration of the case proper, allow me to say a word or two on the general question, that this has been a case made up by the police. It will be in the recollection of the Commission that Sir Lewis Pelly stated that among the matters that he was deputed to enquire into when he came to supersede Colonel Phayre was this very question of the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre. Mr. Souter's services were applied for by Sir Lewis Pelly shortly after his arrival here, and Mr. Souter came to Baroda on the 9th December—just one month after the alleged attempt had taken place—and was then accompanied, or immediately followed, by the three police officers whose names I have mentioned. Of these three men it may be permitted to me to speak here one or two words. Akbar Ali is an officer of forty-four years' service. He joined the service in 1831. He has received in recognition of his services the honorable distinction of Khan Bahadoor—a distinction conferred by the Government of India, and a distinction not conferred lightly or without due consideration. During the whole forty-four years that he has been in the public service, there was not one event upon which my learned friend could cross-examine him. There is not one single instance in his career to which the research or the ingenuity of those who instruct my learned friend could point as attributing to him the slightest disgrace. He comes before the Commission as a man of unspotted character whose services have been recognised by the State, and nothing whatever discreditable to him is on record. And the junior Khan Bahadoor, Abdul Ali—he of course has been for a less period of time in the service of the State than his father; but he has also gained from the Government of India the honorable title of Khan Bahadoor; and when he was put in the witness-box for cross-examination, not a single question was asked of him. If there had been anything in his career upon which he could have been cross-examined, no doubt my learned friend would have questioned him as to the character which my learned friend has attributed to him. No such question was put to him, and we must therefore presume that he, like his father, has a character unstarnished, notwithstanding the difficulty and delicacy of the services he has had to perform. And the third man, Gujanund Vithul, he also has been for a long time in the service of the State, and has earned the corresponding distinction given to Hindoos in the British service of Rao Sahib, Khan Bahadoor being a title conferred upon Mussulman officers. And the only point as to which my learned friend could cross-examine him was as to his previous character with regard to the phases of a case which was brought, in the first instance, in the District Court of Ahmedabad, and afterwards tried in the High Court of Bombay, and is what is popularly known as the Koth succession case. In regard to the first branch of it—I mean the first investigation before Mr. Coghlan—Gujanund was not concerned in it further than as a witness, and in the later branch he was not in it at all. My learned friend was instructed to read a passage from the judgment of the High Court, which in no way referred to the police. Those are the three men—old, zealous servants of the State—whom my learned friend has been instructed to describe to this Commission as utterly unscrupulous persons, and as persons engaged in the inception and prosecution of a vile conspiracy. I think the Commission will be of opinion that there is not the slightest foundation for the charge which my learned friend was instructed to make against them, and that in the proceedings in this matter they have done nothing which should cause them to lose the good character which they have so justly earned. My Lord, my learned friend has frequently in the course of his address to the Commission

said that he has been told this and that by various persons whom he has not named. I have no doubt that my learned friend has been told a great deal since he came to this country that he would not have repeated had he been better acquainted with this country and the people of this country, and with the particular individuals who are concerned in this case. There are no doubt here, as everywhere, a large number of people who have a bad opinion of the police, and that opinion I have generally found to be entertained by persons who have at one time or another been in the hands of the police in connection with a charge made against those persons. The criminal classes all over the world have a great objection to the police; and no doubt some of the information which has been conveyed to my learned friend may have been derived from people who have no reason to speak with pleasant recollections of the days when they had to pass through the hands of the police. But when my learned friend, not satisfied with ascribing to the three native officers whom I have mentioned an active part in the conspiracy which he has been instructed to suggest in this case, went on to say that Mr. Souter deliberately left the room at the time that Rowjee's belt was about to be examined, knowing that he left the examination of that belt in the hands of an utterly unscrupulous person, notwithstanding the expectation that something would come of that enquiry—which something did come, as my learned friend said—and that Mr. Souter was called in afterwards as a comparatively respectable witness to testify to something having been found in the belt, I think my learned friend was misled by those who gave him the information to misjudge not only the audience of this court and all who heard him, but to misjudge also the Commission themselves. Mr. Souter is a man well-known throughout this side of India. He has been an officer in the service of the Government for many years, and his services have been recognised by Government by conferring upon him the Star of India. My Lord, he wears, though in a lesser rank, the same decoration that is so worthily worn by three of the members of your Commission; and even if it were not the case that Mr. Souter is personally known to the members of the Commission, surely the fact that he is an English gentleman ought to have preserved him from the imputation which my learned friend was instructed to cast upon him. But Mr. Souter has a reputation as dear to him as mine is to me, and as my learned friend's is to him; and I have no doubt that if my learned friend knew Mr. Souter better, he would find him to be a gentleman of honor and of honor as untarnished as Mr. Serjeant Ballantyne's himself, and it does not recommend the case put forward by the defence to have it suggested here in open court that a gentleman of Mr. Souter's position and character—I will not say a puppet in the hands of Government, but one of their servants now engaged in a vile conspiracy for the purpose of ruining His Highness the Gaekwar. Had Mr. Souter's character been capable of being attacked, there is no doubt that it would have been attacked in the course of his cross-examination, but it was not so attacked, and it was with a feeling of great pain that I heard my learned friend attack it yesterday. The character then of the police officers specially deputed by Government to enquire into this case—for it will be remembered that these three native officers were men whom Mr. Souter well knew—one of them, the Rao Sahib, had served under him many years ago in the mofussil, and the other two are at the head of the detective branch of the police force of Bombay—the character of these men ought to have saved them from the imputation cast upon them. Another consideration also which I think, if fully and fairly weighed, would have saved it is this—what interest could three or four police officers of the Bombay police have in accusing the Gaekwar? My learned friend has not come down here to say that it was a part of the policy of the Government of India to drive His Highness Mulhar Rao from the guddee and to get rid of him from Baroda. If those who instructed could have ventured to suggest that such was the policy of the Government of India, there might have been found in that an explanation of a desire on the part of the Bombay police to carry out the behests of the Supreme Government. But no such suggestion is or can be made, and I doubt

if the suggestion that my learned friend threw out, and which he deemed well worthy the attention of the Commission, is a good one—one which is warranted by the circumstances of the case. Surely, if it were necessary to find some culprit to whom the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre could have been traced, it would have been much easier to have fixed upon Damodhur Punt, as my learned friend appears to have done, as the person by whom the plot was initiated and by whose instrumentality it was carried out. But those who instructed my learned friend must have felt that the accusation was justly and truly made. I think, therefore, I may ask the Commission to dismiss from their minds, so far as the character of the police evidence, and so far as the probabilities of the case are concerned, the wild theory of my learned friend that this is a case which has been got up by the officers of Government. Had it been got up by the police, after the compliments which my learned friend has paid to the ingenuity of that body of men, after the enormous praise which he paid to them of supposing that they could have invented and carried out a conspiracy of this kind—surely, we might have expected that the evidence would have hung together more completely than it has done; that if tutored at all, the witnesses would have been so tutored as to agree exactly in the statements they had to make; that there would have been none of those discrepancies in the evidence to which my learned friend has also adverted, and certainly none of those hitches in regard to documents which my learned friend has endeavoured to make out—we might in fact have expected a perfect case had the ingenuity of the police, and the ingenuity of the police alone, been expended upon it. But, my Lord, I think it must be perfectly clear, from the history of the investigation of this case at Baroda, that the police have done nothing more than their simple duty in endeavouring to trace out, from slight indications at first to more important indications, the authors of the attempt made to poison Colonel Phayre. I think if the Commission refer to the dates to trace the sequence of the evidence from the time that the cart-driver took the ayah to the Palace up to the time that Damodhur Punt supplemented all the evidence previously recorded,—I think this Commission will be able to come to no conclusion but that what the police has been doing has been to record carefully from day to day what has been done with regard to the progress of the discovery of this attempted crime. But not only in the sequence in which the witnesses were examined and brought one by one before the police charged with this enquiry, but in the circumstances under which this enquiry was conducted, will the Commission, I think, find irrefragable proof that my learned friend's theory cannot be supported. We have been informed that there is another kind of torture beside that of the thumb-rack and the screw, and that torture has been applied in this case by the police. It is strange, if this was so, that one of the rooms at the Residency should have been selected as the scene of these operations of the Police. I apprehend it would never enter into the minds of those who have instructed my learned friend to suggest that Sir Lewis Pelly was a party to this conspiracy, and yet, unless it is intended to be so suggested, it is difficult to know why it was so much insisted upon by my learned friend, when this torture was committed in the very dining-room which forms an ante-room between the reception room of the Residency and the office, and between which there must have been the freest access. But having regard to these circumstances, I do not think the theory put forward by my learned friend will be accepted by this Commission; and if that is so, I fail to see what answer there can be to the charges which have been brought against His Highness. Before I leave this part of the case, I may refer to one other point. Sir Lewis Pelly stated that he was on the point of going to Bombay for the Christmas holidays, and he asked Mr. Souter to accompany him, and this was before Rowjee's statement was given. This shows that they did not know of that statement, and it may be that if they had left for Bombay Rowjee's statement might never have come to light. I think this circumstance should show that there could have been no desire to make a police case of it. That statement was made only in the most natural

way, and it was in consequence of that statement that the proposed visit to Bombay was deferred. My Lord, another point which I may mention, as it was very much dwelt upon by my learned friend in the opening of his speech, was this: that the material witnesses who were called in this case to prove the guilt of His Highness were accomplices, and my learned friend asked that upon that ground their evidence, if not rejected by you, should be utterly discredited. Of course, every one familiar in the slightest degree with the proceedings of courts of justice in this country, and every man of common sense, must know that there is a grave degree of suspicion always attaching to the evidence of accomplices, but I am not aware that I introduced these material witnesses to the attention of the Commission otherwise than as coming here with the disadvantage that their evidence ought to be regarded with a certain amount of care. I am not aware, at the same time, that there is any law existing in India or England which renders the evidence of an accomplice inadmissible. In India it is customary for judges to tell juries in their summing up, in cases in which the evidence of accomplices has been taken, that it is not safe for them to act upon the evidence of accomplices unless that evidence is corroborated in some circumstance that affects the identity of the persons accused; but at the same time it is by no means necessary for judges to offer that advice. As your Lordship is probably aware, there is a rule stating that it is no misdirection on the part of a judge trying the case to omit to give that caution to juries. By the Evidence Act it is stated that an accomplice shall be a competent witness against the accused person, and a conclusion is not illegal merely because it proceeds upon the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice. That is a point in Indian law which is, I am sure, familiar to at least three of the gentlemen sitting on this Commission, but I have deemed it desirable to mention it, because I thought the impression might be conveyed to the public from the address of my learned friend that unless an accomplice is corroborated it is impossible to find an accused person guilty against whom he has given his evidence. I think, however, I shall satisfy this Commission that in this case there is no particular necessity for bearing upon this rule of Indian law, because the corroboration exists in vast quantities upon the very points which English lawyers have held such corroboration ought to be directed. The identity of the Maharaja is a fact beyond all possibility of doubt. Perhaps, also, I may be permitted to advert to another of the points dwelt upon by my learned friend in the early part of his address, and which is a point of much importance, namely, to the conduct of His Highness the Gaekwar after he was informed that his name had been mentioned in connection with this attempt to murder Colonel Phayre. The Commission will remember that after the evidence of Rowjee was taken, and before the statement of Nursoo had been made, His Highness paid one of his ceremonial visits to Sir Lewis Pelly. On that occasion Sir Lewis Pelly requested Mr. Souter to communicate to His Highness the purport of the evidence given by Rowjee, and the Gaekwar, being advised thereto by Sir Lewis Pelly, stated he would willingly give every assistance in his power towards the detection of the criminals. My learned friend has said that from that time forward His Highness did so, and that by his demeanour and his readiness in giving up Salim and Yeshwuntrao he was proved to be an innocent man. But I am not disposed to attach much importance to the surrender of Yeshwuntrao and Salim. I do not see how their surrender could have been refused. Moreover, whether it was an act of the Gaekwar personally to surrender these prisoners, is not apparent. An application for their surrender was made to Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, and the communications on the subject, in which the Gaekwar may have concurred, were through Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee. No doubt Mr. Dadabhoy would at once have advised the surrender of the man, and I have no doubt also it would occur to His Highness that the surrender of the two men was a thing which it would be, not only wise not to do, but which could not be helped. If His Highness had disregarded the advice of his Minister, and refused to surrender the prisoners, what would have been the consequence?

He would have placed himself in open hostility with the British Government, and he would either have had to yield or fight. So, my Lord, there cannot be the slightest doubt that there was nothing extraordinary in His Highness' conduct in the matter of sending the men, and I do not see that any powerful argument can be put forward in favor of His Highness because he did not refuse to give up the men. Moreover, as to the rest of the conduct of His Highness from the time he was informed through Sir Lewis Pelly that he was said to be implicated in the attempt to murder Colonel Phayre until the time he was suspended from power by the orders of the Government of India, I fail to see what there was in the demeanour of His Highness from which a conclusion can be drawn either one way or another. No doubt it might have been possible for His Highness to raise the standard of revolt, but that would practically have been an admission of his guilt. I think that the course he adopted was a course that would have suggested itself to any man, namely, to stand by and abide the consequences of his own act. He could not have taken any active measures which might not have amounted to proof positive of his guilt. He therefore remained passive, and if we read his conduct by the light of Damodhur Punt's evidence, we can understand why he did remain passive. Not only did he know beforehand that an attempt to poison Colonel Phayre was to be made, but on the morning of the 9th November before he saw Colonel Phayre he knew that the attempt had been made and failed. He had followed day by day the progress of the enquiry which was instituted by Colonel Phayre, and he was kept informed of the progress of that enquiry. Damodhur Punt has described to us the alternations of fear and hope that filled the breast of His Highness. He has told us how he praised the sagacity of Rowjee, and rejoiced over that witness' liberation; he has told us how again when the Bombay police came to Baroda he enjoyed a moment of elation because Yeshwuntrao and Salim had been permitted to return to the Haveli from the Residency, whither they had been sent; and again how he did not permit Salim and Yeshwuntrao to be sent back in the evening to the Residency without having previously cautioned them to say nothing. That the confidence reposed on these men was not misplaced and was justified is proved by the fact that they have said nothing, notwithstanding that my learned friend on behalf of the defence has given them up as scapegoats. My learned friend says they have said nothing, though in the care of the police, and we may accept that as true, but I say that there is nothing to show, nor can you find any proof, that this is a police case, nor can you find anything to exonerate His Highness from the charges imputed to him. These charges may be conveniently referred to, because they group themselves into two heads—in regard to one of which my learned friend has not made much contention. He has expressed himself unable to understand the meaning of the charges, and he has not set himself to disprove them. The first is, "That the said Mulhar Rao Gaekwar did, by his agents and in person, hold secret communications for improper purposes with some of the servants employed by Colonel Phayre, the Resident at Baroda, or attached to the Residency:" the second, "That the said Mulhar Rao Gaekwar gave bribes to some of those servants, or caused such bribes to be given." The third and fourth charges relate to the attempt to poison, and, as you will see, the other charges relate merely to the bribing of servants at the Residency by the Gaekwar or his agents for the purpose of obtaining information which it was not proper he should obtain. Let me read to you what His Highness the Gaekwar himself says upon this matter: "I declare that I never personally directed any of the Residency servants to act as spies on the Resident or report to me what was going on at the Residency, nor did I ever offer or cause to be paid any money to them for the same purpose." He does not say "he has never personally or by my agents," as he has said in the previous paragraphs. He limits his denial to his own personal acts. He proceeds: "I say nothing as to the presents that may perhaps have been made to servants of the Residency on festive occasions, such as marriage and the like. Information on trifling matters going on both

at the Residency or at my own Palace may have been mutually communicated; but I did not personally hold any intercourse with those servants for this purpose, nor am I personally cognisant of any payments for the same having been made; nor did I authorise any measures by which secrets of the Residency should be conveyed to me." This, I think, contains a very material admission. It simply comes to this—that the Maharaja denies that he personally had any communication with the Residency servants for improper purposes, but that money was given to Residency servants which, I think, may be considered as bribes. He also tacitly admits that such communications may have been made by his agents with these Residency servants, and that such payments were made by his agents to these servants for the purposes mentioned in the charges. My Lord, it is not for me to discuss whether or not there is any difference between the information which Colonel Phayre received and the information the Gaekwar received. It appears to me that there is a wide difference between a British Resident at a Native Court receiving voluntary information from persons who go to visit him and a Native Sovereign lending himself to bribing the servants at the Residency in order that they might convey information to him of what was going on there. I think that the difference need only be stated to be appreciated. But that the Maharaja did establish communications with the Residency servants for improper purposes, and did pay those servants for the communications they give him, is, I think, established beyond all doubt, not only by the admissions in his own plea to the Viceroy, but by the evidence given in this case. I don't think it will strike the Commission as improbable that persons in the position of the Residency servants should have been introduced into the presence of His Highness the Gaekwar. I don't think the Commission will be of opinion that there is anything in itself improbable in that which the Residency servants have told. I am tolerably sure that the Members of this Commission who have visited His Highness' Palace, the old Haveli in the city, will be satisfied that the accounts these servants have given of the way they were introduced into the Palace by a door abutting on the Nuzzer Bagh, and then going up a series of stairs to the room where the Maharaja sat, and who remember that the room had mirrors in it and that there was a bench on which His Highness used to sit,—I cannot think that the Members of this Commission will be of opinion that the story, so far as relates to the Maharaja's room, is an invention. It is not suggested by my learned friend that these servants have been taken to the Haveli since they made their statements to the police. On the contrary, that they have not been taken to the Haveli since they made their statements appears clear from the evidence recorded. That the rooms at the top of the house at that particular corner of the Palace were the rooms occupied by the Maharaja is admitted by Damodhur Punt; that the Maharaja would be likely to be found there results as a natural consequence from the fact that these were the rooms which he usually occupied. Although my learned friend has given up Yeshwuntrao and Salim, it is positively certain that these were two of His Highness' attendants, and were most frequently in the habit of accompanying him on his ceremonial visits to the Residency, and therefore these would be the men who would be most useful to him in his communication with the Residency servants. My learned friend admits that he is not in a position to quarrel with the account given by the gharry-drivers who accompanied the ayah when she went to the Haveli. It was from the statement of one of these gharry-drivers that a clue to this whole story was obtained. It cannot be doubted that the ayah went to the Haveli upon the occasions she has deposed to, and although my learned friend has suggested that she may have gone to see some of the servants of the Palace, I think that that is a suggestion based rather on my learned friend's idea of what would be a likely state of circumstances in a European Court than from what we know are matters of frequent, nay, almost daily, occurrence in the Native Courts of India. The servants in a Native Court stand on an entirely different footing from those in a European Court, and as Damodhur Punt himself has said, he did not live

in the Palace. There was nothing to show that there was any friendship existing between the ayah and any of the Palace servants except Salim and Yeshwuntrao, and as these she had constant opportunities of seeing at the Residency, there could be no occasion for her going to the Palace for the purpose of seeing them. Moreover, unless it were to see some one of greater importance than the servants at the Palace, is it likely that the servants at the Residency would have made the journey from the Residency to the city at the dead of night? You will remember that even Rowjee said that he felt so much alarmed at going into the town at night, that he induced people—at one time Jugga, and at another time Kabhai—to accompany him there. My learned friend does not suggest that the Maharaja was personated on the occasions when at these late hours the Residency servants visited the Palace. Such a suggestion it would have been impossible to make. There could be no mistake about His Highness with any one who had seen him. His appearance is sufficiently remarkable to render him recognisable by any one who has seen him even once, while those Residency servants having an opportunity of seeing him often could make no mistake about his identity. The suggestion therefore that any one could have personated the Maharaja upon these occasions would have been but a wild suggestion. I take it that it must be held to be established beyond all question that the ayah did on these three occasions go to the Palace in the city for the purpose of having a personal interview with the Maharaja. No doubt the evidence as to the personal interview rests upon the statement of the ayah and of those who accompanied her on those occasions into His Highness' presence—Faizoo on one occasion, and Kurrim on another. But there is important corroboration of their story upon these points to be found in the letters of the ayah, which were admittedly genuine. These were discovered in the house of the ayah, and passed between her and her husband at the time when one was at Mahableshwar and the other was in Bombay or Baroda. This is a branch of the case to which I don't think my learned friend will extend his argument that the whole of this is a fabrication by the police—not even the ingenuity of a policeman could account for the presence of post-marks upon some of these letters which were exhibited. Exhibits A, B, C and D show beyond a doubt that the ayah was in communication with Yeshwuntrao and Salim in regard to the matters affecting the Maharaja that passed at the Residency; and that she was even in direct communication with the Maharaja himself has been proved by the evidence of Syed Abdool. The letter which was written to the Maharaja does not appear to have been forwarded, because the husband of the ayah found no opportunity of delivering it to the person for whom it was intended. But it shows, does it not, that this ayah was in communication with His Highness upon matters of political importance? She mentions—and this is just one of the things that might be expected in the case—that her master and mistress had been dining at Government House, and she affects to give an account of conversations that took place there, and no doubt these were the kind of communications that the Maharaja would be desirous of receiving. That that letter was transmitted appears not only from the evidence of Syed Abdool, but also in the reference made in that letter D: "I do not know whether or not you have delivered the note (*chitti*) enclosed in my last letter to the person for whom it was intended. That person was, the ayah says in her evidence, His Highness the Gaekwar. I take it therefore as established upon the evidence, and established clearly, that these communications did exist between the Residency servants and His Highness; that these communications were held in secret, and for improper purposes. I do not suppose it could be contended that it would be a proper thing for a Prince to set household servants to repeat to him anything that passed at a British Resident's house; and when it is remembered that these communications were established about the time that General Meade's Commission was assembled at Baroda, and continued during the time that that Commission sat, and were continued afterwards, I apprehend

there can be no doubt in the minds of this Commission that what the Maharaja desired was to pick up from what might fall at the Resident's table or from the mouth of some of the Members of the Commission some private information that might be useful to him in shaping his course in reference to that investigation. Then, let us look at the nature of these communications. One of these news-letters is in evidence, and another is referred to in a statement by Wasuntrao Bhow—not a willing witness against his master, and a man who had been director of the State banks or shroffs' shops which had been established here and elsewhere by the Gaekwar, and a man who jumped at the suggestion put to him by my learned friend, Mr. Branson, that he was kept in jail for merely reading these letters, although the fact is that he is kept in custody by Sir Lewis Pelly upon charges of a serious nature. This man says that he was once called upon to read one of those letters that Damodhur Punt has told us about. Damodhur Punt tells us that these letters were passing day after day between the Residency and the Haveli, and that as soon as they were received they were destroyed. These payments were not merely for the repeating of conversations that might take place at the Residency table, but they extended to other matters; for we have it on the evidence of Damodhur Punt that Rowjee, at Nowsaree, brought an important document to the Maharaja—no less a document than a petition addressed by Jumnabaee, the widow of Khunderao Maharaja, to the Government of Bombay—and that document was copied by Damodhur Punt by the orders of the Gaekwar, and then restored to Rowjee, who took it back again to the house of his master. Can it be said, my Lord, that these communications were for the mere reporting of idle gossip? Can it be said that these punkawallas, havildars, and other servants, the inferiority of whose position protected them from suspicion, were engaged by the Maharaja for the mere purpose of gathering idle chatter? In the short experience that I have had in this country, it strikes me as not at all unnatural that His Highness should endeavour to enlist the sympathy of the ladies of the Residency on his behalf, and for that purpose should seek to get the ayah to communicate with those ladies. This may appear unnatural to the Commission, but I don't think it will. Nor does it appear unnatural that His Highness should wish to enlist on his side Pedro, who had been a long time with the Resident, and from his position as waiter at the Resident's table would be perfectly cognizant of what was going on and able to repeat it to the Maharaja. It does occur to me also that the very men whom he would be anxious to get over to his side would be the headmen of the Resident's office establishment—the jemadars and havildars—men who could have access to the private office at all hours of the day; men who would be left in charge of that office during their master's absence, and might select any papers they might fancy would be of use to their employers. If you consider as to the sums paid to these men for the services they rendered, can you say that these sums are not bribes? My learned friend says that five hundred rupees is a small sum. In some points of view it is a small sum; it might be a small sum to the Maharaja, but it is a large sum to pay to men whose monthly pay is about ten or fourteen rupees—it is more than four years' pay to them. The payment of that sum to the witness Rowjee has not been disputed. He got it from Yeshwuntrao, through his clerk, who proved the payment in the witness-box, and that clerk, I may say, was not cross-examined by my learned friend; so that that payment must be taken to be proved beyond a doubt. Let me ask what inducement could there be for Yeshwuntrao to pay this sum of money? My learned friend says that Yeshwuntrao is an inferior creature, and might be in the service of Damodhur Punt. Then what inducement was there for Damodhur Punt to get this information for which so much money was paid? My learned friend's theory only goes so far as to say that it might have been worth while for Damodhur Punt to poison Colonel Phayre, but not to get information. My learned friend can only say so far that it might have been worth Damodhur Punt's while to poison Colonel Phayre, but he cannot go so far as to say that

he had any interest in obtaining information. Yet these five hundred rupees were given, and, as my learned friend says, long before, and not after, the poisoning was attempted. We have it in evidence that Yeshwuntrao was a confidential servant of the Gaekwar, and knew the Residency servants. Does it not seem beyond all possibility of doubt that that payment was not made by Damodhur Punt, but by the Gaekwar himself, through the hands of Yeshwuntrao? But, my Lord, that payment was not the only payment which Rowjee received for giving this information. He divided eight hundred rupees with Nursoo immediately after their return from Nowsaree, and immediately after Jumnabaee's petition to the Government of Bombay had been given to the Maharaja. You have here two large payments to these men in less than six months. I say that these payments were small as compared with the Maharaja's revenues, but they were enormous indeed compared with the regular salary of the persons employed. Then there is Pedro. Pedro is a witness upon whom my learned friend relied very much. Pedro admits a payment of sixty babashai rupees made to him when he was about to go to Goa, but it does not appear why that money should be given. Is it not likely that it should have been given for some services rendered? Then we have Shaik Kurrim, the chobdar, whom we find admitting the receipt of a hundred rupees at the same time that a hundred rupees were paid to the ayah. Again, we have another payment of fifty rupees to the ayah. Now, on referring to the entries put in by Damodhur Punt, you will find that payments corresponding, or nearly so, in amount to those bribes were made through the Khangee Department at the very time that the servants say that they received those bribes. [The Advocate-General here refers to Exhibit E.] This Exhibit shows that on the 19th of June 1874 six hundred rupees were paid to Yeshwuntrao, and were received by the hand of Salim. That would be about the time on which five hundred rupees were paid by Yeshwuntrao by the hands of his servant, Dhulput, to Rowjee, and as for the balance it would be consistent with what one would expect to find in a case of this kind, that some money should remain in the hands of Yeshwuntrao: so the Maharaja pays six hundred rupees, and Rowjee receives five hundred rupees. Then again as to the eight hundred rupees paid to Nursoo Jemadar, and which he divided with Rowjee after their return from Nowsaree, your Lordship will find that A 1 is a second payment made out of the treasury to the extent of one thousand rupees on the 8th of June 1874, and that would be very shortly after the return of His Highness the Gaekwar and of the Resident from Nowsaree. Your Lordship will remember that that took place some time in the end of May. Again, M 1 is a payment of two hundred rupees on the 15th of May 1874, which corresponds very nearly to the payment of the two hundred rupees to Kurrim and the ayah; and in following up these documents further, I think I may state that we find shown on the records of the Khangee Department payments out of that Department to Salim or Yeshwuntrao nearly corresponding to the sums of money received by the Residency servants at or about the time that the servants profess to have received those payments. Now, my Lord, I do not think it can be reasonably suggested that all these payments were made by Damodhur Punt to serve his own purposes. I do not think it can be suggested with any show of reason that Yeshwuntrao and Salim were merely agents of Damodhur Punt in this matter. No doubt the money was passed out of the treasury by Damodhur Punt, but the disbursements were made, I apprehend it is clear beyond a doubt, by the direction of the Maharaja. Of course there could be no reason for Damodhur Punt wishing to obtain information, and paying for it in this way, for himself; but there was a strong reason why he should wish to do so in the service of his master. That Rowjee had money is tolerably clear, because it was one of the matters that first directed the attention of the police to him. They had found out he had been making large purchases of jewellery in the bazaar at the time these monies were paid. Exhibit Y is the list of ornaments put in, and you will remember at what time these ornaments were made. The first set of ornaments was made in October,

February, and March (golden bracelets and rings, and so forth); and in the month of June, when the payment of eight hundred rupees was made, and divided between Nursoo and Rowjee, a silver anklet was purchased of the weight of over seventy rupees, and subsequently to that, and apparently about the same time, a necklace of gold venetians appears to have been bought. I think there can be no doubt that the money was supplied to Rowjee by the Maharaja the Gaekwar's directions out of the Gaekwar's treasury for the purpose of obtaining information of the character to which the witness has deposed. Couple that fact with the statement you find in His Highness' plea to the Viceroy, wherein he says that he never *personally* had had communications with the Residency servants—he does not deny that they made these communications through his agents—and I think the Commission will have no doubt whatever that the first two charges against His Highness are satisfactorily established. My Lord, my learned friend has suggested that an oriental Prince is likely to be surrounded by evil counsellors, and to have things attributed to him for which he cannot justly be held responsible. There can be no doubt that His Highness the Gaekwar was to some extent so surrounded by evil counsellors. I am not here to defend the character of Damodhur Punt. Nothing that my learned friend might say about that man would excite my indignation. He is not a man whom I would put forward as one whose uncorroborated evidence should be worthy of your great consideration. There is no doubt, from what he has admitted he has done, that he is a very bad man; but when we find that a man of that character is retained by His Highness the Gaekwar as his private secretary, as his most intimate confidant, as his most trusted servant, and when we find him, even after the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre was made and bruited abroad and under investigation, introducing that man to Sir Lewis Pelly at the Residency as his private secretary,—I must say that I do not think His Highness can come before this tribunal with any serious expectation of being held entirely irresponsible for anything that that person might do or say on his behalf. My learned friend has referred to Yeshwuntrao and Salim as likely to obey the behests of Damodhur Punt, but they would, my Lord, be more likely to obey the behests of the Maharaja than that of the Maharaja's private secretary. Therefore, if you find a series of witnesses coming forward here, and if you find one of these servants testifying that he issued orders by the directions of his master the Maharaja, though we may look upon that man with suspicion, and though we may desire not to believe him, yet nevertheless, looking at the probabilities, I apprehend it is difficult not to give him credence for telling a certain amount of what was true, especially as to his merely obeying his master in the matters to which he refers. My learned friend has admitted that Damodhur Punt, Yeshwuntrao, and Salim are the three persons likely to take part in any such attempt as is alluded to here in the Viceroy's notification in the third and fourth charges against His Highness. I think that is going a great way. These charges are, "that his purposes in holding such communications and giving such bribes were to use the said servants as spies upon Colonel Phayre, and thereby improperly to obtain information of secrets and to cause injury to Colonel Phayre, or to remove him by means of poison; that, in fact, an attempt to poison Colonel Phayre was made by persons instigated thereto by the said Mulharrao Gaekwar." We have therefore this—that in regard to this most serious charge, my learned friend admits if that His Highness was so concerned, he could scarcely have found three better instruments than his private secretary and his two confidential attendants. Now, my Lord, before I go into the investigation of the evidence which connects the Gaekwar with the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre, let me briefly refer to one or two matters on which my learned friend has also dwelt at considerable length. I think my learned friend suggested rather than argued that this Commission could come to no other conclusion than this attempt to poison Colonel Phayre was not in point of fact made by some one on the 9th of November when he asked if the Commission were satisfied that such an attempt had been made. I don't think

that he himself could dispute that such an attempt was made by some one or another. Nor do I think that my learned friend could have seriously contended that that attempt was not made by arsenic and diamond dust. A good deal was said by my learned friend upon the color of the sediment which Colonel Phayre noticed in the glass, and which was also shown to Dr. Seward; but I think that the Commission, looking carefully to the evidence upon that point, can only come to this conclusion, that, although a good deal was said upon this branch of the case, there really is not much in it. Colonel Phayre no doubt describes the sediment that he noticed as being dark, and undoubtedly to him it may have appeared to be such. Some of it was at the bottom of the glass, and the rest was trickling down the side of it. That glass had previously been filled with a preparation of pummelo juice, which is of a reddish or pinkish color. Colonel Phayre at the time he noticed the sediment at the bottom of the glass was under the influence of poison, if poison was there at all; and one of the effects produced upon him by the poison he imbibed was, as you will remember he stated himself, that his head was dizzy and swimming round. I will give your Lordship the exact words, because they are of considerable importance: "I felt a sort of dizziness in my head, and as if my head were going round slightly." It may be that Colonel Phayre, seeing the light through the colored fluid, would be very likely to attribute to the sediment a darker color than the more practised eye and less excited observation of Dr. Seward would attribute to it. Again, the liquid in which the sediment was contained was dark or darkish, and even a white powder put into a dark liquid would probably look dark until separated from the fluid; and supposing the liquid to have been dark, it may be quite natural that Colonel Phayre should see that dark which Dr. Seward, after separating it from the liquid, would consider to be a tawny or fawn color. My learned friend has made a suggestion which is a perfectly fair one, and which I accept as a possible explanation of this affair. He says that some people have not that sharp perception of colors which others have, and it may be quite possible that Colonel Phayre has not that perception of color which Dr. Seward has. Another thing is, that if Colonel Phayre held the tumbler against a dark table or something dark, the darkness might appear to be communicated in some degree to the contents of the glass. But whatever the impression produced upon Colonel Phayre's eyes may have been under the circumstances I have detailed, I apprehend there can be no doubt as to the impression produced upon Dr. Seward. He had not imbibed poison. He came over at once to the Residency on being called, and he could calmly examine the contents of the glass. He says he held the glass against the light and then detected this fawn-colored powder, which may have been what would naturally follow a calm investigation. Rowjee described the powder he received as of a dark color. We all know how natives in this country in speaking of color do not express the gradations that Europeans are accustomed to. Anything in the slightest degree dark would be *kala* to a native. While Rowjee used this word *kala*, he qualified it by pointing to a sun-topee upon the table and said it was like that. The topee pointed out was of a bluish grey color. Rowjee qualified that again by saying that, although it was like the hat, it was perhaps of a still lighter hue.

Serjeant Ballantine—Oh, no. He said it was darker.

The Advocate-General (after referring to the notes)—My learned friend is right. I remember that some emery powder was shown to Rowjee by Mr. Jardine. But at all events the darkness he meant was only a little darker than the hat he pointed out. As to Dr. Seward's evidence upon the point, I think there can be no doubt whatever about its correctness. He examined the powder with the care of a man of science who would afterwards have to experimentalise upon it, and if the glass were found by him to contain any deleterious matter, its presence there would of course be a subject

of close examination. In fact, I think Dr. Seward's evidence should be accepted as perfectly conclusive. That that sediment was found to contain the two ingredients—arsenic and diamond dust—I apprehend there can be no doubt. Dr. Seward by his own experiments detected arsenic by means of the reduction test and the diamond dust by means of microscopic investigation. The reduction test, though one of the simplest tests, is at the same time one of the surest tests for the discovery of arsenic; and though the metallic ring he saw was not reduced into crystals of arsenic, there can be no doubt whatever that that metallic ring by itself established, unless disproved, an almost conclusive proof of the presence of arsenic in the substance from which that ring had been evolved. Dr. Gray subjected the sediment sent to him to the most rigorous investigation. He was not satisfied with the reduction test, although on applying it he found precisely the same sort of metallic ring that had been found by Dr. Seward; but he adopted a number of other tests, which I shall not weary you by describing. But having by these tests reduced the sediment to various chemical substances, he from these substances evolved the pure arsenic again. There can be no doubt as to that.

The President (referring to his notes) said he was not sure whether Dr. Gray said he had done that.

The Advocate-General—Yes, my Lord; you will find it at page 68 of the short-hand writer's notes. Dr. Gray was asked whether he had extracted the arsenic bodily from parts of the powder, though not by the reduction process, and he replied that he had done so by the test called the sublimation test. In regard to Dr. Seward, I may mention that although he did not reduce the metallic ring into the form of arsenic, yet by another test he discovered octahedral crystals, which is one of the surest indications of the presence of arsenic. [Page 55 of the short-hand writer's notes referred to.] There can be no doubt whatever therefore regarding this scientific evidence, which has not been contradicted in any way, that in the sediment extracted by Dr. Seward on the morning of the 9th from the contents of Colonel Phayre's tumbler arsenic was extracted to the extent of about a grain, though Dr. Seward's appliances did not enable him to determine the exact amount. If these tests were not conclusive, there is also the other circumstance which Dr. Seward noticed—namely, the powdery film that was created by gently shaking the fluid in the bottom of the tumbler. This film was noticed before the addition of any water to Dr. Seward's glass, and it is regarded as a very sure sign of the presence of arsenic. Upon the medical testimony recorded here, I do not think the Commission can come to any other conclusion than that arsenic had been introduced into Colonel Phayre's glass in very considerable quantities. I hardly think that my learned friend would ask your Lordship to hold that in the water poured into the sediment by Dr. Seward the arsenic was contained. Govind, a witness called here, said that on that morning he had filled the *koojah* from which Dr. Seward took the water from a *mutka* which was kept for the general use of the house. Although my learned friend asked several questions upon this subject, I do not think the Commission will conclude that in that tumbler there was not arsenic or some deleterious substance on the morning of the 9th. There is no question whatever that Dr. Seward took every precaution he could in sending the packet to Bombay, and that the examinations conducted by Dr. Gray and himself corroborated each other. Though diamond dust does not offer the same ready means of detection as arsenic, yet there are some processes by which a clear conclusion may be arrived at to show its presence. First of all, there are the particles themselves, which, Dr. Seward has told us, are distinguished by their lustrousness and their hardness, and here they are known by the way they withstood the severest test under the spirit-lamp and several powerful chemical agents. Notwithstanding their exiguity, he was able, by rubbing one small piece of glass with another, one of which had a small portion of the diamond upon it, to produce a scratch upon the glass. Dr. Seward said that besides diamonds he knows only one other substance that will scratch glass in this way—namely, collodion. My

learned friend was referred to Dr. Gray for information on the subject of collodion, but in the cross-examination of Dr. Gray not a single question was asked about it. The microscopic test which was offered to the Commission is still available, but I think that the statements of Dr. Seward and Dr. Gray, both men of science and perfectly independent, will be accepted as conclusive evidence upon the point. Without having had any communication with each other, both of these gentlemen came to the conclusion that the other substance found in the sediment besides arsenic was diamond dust. Dr. Gray's attention to it was not called until he himself had written to enquire whether or not the substance was diamond dust. This conclusion occurred to him independently of any information from Baroda. Colonel Phayre's communication from Baroda, in which he mentioned the probable presence of diamond dust, crossed Dr. Gray's letter of enquiry on the way here; so that, as I have said, it was his independent observations that led him to conclude that he had diamond dust before him. [Dr. Gray's letter, Exhibit U, referred to.] I think that the further investigations of Dr. Gray support most conclusively the result of his examination of the sediment sent to him by Dr. Seward from Baroda. You will remember that Dr. Gray, being puzzled in his mind, writes to Colonel Phayre and reminds him that he had said he threw some of the contents of the tumbler out upon the chunam verandah outside of his office. Colonel Phayre proceeds there at once, and in his presence traces are found of the marks of the sherbet which he had thrown out of the window on the morning of the 9th. He scrapes up a portion of the chunam, puts it into a paper, seals it, and sends it to Dr. Gray, by whom the same substances as before were discovered. Unless it is contended that Dr. Gray deliberately put diamond dust and arsenic into the scrapings sent to him from Baroda, it must be admitted that they formed part of the contents of the tumbler. In fact, I have no doubt whatever that diamond dust and arsenic were introduced into Colonel Phayre's tumbler on the morning of the 9th November. [Refers to Exhibit I.] That is a letter to which I have referred in the course of my remarks.

Nineteenth day, Wednesday, March 17.

The Advocate-General resumed his address as follows:—My Lord, in the observations which I addressed to the Commission yesterday, I endeavoured to show, and I think I did establish, that the first two charges contained in the Notification of His Excellency the Viceroy had been made out—namely, that the Gaekwar had communicated for improper purposes with certain of the Residency servants, and had given them bribes through his confidential attendants Yeshwuntrao and Salim. My learned friend has already admitted that Damodhur Punt, Yeshwuntrao and Salim were persons proper to be entrusted with such a crime as is here charged under the third and fourth heads of charge; and I have shewn, I think, that on the 9th of November, in point of fact, an attempt to poison Colonel Phayre was made; that deleterious ingredients were placed in his tumbler of sherbet. One of these has been proved to be arsenic, which is certainly a poison, and the other is diamond dust, which, my learned friend was fain to admit, is by some persons, or a certain class of persons out here, believed to be a poison. I may in connection with this, I think, usefully refer to one point in the case which has always appeared to me to be rather a small point, but on which my learned friend having dealt, I must deal with as briefly as may be—and it is this. It appears to me very clearly on the evidence that no other deleterious ingredients than arsenic and diamond dust were introduced into Colonel Phayre's sherbet. It will be in the recollection of the Commission that the suggestion was thrown out as having been conveyed in an intimation to Colonel Phayre by Bhow Pooniker, who had himself received it from one Bulwuntrao, that another ingredient, namely copper, had been introduced along with the diamond dust and arsenic. But the scientific

investigation of the sediment discovered in the tumbler has shown conclusively that no trace of copper could be found in it by analysis. My learned friend dwelt upon the fact that among the symptoms described by Colonel Phayre as proceeding from the administration of poison to him, was the experiencing of a metallic taste in the mouth. My learned friend also established, by the evidence of Dr Gray, that if copper, or a preparation of copper, is taken into the mouth, the taste is experienced at once. Colonel Phayre's evidence is perfectly clear that the metallic taste did not at once present itself. It was not until some twenty minutes or half an hour after he had taken the sherbet that he among other symptoms perceived the metallic taste in his mouth. Had there been copper or a preparation of copper, Dr. Gray's evidence shows that Colonel Phayre would at once have experienced a metallic taste, but it is very clear that he did not experience this immediately, and it was not until about half an hour afterwards that he had a feeling of nausea and the other symptoms that he described. The evidence upon that point is very clearly given by Colonel Phayre at pages 48 and 59 of the short-hand writer's notes. At page 48, my learned friend asks Colonel Phayre—"You said previously, didn't you, that there was a coppery taste in the liquid that you had?" And Colonel Phayre replies—"No, I said to Dr. Seward that there was a copper taste in my mouth after drinking it." And again he says—"I did not taste it in the liquid, but in my mouth afterwards." It is perfectly clear from this that there was not such a metallic taste produced by Colonel Phayre drinking this sherbet as would have been produced had there been any preparation of copper put in with the other poison; but, as I say, it was not till afterwards that Colonel Phayre experienced this coppery taste when he felt the symptoms produced by taking the sherbet. That a metallic taste in the mouth is frequently experienced, or sometimes, at all events, by persons suffering from arsenical poisoning, is shown by Dr. Gray's evidence at page 68 of the short-hand writer's notes, where, after being asked whether a metallic taste was produced by taking arsenic, he replied—"In the course of my experience as Chemical Analyser, regarding arsenical poisoning, a metallic taste is often experienced." That answer is not very correctly taken down; but what Dr. Gray meant was that he had known persons suffering from arsenical poison complain of a metallic taste as one of their symptoms. I think the whole of the evidence disproves the suggestion that there was any copper introduced into Colonel Phayre's sherbet, or that anything in point of fact was introduced but diamond dust and arsenic. I may now refer to the quantity of arsenic found. Dr. Gray states that in the two packets submitted to him—one from the tumbler itself, and the other scraped from the verandah—he found 2½ grains of arsenic. Dr. Seward, in the portion examined by him, says he found between one and two grains. (Page 61 of notes referred to). We have here therefore between three and four grains of arsenic discovered by the chemical analysts in so much of the sediment as was recovered; and how much more there may have been in the sherbet before Colonel Phayre threw some of it away, it is impossible to say. The quantity discovered, however, was more than enough to constitute a fatal dose—a fatal dose, as Dr. Gray told us, being about 2½ grains of arsenic. Another small point to which I may refer in regard to this part of the case is, that it is shown perfectly clear by Colonel Phayre's evidence that from the time he put down the glass after taking one or two sips of sherbet, until the time when he handed over the remains of the sherbet together with the sediment to Dr. Seward no one had any opportunity of tampering with that glass, of approaching it, or putting anything into it. Colonel Phayre's evidence on that point is at page 52 of the notes, and is in these terms:—"From the time that you first noticed this black sediment at the bottom of the tumbler until the time when you handed the tumbler to Dr. Seward, had any one access to that tumbler?—No one came into the room. There was only myself in the room until I gave it to Dr. Seward. No one had access to the tumbler." It is therefore clear, if Colonel Phayre is to be believed, that from the time he first took a sip of the sherbet until he handed the

remains of it to Dr. Seward, no one had access to the tumbler, and it is equally clear that the poison must have been put in before Colonel Phayre had returned from his walk, and before he took a sip or two from the sherbet he found prepared for him. The next point to which I would invite the attention of the Commission is this. Taking it to be established that arsenic and diamond dust were deposited by some one or other in Colonel Phayre's sherbet on the 9th November, what is the evidence as to the source from which these two articles were obtained? A vulgar poisoner, or one who had not the command of considerable means, would not be likely to resort to diamond dust, albeit he might be likely to resort to arsenic; and the possession of diamond dust would therefore argue the possession of considerable wealth, as well as of an intention to employ, no matter at what cost, such means as he believed would be capable of effecting his object. Now, upon the theories that have been put forward by my learned friend, either that Bhow Poonikur or those who were acting with him, or Damodhur Punt, and those acting with him were the persons by whom this dose of poison was sought to be administered, I think it is unlikely that such an expensive article as diamond dust would be resorted to by these persons. These suggestions are sufficiently improbable for other reasons to which I shall afterwards call the attention of the Commission. But there would be no improbability in a person in the position of the Gaekwar employing such an expensive ingredient as diamond dust, supposing him to have entertained the belief in its poisonous qualities which Dr. Chovers asserts to be prevalent among the natives of India. From his position he would be perfectly well able to procure either of these articles. He could easily procure arsenic, as indeed most people can in this country. I do not see myself that there is much difficulty in getting almost any quantity of arsenic that is required. We have heard recently of a man, without any apparent reason for it, buying in a shop 8lbs of arsenic, and I suppose it may be taken for granted that if a man wants to get arsenic in the bazaars of India he can get any quantity. In Baroda, however, there is a greater difficulty. My learned friend brought out the fact that in Baroda arsenic could only be obtained from the Fouzdaree, upon the special order of the Maharaja himself; and Damodhur Punt has produced an order, not from the Maharaja indeed, nor as my learned friend somewhat inaccurately said, bearing any endorsement of the Maharaja, though it does bear an endorsement in which the Maharaja's name appears, by which the Fouzdar was directed to give arsenic for the purpose of making medicine for a horse. That order is exhibit Z, and is at page 112 of the short-hand writer's notes; and the date of it is the 4th October 1874. Now Damodhur Trimbuck says that that order was written by him at the direction of the Maharaja. In the endorsement which was made by the Fouzdaree officer upon that document we find that the name of the Maharaja is introduced. The signature is, I think, Gunputrao Bulwunt, and the order is addressed to Datatria, who says that no arsenic was in point of fact issued from the Fouzdaree on that order. He says also that there would have been no difficulty in furnishing arsenic upon that document, had the person in whose favor it was drawn out come and applied for it. But Damodhur Trimbuck shows clearly why it was the arsenic was not supplied on that order. He says that Mr. Hormusjee Ardasir Wadia, who was then Fouzdar, refused to issue arsenic upon it till he had communicated with the Maharaja. Mr. Hormusjee is a gentleman of high position and reputation. He arrived in Baroda at the end of last week; he is now sitting at this table; and he has not been called on by the defence in regard to his reasons for not supplying the arsenic. I apprehend that if it had been possible to disprove Damodhur Punt's statements upon that point, Mr. Hormusjee Wadia would have been put into the witness-box. I think, therefore, that Damodhur Punt may be taken to be most materially corroborated by the document to which I have referred. I would call the attention of the Commission to this—that the endorsement, which is not the endorsement of the Maharaja, but simply the endorsement of one of the officers of the Fouzdaree department, is in these terms:

"Shrimunt Sirkar." No doubt by learned friend was somewhat misled when he stated that the Gaekwar had endorsed this order. It is not so. There is merely an endorsement in which the Gaekwar's name is mentioned. But when my learned friend says that the obvious answer the Gaekwar would make to any objection on the part of Hormusjee to deliver out arsenic upon the order in question would be, "Why, all the arsenic in the Fouzdaree is mine. Go and get it!" When my learned friend puts that argument, it would be a perfectly good one if it could be shown that the arsenic was for the purpose specified in the order—namely, medicine for a horse. But it does not apply here, as the arsenic seems to have been wanted for the purpose of poisoning Colonel Phayre. I can understand the Maharaja having no objection whatever to putting his name to a paper which was merely to warrant an order for arsenic for medicine for a horse, but he might well hesitate to put his name to an order for arsenic for a human being, and might well, as Damodhur Punt says, be anxious to get the arsenic elsewhere. My learned friend uses the argument:—"If the Gaekwar had been desirous to use poison, the last thing on earth that he would have done would have been to put his name upon the order." But he has never used that order, and I use my learned friend's argument against himself. Then again, as to the obtaining of diamond dust, my learned friend, feeling no doubt that diamond dust would be an article at the command of His Highness, sought to show that had diamond dust been required for the purpose of poisoning Colonel Phayre, nothing could have been easier than for him to have supplied some diamonds out of his stores for that purpose. Now it is no doubt true, as stated by Nanajee Vithul, that diamonds are kept in the jewel department at the Palace in considerable quantities, that jewellers' work is always going on, and that at the period to which these transactions refer a scabbard and the hilt of a sword were being encrusted with diamonds. But I think it will occur to the Native Members of the Commission, and probably to all the Members of the Commission, that when in the jewel department of a Native Court diamonds are being used for the purpose of ornamentation, a very strict account is required of the manner in which the stones are applied. For their own protection the workmen requiring these stones would be desirous that such an account should be kept; and if a stone was taken away, they would desire, as a safeguard to themselves, to see that it should be entered in some document or other. Moreover, it does not follow that because a scabbard and hilt were being encrusted, diamond chips of the small size and comparatively inexpensive quality that are alleged to have been used on this occasion would not be turned to account. It may be very well to take small chips and pound them up by some means or other; but it would be a different thing to take stones of value and pound them up and reduce them to powder for the purpose of using it for nefarious purposes. And I do not think that the mere fact of diamonds being used about this time for the purpose of ornamentation can countervail the evidence in this case, having consideration to the fact I have just suggested that a strict account of all jewels is kept in Native Courts, and that workmen employed among them would, if any were withdrawn, require an account of it. Even according to the evidence of Hemchund Futteychund, whom my learned friend put forward as a thoroughly trustworthy and credible witness, as a witness whose mistakes and errors were on the same footing as the mistakes and errors of Colonel Phayre, though what errors are alluded to on the part of Colonel Phayre I do not know—at all events, this Hemchund Futteychund, whom my learned friend put on the same level of presumable veracity as an officer in Colonel Phayre's position says he was asked about the time of the Dusserah to bring small diamonds to the Palace; and that he and other jewellers did so bring small diamonds to the Palace, albeit he says these diamonds were returned to him. We have it, therefore, perfectly clear, according to the evidence of this unimpeachable witness, that diamonds were required for some purpose or another at the Palace. That they were purchased, that they were retained, is proved not only by Damodhur Punt himself, but also by Nanajee Vithul, the head-

man in the jewel department, and by Atmaram Raghoonath, one of the principal clerks employed there. It is also perfectly certain that whatever Damodhur Punt may say in other matters, he is perfectly correct, according to Hemchund, in this statement, that small diamond chips ("bookkie") were required at the time of the Dusserah, that is at or about the 20th October. The only way the diamond chips so required at the Palace can be disposed of on the part of the defence is by the evidence of Hemchund, who swears they were returned to him. As to the value of that evidence, I shall have something to say hereafter. Here, however, we may rest assured that the diamonds likely to be employed for a purpose of this kind were sent for inspection, and (as we say) purchased at the time to which these transactions relate. We, therefore, have at all events the possession of the two ingredients found in the sherbet by persons in the service of the Maharaja during the time that Rowjee and Nursoo say the packets were delivered to them. This is shown by incontrovertible evidence. And as I am upon this point, I may, as conveniently here as at any other part of my argument, refer to the case of the Borah Nooroodeen, from whom Damodhur Punt says the arsenic was obtained, and who, my learned friend says, has not been called. My learned friend is quite entitled to the benefit of any inference he may draw from that circumstance. But there was nothing to prevent his being called by my learned friend himself if he wished to contradict Damodhur Punt's evidence on this point. In a certain view of the cross-examination by my learned friend, I might have been placed under the necessity of putting Nooroodeen into the box. If there had been a challenge whether Nooroodeen did supply this arsenic, there would not have been the slightest difficulty in getting him to give evidence. But there was no such necessity. I hear my learned friend, Mr. Branson, making a suggestion on the point, and I will meet it. He says Nooroodeen was an enemy of the Gaekwar. I do not know how that is proved. It is proved that a Borah named Nooroodeen was a complainant before the last Commission; but it is not shown that his complaint was not then redressed: and, that being so, thereisno reason to show that his hostile feelings had not disappeared. But at all events, enemy or no enemy, this much is certain that the propriety of calling Nooroodeen here as a witness had not suggested itself to my learned friend, and Damodhur Trimbuck's statement on this point remains entirely uncontradicted. The attornies for the defence have had full access to Nooroodeen and everybody else whom they wished to see in regard to this case, and no doubt they satisfied themselves as to whether it was desirable to call Nooroodeen and others. The result of their discretion is, however, that no witnesses have been called; and the Commission will, of course, draw such conclusions as it thinks just from that fact. Now, my Lord, the next point to which I would refer, having shown that there was in point of fact an administration of arsenic to Colonel Phayre on the day in question, and having shown that at all events the evidence points to the possession by servants of His Highness, under His Highness' directions, of these two articles at the time we say they were obtained by order of His Highness. It will be in the recollection of the Commission that the evidence shows that Rowjee was the person who received certain packets from Salim, and deposited the contents of one of these packets in Colonel Phayre's glass on the 9th November. It is not suggested that any one else but Rowjee put these packets into the tumbler. My learned friend, fertile in suggestions though he has shown himself to be in the course of this case, did not suggest that any other hand than that of Rowjee's was employed for the purpose of putting the arsenic and diamond dust into Colonel Phayre's tumbler; and so therefore we may take it as a fact, undisputed in the case, that Rowjee's was the hand by which this was placed in Colonel Phayre's sherbet. Now, my Lord, comes a very important class of considerations to which I beg to draw the attention of the Commission. Whose object could it be to make this attempt upon Colonel Phayre's life? Who could be interested in administering poison to him? Four classes of witnesses have been suggested as being likely or possibly concerned in the attempt, and the first class is the Residency

servants. Now my learned friend made that suggestion only to answer it. He said with perfect truth that they could have no object in administering poison to a man who was a good master, from whom they received wages, and against whom it is not shown they had any cause of complaint. I may take it, therefore, upon my learned friend's own admission, that the Residency servants were not the concoctors of this attempt for any personal reasons of their own. Then the next class of persons who it is suggested would be likely to engage in a conspiracy of this kind were Bhow Poonikur and those who were acting with him. Now, my learned friend was very hard upon Bhow Poonikur. He called him—on what grounds I fail to discover after a careful perusal of the evidence—the Gaekwar's bitterest enemy. He said he was the man who had Colonel Phayre entirely under his control; that he was a spy; and that, in all human probability, he controlled all the actions of Colonel Phayre. My Lord, the evidence shows that Bhow Poonikur was examined in this case as well as Colonel Phayre in regard to this point; and that Bhow Poonikur is, at all events in Colonel Phayre's opinion—and no evidence to the contrary has been produced—a perfectly honourable and trustworthy man. He has lived in Baroda the greater part of his life, having come here when a child; he has held various appointments, to not one of which anything discreditable could be attached. At present he is employed as agent to Mr. Hope, the Collector of Surat, in regard to a ward of the British Government named Meer Zulfukkar Ali, the son of a gentleman whom your Lordship will very well remember, the Nawab of Surat. This young gentleman has considerable estates in the Baroda territory, and Bhow Poonikur, it appears, had such confidence reposed in him that he has been employed by Mr. Hope to look after those estates. He came with a letter of introduction to Colonel Phayre from Mr. Hope; and I do not think Mr. Hope is a man who would give letters of introduction to persons he did not consider perfectly worthy of them. Bhow Poonikur has not only to look after these Baroda estates of the young ward, but he is also trusted with business by many of the sirdars and sowcars in the Baroda territory. He has the management of their affairs as well as of those of the son of Mir Jaffir Ali. He lives in Baroda; his life has been open to inspection, and not one single thing has been alleged against him, except that in representing the various interests I have enumerated he found it necessary to bring forward at Colonel Meade's Commission four cases on behalf of his employers. I cannot see anything in that to warrant the conclusion that my learned friend has drawn, that he is the Gaekwar's bitterest enemy. Surely something more than has been adduced here should have been brought forward to warrant what has been said against him. As to his influence over Colonel Phayre, that entirely exists in the imagination of my learned friend. He put the question to Colonel Phayre: "Was he not in the habit of seeing you daily?"—and Colonel Phayre admitted that he did use to come to him almost daily upon business of one kind or another. But because one man comes to see another daily, it is rather a *non sequitur* to argue that therefore he controls the actions of the person he visits. It has been alleged also that he it was who gave information to Colonel Phayre about the preparation of the khureeta of November; but there is nothing extraordinary in that, Bhow Poonikur says that he heard of it from two or three people connected with the Durbar and then mentioned it to Colonel Phayre, and it must be remembered that those sirdars and sowcars by whom he was employed would naturally know what was going on at the Gaekwar's durbars, and certainly these persons, going or coming from the Durbar, would know of any matter of importance that was being discussed. It is not surprising, therefore, that he should inform Colonel Phayre that a khureeta was in course of preparation, although his information did not enable him to go so far as to say, because he did not know, what the nature of it was. I cannot see that there could be any impropriety in telling Colonel Phayre about that khureeta, because any khureeta either to the Government of Bombay or the Government of India would have to pass through the hands of the Resident before it could be forwarded. Colonel Phayre

has already told the Commission that khureetas were to be sent to the British Resident, accompanied by an English translation, and it was his duty to forward it to the Government to which it was addressed, together with such observations of his own as he deemed it desirable to make. At page 50 of the short-hand writer's notes the Commission will find, in the cross-examination, the statement to which I have just referred. Now, surely these circumstances, which are all that can be urged against Bhow Poonikur, are a very slight foundation indeed upon which my friend would be entitled to build his sweeping assertion that Bhow Poonikur was the Gaekwar's bitterest enemy, that he controlled Colonel Phayre's actions, and that he was Colonel Phayre's spy. Hard words these, no doubt; but I do not think they will produce much effect, and I think the Commission will prefer to form their own opinion about Bhow Poonikur without accepting my learned friend's harsh and entirely unwarranted account of him. But having regard to the relations between Colonel Phayre and Bhow Poonikur, as described by the evidence, does it not occur to the Commission as ludicrously improbable that Bhow Poonikur or those acting with him—the very men who, he says, had Colonel Phayre in their hands—a puppet, the wires of which they could pull at any time—does it not seem improbable that these men should desire to see him either removed or killed? It would be to the interest of Bhow Poonikur, whether or not he was an honourable and trustworthy man, engaged in the performance of respectable duties, or whether he really was a wirepuller of the puppet, Colonel Phayre—it would be his interest, I say, and that of those associated with him, to keep him alive in Baroda rather than conspire to lay him in his grave. As for the utterly wild suggestion that Bhow Poonikur only wished a sham attempt to be made upon Colonel Phayre's life, and then step in and appear as the *Deus ex machinâ* who was to save him from the danger he appeared to be in—how does that consist with the facts proved regarding the enormous quantity of arsenic, more than enough to kill him, that was introduced into Colonel Phayre's glass? And how does it consist with the fact that Bhow Poonikur instead of rushing on to the scene in the nick of time, snatching the poisoned goblet from Colonel Phayre's uplifted hands, and dashing it to the ground, does not appear until several hours afterwards, when the sediment had been given to Dr. Seward, and then does not say a word about the affair until Colonel Phayre mentions it himself? I think the suggestion that Bhow Poonikur had anything to do with this crime is one which the Commission will dismiss from their minds. Then we come to a suggestion which my learned friend, though not putting it forward as a matter he undertook to prove, nevertheless put forward, not once but several times, to the effect that Damodhur Punt was the person whose interest it was to get rid of Colonel Phayre, and who therefore might have made the attempt to poison him. My learned friend's argument upon this point rested entirely upon an illusory basis. Damodhur Punt, says my learned friend, had been guilty of gross frauds and embezzlement of the property of his master. He, according to my learned friend, knew that Colonel Phayre was sifting everything in regard to everything about the Palace affairs, and in order to prevent Colonel Phayre from overhauling his accounts he determined to try and poison him! Now, I cannot imagine upon what information my learned friend was proceeding when he suggested that Colonel Phayre was likely to do any such thing as overhaul Damodhur Punt's accounts. It certainly does not appear from the evidence that Colonel Phayre entertained any such idea. On the contrary, as must be perfectly well known to at least four of the Members of the Commission from their own personal experience, and probably also to your Lordship and Mr. Melvill, to overhaul the Maharaja's khangee or private accounts would be entirely beyond the power of Colonel Phayre. There could be nothing in the duties devolved upon Colonel Phayre by the British Government that would entitle him to interfere with the Maharaja's private accounts, regarding which Damodhur Punt's accounts entirely related. Damodhur Punt had therefore nothing to fear from Colonel Phayre's investigations. The only investigations which

Colonel Phayre could make would relate not to private accounts, but rather to the political relations existing between the ruler of Baroda and the British Government. Nor is there anything in the whole course of the evidence laid before this Commission to show that Colonel Phayre had even anything to do with the examination of the Gaekwar's state accounts at the time when these transactions occurred. Moreover, it is an entire assumption on the part of my learned friend to say that Damodhur Punt had been guilty either of fraud or embezzlement. No frauds or embezzlement have yet been traced to him. No doubt there is in Damodhur Punt's character ground for supposing that a man supposed to be guilty of attempting a murder would lend himself to fraud on his own behalf. But no such fraud has been pointed out. There is not the slightest evidence that anything of the kind occurred. And though my learned friend made a great point when he asked Damodhur Punt, "Have you a single piece of paper to show that you had the Maharaja's authority to expend money." And Damodhur Punt said he had not, I do not think that Damodhur Punt could be expected to have any such writing. He told us that the Maharaja was not in the habit of signing accounts, and it will be consistent with the knowledge of the Commission that the Maharaja would not be likely to sign these accounts. Damodhur Punt told us that accounts were kept in five different places, and he explains how this was. My learned friend, no doubt following English ideas on the subject, and supposing a Native Court to be the same as an English banking house, had good grounds for the suggestion he made; but according to the principles of book-keeping that prevailed in the Haveli, Damodhur Punt was perfectly right in saying that he had every means of clearing himself in the event of enquiry. He had the accounts; he produced them here, and you would see that he produced the fullest vouchers. Your Lordship and the other Members of the Commission will doubtless remember the form of the 'yads' that Damodhur Punt showed us. There was on them, first of all, a statement or memorandum by a clerk stating the particulars for which the sum of money is to be expended. Following that memorandum you have the endorsement of the Khangeewalla himself, stating that the permission of the Gaekwar has been obtained for the expenditure. Then you have the receipt of the person to whom the payment was made. You will see therefore that Damodhur Punt had in these yads the best voucher he could have had for the expenditure made through him, when he possessed the receipt of the person into whose hands the money had passed. When he spoke of five places he had doubtless this in his mind, that although it would be easy to forget a memorandum and get a receipt put upon it, yet as the payment of all these accounts passed through several hands and was recorded in several books, it would be easy to see whether the money had been expended as the *yad* professed. There was not only this yad, but an account of the yads was prepared in the treasury daily; then a monthly account or *thalibund* was prepared from the daily accounts; and again an annual statement was compiled from the monthly accounts. Any payment made would therefore have to be traced through five places, and according to the native system of book-keeping that would afford ample means, from one point of view, of discovering whether fraud or embezzlement had been practised, for in order to do so the whole of these books would have had to be falsified, and the whole establishment made parties to the attempted fraud in order to prevent it from being detected. It may be that the servants of the Gaekwar were not of so high and honorable a character as men in their position ought to be; but it seems to be rather hard, upon my learned friend's suggestion, that the whole establishment should be tainted with vice, so that amongst them all not one honest man could be found. I think therefore that the notion that fraud and embezzlement had been committed by Damodhur Punt is one that must have emanated from my learned friend's imagination. If I am right in the contention that there was no danger whatever of the private accounts of the Maharaja being overhauled by Colonel Phayre, my learned friend's theory about Damodhur Punt falls to the ground.

Damodhur Punt could only have been anxious to get rid of Colonel Phayre, because Colonel Phayre was obnoxious to his master. The evidence is that he had no acquaintance with Colonel Phayre, for although he accompanied the Maharaja on His Highness' visit to the Residency, he used to get out of the carriage at the Shriwak's Dhurumsala, and get into it again when the Maharaja returned. Although the Maharaja introduced him on one occasion to Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly shortly after his arrival here, he had no acquaintance with Colonel Phayre. He could not therefore have wished to get rid of the Resident on his own account, and my learned friend's theory upon that subject will no more hold water than his theory about Bhow Poonikur can. Now, my Lord, we come to the last person mentioned in connection with this matter whose interest it might have been to get rid of Colonel Phayre,—I mean the Maharaja himself. My learned friend has told us that in opening this case to the Commission I did not say anything in regard to the motive which His Highness might have had for wishing to poison Colonel Phayre, and my learned friend expressed the opinion, which was perfectly right, that that omission was not inadvertent. I did not certainly go into the question of motive. I was not here to conduct a prosecution. I was here to conduct an enquiry and to lay before this Commission certain evidence by which the Members of it might be able to judge whether or not there was any truth in the motives imputed to His Highness. If the evidence which I was instructed to lay before this Commission were true, that evidence would disclose in the case of the Maharaja material from which you could form a clear opinion as to the motives by which His Highness had been animated; and I think that the evidence has conclusively shown, and more particularly the evidence adduced by my learned friend, what strong motives existed in the mind of the Maharaja for desiring to get rid of Colonel Phayre. Apart from the witnesses concerned in these transactions, my learned friend has referred to documents which, I think, establish in the clearest manner how eager in his desire to get rid of Colonel Phayre His Highness was, and upon this matter I need scarcely do more than refer to the khureeta of the 2nd November 1874, put in by my learned friend, and which is marked No. 1. In that khureeta His Highness describes Colonel Phayre as his persecutor—his persecutor with a determined and strong will and purpose—and says "that he should now be made to sit in judgment upon me is, I must submit, simply unfair." In the same khureeta His Highness is made to say that "his efforts to carry on the administration according to the advice of the Viceroy would be hopeless if Colonel Phayre were to continue here as representative of the paramount power with his uncompromising bias against me and my officials." He complains also of the harassing and obnoxious treatment he was receiving at the Resident's hands. It is pretty clear therefore that although His Highness does not in this document say he has any personal enmity to Colonel Phayre, yet he had the greatest objection to his remaining here as Resident, and considered it was unfair to him that he should be retained in his position. It is difficult in a case of this kind to distinguish between a political and a personal objection. In the plea which has been put in on behalf of His Highness he states the matter in these words: "I never had, nor I have now, any personal enmity towards Colonel Phayre. It is true that I and my ministers were convinced that owing to the position taken up by Colonel Phayre during his Residency, it would be impossible satisfactorily to carry out the reforms I had instituted, and was endeavouring to complete in deference to the authoritative advice conveyed to me in the khureeta of the 25th July 1874, consequent upon the report of the Commission of 1873." When Colonel Phayre was in the witness-box not a single question was put to him—and indeed no question could be put to him—as to whether he had hampered or interfered with His Highness after the khureeta passed at the conclusion of Colonel Meade's Commission. Although I see now in this Court the three gentlemen mentioned in the khureeta, Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle, and Mr. Hormusjee Ardaseer Wadia, I have not seen one of these gentlemen placed in the witness-box to corroborate the statement that Colonel Phayre was interfering with their efforts to reform

the State. I can only assume, what I apprehend to be the fact, that there was no foundation whatever for such statement on the part of His Highness. His Highness goes on to say: "This conviction was shared by all my ministers, and was strengthened by our knowledge of the severe censure which had been passed on Colonel Phayre by the Bombay Government. The removal of Colonel Phayre on the 25th November 1874 shows that our judgment was not erroneous." His Highness does not condescend to state what that severe censure is, but I presume he alludes to that mutilated Resolution of the Bombay Government passed in May 1872 which had come into his hands, nor does he say from what source he had obtained it, or how it was that his attention had been directed to it. Colonel Phayre has told us—and his statement will be believed—that a document of this kind would not be communicated to the Gaekwar in the ordinary course of business. His Highness could have nothing to do with the administration of Upper Sind; and this document would not be one that would be communicated to him, especially as it reflected upon the character of the officer who had been appointed by the very Government by which this Resolution was passed to represent British interests. It cannot be supposed that the Bombay Government would communicate to the Gaekwar a Resolution so injurious to the character of its own representative at this Court. Not being told when or how this document passed into the possession of His Highness, it is impossible to say—and in point of fact it has not been said by His Highness—whether this document was in his possession at the time the khureeta of the 2nd November was despatched, or whether it has come into his possession since the commencement of these proceedings. Certainly, if it had been communicated by the Government of Bombay to His Highness, it would not have been sent to him in the mutilated and garbled form in which it was placed in the hands of my learned friend. In a question put to Colonel Phayre by my learned friend he was asked whether this document had not been shown by Mr. Dadabhoy to Colonel Pelly. But Sir Lewis Pelly was not examined upon the point, nor has Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee been put in the witness-box for examination regarding this matter. It may be that this excerpt from the true Resolution may have come into the hands of His Highness through Mr. Dadabhoy; still we are not told whether at the time of the khureeta of 2nd November it was in the possession either of His Highness or Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee; and therefore it is impossible to say whether it could have had any effect in influencing His Highness in forming that khureeta. If it was obtained before the khureeta was passed, it certainly does afford some confirmation of the charges to which I referred yesterday, not so much in regard to having improper communications with the Residency servants, as to having improper communications with Government servants other than Residency servants; and in that way it certainly affords strong color to the truth of the statements made by the ayah, the havildar, and others, that they were retailing not merely gossip at the table, but also conveying State papers of importance. But however this may be, it is idle to suppose that either the Gaekwar or the framer of the khureeta, which my learned friend has justly described as a document admirably well composed for the purpose it was intended to serve, must have been acquainted with the existence of the Resolution before the penning of the khureeta. We are, however, thrown back upon this consideration that, whatever the opinion of the Bombay Government might have been about Colonel Phayre in May 1872, the Gaekwar and his advisers, had they possessed the sagacity with which they ought to be credited, should have known that although, in Indian *parlance*, a "wigging" had been administered to Colonel Phayre, yet the confidence in him of Government had not been shaken, because he was afterwards appointed by the same Government to a post of greater responsibility and emolument than that which he held in Upper Sind. It must occasionally happen to many men who are officials to receive censure more or less strong and expressed in merciless terms, but in this particular case we have the history of the circumstances under which this censure was passed, and it may be worth

while to allude to them. The Resolution was passed when Colonel Phayre was absent from India, and when he had had no opportunity of making an explanation. On his return to India, some six months later, having in the meanwhile heard that this Resolution against him was in existence, he asked for a copy and obtained it, and thereupon made such explanations regarding it as, I feel compelled to say, would, had they been known before, have prevented that Resolution from ever being passed. The result was that he obtained from that same Government a most complete exoneration from the censure which had been passed upon him in the Resolution of the previous May. The best proof that the exoneration was complete is, that although upon a question of policy—in regard to the justification of which your Lordship probably read in the newspapers the other day—it was not considered desirable that he should return to Sind, yet he was posted to Pahlunpore upon the same pay and emolument as he had in Sind, and was promoted thence to the distinguished post he held in Baroda.

Now, my Lord, to a sagacious mind, not fully cognisant of the whole of the circumstances of the case, the appointment of Colonel Phayre to Baroda would of itself have been proof positive that the censure was withdrawn, and if any proof were necessary that Colonel Phayre at the time of his employment at Baroda possessed in the fullest degree the confidence of the Government, it is supplied by what my learned friend elicited for us regarding the circumstances which took place at Nowsaree. There we had the marriage of His Highness to Luxmibaee. Acting under the orders of Government, Colonel Phayre was not present on this occasion, and than this circumstance nothing could have occurred more likely to excite the anger of the Gaekwar. He complained of it in a khureeta addressed to the Government of India on the 9th May 1874 as a mark of want of respect and insult to himself. Then would have been the time at which the Government could have expressed their want of confidence in Colonel Phayre. But what was the result? In spite of this bitter complaint about Colonel Phayre's conduct at the time of the marriage, the Government of India fully approved of Colonel Phayre and informed the Gaekwar he had been acting strictly in conformity with his instructions. Whatever effect therefore might seem to have been created at the first blush by the fact that there was on the records of Government the Resolution of May 1872, even if Colonel Phayre's position here had not been sufficient proof that that censure was practically withdrawn, you have the fact that in the Resolution of the Government of India I have just referred to it was intimated that Colonel Phayre had done perfectly right. The Maharaja had therefore the full assurance of Government that Colonel Phayre had done right and would be upheld in his proceedings at Baroda. Now let me in this connection direct the attention of the Commission to an important date. It was in the month of May the Maharaja was married; and on the 16th October a son was born to that marriage. It follows that the mother not having been recognised by the British Government, the son, as a matter of necessary consequence, would not be recognised; and this fact occurring on the 16th October, at a time when we find according to the evidence that the Maharaja was complaining to the Residency servants that the Sahib was practising great *zoolum*, shows pretty clearly how the mind of His Highness was working. He attributed it to Colonel Phayre that his marriage was not recognised; and he would also attribute it to him that his no doubt much-hoped-for son would not be recognised either. He had therefore the strongest impulse that could have moved an Asiatic Prince to desire the removal of a Resident who had recognised neither son nor mother. That date—the 16th October—may be regarded as very much furnishing a key to the whole of the conduct of His Highness. Now, my Lord, with this idea in his mind, I think the conduct of the Gaekwar would be comprehensible. It is tolerably clear that, whatever the desire of His Highness for reforms might be, Damodhur Punt would not be the person to whom he would apply for assistance in that respect; for he would rely in such a matter upon Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, while in other matters, apart from public affairs, he would turn to his private secretary: and it is by no means

an improbable thing that, while, on the one hand, he should be, with the assistance of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, writing well-penned khureetas, he should at the same time be adopting a very different, and what to his mind would represent itself as much more safe and reliable, course together with Damodhur Punt. There is nothing improbable in that. I think that the evidence points to it clearly that, while His Highness was walking in one direction with his minister, he was walking in an entirely different direction, led, it may be, by the hand of his private secretary. In point of fact, we find that at the very time he was complaining of the Sahib's practising *zoolum* he was instructing Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee to prepare the khureeta of the 2nd November. Probably, to judge by the May khureeta, he did not expect to meet with any great success in his complaints in this subsequent khureeta, and that this was so appears to be tolerably clear from a passage in Colonel Phayre's evidence, to which I shall presently refer. In regard to the khureeta of the 2nd November, beside the general complaint of Colonel Phayre to which I have already referred, two particular instances are given in which his interferences are represented as entirely objectionable and unnecessary. The instances are in regard to a Sirdar named Chunderao and some Sindee cultivators. Colonel Phayre was asked by me whether the statements in regard to these two charges were true, and he said (see page 52 of the notes) that these matters were entirely untrue as they were stated in the khureeta. It might have been easy to disprove that statement, if it were possible to disprove it at all. We have Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee here, who had the means of justifying the statements made in that khureeta; but he has not been called, and we have had no opportunity of gaining any further information upon that statement beyond Colonel Phayre's assertion that it was unfounded. Now, my Lord, that the Gaekwar had not much belief in the effect of this khureeta is clear from the conversation between him and Colonel Phayre after it had been despatched. The conversation is at page 62 of the notes. Colonel Phayre is asked:—"Had you at any time any conversation with His Highness the Gaekwar with regard to that khureeta of the 2nd of November?—Yes, I had. Let me ask you this. All these khureetas are translated and sent to you?—All are sent through me, and copies are given for my information. When did you have your conversation with His Highness in regard to this khureeta?—The first day that he came after I received it. It was on Monday the 5th November—no, it was Thursday the 5th November. Will you tell us what the conversation was, or the substance of it?—I merely mentioned to His Highness about the khureeta, and I expressed my extreme regret to think that such a khureeta had been sent, and the conversation was to the purport that the allegations were not correct. What did the Gaekwar say in regard to that?—The Gaekwar said that it was Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, his minister, who had written it, and he was responsible for it. I then explained to His Highness that the object of allowing him to select his own minister was that he himself was to be responsible for all communications made to His Excellency the Viceroy and to the Government of Bombay." We thus find that within three days after the khureeta was written the Gaekwar, so far as he possibly could, disavowed all responsibility for it. It is pretty clear therefore that he did not attach much importance to it, and did not expect much fruit to come of it. That he was right is shown by the khureeta of the 25th November 1874, in which it is shown that, though Government practically complied with his request by removing Colonel Phayre, they deemed it unnecessary to discuss with His Highness their reasons for desiring a change in the Baroda Residency. I say therefore, my Lord, that the suggestion that the Maharaja was relying upon the effect of those khureetas to obtain the removal of Colonel Phayre is entirely unsupported by evidence in the case, and is inconsistent with the inference to be drawn from that evidence. No doubt His Highness may have considered it desirable to have two strings to his bow—that Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee should be working for him in a straightforward and honest way, while Damodhur Punt should be working in an entirely opposite direction. But to

say that the Gaekwar was relying upon Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee's exertions alone, the evidence does not support. I do not think then that we need look far for motive in this case. The only person to whom motive can be ascribed is His Highness. He knew that at the time this khureeta was being sent that a progress report was being sent by Colonel Phayre, in which the steps taken in the progress of reform would be explained; and it strikes me that the khureeta was much more intended to do away with this progress report than seriously to expect the removal of Colonel Phayre. This progress report appears to bear the same date as the khureeta to which I have just referred. I say therefore that if motive is to be sought otherwise than in the acts proved, we have from the evidence supplied by the defence themselves ample proof of a motive for His Highness desiring to remove Colonel Phayre. I desire here, as in future, to refer to the conduct of His Highness as connected with the considerations I have just put before this Commission. Monday the 9th November was one of the days on which His Highness usually visited Colonel Phayre. Whether His Highness knew before reaching the Residency that an attempt had been made and failed does not conclusively appear on the evidence. It is certain, however, he knew of it as he was driving back from the Residency; and when we take into consideration, too, the hurried ride of Salim towards the city immediately after the note had been despatched to Dr. Seward, it strikes me as highly probable that Salim went, not merely to Rowjee's quarters in the camp in order to secure the destruction of any trace of the powders, but that his ride to the city was not altogether without a purpose. That he went to Rowjee's quarters is shown by the evidence of Damodhur Punt; and that he went in the direction of the city and came back is shown by the evidence of the conservancy peon and the peon Mahomed Buksh, who had been entrusted with the letter to Dr. Seward. Salim knew perfectly well that Dr. Seward had had a letter sent to him by Colonel Phayre, for the Commission will remember that when Colonel Phayre felt this taste, he, unsuspicious of poison, thought it must be the pummelo juice, and got up and tried to throw the remainder away lest he should be tempted to drink the remainder of it. It was not until he had thrown most of it away that he noticed this dark sediment and the dark fluid trickling down the glass. He thereupon wrote to Dr. Seward, giving the note to Rowjee, who was waiting outside the office as usual, and would therefore have had an opportunity of seeing what Colonel Phayre was doing inside the office. Doubtless he had seen what had taken place inside. Rowjee gave the note to Mahomed, who was intercepted on the way by Salim, who gave him a rupee to get some biscuits. That Salim took this ride is beyond dispute, not only from the evidence of the conservancy peon, who saw him going off in the direction of Rowjee's house, and also galloping to the city, and again coming back. Salim took this ride somewhere about 8 o'clock, or between 8 and 9. Colonel Phayre came in at about 7 o'clock, and it would perhaps be about half-past 7 and 8 o'clock when, after throwing the sherbet away, he sent the note to Dr. Seward. This fixes the time at which Salim took this ride in the direction of the city. Where he went to in the city it is impossible to say; what he went for it is not difficult to divine. He was at the Residency very early in the morning, early enough to be informed of what was going on. He had spoken to Rowjee; he knew that the Doctor had been sent for, and then he galloped off to the city. He had ample time to communicate to the Maharaja that something was wrong, and to tell His Highness at all events that Dr. Seward had been sent for. This he could tell him before he paid his visit to the Residency, although as a matter of fact it is difficult to say positively from the evidence whether His Highness knew or did not know before he paid his visit that the attempt had been made and failed. I at all events have not been able to find any passage that places the question beyond dispute. I do not put it upon higher grounds than this, that it is highly probable that information had been conveyed to the Maharaja before he made that visit on the morning of Monday the 9th. If this is so, we can see nothing at all wonderful in the circumstances that he preserved his equanimity on that occasion. My learned

friend has said that he did not move a muscle of his face. But when His Highness was talking to Colonel Phayre he had had ample time to compose his features and determine upon the course he should adopt. I do not know that His Highness could have taken surer means of ascertaining whether or not the poison, which at all events he may have had reason to believe had been administered to Colonel Phayre, had produced any injurious effects than the conversation he entered into with Colonel Phayre. It is quite true that Colonel Phayre in his evidence before the Commission said that he thought he had asked His Highness about his health, and thereupon a certain conversation in regard to health occurred. You will find this at page 34 of the short-hand writer's notes. Colonel Phayre says: "The Maharaja came about half-past 9, I think—his usual hour. Between the time of my giving the remains of the sherbet to Dr. Seward and the Maharaja's arrival I had received no communication from Dr. Seward. I had not mentioned my suspicions of poisoning to any one but Dr. Seward. When the Maharaja came I went out to receive him as usual, and led him into the drawing-room, and he sat down. I asked after His Highness' health, and he said he had not been very well, that there was a good deal of fever about, and that he thought he must have eaten too many of the sweetmeats usual at that time (the Dewalee). He also mentioned that he had had a slight headache and pain in his stomach, but that he was better now. The interview was not a long one." Now no doubt Colonel Phayre there points out that the conversation regarding health was commenced by himself, but in the statement made by him on the 16th November, at a time when the matter was much more fresh in his memory than it was when he gave evidence here, he said (page 38 of short-hand writer's notes) that "at about twenty minutes or half-past 9 A. M. the Maharaja paid me his usual visit. After some common-place remarks His Highness observed that the weather was not healthy, that there was a good deal of fever in the city, and that he himself had been suffering from purging and headache and fever from eating the usual Dewalee sweetmeats, but that he had recovered. I made no remarks, but it occurred to me that His Highness had led the conversation to the subject in order to elicit some remarks from me." Now it seems to me that when Colonel Phayre wrote upon the 16th November, very shortly after the facts occurred, he was more likely to be accurate as to who first broached the subject than he was when he gave his evidence here, and no doubt if Colonel Phayre's attention had been called to what he had said in his statement, he would have modified what he said originally upon the subject. But however that may be, this fact certainly remains, that a conversation turned upon Colonel Phayre's health this morning which was well calculated to elicit from him some description of his state of health. And this is certain, that on his drive home the Maharaja in a conversation with Damodhur Punt, whom he had picked up at the Dhurumsala as usual (see page 113 of short-hand writer's notes), showed that he knew of the matter then. Damodhur Punt says: "As we were driving back, the Maharaja said, 'There is a noise or a report at the Residency.' I asked, 'What for?' The Maharaja thereupon replied, 'Nursoo was in the habit of coming every day. He did not come to-day, and Rowjee made haste and put it.' I said, 'What was the cause of the haste?' The Maharaja said that 'Nursoo was in the habit of sitting outside every day, and if he saw anybody coming he used to whistle; Nursoo was not outside on guard for the purpose of whistling. That is the cause of the noise.'" It is perfectly clear that if Damodhur Punt is speaking the truth, His Highness knew on his way home that the attempt on Colonel Phayre's life had been made and failed. On the same day, later on, we find the Maharaja conversing on the subject with Nana Khanvelkar and the others at the Palace. I do not think the conversation I have just read is one that Damodhur Punt would have been very likely to have invented. It certainly is not the sort of conversation that the police, intelligent as my friend has admitted them to be, would put into his mouth. I think there is strong internal evidence that it was a conversation which actually did take place, and has been faithfully repeated to the

Commission. It is a conversation he would have noticed for his own sake as well as his master's. Doubtless the other conversation, in which Nana Khanvelkar was concerned, also took place. Were it not true, Nana Khanvelkar might have been called by my friend on the other side to disprove it, and so far as the conversation is concerned at present it stands proved by the evidence of Damodhur Punt. Taking it that the Gaekwar knew the attempt had been made on that day—and we have also this important circumstance to consider that it was notorious over the camp and city on the afternoon of the 9th that an attempt had been made to poison the Resident—then it occurs to me that, supposing His Highness knew nothing of the circumstance before the 9th November, the natural thing for him to have done would have been to get into his carriage and hasten to the Residency and congratulate Colonel Phayre upon his escape. It does not seem to me possible that if the Maharaja was entirely innocent of all knowledge of this attempt he would have acted as he did. He does nothing till Thursday, the day of his usual visit, and then speaks to Colonel Phayre about it amongst other things of little importance. He does not make any official communication to Colonel Phayre upon the subject until two days after his interview, and then he says in that communication that he had heard of the attempt from Colonel Phayre, although he does not say that he had heard for the first time from Colonel Phayre that the attempt had been made; and under all the circumstances I think it must be true, as Damodhur Punt says, that His Highness was kept informed of everything that took place. In fact, it is incredible that, being bruited abroad over camp and city as the attempt was, the news should not have reached the ears of His Highness. Even supposing that Damodhur Punt, Salim, and Yeshwuntrao were implicated in the matter, they would have communicated the discovery of this attempt to His Highness, as it was no ordinary occurrence. In this conduct of His Highness in postponing all official notice of the attempt until Saturday I find matter which, I submit to the Commission, is well worthy of consideration by the Commission in connection with the circumstances to which I have already referred as strong testimony indicative of His Highness' guilt. Well then, my Lord, let us consider what was done afterwards. Damodhur Punt, whose evidence I shall not particularly refer to because no doubt the Commission will weigh it carefully for themselves, describes how it was that the Maharaja was kept informed of what was going on at the Residency; how Rowjee was arrested and afterwards released, and arrested again, and all the rest of it. Nothing transpired to cause His Highness any anxiety until some time after Mr. Souter arrived. Then his alarms commenced. We find him going through the same revulsions of feeling in regard to Salim and Yeshwuntrao as he had done in the case of Rowjee, and on the 23rd December we find him cautioning them on no account to betray him. Now, my Lord, during the whole of the time from the 9th November till the 23rd December no doubt His Highness had the fullest opportunity of making himself acquainted with the proceedings which had been taken to discover the authors of this attempt. On the 23rd December he was informed that he himself was implicated. From then until the middle of January he remained upon the *gadee* able to control his own actions. It is then we find him giving instructions to Damodhur Punt during that interval to cause all entries, all records likely to throw light on these transactions, to disappear from his archives. It is during that time we find the clumsy attempt made to erase the name of Salim from the *roz-ki-yads*, and it is at that time we find one of the karkoons tearing up a yad in regard to the purchase of diamonds. That such instructions should be given was only natural under the circumstances, and that such instructions could not be carried out fully was rendered natural by the nature of the accounts kept. My learned friend asked Damodhur Punt why he did not destroy the entries altogether; but Damodhur Punt's answer was a natural one. He said he did not do so because the particulars were kept in five places, and because he would have had to destroy the whole record—not merely the yads, but the whole system of accounts, from the yads to the annual accounts. If a yad

disappeared from the duftur the *roz-ki-yad* would remain, and if that was destroyed the *thalibund* would have remained, and beyond that there would have been the annual account. No doubt the pouring of ink over the entries might have obliterated them, but it was done in such a clumsy way that I do not think it could have been the work of the police. It seems to me to be much more like the work of a clerk in the office who, fearing that he was giving the entries too much prominence, stopped his work of obliteration after he had obliterated only a few of them. Even clumsy as it was, however, the plan might have been successful, for but for the statements of Damodhur Punt it would have been impossible to follow up the entries. Unless he had given the clue, these accounts would have been a sealed book to those investigating them. I therefore say we have here in the evidence before the Commission ample motive to connect the Gaekwar with these charges, and ample reason to infer from his conduct that he was a party to the attempt upon the life of Colonel Phayre. This brings me to a consideration of the events on which my learned friend had so carefully and so ably commented. My learned friend says that the witnesses who have been called before the Commission ought not to be believed, and regarding each one he has given special reasons why he should not be believed. I propose to take those witnesses one after the other, and to point out the fallacy of my friend's reasoning. Minute criticism, I am sure, of the evidence of the ordinary run of natives in this country might no doubt be carried so far as to destroy their evidence altogether. I think your Lordship will bear me out when I say that no ordinary native witness would probably be found to give his evidence in such a way as to withstand the tests applied by my learned friend, although he might in the main be perfectly truthful. They have a loose way of talking, particularly in regard to dates, and in regard to details generally, and it is one of the most difficult as it is one of the most important functions performed by tribunals in this country to separate the wheat from the chaff, and learn from a general consideration of their evidence rather than a minute consideration of it whether or not they are speaking the truth. Now, I apprehend that these witnesses who speak to transactions with the Maharaja can none of them, with the exception of Damodhur Punt, be considered educated persons. You have the ayah, a couple of puttawallas, and others, all occupying a low rank in the social scale, who deposed to these circumstances, and I apprehend it is not surprising to find that they did not agree in details, although they agreed substantially. These people are not so accurate as English witnesses. Take one specimen of their evidence. My learned friend referred to it yesterday, and I will accept it as a fair sample of the looseness with which native witnesses speak as to dates. It will be familiar to the Commission how difficult it is to find a witness who can fix a date after an occurrence. They may remember the day of the week and so fix it, or it may be at the time of some native festival and then it is fixed, or they may fix it by some event in their own lives; but when they come to speak of a transaction, they generally say it is two or four days after, or five or seven days or fifteen or twenty days. They always allow themselves some sort of margin. It is unfortunate they do so. Still, want of accuracy does not I think, in general, weigh with Judges in this country as showing witnesses to be altogether unworthy of credit. Now this third visit of the ayah before the 9th November, which was referred to by my learned friend, is an instance of what I have been arguing. She says it was about twenty days or a month before she heard about the poison being given, which would make it about the 20th October. Her husband, Shaik Abdoola, fixes it by the month, and says it was about the 10th or 18th of the month Ramzan, which began on the 12th October, which would carry us to the 28th or 30th October; and Shaik Dawood fixes it at three or four days before the Dewalee, which would carry us into November. Here we have an instance of what I have just mentioned, but I hardly think that these discrepancies would be considered sufficient to justify the rejection of the evidence of these three witnesses. You have there a slight divergence, but not necessarily an untruth; on the contrary, that very divergence appears to me

to be a test of truth in this way, that it disproves the idea of the witnesses having been tutored by the police. The police must have had more than human ingenuity if they tutored these three persons to mention dates so entirely different. Another observation I may make in regard to the general character of some of these witnesses, and particularly those witnesses who were attached to the service of the Residency. I quite agree with my learned friend that it was not probable that the Residency servants wanted to take away Colonel Phayre's life. That is the opinion I have always entertained since I first read the statements of the witnesses in this case. It is very natural that they should not be desirous of putting to death the master they served, when they no doubt considered that they could render the service required by the Maharaja in a less dangerous and equally effectual way. This accounts for what Rowjee stated to the Maharaja when the matter of poison was first mentioned. He asked if this poison would take immediate effect, and was assured that it would not, but would be effective after some months. This is also a perfect explanation of what Rowjee did when he got the powders and was told to mix them together. He having an idea very likely that the white powder was arsenic, puts only a pinch of it into a third part of the diamond dust which he put into Colonel Phayre's glass. It would very likely occur to him that if Colonel Phayre were murdered at once, there would be an immediate enquiry. There would be a great disturbance; the murder would out; and then he would come to grief. It would then strike him that if he could give him only enough of this poison to make him ill so that he would have to go home, he would have done what the Maharaja wanted, and would get his guerdon all the same, while at the same time this procedure might be a slave to his conscience. Of course on this point, I am referring not merely to his not putting the whole of the arsenic in, but also to the contents of the bottle which was given to him, and which contained the physician's stuff as my learned friend termed it. Finding that a few drops exuding from the bottle produced those unpleasant blisters on his stomach, he probably thought, "dear me, if a little of this causes so much pain, it will not be safe for me to put the whole of it into Colonel Phayre's bath," and accordingly he threw away the contents of the bottle. But not only may this consideration well be borne in mind by the Members of the Commission in determining from the evidence whether these servants would not desire at once and suddenly to take away Colonel Phayre's life, but it must be remembered in regard to their readiness, which was much commented upon at the time, to accede to the Maharaja's desire that they should act as his instruments in poisoning Colonel Phayre when the proposition was made to them in the first instance. It was not until they were completely in the Maharaja's power, until he had got them under his control and had made them furnish him with information and paid them bribes, that he spoke to them of administering poison, or that they entertained the proposition. We see it in the case of all of them. It is first of all: "Give me information, take money from me"—two proceedings to which a color might easily be given on the part of the Maharaja which would be quite sufficient to ruin the men. It would have been easy for the Maharaja just to send down to Colonel Phayre when Rowjee or Nursoo brought him a paper, saying, "Look here, here is one of your servants come to me with this paper which he has taken out of your office." It would have been easy for the Maharaja to say, "These men have been apylying to me for money for the purpose of communicating information, and I have paid it to them, and I now send them to you to show that these men have in point of fact the money." Deeming the Maharaja to be an unscrupulous man, they, bearing these things in mind, must have felt they were completely in his power: and it is to be borne in mind that if they speak the truth, the method of their employment was singularly judicious. The ayah and those working with her do not appear to have known directly anything of the fact that Rowjee and Nursoo were working in their own direction on the part of the Maharaja. There is no complicity between the parties. Any one of the informants might therefore have been sacrificed without the necessity of exposing

the others. In the same way, as I have already suggested, His Highness appears to have been working through Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee for the public view of these transactions, so we find him working not merely through Damodhur Punt in regard to the secret conspiracy, but we find him working in regard to Rowjee and Nursoo as one class, the ayah and others in regard to another class, and Damodhur Punt, though strange to say, the head of the whole thing, is not brought into contact with any one of the servants. The strings of this conspiracy, when the machinery is worked, all operate in the same direction, yet the motive power is kept hidden in the first instance. In fact there are several hands by which the machine can be put in motion, and that I think explains many of the peculiarities of this case. I think it may be taken to account for what otherwise is a somewhat unaccountable circumstance. Colonel Phayre says on the 6th and 7th of November he suffered from the same symptoms as on the 9th. Rowjee says that on the 6th and 7th he put nothing into the sherbet. It may perfectly well be that though Rowjee had not put anything into the sherbet on these dates, some other of the Residency servants in the pay of the Maharaja had done so, and produced the effects described by Colonel Phayre. My learned friend was fain to suggest that Colonel Phayre's imagination was stimulated by his having heard or read Rowjee's statements. But that is not so. Rowjee's statement is perfectly inconsistent with Colonel Phayre having formed any idea in regard to the transactions of the 6th and 7th, for in his statement to Mr. Souter he distinctly says that after the two powders had been given to him, and he had mixed them together and put them into the sherbet two or three times, when no one was about to see him, that as a few days elapsed without anything happening, the Maharaja evidently became impatient and sent for him and the jemadar again. It is therefore clear that nothing Rowjee had said before Mr. Souter or before this Commission could have suggested to Colonel Phayre that his sherbet had been drugged on the 6th or 7th. It may be that considering the wholesale system of bribery that seems to have been adopted with the Residency servants, some other of the servants had drugged the sherbet on these two particular days. Now, my Lord, my learned friend, taking the witnesses *seriatim*, asked the Court not to believe them; and first of all, I will refer to what he said about the ayah Ameena. With regard to her, it is perfectly clear from Mr. Souter's evidence at page 175 of the short-hand writer's notes, that Mr. Souter saw the ayah before any of the police had had an interview with her. The ayah, it will be remembered, was seriously ill at the time, and her recollection of what took place when she was first examined cannot be expected to be as accurate as the recollection of Mr. Souter. In answer to the question "Do you remember examining the ayah Ameena in reference to this matter?" Mr. Souter says—"Perfectly. I first saw her on the 16th December between five and six o'clock in the afternoon. I saw her in her own room in Mr. Boevey's compound. On that first occasion she did not make a detailed statement to me, and I did not take it down on that day, because she was very ill and unfit to give a detailed statement on that occasion. She stated that she had been at the Maharaja Mulhar Rao's Palace, and also that she had received certain sums of money from him. She had high fever on at the time, and begged me to come and see her at some other time when she would give me all the details. Before I saw the ayah on this evening, to the best of my belief none of my police had seen her." Therefore it would appear to be perfectly clear from Mr. Souter's evidence that when attention was first directed to the fact of the ayah being driven by the cartman to the Havelee on some day in the month of Ramzan, and Mr. Souter proceeded to the ayah's quarters, he found her in a state of health that did not admit of her being particularly examined; and he was obliged to remain satisfied with the statement that she had been to the Maharaja's Palace and received money from His Highness. Two days after this her illness having increased, so that she had to be removed to the hospital, Mr. Souter went and took her statement marked D 2. Now, it is tolerably clear that the police supposing them to have invented what the ayah said on

the 18th, must have had almost superhuman powers. They had got to deal with a woman who was suffering from high fever, who could not be in a position to profit by their instructions, and they would have, moreover, to make her understand the details of a tale about which they themselves knew nothing, because at that time the only information the police had was that which was supplied by Dawood the cartman. Then the ayah's evidence gave a clue to much that was subsequently discovered. She was able to point to the persons who had accompanied her to or into the Palace on the occasion to which she referred, and these witnesses being examined, were found to corroborate her on every point. It has not been contended that these witnesses were not substantially speaking the truth, and they do confirm the ayah in regard to these portions of her statement. But, says my learned friend, the ayah's reference to poison was an after-thought, and he would have the Commission suppose that that after-thought was suggested by the police. Now, to consider the value of that suggestion, we have to consider the state the ayah was in. She was still very ill in hospital in a separate room; at the door of which a policeman was stationed. This policeman was not one of the heads of police but an ordinary sepoy, who must have been a person incapable of instructing the ayah on a point of this magnitude. Dr. Seward goes to see the ayah, and my learned friend makes a point regarding that visit which I was surprised to hear him make. It seems to me perfectly natural that Dr. Seward should go to see the ayah, not merely because she had been under his care before, but because she was the ayah of a friend of his, and it was natural also, considering the evidence she had given, that he should desire to see her well treated. I cannot see anything unnatural or improper in his paying that visit, and he knew that his friend Dr. Lewis would not object. When he gets there he sees the ayah, and does no more than any other physician of experience would do. He notices her condition; he does not think her physical condition is sufficient to account for her state; and it occurs to him as it would occur to any medical man, that she had something on her mind. Then, again, I find nothing at all improbable or unnatural in the woman, on being spoken to, desiring to complete her statement to Mr. Souter. That there was no connivance between Mr. Souter and Dr. Seward is clear from this, that when Mr. Souter went he knew so little of what she was going to say that he did not expect any further deposition, and took no writing materials with him. When he comes, the woman makes the statement, which was recorded by Mr. Souter on the following day, the 18th, in which she speaks of the Maharaja speaking in a guarded way about the poison. Now, my learned friend asked the Commission to compare what Mr. Souter took down from her statement on this occasion with what she had said before the Commission. I ask the Commission to do the same, and I think they will come to the conclusion that the two statements substantially agree. The words in the statement must be taken to be rather the words of Mr. Souter than those of the ayah. Mr. Souter does not profess to have literally translated them, but has simply given in his own language what he understood her to say. My learned friend says that he did not think it at all likely an ayah would use such expressions as some of those contained in the statement. No doubt "threw out a feeler" is not an exact translation of the vernacular expression used by the ayah, but it is an expression that is perfectly comprehensible and conveys the idea it is intended to convey. When the ayah is examined before the Commission she said substantially the same thing. She speaks about *choochas* or *muntras*, and you find the Maharaja speaking to her, as I have suggested he would be likely to speak, upon such a matter. Now, asking a native, at all events in the class of life to which this woman belongs, about *muntras*, charms, and so on, would be perfectly well understood, I apprehend, by every one of the Commission to be something very like "throwing out a feeler" regarding more than charming. Before this Commission she was of course examined at much greater length and much more particularly than she was examined before Mr. Souter; but she told the same story, and her statement was amply corroborated. Another point with regard to her evidence my learned friend dwelt upon was her statement that she had been threatened by the police. Now, I have no doubt, though it is some time ago that the circumstances under which that expression was used by her, they will be clearly in the recollection of the Members of the Commission. The evidence is at page 9 of the notes. My learned friend asked her—"Did either Abdool Ali or Akbar Ali say to you that the Maharaja must have said something about it?" and she answered "Yes, they threatened me and said, if anything of the kind was said, do you state it, and then I said I have stated all that I know." Now, what she said with regard to the answer translated threatened was *dham kurra*, but she went on at once to say what sort of threat it was that had been used, and I think that the true rendering of the expression should have been "they threatened me *by* saying." Whenever her attention was called to the "threatening" by the question whether Mr. Souter threatened her, she said at once "No one threatened me," and then afterwards, when asked what made her say she was threatened, she says, "I did not say so." The short-hand writer's notes were read to her, and she said, "I don't think I said so; I did not mean it." In fact, she used the expression not in the sense we would use it, but in a very much milder sense. I think, therefore, that in the circumstances of the taking of the ayah's evidence there is everything to support its substantial accuracy and nothing whatever to detract from its value in the minds of the Commission. As to the threats, they appear to have been of the mildest character. The question is put to her as to whether the Maharaja had spoken on a certain topic; but as to ill-usage or harsh treatment, nothing of the kind is mentioned by her, nor does she complain of it. Now the next witness, and one who is of course a much more important one than the ayah, to whose evidence I propose to direct my observations is Rowjee, whom the ayah mentioned in the course of her statements, so that the police had their attention directed towards him, and found out that though a peon employed at the Residency on small wages, he had been spending large sums of money in the bazaar. The police made enquiries and found there was foundation, at all events, for the story that he had been spending money in this way; and accordingly, on the 22nd of December, he was arrested. His account will be found at page 80 of the short-hand writer's notes, in which he speaks of making a statement before Mr. Souter, and the circumstances under which he made it. The correctness of that statement was confirmed by Mr. Souter. Your Lordship will remember what Sir Lewis Pelly said about Rowjee's statement. He was examined as to that, and he tells us how he and Mr. Souter, considering that there was no prospect of really discovering any clue as to who made the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre, were going to Bombay on the 23rd and were arranging to spend their Christmas holidays there. That is very good proof that so far as Ameena's statement was concerned very much importance was not attached to it in itself. But at this time Rowjee makes his statement; the proposed journey to Bombay is put off; and Sir Lewis Pelly says he would like to see the man and judge for himself. He sees the man on that day, and hears his statement, and he says the statement was substantially the same as had been given before the Commission. We have here Rowjee's statement—a statement perfectly voluntarily made and under the most natural circumstances in the world. Mr. Souter is obliged to have him arrested, as it is known he spent money in the bazaar. He says nothing to Mr. Souter upon the morning of his arrest, but he is kept under surveillance. He is in the Residency compound along with the other servants, and they say to him "We have told all about it. You had better save yourself"—a perfectly good reason to operate on the mind of a man like Rowjee. He therefore sends for a police havildar and asks to be taken to the Khan Sahib, who immediately takes him to Mr. Souter; and ultimately he makes a statement before Sir Lewis Pelly and Mr. Souter, who accordingly remain in Baroda to pursue further investigations. The statement is reduced to writing, not on the day it was apparently made but on the following day when Mr. Souter found opportunity. I may here mention that Rowjee's

statement, made to Sir Lewis Pelly and Mr. Souter, gravely implicated Nursoo his superior officer, and the jemadar was arrested the next morning as soon as he came to the Residency. That was the 23rd. I shall by and by speak of the opportunities of communication which Rowjee and Nursoo had with each other. Nursoo being apprehended on the 23rd, makes his statement, and makes it at a time when it was perfectly impossible that he could have been coached up as to what Rowjee had said, because Rowjee's statement had not then been taken in writing. Not only then was there no intercommunication between Nursoo and Rowjee, except that short interview at which Rowjee said "*Dikko baba*, I have said everything *yantuk*—everything up to my neck," but there was no one in a position to state the details of Rowjee's confession to Nursoo, inasmuch as Rowjee's confession had not then been reduced to writing. Mr. Souter, Sir Lewis Pelly, and the native policeman who had heard Rowjee's statement, on the previous day, might have had some general idea as to what the statement amounted to, but could scarcely have carried all the details in their minds. Nevertheless, as the Commission will perceive—and I shall ask the Commission to compare the statements of the two witnesses—it was perfectly impossible that the police, from the information they themselves had, could have communicated to the one what the other had said in the detail in which they must have communicated it in order to render it practicable for the one to repeat substantially what the other had stated. Nursoo does not look like a clever man, and supposing the police to have had the villainy to repeat and the cleverness to remember, point by point, the details of what Rowjee said—is it to be supposed for a moment that a man with Nursoo's dullness of intellect could so aptly learn what it is said the others had taught him? The only explanation is, I think, that both men are speaking substantially the truth. Now, there were three main points in which my learned friend impeached Rowjee's story, and the first of these points to which I would refer—for it appears to me to be one of the most important—is his story with regard to Pedro. Rowjee boldly charges Pedro with having accompanied him to the Havelee to see the Maharaja. Pedro as stoutly denies that he did so. My learned friend says Pedro is introduced as a truthful witness, and must be believed. Well, I do not know that my learned friend is entitled to say he was introduced as a truthful witness. He is introduced pretty much on the same footing as all the witnesses were introduced by me—not as being specially truthful or trustworthy. I do not think I used a single such expression in regard to him. I simply said he would prove the receipt of money from His Highness. These witnesses were not introduced by me as being special witnesses of truth, but rather as persons who had made certain statements into which the Government of India had considered it desirable an enquiry should be held. I could not vouch for their truth, and it is this Commission that must decide as to their credibility. However, Pedro has, no doubt, the advantage of coming before the Commission as an old servant of Colonel Phayre's, and so far must be taken to be a respectable man. He denies point blank that there was any truth in Rowjee's story about him. He denied that he had ever been to the Maharaja, but it is to be observed that his denial begins as soon as admission would be dangerous to himself. I do not think there is anything to be made from the fact of his being examined before Mr. Edginton in Bombay. Mr. Edginton, no doubt, fully deserves the commendation bestowed upon him. He is Mr. Souter's representative, his deputy, and he is now acting for him in Bombay; and he is, as we all know, a very capable and excellent officer. But I don't think that there is any reason to suggest that Pedro gives his evidence before Mr. Edginton under any greater advantage than he would have enjoyed if he had given his evidence before Mr. Souter. He was taken before Mr. Edginton by the direction of Mr. Souter, and by Mr. Souter's officers. He was taken before Mr. Edginton I may mention by the Khan Saheb. His denial of knowledge of these transactions, however, as I have stated, begins as soon as his admission would be fatal to him; as soon as his admission would have involved him in connection with the offence he ceases

to admit. There is therefore this to be said, that by a denial of this kind he not only saves his character with his master, which may be dear to him, but also saves himself, for the moment, from being charged with being an accomplice in these transactions. But I must say that it occurs to me as a curious thing that, long before the attempt to murder Colonel Phayre was discovered, Pedro should have been in everybody's mouth as being in high favour with the Maharaja, and as the person who at the instigation of the Maharaja had undertaken to administer poison to Colonel Phayre. His evidence is not conclusive, but it is something when you find a man's name associated not exactly with bazaar gup but talked about by the Residency servants as being in the pay of the Maharaja; and when you see this very witness mentioned by the Residency servants in their conversations one with another and with persons of their own condition and creed, who were in the habit of frequenting the Residency, as being in the pay of the Maharaja and being in such favour because he consented to poison Colonel Phayre—when you find that Pedro is associated with Rowjee—the very man who admitted that he himself had attempted to poison Colonel Phayre on the morning of the 9th of November—I think these are circumstances that merit consideration on the part of the Commission. Pedro himself shows that Rowjee was cognizant of his dealings with the Maharaja, for he says in cross-examination by my learned friend that he told Rowjee of the present which he had received from the Maharaja. Why should he have done that unless there was some link between them? At page 30 of the short-hand writer's notes we find this:—"Did you yourself ask Rowjee to go with you to the Maharaja? Answer—I did not say anything to Rowjee except as to the payment of rupees sixty?" Why should he have told Rowjee about the receipt of those sixty rupees unless there was some link binding them both together in the service of the Maharaja? It seems to me to be a very reasonable inference from that answer that Pedro knew a good deal more than, being in fear for his life, he was ready to admit. Moreover, I do not think the Commission can fail to observe that Pedro did not give his evidence without considerable reluctance. His evidence begins at page 29. He admits that Salim used to ask him to go to the Maharaja's, and that it would be well for him if he did. He says "I declined to go," and being asked as to the receipt of the rupees sixty, he says "I asked Salim to give it."

The President—Excuse me, Mr. Advocate-General. Except the ayah's statement before Mr. Souter and the examination here, is there anything on the subject of the conversations?

The Advocate-General—Nothing. It only occurs in the ayah's statement, and in her evidence given before the Commission. It was brought out in the cross-examination by my learned friend. Of course I could not ask him anything about this conversation. Your Lordship will find that they are referred to in page 7.

Mr. Branson—She first said it was Pedro and Rowjee who had told her, and then she turned round and said it was Kurrim and the other man. Then Kurrim was called and was not asked a question on the subject.

The Advocate-General—As to what my learned friend has referred to, the mistake in the ayah's remark was so palpable that I am astonished he has referred to it. But the evidence is clear here that what she was told by these people was that Pedro and Rowjee were the men who were in high favour with the Maharaja, and that when she heard that of Pedro and Rowjee, and connected it with the proposal to apply a charm to Colonel Phayre, she became alarmed and entertained suspicions that really serious attempts were being meant to take Colonel Phayre's life. As to whether Kurrim knew anything about it, of course it would have been impossible for me to put the question in examination-in-chief, and the point was not followed up in cross-examination by my learned friend, and I had therefore no opportunity of putting it in the re-examination. The principal thing is the ayah's

statement to Mr. Souter, and the examination points to this very connection of Pedro with Rowjee. We find from Rowjee that Pedro had propositions made to him by Salim which he was to carry out, and you have also to note the manner in which he gave his evidence. Instead of stating, as one would expect a man to do who had done nothing more than receive a casual present, we find Pedro saying, "I said to Salim I was going to Goa, and he brought me sixty rupees. I have deposed to the particulars in my deposition," obviously wanting to just limit himself to that deposition, and say nothing more. Now, my Lord, I submit that as far as his statement goes, I don't wish to say anything about Pedro more than is necessary. He is not here on his trial, but I submit that upon these circumstances the Commission may well doubt, and very gravely doubt, whether Pedro was telling the whole truth before them; and of that there is not much improbability, but that, as Rowjee remarks, Pedro was a person acting with him in the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre. If Pedro was to do nothing—not to be concerned in any way and to be of no use for the Maharaja—it is difficult to understand why he should have got a present of money from the Maharaja. Certainly, something would be expected of him in return for what he had received, and though the evidence is not direct in the case, there is, I think, quite enough on record before this Commission to induce this Commission to say that they are not satisfied with Pedro's evidence, and that the account he gives of himself is not sufficient. Rowjee could have had no motive to accuse Pedro; it is not suggested that they had had any quarrel; but Rowjee, having to tell his story, mentioned the name of Pedro as a circumstance just as connecting him and Nursoo and others with the same transactions.

I have discussed, my Lord, the effect which the episode in regard to Pedro may be taken to have had upon the evidence of Rowjee.

The President—Before you proceed further, there seems to be some considerable doubt from the notes whether Nursoo's statement was made on the 23rd December. Sir Lewis Pelly says that it was made on the 24th, but I have taken it down from you that Nursoo made his statement on the 23rd.

Mr. Advocate-General—It was, in point of fact, made on the 24th.

The President—Mr. Souter seems to have left it a little uncertain.

Mr. Advocate-General—It will be found at page 176, that Mr. Souter says "Nursoo was apprehended on the 23rd. I think he was apprehended on the 23rd—it may be on the 24th." The 24th would be Thursday, and that was the day on which the Maharaja paid his usual visit to the Residency. Probably Mr. Souter may be wrong in saying it was the 23rd, and Sir Lewis Pelly would be right. But Mr. Souter, as your Lordship sees, does not speak positively as to the date. He says "I *think* Nursoo was apprehended on the 23rd," and that before taking his statement he mentioned it to Sir Lewis Pelly.

The President—Sir Lewis Pelly fixes it as the 24th.

Mr. Advocate-General—Taking it to be the 24th, that will not in the slightest degree interfere with the argument I was presenting to the Commission before the adjournment, because it was not until the 24th that Rowjee's statement was reduced into writing. Whether it would be the 23rd or the 24th, there would still be the same observation, that no one would be so familiar with the details of Rowjee's statement as to be able to communicate it to Nursoo. Now, my Lord, the next episode in the evidence of Rowjee, upon which my learned friend dwelt, was the episode of the bottle, and there I venture to think that my learned friend fell into an entire error. The evidence of Damodhur Punt in regard to this bottle was that after having received from Goojaba, Nana Khanvelkër's man, a large bottle containing the physician's stuff, he poured a portion of the contents of that larger bottle into a smaller bottle of his own, and the bottle into which he so poured it was not, as my learned friend assumed, an otto-de-rose bottle, but a bottle in which uttar was kept—that is the expression that Damodhur Punt used, that is, at page 113—"This bottle

was this length (showing about a finger and a half). This bottle contained some medicine. The Maharaja had asked me to pour the medicine into another bottle—which I did. The bottle I poured the medicine into was a bottle which belonged to me and used to contain otto of roses." Now my learned friend from that jumped to the conclusion that this was one of those bottles which we all of us have seen, and which come from Turkey or Persia, which are generally ornamented with gold leaf, and which have a very slight perforation running down the centre of a solid mass of glass, into which one or two drops of the precious uttar is poured—a bottle which could not be used for the purpose for which this bottle was professedly used by the witness. Of course, it could not have been such an ornamented bottle, decorated with gold leaf and containing only a very narrow line into which one could put in but two drops; but it was a bottle simply which had contained, and which the man had used for keeping uttar in. In calling it an otto-de-rose bottle the Interpreter used rather a loose translation. The passage of which I was thinking just now is at page 129. He says: "It was a small bottle of this length (shows finger), and that I poured it into a bottle which had contained otto of roses. The word uttar was translated otto-de-rose. We know perfectly well that the uttar used in this country is not the pure otto-de-rose; not the delicate decoction, or whatever it may be, that is contained in the small bottles which my learned friend obviously had in his mind's eye at the time. In the statement he made to Mr. Richey he merely mentions uttar, which is an essential extract from the rose, and a preparation not at all as agreeable to the smell. It is perfectly certain that my learned friend's theory about this being an otto-de-rose bottle, such as is to be found in the bazaars of Constantinople or Teheran, will not hold water, because the uttar bottle that was used by Rowjee is described not only by himself, but also by Damodhur Punt in a manner which is perfectly inconsistent with my learned friend's theory. In the first place, an otto-de-rose bottle proper is a bottle which will contain only one or two drops of any liquid whatsoever, whilst this bottle was used by Rowjee to shake up one of the powders which he had prepared from the packets given to him, in water, previous to pouring it in Colonel Phayre's sherbet, an operation which could not by any possibility have been performed in an otto-de-rose bottle such as my learned friend was thinking of. I think it is at the foot of page 87 that Rowjee gives a description of the bottle. "How large was the bottle?"—he was asked—and he answers—"About the length of my finger, and about a quarter of an inch in width; it was a round bottle." Then Damodhur Punt described the bottles—the two bottles that were received by him, or at least that were in his possession—the one that he received from Goojaba, and the other which was his own—and he says that the one he received from Goojaba was about as long as that (pointing to about an inch below the forefinger), and that the other bottle, which had contained the uttar, and which used to contain a portion of the physician's stuff, was about the length of his finger.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Pardon me, he said about the length of half his finger.

The Advocate-General—I think my learned friend will find that he said that the larger bottle was longer than his finger and going down to the middle of his hand, and that the smaller bottle was a little less than his finger. But whatever the size of the bottle may be—whether as long only as two or three joints of his finger—it certainly was a bottle larger than what would contain but two or three drops; otherwise the operation referred to could not have been performed with it. I will read the other report:—"It was about this length (showing from the top of his finger to the bottom of his hand). The Maharaja asked me to pour the contents of his vial into another bottle—a bottle which had contained otto-de-rose. It is a small bottle of this size (pointing to about two joints of his forefinger). I kept the bottle in my place." I am perfectly willing to take it that it was only the length of the two first joints of his forefinger; but it is perfectly certain that this small vial which the man spoke of, could not have been such a

bottle as my learned friend had in his contemplation when he was speaking about it; it was not a bottle which contained merely a small perforation in the glass into which but a drop or two could be poured, but one into which it was possible to pour not an inconsiderable portion of the medicine which the physician had prepared, and which was in the larger bottle sent to him by the hands of Goojaba. But as to what was the length of the bottle, is not a very material point. There is no doubt whatever that it was a small bottle, and there is also no doubt that it was not a bottle of the description that my learned friend suggested. It was not an otto-de-rose bottle proper such as my learned friend purchased during his passage through Egypt.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I can assure you that I did not buy an otto-de-rose bottle during my passage through Egypt (laughter).

Mr. Advocate-General—Which had contained otto-de-rose, and which he had by him. It was a bottle large enough for the purpose stated by the witness; it was a round bottle, and not constructed in the way my learned friend suggested, and it was capable of containing some considerable quantity of the medicine contained in the larger bottle, handed to him by Goojaba. No purpose could have been served by pouring two drops of the physician's stuff into the bottle, nor after the exudation from that bottle would there have been anything to throw away. I take it that it was an ordinary vial—an ordinary glass bottle—a round bottle which used to contain not two fresh drops of the precious liquid, but which could be used, if evidence is true, for the purpose, as Rowjee says it was used, namely, of making the powder become dissolved in water. From a bottle of that kind, not sealed with sealing-wax, not fastened with any cork, but simply confined by a wisp of cotton, covered with a little bees-wax, there cannot be any difficulty in assuming that something would exude from it when placed where the witness says he placed it. He tied it to the string of his drawers. We saw when he was in court, the sort of way in which that garment was worn by him, and the string would be in immediate contact with his skin; and that some scar or wound existed upon the portion of his stomach which comes in immediate contact with the string of his drawers in front, was proved by Dr. Gray. Rowjee says that having tied the bottle, fastened it, in the way I have described, to the string of his pyjamas, he takes his way homewards. Now the natural effect of his walking would make this bottle sway about with his body—and, being imperfectly fastened, as it was, with bees' wax and cotton, nothing would be more likely than that some of its contents should exude on to his skin. Dr. Gray has told us, and, although my learned friend appeared to entertain some doubt,—the proposition may have been novel to him—there can be no doubt whatever that arsenic is a caustic; all the works of authority upon that subject agree in the statement, that arsenic does produce such an effect as was spoken to by Dr. Gray and the witness Rowjee, and that arsenic in suspension, as Dr. Gray has stated, would, if it escaped from a bottle of this kind and found a lodgment on the skin, be calculated to produce the blister which Rowjee spoke of. A good deal was said about this being a boil that was produced and not a blister, and that was owing to an infirmity of expression on the part of the Interpreter, of which amongst others we have had occasionally to complain. His better judgment induced him to call it a blister. There is no doubt whatever from the explanation that the witness himself gave that what he meant was a "blister," but the Interpreter followed rather the language used by my learned friend in the course of the cross-examination in putting his questions when he spoke of this as a boil. The witness spoke of it as a "blister," and if the word "blister" had been used throughout by the Interpreter, as it was used in the first instance, I think my learned friend's argument on that point would have been a good deal disposed of. Rowjee is examined in regard to this point. It will be found at page 78 he says,—"I took the bottle with me. I tucked the bottle up in my drawers, and it produced a wound or sort of swelling. Mr. Melvill—He said he put it between his strings. The Interpreter—His meaning is that he put it between the strings of his drawers and the drawers. Examination continued—

The injury was like a boil. Interpreter—I think he means a blister. Witness (asked for explanation)—It was a boil. When a man gets a burn it produces that kind of thing. The wound was here. (Showing his stomach)." Now, my Lord, if there is one thing perfectly in the knowledge of every one in this Court more than another, it is that if a man gets a burn it does not produce a boil, but a blister; and if the Interpreter had used the word *poodi*, and stuck to it throughout, it would have saved some trouble, for "boil" apparently there was none. The word "boil" was adopted by the Interpreter somewhat unfortunately, but the description given by the witness, who sustained it, was that it produced an infirmity not called by the name of "boil," but rather an injury that is really commonly known by the name of "blister."

Sir Richard Meade—"Blister" was what he said.

The Advocate General—And as to the fact that a blister may be produced by a kind of caustic Dr. Gray gave a clear opinion; he examined the man, he found the marks, and he gave his opinion on the subject to the Commission. There can be no doubt whatever, therefore, that so far as this question of the boil is concerned, Rowjee's statement is thoroughly corroborated. Now, my Lord, at the time that Dr. Gray examined the person of Rowjee, and found upon him these signs, Damodhur Punt had not been examined, and he gave a description of the contents of the bottle, of the stuff which the physician had made, and which my learned friend read from the statement made by Damodhur Punt, before Mr. Richey, on the 29th January 1875; and if that statement be true it proves this —that not only was there arsenic in the composition which the physician had made, and which was contained in the bottle brought by Goojaba.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—There was no arsenic in the bottle.

Mr. Advocate-General—I beg my learned friend's pardon, there was. I will read the statement made by Damodhur Punt:—"At the same time, namely, when the Resident had the open wound, the big physician's younger brother brought a bottle of poison made up by the physician, but as there were many of us present, he did not give it that time, and he may also have wanted something for it. In the evening one day, when Colonel Phayre had the boil on his forehead, the Maharaja told me to get some blister flies." Those are the same insects which were described by the Interpreter here as large ants. Whether it is a blister fly or large ant I cannot say; but the same word, *Muckaria*, has been used by the witness both before Mr. Richey and before the Commission:—"To send to the younger brother of the big physician. He told me to send through the Fouzdaree and have the Wagrees sent to catch some flies and taken to the physician. I told Narrayen Rao Wakusker, who is in the Fouzdaree, accordingly. The next morning the Maharaja told Hariba, in my presence, that the physician's younger brother wanted some snakes to make medicine. The snake-man came to me two or three days after saying he had the snakes that had been ordered, and I told him to take them to Hariba and take his order before going with them to the physician. Narrayen Rao brought the blister flies then taken by the Wagrees and showed them to me, and the next day Goojaba, a servant of Nana Khanvelkur, came and showed me some blister flies of the same kind, and I told him to take them to the physician's brother and submit them for his approval. About the same time the Maharaja told me that the physician's younger brother wanted the urine of a black horse, and I gave orders to Bapoojee, the Kamdar of the Khas Paga, to take some urine accordingly to the physician's brother. At the same time some arsenic was given from the Fouzdaree, but not through me. I don't know how much was given. Had I known of its being given I would not have got some more from the Borah. Some days after the supply *of these articles* the physician's brother brought the bottle, as above stated, not getting what he wanted for it. The Maharaja wanted the stuff, but did not want to give what the man demanded, so suggested to Nana Khanvelkur to get some of the contents of the bottle, and a day or two after, about 9 o'clock at night, Goojaba came to me with the bottle which the physician had made, and told me that he had taken it to the Maharaja, and

that he had been ordered to bring it to me, and that I was to take some out of the bottle, and keep it till the next day, and then give it to Salim." That is the portion of Damodhur Punt's evidence taken before Mr. Richey, to which my learned friend referred as showing what the ingredients of the physician's stuff were. And according to Damodhur Punt—and here he most distinctly says so—that in addition to the blister flies, and the snakes, and the rest of the things of which this stuff was prepared, arsenic brought from the Fouzdaree is included. I think, therefore, that upon that statement—a statement referred to by my learned friend—I have a right to say that the evidence is that arsenic was one of the component parts of this horrible stuff which the physician is alleged to have made. And taking it, as Dr. Gray has told us, that arsenic itself is a caustic, and that arsenic in suspension in water would, if the water in which it was suspended found a lodgment upon the skin, cause a blister to follow—especially when we find that arsenic is connected, as it is in this instance, with other articles of an irritant character—blister flies, large ants or whatever they may be—and the venom of snakes—to say nothing of the other articles, with the qualities of which I have not the slightest acquaintance—that would certainly appear to be sufficient to produce the effects which Rowjee says were caused by the exudation of the contents of the bottle on the skin of his stomach. What these *makharyas* are I cannot profess to say. The translation is twofold—Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee translated them as large ants: they were translated before Mr. Richey as blister flies. I suppose it can be taken that they are articles which bear some resemblance to that article popularly named Spanish fly, or cantharidis, and that they would be likely to produce the ascertained effect on the stomach of Rowjee which he has described. I have already referred to the fact of Rowjee, probably as my learned friend suggested, not desiring to give anything to Colonel Phayre that should produce an immediate effect, and this is a strong confirmation of that theory of my learned friend which I entirely adopt. He found that the slight exudation from this bottle produced the effect upon his stomach which he has described, causing a considerably large blister, and he said to himself, "Dear me, if I put the whole of this, as am directed, in Colonel Phayre's bathing water, the effect upon him may be expected to be corresponding to the additional quantity to which he may be subjected, and there will at once be an enquiry, and I may get into trouble." And consequently, instead of pouring the contents of the bottle into the bathing water, he threw them away. No doubt he told Nursoo, as he says, that he poured it into the bathing water. It is not surprising that he should have done that, as Nursoo would have reported him to the Maharaja on the next visit, for not paying attention to the orders he had received. There cannot be the slightest doubt, I think, upon the evidence, that Rowjee and Nursoo took advantage of the accidental application of the collodion plaster to Colonel Phayre's boil to make up the story they did, that the arsenic had been put in it, which, having been applied, burnt Colonel Phayre and caused him to take it off. They seem to have taken advantage of what Colonel Phayre told us was the effect of this application of collodion, causing him to remove the plaster, which he did with considerable difficulty, and causing the boil to present an appearance of considerable irritation. No doubt that would be a circumstance that would be noticed, and which would be reported, and it would be seized upon by these men in order to satisfy the Maharaja that they had been obeying his orders, and done, in point of fact, something to Colonel Phayre which by reason of the strength of the medicine applied, at once attracted his attention and caused him to remove the plaster. I think, taking what Colonel Phayre said about removing the collodion which he had applied to his head, in connection with the instructions given to Rowjee to administer to him through the medium of his bathing water, or otherwise, this physician's stuff, the stories made up will read well together and the one will very well explain the other. Damodhur Punt, as the Commission will remember, mentions Rowjee's having told the Maharaja about this, and, in the statement made to Mr. Richey, Damodhur Punt says that at the time Colonel Phayre had this sore, as he calls it, on his fore-

head, I heard "Salim talking to the Maharaja in the picture room, and say that Colonel Phayre had felt it burning, and torn it off, and that that was because Rowjee had doctored the plaster." Now, it is very difficult indeed to conceive how Damodhur Punt could have invented this story as to Colonel Phayre's having felt the plaster burn, unless he had had the information from the persons from whom he professed to have had it. He could not have heard anything about Dr. Seward's having prescribed collodion, or that Colonel Phayre had rashly used it himself, instead of waiting for Dr. Seward to come and dress the boil; and unless it is true that this representation was made by Rowjee to Salim as to what he had done in regard to the boil and in Damodhur Punt's presence, it is very difficult indeed to understand how Damodhur Punt could have got hold of this story. The passage to which I have referred will be found at page 171 of the short-hand writer's report. As regards the bottle and the boil, therefore, I think that Rowjee's evidence, instead of being in the slightest degree invalidated by the argument of my learned friend, comes out of the ordeal perfectly satisfactory. The date of the giving of the bottle appears to be fixed by the time at which the boil existed. The purpose for which the bottle was given is illustrated by what Damodhur Punt says of the report made by Rowjee through Salim to the Maharaja as to what he had done with regard to the boil, and unless it is to be supposed that the police were in the confidence of Dr. Seward and of Colonel Phayre with regard to the treatment of the boil, it is difficult to understand how they could have suggested to Damodhur Punt the story which he told not only before Mr. Richey in the passage to which I have referred, but also before the Commission, as will be found at pages 128 and 129 of the short-hand writer's notes. Then, my Lord, another episode in regard to Rowjee upon which my learned friend dwelt strongly, was the episode of the belt. Now, no doubt, that was a subject in regard to which there was an opening for my learned friend, and an opening of which he availed himself; but it was an opening of which he could take full advantage only by introducing into the conspiracy, as an active agent, Mr. Souter. I have already referred to that part of my learned friend's argument, and shown what reasons there are, *a priori*, for believing it to be perfectly impossible that Mr. Souter should have taken that part in the transaction which my learned friend suggests. And when we look at the history of the transactions as recorded in the evidence, it appears to me so utterly unnecessary for my learned friend to have framed that theory, that I cannot forbear expressing my surprise that he should have done so. What is the transaction? Akbar Ali, an experienced officer, knowing that Rowjee had kept the powders which he had put from time to time in Colonel Phayre's sherbet in his belt—having heard that from Rowjee—wishes to examine it. He says to Rowjee—"What has become of your belt?" He naturally would wish to look at the belt, either for the purpose of seeing in what part of it the powders had been kept, and for the purpose of seeing also whether from the packets of powder anything had escaped of which a trace could be found in the belt. To suppose that on receiving this information from Rowjee as to the receptacle in which the powders were placed, he all at once formed the idea of introducing a packet of arsenic into the belt, is to suppose him guilty of an act of the most shameless infamy—a supposition for which the previous character of Akbar Ali affords no justification, and a supposition also, which, from the circumstances under which the examination of the belt occurred, is entirely inadmissible. What was there to make Akbar Ali believe that Mr. Souter would go away into the dressing-room to dress for breakfast at the time the belt was brought back? The Commission will remember how it all happened. Raojee said "I used to keep it in my belt." Akbar Ali says, "What has become of your belt?" Rowjee replies that it has been given to Bhooder. Akbar Ali does not accompany any one to get the belt, but sends a by-standing policeman to go and call Bhooder Nursey. He fetches him, and Bhooder comes with the belt on him. It cannot be supposed that the police messenger who is sent to call Bhooder could have put this packet into the belt, for it is

suggested to be the work of Akbar Ali. The order is given to get the belt while Mr. Souter is in the room, and he probably supposes naturally, that nothing much would come of it, that the powders had been made away with, and that there was very little chance of finding any stray arsenic powder in the belt, and as it was between eight and nine o'clock, he goes into the adjoining room to dress for breakfast. Mr. Souter told my learned friend, just before he began his address, that there was no reason for his not remaining in the room, but that it was near breakfast time, and he went to dress. His dressing-room was immediately adjoining the present dining-room of the Residency, where he and his officers were then carrying on their enquiries, a chick only separating one room from the other. He went to dress; and while he was dressing there, and about ten or fifteen minutes after the belt had been sent for, the belt was brought and the examination began. Akbar Ali examined the belt. He finds what has been called the slide in it through which a sword or a truncheon, as the case might be, could be passed, but finds no packet immediately apparent in this belt, and he asks Rowjee where the packet was in which these powders used to be kept; Rowjee immediately points to the secret pocket which was shown to the Commission the other day. Akbar Ali introduces his fingers, until he comes in contact with a substance; that substance proves to be paper. Naturally the idea strikes him that possibly one of these packets still remains in the belt, but of this he at that time knows nothing; so he breaks open the threads at the bottom, when the packet of paper is disclosed. He summons Mr. Souter, who comes and find that portions of the threads have been torn by the police, takes out the paper in that pocket, a paper which contained not only arsenic, but arsenic possessing precisely the same physical characteristics as the arsenic introduced into Colonel Phayre's tumbler. I cannot conceive anything more simple than that story. Mr. Souter attached no importance apparently to the examination of the belt, not expecting that anything would come of it—not supposing that at that distance of time anything would be found in it,—supposing naturally enough that Rowjee would have taken good pains on the 9th to have got rid of all suspicious articles he might have had about him. Now, surely, if there was nothing in the character of the police to protect them against the supposition that they would put the packet there, as they are suggested to have done here, and if it were not denied by Abkar Ali on oath that he had anything to do with it, it is really giving the police credit for an amount of sagacity almost superhuman, not only that they should have conceived the idea of putting the arsenic in the belt, but that they should have been so careful as to the arsenic that they procured, that it should have presented under chemical analysis exactly the same characteristics as the arsenic found in Colonel Phayre's tumbler. A policeman, supposing him to be the abandoned villain my learned friend would suppose him to be, might perhaps think of putting some arsenic in a place of this kind, but would he think that the microscope would detect him if he did not produce arsenic precisely of the same character as that used in the perpetration of the offence under investigation? That I do not suppose my learned friend would admit would be a likely thing for him to do. In fact, it is a thing so improbable as to render it perfectly incredible. It is much more probable—it is supported by the evidence and by the character of the witnesses—that instead of this being a nefarious conspiracy, as my learned friend suggested, that it was a most simple discovery arising out of the carelessness of one of the principal parties concerned, in having left this packet of arsenic which had remained over from the quantity originally supplied to him, in the belt. The belt was taken from him on the 9th November; the belt does not go into his possession again; from the 9th it is handed over to Bhooder Nursey, who certainly had no suspicions as to its contents; it is only by chance that it is sent for, not with the expectation of making any great discovery; it is examined, but when it is examined, this is found to exist, and the Police Inspector, Akbar Ali, did no more than his duty. I am sure the Commission will consider, in stopping the investigation, as soon as

he found there was something in the belt, in sending for his chief in order that it might be examined in his presence. Abdool Ali and Gujanund were also present at the time, and they have both been cross-examined by my learned friend, but not a single question was put to them on this point, although an imputation of a most grave kind has been made upon them. They were present and taking part in the examination of this belt.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—You put no questions to them on the subject.

The Advocate-General—And it was no part of my case to clear them from an imputation which I could not think would have been made. I think therefore that the Commission will come to the conclusion that the finding of this poison in the belt of Rowjee is very strong confirmatory evidence of the truth of his story in this case. My learned friend has referred to Rowjee's statement given before Mr. Souter, and to Rowjee's evidence here as containing contradictions. I think my theory shows that there is no contradiction at all. The presence of this paper—this packet of arsenic—in the belt, was a matter occasioned purely by Rowjee's forgetfulness upon the point. My learned friend read the statement Rowjee made to Mr. Souter, in which he said in the first instance before the belt was produced,—"A few days after this the jemadar gave me two powders, and told me that equal parts of each should be administered for two or three days, and in such quantity as to consume the whole in that time. This had also been carefully explained to me by Yeshwuntrao and Salim in the presence of the Maharaja. I did not commence to administer the powders for two or three days, as no favorable opportunity presented itself for so doing." And then further on he says, "The packet of poison which the jemadar first gave me I made into small doses as directed, and kept the powder in the secret pocket of my cross-belt. The powder taken from the secret pocket of my cross-belt this morning (25th December 1874) is one of the powders made up from the packet given to me by the jemadar, and I used always to keep the powders in the same place." It seems to me that if this belt episode was, to use a common expression, a "plant" on the part of the police, what they would have found in Rowjee's belt would have been, not pure arsenic, but arsenic and diamond dust, because what Rowjee was told to do was to "take equal parts of each" and administer the powders. If this was a police plant, surely the intelligent policeman who could be guilty of an act of the kind would not have procured arsenic only, but arsenic and diamond dust. He would say, "Oh, yes, the man said he would administer the powders, taking equal parts; so let arsenic and diamond dust be mixed that they may be found in his belt"—not pure arsenic, because he would thereby run a risk of being found out. That, however, not having been resorted to, proves that this is not a police plant, but a true story as to the finding of the arsenic. When the witness is asked whether the powder taken from his secret pocket is one of those given to him by the jemadar, he says it is; but he does not say that it is one of the packets made up of a combination of diamond dust and arsenic, but he says: "It is one of the packets made up from the packets given to me by the jemadar," and he explains when he is examined before the Commission, how that packet was made, and he follows the theory which my learned friend adopts, and which I also adopt, that he did not wish to poison his master, but knowing or believing the white power, from the effects experienced by himself, was very deleterious, he only put in one pinch out of the white packet into the others; he did not put in the whole of it, but merely a pinch, keeping the other back; so that would account for the remnant of the arsenic being found in his belt; and it was there found under such circumstances as to be entirely denuded of suspicion, and to be incapable of bearing the construction put upon them by my learned friend. I think a careful review of the whole of the circumstances connected with the finding of this powder in the belt will go far to satisfy the Commission that Rowjee was speaking the truth in regard to this point. There was one other point in Rowjee's evidence on which my learned friend relied and that was this that when he was examined by Colonel Phayre on the 9th or 10th of November or at a later date—I am

not quite certain as to the date—he charged Faizoo with being the person concerned in this attempt. No doubt that was a base and false charge so far as the events of the 9th of November were concerned, but he has given a reason which I think will be considered satisfactory as a *reason*, to the Commission, although I think it will not be satisfactory to them in any view they may form in regard to Rowjee's moral character. Faizoo was a man who was charged, not by Rowjee only, but by all the servants, and they had apparently good reason for doing so, because the Commission will not fail to remember that Faizoo was a man who was practically in the pay of the Durbar. Faizoo had a little son, who was enrolled in His Highness' service as a sowar, and that he received the pay of the appointment. He was a child when he got the appointment, and at this very time he was very little more than a child, being only about sixteen years of age. There can be no doubt, therefore, that he is practically in the Gaekwar's service, or that the appointment of the son was practically the means of making some payment to the father. You have it also stated—with what truth I do not care to enquire—but it is stated by these servants that Faizoo was a man who had been previously charged with improprieties of conduct in regard to various matters, to have been concerned in plots, to have had a hand in *khutput* and intrigues, that he had a son in the service of the Maharaja, and he was, therefore, a man whom the other servants under the circumstances fixed upon as a scape-goat. Faizoo tells us that during an interval of non-employment at the Residency, he had himself been in the service of the Maharaja, and that was an additional reason why it was supposed that suspicion would readily and unquestionably fall upon him. It was a gross untruth on the part of Rowjee to say that he suspected Faizoo in regard to the transactions of the 9th of November, but it is unquestionably also obvious that he had good reason to suppose it would be a device likely to be successful—and he was in point of facts successful—in diverting suspicion from himself. I don't defend his conduct—God forbid that I should—but it was a natural course for a man of Rowjee's character, and concerned as he was in these transactions, to adopt. Now, those were the points in Rowjee's evidence to which my learned friend especially referred as showing that he ought not to be believed. I think that I have given good reasons to the Commission for holding that not one of those objections will be found to be sustainable upon clear investigation. They do not go to show that Rowjee is a man of high character, but they do not invalidate the general truth of his testimony; they are perfectly consistent with the account that he gives of himself, and with the account he gives of the transactions in which he took so important a part; and unless he is to be disbelieved altogether by the Commission, I say that there is nothing in any one of those objections which deters the Commission from holding that in regard to these transactions with the Maharaja he has spoken substantially the truth.

Twentieth day, Thursday, March 18.

The Advocate-General continued his address to the Commission as follows:—I now come to the evidence of Nursoo, and in regard to that witness as with regard to the other witnesses, I put the same question as I have put already to the Commission,—what cause has he shown that he should not be believed by you? My learned friend has said that Nursoo was an unnecessary witness, and was only brought into the case to corroborate Rowjee, and that as far as any services he could have rendered to carry out the schemes with which he is alleged to have been entrusted, he might as well have been left out altogether. I think, however, that the Commission will see upon a consideration of the whole evidence that Nursoo was not only a necessary, but an indispensable, person to be drawn into this conspiracy. His assistance was necessary, not only in regard to the matter of the poisoning, but also in regard to the other matters which are the subject of the enquiry here. He lived in the city, and used to go to the

Residency in the morning. His agency was therefore of importance for the purpose of conveying from the Residency to the Palace those news-letters which Rowjee was in the habit of transmitting from day to day. It was a natural and perfectly simple thing for Nursoo to go after his day's work to Yeshwuntrao's house in the city, and on arrival there at the house of Yeshwuntrao or Salim to deliver over those news-letters to the Maharaja's agent, whoever he might be. Another reason why his assistance was necessary was this—he was the head man, the jemadar, under whom Rowjee was employed as a havildar. Had his co-operation not been obtained, he would have been a constant and uncomfortable spy upon all that Rowjee was doing at the Residency. No doubt he would have had his attention directed to the conversations that were going on between Rowjee and the servants of the Maharaja, and would also have had his attention directed to the visits Rowjee was in the habit of paying to Colonel Phayre's office; so that he would have had a good opportunity of detecting any transaction Rowjee entered into in the matter of purloining documents. To secure him therefore became a most important object on the part of those engaged in this plot, and when we remember what the Maharaja himself is stated to have said to Damodhur Punt, we see how especially necessary it was that Nursoo should be secured. You will remember that His Highness on the morning of the 9th of November attributed the discovery of the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre to the absence of Nursoo from the Residency, for he said that Nursoo was in the habit of keeping on the watch and whistling, and he was not there on this morning, and therefore the attempt was discovered. Now it was very likely that some one on this morning might have seen Rowjee putting the powder into the glass containing the sherbet when he fancied he was secure from observation, and no doubt that idea was present to the mind of the Maharaja when he spoke of the absence of Nursoo. Surely this shows you how important it was that Nursoo should have been put on the watch in order that Rowjee might carry out his schemes, either of ransacking his master's office for papers or to act otherwise, as we have seen. It appears that on that morning Nursoo did not present himself at the Residency until 8 o'clock, and it is no small corroboration of the truth of Damodhur Punt's story that that should have been mentioned to the Maharaja, and mentioned by the Maharaja in return to the Private Secretary. That is one of the innumerable small points which, to my mind, proves that the story of Damodhur Punt could not have been a fabrication made up between him and the officers of the police, whose case has been so harshly stated by my learned friend That Nursoo was not present that morning is no after-thought of his, because it was stated in the original statement that Damodhur Punt made before Mr. Richey, and he could easily have been contradicted by the other servants if he had said on the subject that which was not true. Now, my Lord, that was one of the principal grounds—that Nursoo was an unnecessary witness introduced by the police in order to bolster up Rowjee's statements—on which it was tried to impeach the character of the police officers. It seems to me that my learned friend might have judged of Nursoo when that witness appeared in the witness-box. Nursoo did not strike me as being a man of superior intelligence; he was an old servant who had probably risen to his position at the Residency by seniority rather than by any qualities of mind, and such a person, it seems to me, would have been a most difficult pupil to learn all that has been said or suggested to him. My learned friend was also very jocose about the episode of the well. No doubt there was some considerable confusion about the story which the jemadar told before the Commission in regard to that well matter; but I may here refer the Commission to the account which he gives of the circumstance at page 92 of the shorthand writer's reports: "Since my arrest I have been under a military guard at the Residency. For a short time it was a native guard, and latterly it has been European soldiers. On the very day that my statement was made and taken down I remembered going into the garden near the Residency. I fell into a well. After a long service this had happened, and I thought I could not show

my face to any one after it. That was my fate. I had taken my meal, and after finishing it I saw a number of people near the well. I saw my fellow-servants of old standing; I said, after my long service, this is my fate. I fell into the well. I saw a number of people. My head turned, and I fell into a well." Now, my learned friend made a great point in a part of his address in urging that there was no attempt at self-destruction made by Nursoo, and that it is idle upon this statement to assume that he fell otherwise than accidentally into the well. To that suggestion I think the best answer is conveyed in the answer which Sir Lewis Pelly made to a question put to him upon the subject, in which, you will remember, he invited the Commission to see the well for themselves, and see whether such an accidental fall could have been possible. My learned friend was not willing that Sir Lewis Pelly should state particularly what took place when he saw Nursoo taken from the well, and I did not press that question; but I think it would be impossible for any man, seeing that well, the manner in which it is constructed, and the position in which it is placed, to suppose that the witness Nursoo could have accidentally fallen into it, or but that to have fallen into it must have been the result on his part of a deliberate attempt to destroy himself. That that design did exist in his mind is perfectly clear from his story, when he says that, seeing his old fellow-servants standing around near the Residency, and knowing the disgrace he had fallen into, he would rather die than face that disgrace for the future. I think that is a very strong corroboration of the truthfulness of his story. The feelings he entertained at the time were no doubt such feelings as a man of ordinary constitution of mind and heart would be likely to entertain under Nursoo's circumstances. He told his story simply; he saw that he was disgraced; and he sought to destroy himself. But, my Lord, I think there was another episode in regard to Nursoo's evidence which occurred when he stood in the witness-box, and which I think proves him to be a witness of truth. No one who was present here on the day on which Nursoo was examined could forget what took place between him and Sir Dinkur Rao at the close of his evidence. The man had made his statement, and then from the bench, from a countryman of his own—a man whom he would naturally respect from the position he held here, as well as from his whole character as expressed in his face, and his influence as denoted by the caste to which he belongs—a series of searching questions were put to Nursoo, which were in point of fact solemn adjurations as to whether he was telling the truth; and I am sure every one will remember how that appeal was made to Nursoo by one so venerable, one so worthy of respect, one so calculated to inspire confidence. The test was a most severe one—it was almost an invitation to the man in the box to retract, if he could, all that he had previously told us; it was a solemn moment most assuredly, not only for the unhappy man, but for all who heard him; and, my Lord, how was that appeal met? The story is found at page 95 of the shorthand writer's notes: Sir Dinkur Rao—It is a very serious thing to poison one. Would anybody do such a matter in the presence of ten or twelve persons?—There were not ten persons. There were two of his servants and two of ours. Was the quantity of poison used small or large, and was it administered three times?—In my life I have not given any poison. A packet was given to me, and I was told to give it to Rowjee, and I gave it to him. The arrangements as to how much to use and not lay with Rowjee. What servant said that accusations should be made against Faizoo?—No one said so. They mentioned his name in the statements, and therefore I also caused it to be written. Who mentioned his name?—Abdoola, Pedro, and the hamals—five or six persons altogether. At the first meeting the Maharaja called you a rogue. How then did he come to trust you in such a serious matter?—Rowjee, Salim, and Yeshwuntrao took me and they assured the Maharaja. Are you a Hindoo?—Yes. What is your caste?—A Telingan Camatee. Are you afraid of the police?—Why? Why should there be fear for speaking the truth? Do you yourself believe that you are guilty?—It is my bad luck. I also am concerned. If you were granted a pardon, would you in the presence of God tell the truth?—It is not because I may get a pardon that I tell the truth. Whether or not the Sirkar gives me a pardon, they are my parents. Mr. Melvill—That is not a correct interpretation. What the witness said was, "If I were offered a pardon, I would speak the truth. I am speaking the truth now. (Question repeated.) Witness—I know nothing more than this which is true." The President—Sir Dinkur Rao's question, as I understand it, was, whether if the witness were offered a pardon, he would tell a more truthful statement than he is now giving. Repeat that question. (Question repeated by Interpreter.) Witness—What was truth I have said. Beside that there is no other truth. The Sircar may kill me if they like. By Sir Dinkur Rao.—You have served a person thirty-four years, against whom you have done basely. Now, as if you were in the presence of God, state the truth. Do not be afraid whatever is in your mind state it without fear in the presence of God?—I have stated without fear what I had to say. The President (to Interpreter)—Put the question in this way—In the presence of God will you tell the truth? (Question repeated by Interpreter.) Witness—In the presence of God I have stated what was the truth. I have not stated an untruth. I have stated the truth." My Lord, it is scarcely possible to imagine a man of the class of life, of the class of mind, and of the character of the witness Nursoo, exposed to a more trying ordeal than the one I have now read to you, but, in the presence of God and on a solemn adjuration, he speaks the truth—and even when told that there was a prospect of pardon for him if he told the truth, he only replied that he had already told the truth, and that other truth there was none. There can scarcely be a greater corroboration of the truthfulness of the witness than is furnished by that which I have just read from the reporter's notes. Now, my Lord, I come to the last of the more important witnesses whom my learned friend dealt with in his address to the Commission, and that is Damodhur Punt. He was, as my learned friend has said, a man of a different stamp from the other witnesses. He was a man who was in the confidence of His Highness the Gaekwar; he held the most confidential position that it was possible for a man to find in the Gaekwar's employment. It is not suggested that there is any quarrel between Damodhur Punt and His Highness: on the contrary, it is perfectly clear that at the time the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre was made, Damodhur Punt, if possible, was higher in the favor of his master than he had ever been before, for whereas the Gaekwar had not taken him to the Residency during Colonel Phayre's time, he introduced him to Sir Lewis Pelly as his private secretary. There is, therefore, no interruption of confidence between the Maharaja and his secretary, by reason of the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre having been discovered. It has not been suggested that there has been, since the time he was introduced to Sir Lewis Pelly up to the present time, anything to disturb the cordial relations existing between Damodhur Punt and the Maharaja. Up to the time of the Maharaja's arrest there does not appear to me to be any ground whatever for supposing that the confidence existing between the two had been broken. He was arrested on the same day as his master, at the Palace, where he was discharging his ordinary duties. There could, therefore, be no reason why Damodhur Punt should invent a story to the detriment of his master, such as is described to us in the evidence. There would be more reason why he should hold his tongue rather than invent such a story, because, by holding his tongue, if the charges against his master were not proved, he would have every expectation of receiving a large reward from a grateful master. There was nothing in any part of the evidence that was then on record, at the time of His Highness' arrest, to implicate Damodhur Punt in the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre. It is a curious thing that although there were many strings to be pulled in this business, all the various persons who were to be moved were not aware that they were engaged in the same plot. Thus Damodhur Punt knew nothing about the visits to the Palace of Nursoo and Rowjee, and the only occasion on which he saw Rowjee was at Nowsaree when Ranee Jumnabaee's petition was brought to the Maharaja. So far as Damodhur Punt is concerned, the arrest he was put under at the Palace on the 13th of January was only such an arrest as the various other persons at the Palace were kept under. They were not kept in any confinement, but were simply looked after, and that by a guard of the Gaekwar's own troops. There was, therefore, nothing for

Damodhur Punt to fear—nothing to implicate him—nothing to show that he had any concern whatever in these transactions. After remaining for some days under a guard of the Gaekwar's troops in the Senaputtee's kutchery in the Palace, he was removed to the Residency, and there placed under a European guard. That there was reason for that step, we may well imagine, though those reasons probably had nothing to do with any investigation relating to this case. He remained under this guard, without any interference on the part of the police at all. He is brought one day from the European guard, under which he was confined, to a tent in the Residency compound, in order that he may be present at the time that certain papers, which had been sealed up at the Palace, might be investigated, and the seals broken before him. He is present at that investigation, but does not appear to have taken any very active part in pointing out the documents found in the packets then unsealed. The clerks employed under him were there, going through the papers, unconnected with the police. He is present, apparently, when those four cash books, or *roz-ki-yads* on which the blotches of ink had been made, are discovered. The appearance of these may have led him to suppose that something might be discovered in regard to him also, and upon that same occasion he is spoken to by one of the police officers, Gujanund Vithul, who tells him simply, that it would be better for him if he speaks the truth, if he knows anything at all about the matter. Nothing more, apparently, is said to him. He returns to his confinement under the European guard; he remains there for two days, making up his mind perhaps, and then communicates with Gujanund Vithul, saying that if he gets a pardon, he will speak the truth. He accordingly gets an offer of pardon and makes his statement, not to the police, not to Mr. Souter, not to Akbar Ali or Abdool Ali, not to Gujanund, but to Mr. Richey, the Assistant Resident, who records his deposition. I apprehend these are facts which will weigh with the Commission, in considering whether or not Damodhur Punt ought to be believed. He has told us that although he knew that Rowjee and Nursoo had been arrested, and had made their statements, he did not know what they had stated, and that, I apprehend, is a matter which may be taken as one of almost absolute certainty. Up to the time Damodhur Punt was arrested, the statements made by Nursoo and Rowjee would be most carefully guarded. These were the materials upon which His Excellency the Viceroy had to act, and it cannot be supposed for a moment that the nature of documents so important would be communicated to any one: on the contrary, it may be supposed that these documents would be most carefully guarded from inspection by all persons other than those who had a right to see them. Damodhur Punt makes his statement, and his statement is in evidence before the Commission. As I have already stated, he does not implicate Rowjee and Nursoo in regard to the visits to the Palace, because, as he says, he knew nothing about those visits, and all he does is to give evidence which most seriously implicates the Maharaja and gives it in a manner which shows that it could not possibly be the result of tutoring by the police or Damodhur Punt's own imagination. The police could not have had the slightest inkling as to the matters he speaks of, and knowing that Rowjee and Nursoo had made statements, he could not possibly have given to these statements the corroboration he has given, unless he had been speaking the truth. Let us suppose that it was a police conspiracy,—would not the first thing that would occur to the police be to say to Damodhur Punt that "Rowjee and Nursoo were in the habit of going to the Haveli, and used to say that they went in by the entrance at the back by the Nuzzer Bagh, and used to see the Maharaja there. You were about the Palace from morning to night, and you must have seen them there?" He does not describe the whole affair at all, and truly a remarkable characteristic of his statement is that, although he speaks mostly as to his own statements, and matters passing between himself and the Maharaja, he makes no attempt whatever to connect Rowjee and Nursoo with the matters then the subject of enquiry, except stating that he saw Rowjee at Nowsaree, and mentioning a packet that he had to give to Rowjee. But Nursoo he does not mention at all, and the ayah he does not mention. In point of fact, none of the other persons who visited the Palace from the Residency are mentioned by him,

so that he does not mention even that Rowjee visited the Palace to his knowledge. He only says that he heard Rowjee used to write letters almost daily to the Palace of what was going on at the Residency. It is important to notice that all he says about Rowjee is that he saw Rowjee at Nowsaree, and that he was told to give a packet to Salim to give to Rowjee, and that he did so. Now, it has been sought here to discredit the evidence of Damodhur Punt by the evidence of Hemchund Futteychund. Hemchund had made a statement to Mr. Souter, which statement he had repeated to Sir Lewis Pelly. To these officers he had declared that his statement was true, and had appended his signature to it. But when he came into the witness-box here, he was so eager to shew that he had come to unsay all that he had said previously, that it was quite painful to notice the obvious perjury he was committing. The evidence of Hemchund will be found at page 137 of the short-hand writer's notes. I may best convey an idea of his eagerness to depose against his former statement by reading the first few answers he gave: "My name is Hemchund Futteychund. I live at Baroda. I carry on business as a jeweller. I know Nanajee Vithul well. He is in the service of the Gaekwar. I have never taken any jewels to him." Mr. Inverarity repeated the question.—"Have you never taken any jewels to Nanajee Vithul?—Witness—Of what value?—Have you ever done so?—At what month or what date?—About last Dusserah.—No, I didn't take anything about last Dusserah. I never took any diamonds to Nanajee Vithul. I have not taken any diamonds to the Haveli lately. I did so about the time of the last Dusserah. Nanajee Vithul said, "Bring some diamonds." I did take some, but they were given back to me. I took them to Nanajee Vithul from our house. I never took these diamonds back to the Haveli again. I never went back with any diamonds to the Haveli. After that occasion I never took any diamonds to the Haveli. About the time of last Dusserah no diamonds were purchased from me by Nanajee Vithul. I have never received any money in payment or in part payment of diamonds from Nanajee Vithul. In the month of Kartak Macksa (corresponding to October and November) I received from Nanajee Vithul a sum of money that was due to me." He began by saying that he had never taken any diamonds at the time of the Dusserah, and then he says that he did so. In fact he is so eager to unsay what he had previously said, that he forgets to discriminate between that which he might admit without any danger, and that which he might not admit without danger to His Highness. He says, that when the diamonds were returned, he never took diamonds to the Haveli, but he goes on to say: "I know Veneyekrao Venkitish. I have taken diamonds to him at the Palace. I took them on the 7th or 8th of Assoo-vud (31st October and 1st November, 1874). Venayekrao is the brother-in-law of Nanajee Vithul. He is employed at the Gaekwar's jewelkhana. I gave these diamonds to Veneyekrao at the jewelkhana. I took them there by Venayekrao's direction. On that occasion I took two packets of diamonds to Venayekrao. These packets were not bought. The diamonds were rose diamonds." Then my learned friend, with the permission of the Commission, put to him the statement he had made before Mr. Souter, and read out the passages to him as they had been taken down by Mr. Souter from the deposition which Mr. Souter said had been taken down, and he was asked, "Did you make that statement to Mr. Souter?" He answered, "I did not. They caused me to write what they liked." "Who are they?" "I mean Gujanund Vithul." "How much of that statement that has been read to you is incorrect?" Answer, "It is all false." And although at the beginning of his evidence, after all the quibbling and shuffling to which I have just called your attention, he admited that a great part of it was true. Reliance upon the evidence of a witness of this kind is perfectly impossible. He does not discriminate between what is true and false. He boldly states that all he had stated before was false, and at the same time admits that a considerable part of it was true. Hemchund has been shown to be a man having very large dealings with His Highness—not only in made-up ornaments, but also in loose precious stones. In fact, he appears to have had his best customer in His Highness, and doubtless he had a great desire to

do him a service, if he could, even at the risk of his conscience, and he has rendered that service in the way I have described—a way which has deprived his testimony of all value. He says that all that was recorded in his statement by Gujanund was put down by himself, but that there is not a single word of truth in it. It strikes me as singular that when his deposition was read over to him before Sir Lewis Pelly, he should not have turned round and said that the police had forced him to make it, and that he wanted to be protected. Had he made such an appeal, it would have been listened to, and the result would have been a most searching enquiry, which would have been of greater service to the Maharaja than his subsequent conduct has been. I pass over the obvious falsehoods he told us about not knowing Hindoostanee. The innocent air with which he asked "What is Hindoostani? "—apparently not knowing that there was such a language at all—was astonishing, the fact being that Mr. Souter addressed him in Hindoostani at the time when he first saw him. I merely mention, *en passant*, the way in which he equivocated about the statement he had undoubtedly given before Mr. Souter. He at first said that the signature did not look like his, and then, afterwards, he admitted that it was his signature, and a variety of other matters in his evidence showed him to be a man utterly unscrupulous and incapable of distinguishing between truth and falsehood. He professed that he did not recognise Mr. Souter, although he was told to look at him in the presence of the Commission. Now the more important part of his evidence to be considered is his story about his book. He says this book was made up for him by the police. Here, again, one is called on to express extreme surprise at the extraordinary stupidity of the police. Supposing my learned friend's theory is true, can one imagine a police officer so utterly ignorant of what was plausible under these circumstances as to make such entries in Hemchund's books as Hemchund says Gujanund caused him to write? These two entries at the end of the book, as the Commission will remember, appear under date the 7th or 8th November 1874. Now, the evidence of Hemchund is that the ornaments were taken by him to the Palace, and would be entered in his *Yungud Nond*, or Book of Ornaments, taken on approval to different parties. The evidence shows that the date on which he says he took these jewels, would be about the 7th or 8th of the Dusserah—that is about the 27th October—and can any one suppose a police officer causing a man to write in his books any entry which did not correspond with the evidence that he proposed to adduce before the Court? I must say that I cannot understand a police officer causing a man to make an entry in his books which did not correspond with the statements that the police officer intended to bring forward. Yet that is what my learned friend would seek to lead the Commission to infer from Hemchund Futteychund's story. Now, the witness Hurjeewundass, who was called as an expert, showed perfectly clearly that this *Yungud Nond* had been tampered with by some one in a very serious and comprehensive way. There were five *juz* which were genuine—the former part of the original book. There was a sixth *juz*, the paper of which corresponded with the paper of the first five *juz*—from which one leaf was missing—and then came these two *juz*, the 7th and the 8th, composed of different paper, which, according to the opinion of this expert, must have been put into the book at a time subsequent to the making of the book. Now, to give colour to the man's story about the police making these entries, the Commission must suppose that the whole of the alterations from the end of the 5th *juz* were made by the police. The fifth *juz* ended with a part of an entry which was continued on the sixth *juz*, in different handwriting. This perhaps is not very important, because the witness said that he used to get anybody that was passing his shop to make entries in his books for him, and that may account for the difference in the handwriting; or, at all events, it may have occurred in this way—supposing the sixth *juz* to have been tampered with he was obliged to destroy the writing between the last page of the fifth *juz* and the sixth, and could not get the same man to continue the writing on the sixth *juz*. But, however that may be, the Commission has the fact before it that the book has been tampered with, according to the statement of Hemchund Futteychund before Mr. Souter and Sir Lewis Pelly. The story that he gives as to this tampering is contained in

page 139 of the short-hand writer's notes, but that statement is certainly not in accord with the condition of his books, and is not in accord with the story he has told us here. It is not pretended that the entries on all the pages of the last *juz* with the exception of the two entries at the end regarding the diamond chips, were not genuine. He says they are all genuine on the fifth *juz*, and they are also all genuine on the sixth *juz*, and they are also all genuine on the seventh, but there is a missing page on the sixth *juz*, which he does not attempt to account for. He says that all the following entries are perfectly true, until you get to the last ones, which he says he was compelled by Gujanund to make. Now, if his story is to hang together consistently with the evidence he has given and the evidence given in the matter before the Commission, it is perfectly clear that all the *juzes* after the fifth should have been subjected to manipulation by Gujanund Vithul, but he says that was not so, but that all the entries are genuine until we get to the last entries in question. Now it seems to be much more probable that this original story was the true one, and that the missing page was removed in order to conceal the original entry about the diamonds, and that he put down the time of the year in subsequent entries in order that he might not be without some record of his having taken these diamonds to the Palace, and that at the same time there should be nothing to show but that he took these diamonds at a time when no improper purposes could be attributed to them. Now there is only one page gone from the 6th *juz*, and the whole of the 7th *juz* is new. It is perfectly clear that either upon that page, or upon some part of the following *juz*, this transaction as to the diamonds should have been entered. Now my learned friend, in regard to the evidence of this witness, urged it strongly as a reason for believing that the police should have fabricated the two entries, that the hoondees were not mentioned by Gujanund in the statement which he drew up for Hemchund to sign. My learned friend obviously knew all about the transactions of the hoondees, from which it is reasonable to suppose that Hemchund had been in communication with those who are instructing him. These hoondees are entered as of the date of June, they bear on the face of them the following month of July, and the transaction is closed long before we come to the time of the Dusserra or Dewalee. No doubt he had a record of a transaction with one Sivchund Khooshalchund, and he says the account belongs to Nanajee Vithul with regard to some ornaments; but that transaction was closed with the hoondees. The purchase money was Rupees 7,000 and the amount of the hoondees was Rupees 7,000. But it became necessary, in order to conceal these transactions in regard to the diamonds, that Sivchund's account should be taken up again, although there were no transactions with that person subsequently to July. In order to divert attention from the transaction in regard to the diamond chips, it became necessary, as I have already said, to continue this account of Sivchund. Sivchund is a Poona man, and the mention of his name in the books would not be likely to attract attention. These payments thus sworn to by witnesses here to have been made in regard to diamond chips are entries in Hemchund's books, in account with Sivchund, notwithstanding that there was no account with Sivchund at the time. Hemchund says that the account which continued in the name of Sivchund was really the account of Nanajee Vithul. I think I have made myself perfectly clear that the transaction referring to the jewels as purchased by Nanajee Vithul from Sivchund was the cause of this account, but that this account was closed, so far as Nanajee Vithul was concerned, and there was therefore no further account in the book of Hemchund to which Sivchund was a party. It is perfectly clear, therefore, that that payment was made in regard to the diamond chips. There were two payments, one of two thousand rupees, and another which amounted to one thousand rupees. The former was really a payment of two thousand rupees, but the latter was accounted for by a hoondee for Rs. 750, and was in favor of Venayekrao Venkatesh—a transaction with which Sivchund had nothing whatever to do; it seems to be a transaction entirely for the convenience of Venayekrao. The other payment was credited to Sivchund. When were those payments made? One in December, and the

other in January, long after the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre had been discovered—long after the attention of the Maharaja and his servants had been called to the necessity of not allowing any pecuniary evidence to exist which might implicate His Highness in the plot. We have had distinctly shown by the books of Hemchund that these payments were on the dates stated, but from what funds were those payments made? Not from the private funds of Nanajee, or any other private fund, but from the State funds of His Highness the Gaekwar, the payments having been made by a carkoon in charge of the Dumala Mahal, a public officer. My learned friend says that this man Nanchund Talluckchund was not called, but having before us the admission that the payment was made, it was quite unnecessary to call him. Nanajee Vithul says he gave instructions to Nanchund to pay the money, and it was paid. Further proof would not be necessary. Nanajee was not asked a question by my learned friend as to whether he had embezzled this money, and I think it has been admitted that it was paid out of the Gaekwar's funds. Then we have Damodhur Punt's statement as to how the Rs. 3,000 paid to Hemchund was obtained. He has shown you the two entries that were made, the two *yads* that were prepared, one exhibiting a saving on the lighting account, and another exhibiting the proceeds of certain coins received as *nuzzerana*; and he says that by the order of His Highness that money was directed to be appropriated for the payment of these diamond chips. Rupees 3,600 was the aggregate of these savings, and out of that amount Rs. 3,000 was paid by Nanajee Vithul in the way I have described. The method of concealing the payments in Hemchund's books I have already described. They were said to be paid to Sivchund, although the latter had nothing whatever to do with them, and detection of this fact would have been almost impossible had it not been for the original statement made by Hemchund. Your Lordships will remember that these payments of other diamonds were ordered to be entered in the Gaekwar's books as for a Brahman feast, but the priest of the Swamee Narayen temple has been called, and he has proved that no such payment was made. I think, my Lord that after what I have stated you will agree that the books of Hemchund, so far from vouching for the truth of his story, absolutely disprove it, and that the explanations given by Damodhur Punt and Nanajee Vithul show clearly what the transactions were and the ingenious means employed to conceal them. The entry in the accounts at the Palace was easily made to disappear. It consisted of a *yad* nearly at the time the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre was discovered. There was no receipt on the face or the *yad* because no money was paid. There would, therefore, be no entry of payment in any of the ordinary books of the Palace. The record of it, so far as the Palace was concerned, existed simply in the *yad*, and when that *yad* was asked for at the time of the discovery to poison Colonel Phayre, the witness Atmaram Rughoonath, like a veteran carkoon, asks why he should give it up, and Nanajee Vithul tells him that the jewels had been returned to Hemchund Futtcychund, which of course was a natural excuse, though Atmaram evidently had his doubts upon that subject, for he told us here that he did not know whether the diamonds had really been returned or not. As to the blotted daily cash-books, it may be as well to remember that they were sealed up in the Palace on the day of the Maharaja's arrest, in the presence of Damodhur Punt, to whose department they belonged, and that no one except the military guards over them had anything to do with them until they were brought to the tent in the Residency compound, and opened in the presence of Damodhur Punt. Damodhur had made no statement at the time. It was not expected; he was asked to be present simply that he might say whether the seals were intact, and whether the documents belonged to his department. He comes and sees that the seals are intact; and you will bear in mind that when one of these obliterated documents was discovered, Gujanund Vithul went and told Mr. Souter about it. Mr. Souter comes and three more are discovered in like manner as the first. Now, it certainly is very remarkable that these documents should have been discovered in the way I have described, unless they really existed in that state

at the time they were sealed up in the Palace. They were not discovered by the police, but by the Palace carkoons who were examining them. My learned friend suggests that this obliteration was done by the police, but as I have already said, that would be a singularly clumsy device to adopt, and it was more likely to have been done by some clerk who had been told to obliterate Salim's name from the duftur, and stopped doing so when he found what a clumsy job he was making of it. Why it was desired to obliterate these entries is tolerably clear. The obliterated daily cash accounts refer to the *yads* which are in evidence as N 1, O 1, P 1, Q 1, the very first of which relates to the payment of Rs. 1,000 to Salim on the 8th June 1874, which I have already referred to as corresponding to the payment of Rs. 800 to Nursoo and Rowjee. This document, for instance, must have appeared to Damodhur Punt one that it was very desirable to get rid of. Indeed, it seems to me, my Lord, that the only reasonable explanation that can be given of these obliterated cash accounts is the one Damodhur Punt has supplied, and any other suggestion regarding them is so incredible as to be undeserving of serious attention. I have already referred to Hemchund's evidence as being evidence on the face of it utterly untrustworthy, and I think it must have been clear to all who heard him how he came to give it. He was not under the charge of the police, but lived in the city, where he was therefore accessible to the influence of any injudicious friend of His Highness to alter the statements he had previously given. It seems to me to be a matter of almost necessary inference that he, being capable of being worked upon by some injudicious friend of His Highness to come here and perjure himself, came and did so in the way you must have noticed. Now, my Lord, I have gone through the particular portions of the evidence of these four witnesses to whom my learned friend referred as supplying a reason why they should not be credited, and I think, I have answered every one of my learned friend's arguments in regard to these witnesses. It must be perfectly clear that each of the four material witnesses made one statement deliberately and completely ignorant of all knowledge of what the others had said. I call attention to the statement at page 80 of the notes where Rowjee alludes to the only communication he had with Nursoo after his arrest, and to page 91 at which Nursoo describes the interview at somewhat greater length. Akbar Ali's evidence on the point at page 106 and Gujanund's at page 164 are also worth referring to. Then, again, Sir Lewis Pelly's evidence (page 179) as to the manner in which Nursoo gave his statement ought to show conclusively to the Commission that it was given without any pressure of any kind and after considerable time for deliberation had been granted to him. It must be remembered also that Nursoo has always been under charge of a military and not a police guard. My learned friend said—and no doubt there was a certain amount of poetical justice in his complaint—that it was heard that Nursoo, who was probably the least villain among the chief witnesses, should have been the only man who was refused a pardon, but what would my learned friend have said if Nursoo had come here also to give his evidence with a pardon, of course he would have said,—why all those men have agreed to ruin the Maharaja because they know they are free from all fear of punishment. There is a great deal of force in the observations made by my learned friend as to the undesirability of having statements made before the police. In the regulation districts of India, provision is made that that shall not be done, but special cases require special procedure, and it must be remembered that this was an enquiry under special instructions from the Viceroy, who sent the police here on this special duty. There was no Magistrate before whom all these witnesses could have been taken. The Maharaja was still on the *gadee* in possession of his power, and it would have been, I won't say improper, but indelicate, had Sir Lewis Pelly undertaken the duty of hearing all depositions in the case.

The President—Was there no one on the spot exercising the powers of a magistrate.

The Advocate-General—There was the Cantonment Magistrate Dr. Seward, but he has no jurisdiction over the Residency or the City. It would have been

inconsistent with Sir Lewis Pelly's position to take any active part in the investigations, and it was in consequence of his own desire and feeling that it would not be right for him to do so that Mr. Souter was appointed to come here on special duty. Besides the general work of administration in relation to the State was quite enough to occupy the whole time both of Sir Lewis Pelly and his Assistant Mr. Richey. Now, my Lord, I apprehend, that, having regard to the fact that the person incriminated was in uncontrolled exercise of his power, and that this was an enquiry into an attempt made upon the Resident's life, it is perfectly obvious that that enquiry could not have been left to the officers engaged in the course of their political duties with His Highness or to Dr. Seward, who, besides having no jurisdiction beyond the limits of the Cantonment, was also a material witness in the case. I think, therefore, that, as far as this part of the question is concerned, the observations of my learned friend lose all their point, and no fault can be found with the special procedure in this case. My learned friend has said that in pursuing their investigations, the police really practised torture on the witnesses. I fail to find, on the record, evidence of any statement or expression which can, in the slightest degree, justify that phrase, unless we are to take it that leaving witnesses by themselves, and telling them that other witnesses had spoken the truth, was torture. There is a torture, no doubt, to which these witnesses who may have taken an active part in the conspiracy, may have been subject—but that was the torture of their own consciences, and not a torture inflicted upon them by the police; other torture there was none—the torture, as I have said, was the torture conscience could place upon men who had put themselves in such a position. In regard to the observations made by my learned friend as to the impropriety of telling one person or another who was apprehended that others who had been engaged in the same transaction had made a confession, and that therefore the persons so informed should themselves speak the truth, although, no doubt, in past years, under the decisions of the Courts in England, it was held that it was improper to tell a witness that he had better tell the truth, I think the doctrine so laid down has long ago been exploded. I do not wish to refer to any cases in England, and I have refrained from doing so throughout the case, but on this particular point I may quote the case of the Queen *versus* Jervis, which is reported in the first volume, Crown Cases, Reserved, in the new series of the Law Reports at page 96—the Commission will find there a most elaborate judgment of Mr. Justice Willes, to which I have referred, in which he holds as perfectly paradoxical the theory that to advise a person to speak the truth, and that a confession made upon that, is not perfectly good in such a case.

The President asked as to the date of the case alluded to.

The Advocate-General said that his memory was not clear upon the point, but that he thought it was in 1868 or 1869.

The President also asked the Advocate-General if he knew who the person was who told the witness to tell the truth.

The Advocate-General said that he could not remember at that moment who had said that, and he requested leave to read from Taylor's well-known work on evidence with regard to the case he had just referred to —"But when confessions have been rejected in consequence of such expressions as the following having been used:—'It will be better for you to speak the truth;' 'It is of no use for you to deny it, for there are the man and boy who will swear they saw you do it;' 'Now be cautious in the answers you give me to the questions I am going to put to you about this watch;' 'Whatever you say will be taken down and used against you;' 'Do not say anything to prejudice yourself, as what you say I shall take down, and it will be used for you or against you at your trial;' 'What you are charged with is a very heavy offence, and you must be very careful in making any statement to me, or anybody else that may tend to injure you; but anything you can say in your defence, we shall be ready to

hear, or send to assist you; in these and the like cases, it is only too apparent, that justice and common sense have been sacrificed on the shrine of mercy. Indeed, the judges themselves have of late years come to this conclusion, and after solemn discussion of the subject in the Court of Criminal Appeal, they have expressly over-ruled the last three decisions cited above, as cases which are discreditable to the law. So anxious was the Court at one time to exclude evidence of confessions, that exhortations not to tell lies, but to *speak the truth*, have been deemed likely to induce a *false* acknowledgment of guilt; and consequently, admissions made after such exhortations have more than once been rejected. But this paradoxical opinion is now happily exploded." Now, my Lord, there is nothing more shown to have taken place here. The witnesses have been severely cross-examined, but nothing more has been shown than that the witnesses were confronted one with another, and that Rowjee said to Nursoo "I have told the truth up to my neck," and that the only advice given to Damodhur Punt by Gujanund was to the effect that he should tell the truth; and so cautions, I may say, was Damodhur Punt as to the promise of pardon, that Gujanund had to show him the part of the Criminal Procedure Code which relates to the granting of pardons. I say that there is nothing whatever to justify the assumption of my learned friend that this is a police case, or that it was got up by the police or that the witnesses have been subject to intimidation. So far as the statement of the witness Ameena Ayah was concerned, and the statements of the other witnesses by whom she was corroborated, these statements related to charges which the police were not then engaged in investigating—for they were then only engaged in trying to find out who had attempted to poison Colonel Phayre, and it was not until the Gaekwar had been suspended that the charge of holding improper communications with the Residency servants was brought forward.

The Advocate-General concluded his address as follows:—My Lord, I think that upon a review of the mere circumstances under which these statements were made to the police, upon a consideration of the evidence which has been given before the Commission, and upon a comparison of that evidence so given under circumstances which allowed to the defence the fullest opportunity of cross-examination, upon a comparison of that evidence with the statements made by the witness Rowjee, I think this Commisson cannot but come to the conclusion that the witnesses examined here have substantially spoken the truth. That my learned friend's ingenuity should have found discrepancies in their evidence, I am not surprised, nor I believe, are the Members of the Commission; but that these discrepancies do not affect the main facts of the story will be abundantly clear to the Commission when they come to review the evidence. The only witness who has not adhered to his statement, is Hemchund Futtychund who has perjured himself in the face of the Commission, perjured himself under circumstances which, I think, fully justified the police in detaining the other witnesses in such a manner that they also should not be exposed to the outward influences which have obviously been brought to bear upon Hemchund Futtychund. Against the mass of the testimony brought forward here in support of the charges against His Highness the Gaekwar, not a single title of evidence has been adduced. I have in the course of my address to the Commission pointed out the numerous matters in which it should have been possible and easy for my learned friend, had he been so advised, to have produced witnesses to contradict the statements put forward by the witnesses called by me. Not one of these witnesses was produced by my learned friend, and the Commission will draw their own conclusions from that circumstance. As to Yeshwuntrao and Salim, my learned friend has stated that in the exercise of what, I am sure, was the soundest discretion, he had decided not to call them. My learned friend was not able to speak in terms of much approval of Yeshwuntrao and Salim, but when it is remembered that these two men were the confidential servants of His Highness the Gaekwar up to the time of their arrest, and that ever since their arrest they have been kept under a military guard, that they have had no communication whatever with the police, and that since the arrest of His Highness, his solicitors have been allowed the most unrestricted private communication with them, I must say it strikes me as very surprising that my learned friend has not called upon them to give their evidence,

though, as I have said, I have no doubt whatever that my learned friend has exercised the soundest discretion in not putting these men into the witness-box. There is, therefore, no testimony to oppose to that which has been marshalled against the Gaekwar, and unless the Commission should reject altogether the evidence which has been so marshalled as utterly unworthy of credit, I apprehend there can be no doubt whatever but that it will be the painful duty of Your Lordships to find these four charges against His Highness amply proved. I have no necessity to make any appeal to Your Lordships in regard to the view that you should take in this matter; it is not my province; it would not become me to do so; such is not my instruction. I will only say this, that if there is anything in the arguments which I have offered for your consideration upon the evidence which has been recorded, and if there is any truth in the evidence so recorded, then there is no room for sympathy with His Highness. The "persecuted prince," to whom my learned friend has referred so frequently disappears, and the Commission can only look upon him as a criminal worthy of condign punishment. I do not think I can make any further observations upon the case than those I have offered to you, as calmly, I trust, and as dispassionately as it was my duty to do. There are many small points which I have not introduced in my remarks, but I have deemed it right to address myself only to more important parts of the evidence, although I am aware that the consideration of these smaller points might help to show the story told by the witnesses to be true, and that the theory put forward upon the part of the defence is totally unsustainable. I thank this Commission most sincerely for the patient and courteous attention with which they have listened to what I have had to address to them, and I pray God that your deliberations may be conducted to a righteous conclusion.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Abkaree system in Bengal.

No. 439.

FROM

H. J. REYNOLDS, Esq.,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF INDIA.
Financial Department.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 22nd February 1875.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letters, No. 2528 of the 18th April 1873, and No. 707 of the 29th January 1874, I am directed to submit, for the consideration and orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the following papers on the subject of the Abkaree administration of the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal:—

(1).—A Minute by the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge of the Department of Excise.

(2).—A Draft Bill to amend Act XI of 1849 and other laws relating to the Abkaree revenue.

(3).—A letter No. 438, dated the 22nd February 1875, from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

(4).—A Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the Excise administration of the Lower Provinces, with especial reference to certain memorials submitted to the Governments of India and of Bengal on the subject.

(5).—A memorial from the Reverend J. D. Don and other Members of the Calcutta Missionary Conference, submitted to the Government of Bengal.

(6).—A memorial from the Bengal Temperance Society, submitted to the Government of Bengal.

(7).—A memorial from Raja Romanath Tagore and other inhabitants of the Bengal Presidency, submitted to the Government of India.

(8).—A memorial from Raja Kalikrishna Bahadoor and other inhabitants of the Bengal Presidency, submitted to the Government of India.

(9).—A letter from Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General.

2. The Draft Bill submitted herewith embodies those amendments of the existing law which appear to the Lieutenant-Governor to be called for, and I am to request the approval of the Governor General in Council to the introduction of this Bill into the Bengal Legislative Council.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. J. REYNOLDS.

No. 1.

Minute by A. MONEY, Esq., C. B., *Member of the Board of Revenue in charge of the Department of Excise.*

THE letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 2192 of the 28th October last, desires me to report on the abkaree administration of Bengal in connection with certain petitions presented to both the Supreme and Local Governments on that subject.

2. It will be convenient first to enumerate the statements, allegations, and charges contained in those petitions. They are as follows:—

1*st*.—That drinking has of late years greatly increased, more particularly among the upper classes.

2*nd*.—That the revenue authorities have promoted the spread of intemperance by multiplying liquor shops, and by giving praise and promotion to officers who have helped to increase the excise revenue.

3*rd*.—That the adoption of the habit of drinking has been facilitated by the importation of low-priced spirits, and, as regards Calcutta, by the extension of time in the evening during which shops may be kept open.

4*th*.—That the consumption of opium and of ganja has also increased of late years.

5*th*.—That the increased habit of drinking has been a prolific source of crime and immorality.

6*th*.—That in Calcutta facilities are afforded for drinking at night by a practice prevalent in certain dispensaries of supplying liquor under the guise of medicine.

7*th*.—That retail shops generally possess back doors, through which liquor is clandestinely sold at prohibited hours.

3. The remedies proposed are—

1*st*.—To impose a higher rate of duty.

2*nd*.—To raise the license fees of shops.

3*rd*.—To open no new shop in any locality except on the application of two-thirds of the rate-payers of the locality (some of the petitioners would substitute residents for rate-payers).

4*th*.—To close any existing shop if two-thirds of the rate-payers of the locality petition for such closing (according to some of the petitioners for rate-payers *read* residents).

5*th*.—To transfer from Collectors to Municipalities the power of granting licenses.

6*th*.—To reduce the number of shops generally throughout the country.

7*th*.—To prohibit any drinking on the premises.

8*th*.—To provide that no liquor shop should have either door or window except in front on the roadside.

9*th*.—To insist on all liquor shops being closed at sunset.

10*th*.—To close all liquor shops in the vicinity of educational institutions or places of public worship.

11*th*.—To discontinue the practice of praising revenue officers in charge of the Excise Department under whose administration the revenue has increased.

12*th*.—To regulate the sale of liquor from dispensaries.

13*th*.—Similarly from hotels and other places of public entertainment.

14*th*.—To refuse renewal of licenses to shopkeepers convicted of offences under the abkaree laws.

15*th*.—To employ a special staff of officers to act as excise police.

4. The petitions are signed by representatives of the best educated and most influential natives in and near Calcutta, also by some European gentlemen whose opinions are entitled to great weight. They represent a wid-spread belief that a great social evil is on the increase, that it is within the power of Government to check its development, and that Government has failed in this duty.

5. I entirely agree with the petitioners in their statement as to the increase of the habit of drinking during late years, especially in towns and among the higher classes. I differ with them as to the extent to which Government action can check this tendency. I deny that Government has ever wilfully preferred considerations of revenue to the welfare of the people; but I must admit that ignorance of the subject in former times has introduced and fostered systems directly conducive to the multiplication of liquor shops, and therefore to the promotion of drinking. There is also no doubt that mistaken zeal on the part of local officers has often led to the same results.

6. On the first point I have asked for the opinions of local officers. The answers show a great diversity of opinion. The increase of the habit of drinking is admitted by some officers: denied by others. The denials, however, refer more to the agricultural classes, and generally apply only to the last six or eight years. So limited, there is undoubtedly truth in these denials as regards some districts. I believe the fact to be this,—All over Bengal there is more drinking now than there was twenty years ago, and there was more twenty years ago than forty years ago. But in some districts there has been no increase in the villages during the last six or eight years (in Backergunge, Fureedpore, Patna, Tirhoot, Maldah, and Bogra, it is positively stated that there has been a decrease); while the increase in towns and among the higher classes has been general. There is also no doubt that intemperance among the higher classes radiates from Calcutta as from a central focus. All testimony shows that the habit is most prevalent in the districts nearest the metropolis. It is very sad to see how prevalent is the opinion that intemperance naturally follows upon the receipt of English education.

* * * * * *

11. The excise of liquor has in Bengal been conducted under three general systems—the farming, the daily or monthly tax, also called the outstill, and the sudder distillery. The general distinguishing features of the three systems are as follows:—

Farming.—Under this system the excise revenue, sometimes of a district, sometimes of part of a district, was farmed out on tenders invited and selected. The farmer worked outstills by his own servants, or under-farmed the right as regarded each outstill. Generally, the second was the mode adopted.

Daily Tax or Outstill.—The Collector decides where shops for the retail sale of country liquor are required. He then puts up to auction for the ensuing year the right to set up a still at the place indicated, and to open a shop in connection with such still. The bidder of the highest amount of daily or monthly tax gets the right.

Sudder Distillery.—Certain central distillery buildings are erected by Government, and at these any number of distillers the building can accommodate are allowed to set up stills. The liquor distilled is tested by a hydrometer before leaving the distillery, and pays duty according to its strength. The duty varies from a maximum of three rupees per gallon, London proof, to a minimum of one rupee per gallon, London proof, according to the average means of the consuming classes in the district. In the Patna and Monghyr distilleries the duty has been levied lately on the raw material (mowah) from which the liquor is distilled, not on the liquor. The liquor is sold by the distiller to shopkeepers, who pay a license fee for leave to keep open a retail shop.

12. The daily tax was the system first in force. In 1790 certain rules were passed, afterwards re-enacted, with modifications in Regulation XXXIV of 1793. All persons were prohibited from manufacturing or vending spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs without licenses from the Collectors. The manufacture and sale of liquors were confined to towns and villages to be selected by the Collectors, and divided into classes according to their size and population. A daily tax, at rates varying with reference to the importance of the localities, was imposed on each still (and the sale of all drugs was subjected to a tax to be fixed annually by the Board of Revenue with the sanction of Government). Further, a tax was ordered to be levied on unfermented tari at the rate of 25 per cent. on the amount of rent payable by the passees,—*i. e.*, the persons whose trade is to collect and sell the juice to the proprietors of

tar trees. Persons convicted of illicit manufacture or vend of any excisable articles were made liable to pay a fine or suffer imprisonment in default.

13. In 1813 the farming system and the sudder distillery system were both partially introduced.

14. In 1824 the farming system was greatly extended. The annual excise revenue having declined from 19 lakhs in 1829-30 to less than 15 lakhs in 1837-38, the falling off was ascribed to the defective and inefficient system of raising the excise revenue which had hitherto prevailed. To remedy this the Government in 1840, as a partial experiment, entrusted the superintendence of this branch of public revenue, in the 18th or Calcutta Division, to a separate officer designated Commissioner of Abkaree, the districts marginally* named being comprised within his jurisdiction. In 1844 another Commissioner of Abkaree was appointed, and the districts marginally† specified were placed under him, the jurisdiction of the first being then further made to include the districts noted in the margin‡. In 1848 five other districts§ were added to the second Commissionership.

* 1. 24-Pergunnahs. 2. Jessore. 3. Nuddea. 4. Burdwan. 5. Hooghly. 6. Backergunge. 7. Baraset. 8. Calcutta, *i. e.*, Punchannogram). 9. Bankoora.

† 1. Dinagepore. 2. Maldah. 3. Rajshahye. 4. Bogra. 5. Rungpore. 6. Mymensingh. 7. Pubna. 8. Dacca. 9. Fureedpore. 10. Backergunge.

‡ 1. 24-Pergunnahs. 2. Punchannogram. 3. Hooghly. 4 Burdwan. 5. Bankoora. 6. Moorshedabad. 7. Beerbhoom. 8. Manbhoom. 9. Jessore. 10. Nuddea. 11. Midnapore. 12. Hidgellee.

§ 1. Sylhet. 2. Cachar. 3. Chittagong. 4. Tipperah. 5. Bullooah (Noakhally).

15. These two Commissioners had under them Abkaree Superintendents and other subordinates; and the excise revenue of the 27 districts thus managed was raised generally by the daily tax or outstill system, opium and country rum being however subject to fixed duty, and farming was wholly proscribed.

16. In 1847-48 the direct system of management was introduced in the three Orissa districts (Cuttack, Pooree, and Balasore) under the Revenue Commissioner's own supervision, and farming was abolished

17. The system administered by the Abkaree Commissioners was the daily tax system.

18. In 1852 and 1853 the two Abkaree Commissionerships were abolished, and their duties transferred to Revenue Commissioners in their respective divisions.

19. It will be observed that the Behar districts were never included in either of the Abkaree Commissionerships. The farming system continued in them for a long time. It gradually gave way to the daily tax system, but the last vestige of it did not disappear till 1868.‖

20. Under the farming system, which was in force during the larger portion of the first half of this century, every encouragement was given to drinking. The farmer had but one object, private gain, and the more shops he opened and the greater the consumption of liquor, the better was this object attained.

21. When later the management of the excise fell into the hands of Abkaree Commissioners, sufficient care was not taken to limit the number of outstills and shops by the requirements of the people. As long as the excise was a separate department, the officers of this department were actuated by that departmental zeal which is so often productive of both good and bad results. The financial test was the real test of merit.

22. The same defects of management constantly occurred when the outstilled system was under the direct supervision of the regular revenue authorities. It is only of very late years that the principles which should regulate the excise have been at all understood or appreciated. The abkaree was, to Collectors, the most distasteful part of their duties, and, as a rule, was made over to Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors, who, so long as the revenue did not fall off, were allowed pretty much their own way. There was no regularly organised or sufficient check over the multiplication of shops, and the result was too often the simultaneous increase of facilities for drinking and of the excise revenue.

23. In 1859 the Government determined to extend the sudder distillery system as the best mode of maintaining a proper equilibrium between the real demand for liquor and the means for its supply. The theory of this system is perfect. Every ounce of liquor consumed pays duty before it is offered to the public. The rise or fall of the demand is as correct in its indication as are the changes in a barometer, and according to such should the duty be regulated. The rate of duty becomes the best and the proper check against undue facilities for drinking. It logically follows that no necessity exists for imposing any limit on the number of shops. The rate of duty provides the necessary check.

24. Under this system and this theory the number of shops increased greatly in towns, though it diminished somewhat in the interior. The difference is explained by the facility or the difficulty to the retail shopkeeper of obtaining liquor from the sudder distillery. As the Board reported to Government in June 1871—"Up to 1867 licenses were freely given to all

‖ *N. B.*—The above account is mainly taken from the Board's Annual Report for 1871-72.

applicants who were not suspected characters. Complete freedom of trade was the theory and the rule." The first check imposed was the consulting of Magistrates and Superintendents of Police in granting licenses for shops. This dates from 1867.

25. The sudder distillery system is the one in force now in most parts of Bengal. It has not fulfilled the hopes of those who insisted on its extension throughout the presidency. Perfect in theory, it has two weak points in practice—the facilities it affords for fraud, and the temptations and comparative immunity it holds out to illicit distillation. The men who enter into the ranks of the excise staff are not of the best class, and no means have yet been devised to successfully prevent combination between them and the distillers and shopkeepers. It is so easy and so simple to let out of the distillery 50 gallons of spirit, taking duty on only 40, and entering only 40 in the books, the profit on the odd 10 being divided between the distillery darogah and the shopkeeper, or to enter the whole 50 in the register, but at a strength much below the real strength, levying the duty on the registered strength, and dividing the profit on the strength which has escaped taxation.

26. For the detection of illicit distillation, the revenue authorities have almost entirely to trust to the police, and experience has proved that the police are of very little use as abkaree detectives. Nor is this to be wondered at. Illicit distillation is carried on inside the house, and the sale of the liquor in most cases proves nothing, as the distiller is the shopkeeper licensed by Government. As Commissioner of Bhagulpore I had a statement prepared of all licensed shopkeepers in the division, showing what amount of liquor each one had taken during a specified time from the distillery. In 1868, shortly after I joined the Board, I had similar statements prepared for all Bengal. The result, as reported to the Government in 1870, is given in the marginal extract.

"A statement of the number of gallons cleared out from each public distillery during March 1868, the duty paid, and the number of shops supplied by the distillery (marked D). A glance at these figures shows that in March 1868, after the sudder distillery system had been some years in force, many shops were, as regards the distillery returns, carried on at an undoubted loss, that is to say, that the amount of duty-paying liquor sold by them would not have given a profit to cover the license fees and other expenses. Thus, in Cuttack, there were 3 such shops, in Balasore 6, Backargunge 18, Dacca 6, Furreedpore 28 (whole number in the district), Mymensingh 13, Sylhet 13, Noakholly 27, Chumparun 10, Tirhoot 11, Moorshedabad 31, Pubna 27, Rungpore 19, Singbhoom 5, Purneah 11, Jessore 13, Nuddea 7, 24-Pergunnahs 22 (the whole number in the district), Bankoora 2, Burdwan 21, Hoogbly 40, Midnapore 18."

27. Now what is proved by the fact that an abkaree shopkeeper is carrying on his business without profit, according to the distillery books, is that he is making an illicit profit, either by getting liquor out of the distillery free of duty, or by selling, under cover of his license, liquor distilled surreptitiously on his own premises.

28. The extent to which these practices are carried on will, of course, depend on the watchfulness of the local authorities, on the pressure put upon the police, and on attention to the subject by the Revenue Board and Commissioners. But it is only a question of degree. When Board, Commissioner, and Collector have done all they can do, there will still remain a great deal of liquor going into consumption which pays no duty, and over the manufacture and sale of which no control can be exercised.

29. It is on this point that the sudder distillery system contrasts unfavourably with the monthly tax or outstill system. Under this latter system, illicit distillation was almost impossible. The man who paid a monthly fee for the right to distil was the best preventive the Government could get. Within the radius supplied by him no illicit still could be opened unknown to him; and, as the knowledge was certain and denouncement equally so, it followed that the attempt was not made.

30. All the petitions presented to Government display a remarkable ignorance on this point. The whole argument is based on the supposition that it is the duty-paying liquor, and that only, against which precautions have to be taken.

31. The matter is not so easy as petitioners think. Government and the Board have honestly for some years been doing their best to counteract the effects of former ignorance, of bad systems, and of a growing taste for liquor. It is not true of the present time that abkaree officers are praised and receive promotion for increasing the revenue by increasing the facilities for drinking. The only petition which backs up a general statement to this effect relies upon a quotation of 1852-53, and even that quotation does not prove the position. What abkaree officers are praised for, and brought to the notice of Government for, is when their efforts increase the revenue, without multiplying shops or even simultaneously with a decreased number; and this is right, for the increase of revenue under such circumstances is a certain proof of a careful and efficient discharge of duties, resulting in a check on illicit distillation and on removal from the distillery of liquor paying no duty.

32. Petitioners are apparently persuaded that Government has but to raise the duty, to place obstructions in the way of people who want liquor, to forbid sales at night, &c., and sobriety and morality must follow. They are unaware to what extent illicit distillation and fraudulent practices are fostered by every movement in a repressive direction, and how careful those who administer this branch of administration have to be not to fall into Scylla when avoiding Charybdis.

33. Not only do difficulties placed in the way of licit sales give an impetus to illicit ones, but they tend to substitute for a comparatively harmless stimulant, stimulants of a noxious kind, such as ganja and opium. Of this I have seen many proofs. It may be urged against this last objection that it could be met by raising a prohibitory duty on those two drugs; but this argument would also be a mistake, for the result would be an immense stimulus given to the smuggling of opium from the cultivators, and would lead to the substitution of wild ganja for the cultivated plant of Rajshahye.

34. Again, none of these remedies are applicable to the evil which the petitioners more especially call attention to,—the increase of drinking among the upper classes. These classes do not resort to the open spirit shop, nor indeed is it the native spirit which they consume. Undoubtedly, as I have already stated, the educated classes do drink much more than they used to drink, but they drink in the privacy of their own homes and in their own rooms, and the liquor is the imported spirit from England. Against this evil no action of the Government is of much avail. The check of enhanced duty—a check I have more than once recommended—is the only one possible, but it is a feeble one, which will not produce any marked effect, for it is clear that, with regard to the large number of Europeans in the country, the duty on imported spirits cannot be made sufficiently high to be prohibitory. The only real checks are to be found in a sound practical education and in a healthy public opinion, which the signers of these petitions are the persons most capable of forming.

35. While I entirely go with petitioners in their regret that sobriety is not a characteristic of the Bengalee to the same extent as formerly, I cannot but think they have painted in exaggerated colors the evils of increased consumption of liquor. One petition, Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen's, thus describes them:—"Crime and immorality are also, in a large measure, attributable to this cause. The instances of petty crimes and heinous offences committed under the influence of drink are of frequent occurrence, as may be proved by the criminal records of the country." * * * "It is indeed harrowing and painful to contemplate the extent to which sensuality, profligacy, and brutal revels on the one hand, and irreligion, blasphemy, and practical atheism on the other, are making ravages among all classes of the native community in consequence of the spread of drunkenness, and undermining the religious and moral life of the nation." * * * "In short, the use of intoxicating liquor has done more than anything else to degrade the physical, moral, and social condition of my countrymen, and has proved a stupendous obstacle in the path of reformation. Patriots and philanthropists of all classes, who are engaged in diverse ways in ameliorating the condition of the people, always complain that this great evil seriously counteracts and frustrates their efforts."

36. This kind of sensational writing only misleads. In one of the reports I have received on this subject, written by a clever Native medical officer, I am informed that "Young Bengal signifies an incarnation of brandy and immorality." My own observation and the hard test of figures do not bear out these statements. Excluding imported spirits and liquors, the consumption of licit drink in Bengal is equal to the revenue value of just over 7 pies per head yearly,* *i.e.*, 3½ farthings, or about Rs. 26,80,604 in the gross. Including them, the consumption is just 10 pie per head yearly, or about Rs. 38,16,847 in the gross. But these latter figures include the consumption of the European community, who certainly are the chief consumers of imported wines and spirits.

37. There is no real comparison between this state of things and the extent to which drinking has become a national curse in England. The capital there employed in the liquor trade was calculated two or three years ago by Professor Levi at £114,000,000, or one-third more than the whole capital employed in the cotton trade, and the revenue derived by the consumption of drink is in round numbers about £1 or Rs. 10 per head of the population. But there are other differences. The country spirit in Bengal is generally a weak spirit, so that drunkenness is an exceptional effect, and the tendency of the people is not towards crimes of violence. Drink developes this tendency where it exists, but it does not create it; and as regards dispositions to other offences, these are but slightly acted upon by drink. The criminal records of the country do not, as far as my experience goes, substantiate the statements in the petitions.

38. Mr. Lyall, the able Magistrate of Dacca, thus writes last month:—"I have very seldom, I may say almost never, been able to trace any connection between drunkenness and crime in this country." The evidence of the most experienced and shrewdest police officer in Bengal was to the same effect. In 1872 Mr. Wauchope wrote to the Government as follows:—

"I can adduce no facts to show that the existence of liquor shops has any bearing on crime in their neighbourhood. The police section in which the largest number of cases is reported is Colootolla, where there are only seven liquor shops; while there are thirty-one in Burra Bazaar, where there is less crime. Jora Bagan, where nearly every dacoit who commits robberies in the mofussil lives, has only twenty-three shops of all sorts; while Burra Bazar has forty-nine. There are many dacoits and burglars in Burtola, which has only nine liquor and other shops.

"With regard to the criminal classes, dacoits all drink, but not to excess. Before committing a dacoity they perform worship to Kalee, in which Brahmins, though they do not drink as a rule, dip the tip of their fingers into the liquor, and touch their foreheads with it. I had charge at one time of a good many dacoit approvers, and found that, though they consumed a considerable quantity of liquor, they were seldom actually drunk, and did not destroy their constitution with churrus and muddut. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that common burglars and petty thieves are in a constant state of half stupefaction from the use of intoxicating drugs, by which their health is completely destroyed.

"It is generally said that crime is the result of drink, and very probably it is so with regard to offences attended with violence to the person, which are of comparatively rare occur-

* These figures include the duty on country spirits, country rum, and the license fees of tari, pachwai and outstills. In the three last heads, the distinction between duty and the shop license cannot be drawn.

rence in Calcutta; but I cannot discover the connection between drink and offences requiring skill. The most celebrated dacoit I ever knew, who gave me an account of more than a hundred dacoities, in most of which he had been the leader, never tasted liquor; and a New York burglar, perhaps the most expert in his profession who ever visited India, was described to me by the Captain of the ship in which he came to this country as the most sober man who had ever sailed with him.

"In England it is said that drinking promotes intemperance, intemperance undermines morality, immorality is the immediate cause of crime; also that intemperance is supported by extravagance, which leads to poverty, and poverty to crime.

"These theories may apply to England, but not to Bengal; for here intemperance is generally the result, and not the cause of immorality; and living is so cheap that poverty is not starvation, as it is often in England, so as to lead to crime. Dacoits and thieves do not rob because they are poor or starving, but because they can earn their daily bread easier by crime than by labour. Neither has it been shown that men who take to crime from starvation during famine, &c., in this country are addicted to liquor.

"Whether there are liquor shops or not, there will be immorality and crime; and so long as liquor shops are properly supervised by the police, so as to prevent the meeting of bad characters and the concoction of robberies, &c., I do not think that they cause much difference one way or the other in crime."

39. The last year for which I have been able to get comparative figures for all India is 1872-73.

The following statement gives the results bearing on the subject under report:—

Presidency.	Population.	Abkaree revenue.	Amount per head.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
Oudh	11,198,095	6,44,430	0 0 11	
Central Provinces	7,985,411	10,24,100	0 2 0	
British Burmah	2,463,484	11,23,440	0 7 0	
Bengal	66,856,859	69,66,830	0 1 8	
North-Western Provinces	30,014,921	20,30,900	0 1 1	
Punjab	17,611,498	8,76,330	0 0 9	
Madras	26,539,136	61,68,440	0 3 8	
Bombay	12,407,579	41,87,470	0 5 4	
Total ...	175,076,983	2,30,21,940	.....	

40. It will be seen that Bengal contrasts favorably with British Burmah, Bombay, Madras, and Central Provinces.

41. During the last few years the subject of excise has received a good deal of attention in Bengal. My object since I have had this department under me has been to obtain for Government as much as can be got of the profit which arises from the sale of drink, while reducing the temptations which lead astray the weak, the ignorant, and those who have a natural inclination for stimulants. In this view the number of liquor shops where the sudder distillery system is in force has been regulated and reduced; a strong repression has been placed on the tendency to license an unnecessary number of outstills in districts, or parts of districts, in which the monthly tax system prevails. No outstill, as a rule, is allowed within four miles of another, and sometimes the minimum distance is greater, and increased duties have been levied on opium and on ganja. The number of shops and outstills which it is proposed to license during the following year in a district is now reported to the Board; and not only is supervision from head-quarters thus rendered more direct, but the attention of Collectors and Commissioners is forcibly drawn to the subject.

42. Two years ago, on my recommendation, Sir G. Campbell introduced two Acts into the Bengal Council, which allowed of shops being put up to auction in places under the sudder distillery system. This plan was borrowed from the North-Western Provinces. Formerly, monthly fees ranging from one to twenty rupees per shop were levied. Now 32 shops in Calcutta pay a monthly license fee of over Rs. 200, and 28 shops a fee of between Rs. 100 and 200. The auction system enables Government to obtain a share of the larger profit made at the shop where the sales are greatest. The result of this new plan of granting licenses has been to reduce in Calcutta the number of retail shops as follows:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Retail liquor shops	260	188	193
Ganja retail „	133	114	103
Opium „ „	212	126	112

The revenue, on the other hand, has increased from Rs. 1,95,019 in 1872-73 to Rs. 3,55,874 in 1873-74. The present year's revenue is of course not yet known.

43. The same system was introduced in the districts shown in the following statement, which also gives the result on the number of licenses issued:—

Districts.	1871-72.	1873-74.	
Burdwan	148	148	
Bankoora	109	44	
Midnapore	132	147	The increase is owing to the establishment of outstills in 1873-74.
Hooghly	321	151	
24-Pergunnahs	135	167	The increase is owing to the exhibition of rum licenses separately from country spirit in 1873-74.
Dacca	159	152	
Furreedpore	70	53	
Backergunge	89	66	
Mymensingh	119	103	
Sylhet	59	46	
Cachar	247	156	
Patna	515	328	
Gya	424	239	
Shahabad	399	285	
Tirhoot	313	243	
Sarun	362	284	
Chumparun	260	172	
Monghyr	461	315	
Bhaugulpore	310	211	
Purneah	252	189	

44. These figures show the number of *licenses issued*. The number of *shops* would be much smaller, especially in the 1873-74 column, for a fresh license is issued every time the old license is given up, and under the auction system licenses fall in much oftener than under the uniform fee system, one shop sometimes being licensed two or three times over during the year.

45. Although the abkaree revenue of some districts fell of in the last quarter of the last financial year, 1873-74, it is owing partly to this auction mode of licensing and partly to the introduction of the outstill system in tracts of country quite unsuited to the sudder distillery system, that notwithstanding the scarcity in Behar and high prices of food generally, the collections of excise revenue for the last year in the whole presidency are higher instead of lower than those of the previous year.

46. The increase of duty in late years on ganja and opium has been as follows:—

Period.	Ganja.		
	Flat.	Round.	Chur.
1853-54 to 1858-59	Re. 1 per seer on all sorts.		
1859-60 to 1863-64	Rs. 2 ditto ditto.		
1864-65 to 1871-72	Rs. 2 per seer.	Rs. 3 per seer.	Rs. 4 per seer.
1872-73 to date	„ 2-8 ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.

Period.	Opium.
1851-52	A. Rs. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 per seer in the several districts.
1864-65	A. „ 16, 18, 20 and 22 per seer in the several districts.
1871-72	A. „ 16, 18, 20 and 22 per seer in the several districts.
1872-73	A. „ 16, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24 and 25 per seer in the several districts.
1873-74	

A.—These rates are leviable in the producing districts.

47. The consumption in maunds during the last seven years has been as follows:—

Year.	Ganja.	Opium.
	Mds.	Mds.
1867-68	9,247	3,629
1868-69	9,172	3,565
1869-70	9,400	3,451
1870-71	10,433	3,462
1871-72	10,750	3,543
1872-73	9,335	3,674
1873-74	8,952	3,607

48. The revenue during the same period obtained from these two articles has been—

Year	Ganja.	Opium.
	Rs.	Rs.
1867-68	9,73,176	21,26,933
1868-69	9,68,010	20,94,117
1869-70	9,98,128	20,29,207
1870-71	11,06,818	20,35,913
1871-72	11,40,329	20,82,864
1872-73	11,89,705	21,99,180
1873-74	11,76,884	23,29,827

49. The results may be thus briefly stated: Ganja, diminished consumption, and an increased revenue of Rs. 2,03,708; Opium, consumption stationary, and an increased revenue of Rs. 2,02,894.

50. Both articles are probably susceptible of still higher rates of duty. As regards ganja, it is under consideration whether it would not be preferable to make the wholesale purchaser pay the duty when he buys the article in Rajshahye, freeing him from all restrictions afterwards. At present the wholesale purchaser merely pays the cultivator for the plant; he then carries it to his own district and gola, where it is placed under the joint custody of himself and an abkaree darogah, and the duty is paid by the retail seller on each lot as he buys it from the goladar.

51. I now come to the remedies proposed by the petitioners to check the increase of drunkenness.

52. Nos. 1 and 2 have been and are attended to.

53. Nos. 3 and 4 are exactly the same checks as proposed in the Permissive Bill which the Temperance Party have tried to introduce in England. They are not, in my opinion, practicable. There would be great difficulty in obtaining the opinions of residents or rate-payers, and it is questionable how far it would be right to set up such a tyranny of majorities. The fact that 600 men in a village prefer to drink water is no sufficient reason for debarring the remaining 200 from obtaining some other drink, if they wish it. At the same time I quite admit that the establishment of a liquor shop in a quiet and respectable locality may be a nuisance to the residents which would form a fair ground of complaint, and from which, like from any other nuisance, they would have a claim to be freed. This is a question of police administration rather than of excise, and as the police can prevent the opening of any shop, or the renewal of any license, the evil where it exists has already a remedy. I may add that I have myself forbidden the opening of a shop where I found there was a strong feeling against it among the residents.

54. An objection of the same kind exists against the adoption of remedy No. 5. Municipalities in India are not representative. This rule would often be the establishment of the tyranny, not of the majority, but of a small minority.

55. I am not myself in favor of an alteration of the present system for granting licenses; but if a change were made, I would rather see it in the direction of Local Licensing Boards. The idea was mooted as regards England by Mr. Arthur Arnold in the April number of the *Fortnightly Review*, 1872. Such a Board might consist of Collector, Superintendent of Police, and four or five influential men in the district, especially natives.

56. No. 6 has been carried out, and is the subject of constant care.

57. No. 7 would be to force a man who wanted a glass of liquor to buy a bottle, and would deprive a traveller or workman of the refreshment he required.

58. No. 8 would turn every liquor shop into a sort of Black Hole, where in the hot weather the unfortunate abkar and his customers would run the risk of death from heat apoplexy.

59 There seems no good reason for adopting No. 9. Government has no right to insist upon every man getting through his drink before sunset any more than through his food. As a matter of police, liquor shops should be shut when quiet and respectable people want to go to sleep, and that is now the rule.

60. No. 10 I agree with, as far as it can be carried out with due regard to the wants of the inhabitants of such quarters.

61. No. 11 is directed against an evil which does not exist.

62. No. 12 touches a real evil which I have long been aware of; but I wish the petitioners, while pointing it out, had given their views as to the best mode of meeting it. The only remedy I can suggest is the passing of a law similar to one which, in 1867, was pressed upon the attention of the Legislature of Massachusetts in the United States. Whether this proposed Act was ever enacted or not in Massachusetts I have no means of knowing. It is copied in the appendix to this Minute.

63. No. 13 I do not understand.

64. No. 14 is attended to as far as is necessary. Each case must be decided on its merits. A universal rule like that suggested would often be productive of injustice and hardship.

65. I am not in favour of No. 15. It is true the police do not help the Excise Department much, but a special abkaree staff would consist of men generally of a lower class than the men in the police, and would probably be of very little more use. They would be bribed to blindness even more easily than the police, and would not repay by their additional service their cost to the State.

66. The fact is that in excise, as in most matters of administration, there is no short and royal road to what is best. Everything must depend on care and on thoughtful adaptation of varying means to ever-changing evils and dangers.

67. The alterations in the existing laws which I would recommend are few. They are embodied in the appendix to this Minute, and have already been urged (most of them) upon the consideration of Government.

68. My own idea of the best form of excise generally for Bengal is the sudder distillery system in towns and the outstill system in the interior, with strict precautions against the tendency of the latter to multiply outstills in the interior, and against the tendency of the former to increase shops in towns. I would raise the duty on imported spirits, and keep on raising it gradually, but by small increases, on ganja and opium.

69. It is, however, mere foolishness to expect that a certain proportion of the people of this country will not continue to use stimulants, or that the excise revenue will not increase. As the upper classes adopt more and more European habits, we must expect to see them take the bad with the good, and probably at first even more of the bad than of the good; while as the position of the lower classes improves, as agricultural produce yields a better price to the cultivator, and yearly the number increases of men, women, and children who earn a livelihood, such as they never dreamt of, in mills and factories, there will be a larger consumption of everything the mass of the people care for. They will wear more clothes, they will eat more food, and they will drink more liquor. Any attempt to enforce sobriety in a country where illicit distillation is so easy and so difficult of detection would be a failure. All we can do is to limit ourselves to supplying the demand, and not to create it, to open no new shops except on proof that they are required to meet an existing want, and to act on an honest recognition of the truth that the excise revenue is a very small matter in comparison with the comfort and well-being of the people.

70. I believe that generally throughout the country Revenue officers more or less are actuated now by these motives, and it is on this principle that the Board attempt to conduct the abkaree administration.

A. Money.

The 25th January 1875.

APPENDIX No. I.

An act to authorize Druggists and Apothecaries to sell Spirituous Liquors.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows:—

Section 1. Druggists and Apothecaries may sell alcohol, spirits and wines for medicinal purposes only, *provided* that they shall keep a book in which they shall enter the date and quantity of every sale, the name and residence of the purchaser, and, if exported, the place to which exported, and the name of the consignee; which book shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Mayor and Aldermen and selectmen, or of any State constable.

If a Druggist or Apothecary, or any Clerk or Agent of a Druggist or Apothecary, is convicted of an illegal sale, he shall be subject to the penalties prescribed in section thirty of chapter eighty-six of the General Statutes.

Section 2. Section twenty-six of chapter eighty-six of the General Statutes is hereby repealed.

Section 3. This Act shall take effect upon its passage.

APPENDIX No. II.

Proposed alterations and amendments of the Excise Laws, Act XI of 1849, *Act XXI of* 1856, *Act XXIII of* 1860, *Act IV of* 1866 *(B.C.)*.

1. To introduce a provision into Act XI of 1849, requiring wholesale dealers in spirituous wines in liquors in Calcutta to take out licenses, and so to place them in the same position as similar wholesale dealers in the mofussil.

Board to Government, No. 120 B, dated 16th March 1872.

2. To amend section 20 of Act XI of 1849, in such a manner as to allow of search being made at night under certain conditions as would guarantee against abuse,—as, for instance, that a police officer, not under the grade of a Sub-Inspector, should accompany the searching party.

Board to Government, No. 859 B, dated 29th December 1874.

3. To provide a penalty for the illicit manufacture in Calcutta of any spirituous or fermented liquor or intoxicating drug, and also to provide for search by abkaree officers of premises in which illicit manufacture may be reasonably suspected to be taking place.

Board to Government, No. 120 B, dated 16th March 1872.

4. To substitute the following for the opening words of section 40, Act IV of 1866 (B.C.)—"Any person committing a breach of any of the conditions upon which a license is granted under the terms of section 36 or section 39 of this Act shall be summarily convicted," &c., &c.

The necessity for this alteration is stated in the Advocate-General's opinion, which accompanies the Board's letter No. 773 B, dated 23rd November 1874, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

5. To amend sections 33 and 50 of Act XXI of 1856, so as to enable the Board of Revenue to exercise a more effectual supervision over the cultivation, preparation, and storage of intoxicating drugs, by subjecting the cultivators to more restrictive rules than formerly, a penalty being imposed for any breach of such rules, and by forbidding the storage or possession of such drugs, except under a license; the special object of the proposed amendment being to discourage the private growth of ganja in certain districts, and to check smuggling and surreptitious sales in the Rajshahye division.

No. 605 B, dated 27th November 1871.
No. 16 B, dated 5th January 1872.
No. 120 B, dated 16th March 1872.

6. To make the rules in Act XXI of 1856, which relate to Pachwyee, applicable to any fermented liquor other than those referred to in the Act, with the special object of regulating the manufacture of a fermented liquor called "Sharbat bahar," and said to be made from molasses, and of a wine made from the fruit of the jamun tree.

No. 120 B, dated 16th March 1872.
No. 204 B, dated 13th May 1872.

7. To extend the provisions of the several criminal laws relating to the enforced realization of fines imposed on offenders to breaches of the excise laws.

No. 120 B, dated 16th March 1872.

8. To give the Magistrate a discretion to order an offender to be confined in either the civil or the common jail, and with rigorous or simple imprisonment, as from the circumstances of the case may seem best.

No. 120 B, dated 16th March 1872.
No. 61 B, dated 21st February 1872.

9. To import into Act XI of 1849 a similar provision to that contained in section 59 of Act XXI of 1856, as regards the exercise by the police of powers of seizure, search, and arrest. It is not proposed to confer such powers indiscriminately upon all police officers, but only upon certain officers who may be specially selected by the Commissioner of Police. Should this proposal be adopted, it will be necessary also to amend section 20 of Act XI of 1849, by the addition of the words "Magistrate of Police" after the word "Collector;" and section 22 would also require to be altered so as to allow of the person arrested being conveyed to the Magistrate, instead of to the Collector, in cases of arrests by the Police, a report in such cases being immediately made to the Collector showing the action taken.

No. 2.

A Bill to amend Act XI of 1849, *Act XXI of* 1856, *Act XXIII of* 1860, *and Act IV (B. C.) of* 1866.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act XI of 1849 (for securing the Abkaree Revenue of Calcutta); and Act XXI of 1856 (to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Abkaree Revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal); and Act XXIII of 1860 (to amend Act XXI of 1856); and Act IV (B. C.) of 1866 (for regulating the Police of the town of Calcutta, &c.)

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. For section 4 of the said Act XI of 1849, the following section shall be substituted:—

"4A.—It shall not be lawful for any person to manufacture, or sell by wholesale or retail, any spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs specified in this Act, within the town of Calcutta, without a license from the Collector; and any breach of this provision shall render the offender liable to a fine of five hundred rupees. Provided that this prohibition shall not affect the arrangements under which taree is supplied to retail vendors, and shall not apply to the sale of such article, or any preparation of the same, when supplied or used for the manufacture of goor or molasses."

Prohibition of unlicensed manufacture or sale of spirits, liquors, or drugs.

Penalty.

Proviso.

"4B.—Every licensed wholesale vendor, not being also a licensed retail vendor, who makes a retail sale, shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine not exceeding two hundred rupees; but this enactment shall not apply to licensed wholesale dealers selling such small quantities of beer, wines or spirits, as may appear to the Collector to be intended only as samples."

Penalty for retail sale by licensed wholesale vendor.

Proviso.

2. For section 8 of the said Act XI of 1849, the following section shall be substituted:—

"8.—Every person taking out a license for the manufacture or sale of spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs as aforesaid, shall execute a counterpart engagement in exact conformity with the tenor of such license."

Licensees to execute a counterpart engagement.

3. For section 16 of the said Act XI of 1849, the following section shall be substituted:—

"16.—Besides the penalties above specified for the illicit manufacture, sale, possession and carrying of spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs, all the materials and implements used, or intended to be used, in the manufacture, and all the liquors or drugs so manufactured, and all such liquors and drugs found in the possession of any offender against this Act, shall be seized and confiscated; and the vessels, packages and coverings, in which such liquors and drugs are found, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying them, shall also be liable to seizure and confiscation."

Additional penalties for illicit manufacture, sale or possession of spirits, liquors, or drugs.

4. For section 20 of the said Act XI of 1849, the following section shall be substituted:—

"20.—Whenever the Collector has good reason to believe, either from information given by any person, to be taken down in writing, or from his own knowledge, or from the proceedings in any case,

that spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs are being unlawfully manufactured or sold in any place,

or that any spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs, liable to confiscation under this Act, are kept or concealed in any place,

the Collector may, by warrant under his hand, empower any Abkaree officer above the rank of jemadar of peons, but always in the presence of an officer of Police not being under the grade of a head constable, to enter into any such place, by day or by night, and to seize and carry away all such liquors or drugs, and all the implements or materials used in the manufacture thereof, and in case of resistance, to break open any door, and to force and remove any other obstacle to such entry, search, seizure or removal as aforesaid, and to arrest and detain the owner or occupier of the premises, with all parties whom he suspects to be concerned in the unlawful manufacture or sale, or in the unlawfully keeping or concealing of such liquors or drugs, whom he shall find on the premises:

Provided that, where there is ground to suspect that such liquors or drugs are unlawfully concealed in any zenana, the officer charged with the execution of the warrant shall follow, as closely as may be, the rules for the seizure of property so concealed adopted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William.

Powers of search, seizure and arrest vested in abkaree officers, under the authority of the Collector, in cases of illicit manufacture, sale or possession of spirits, liquors, or drugs.

5. The powers of seizure, search, and arrest given to Abkaree officers by sections 19 and 20 of the said Act XI of 1849, shall also be exercised by such Police officers who may be specially selected by the Commissioner of Police for such purpose; and the powers which are conferred upon the Collector by section 20 of the said Act, as regards the issue of warrants directed to Abkaree officers, shall also be vested in the Magistrate of Police, in respect of the issue of warrants directed to Police officers, selected in the manner aforesaid; provided that under the said section 20 it shall not be competent to the Collector to issue a warrant directed to a Police officer, nor shall it be competent to the Magistrate of Police to issue a warrant directed to an Abkaree officer.

Similar powers to be exercised by certain Police officers.

Proviso.

6. Whenever any Police officer, exercising the powers of an Abkaree officer under sections 19 or 20 of the said Act XI of 1849, shall arrest any person, or shall seize any spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs, or shall enter any place for the purpose of searching for such illicit articles, he shall carry the person arrested, with the illicit articles seized, with all convenient despatch, to the Magistrate of Police, and shall within twenty-four hours thereafter, make a full report to the Commissioner of Police, and the Commissioner shall at once inform the Collector of the fact of the arrest, and of the circumstances of the case; and the Magistrate of Police shall proceed to adjudicate the case according to law.

Police officer to carry the person arrested and the articles seized to the Magistrate of Police, and to report to the Commissioner of Police. Commissioner to inform Collector.

7. It shall not be lawful for any person to cultivate plants, from which intoxicating drugs are produced, without a license from the Collector; and any person who shall so cultivate, or in any way cause, encourage, or promote such illegal cultivation, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees; and the plant so cultivated shall be liable to seizure and confiscation.

Prohibition of unlicensed cultivation of plants producing intoxicating drugs, and of abetment of the same.

8. For section 33 of the said Act XXI of 1856, the following section shall be substituted:—

"33.—The Board of Revenue may, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, from time to time prescribe rules consistent with this Act,

for regulating the mode in which fermented liquors shall be supplied to licensed vendors of the same;

for subjecting the cultivation of plants from which intoxicating drugs are produced, and the preparation of the said drugs, to such restrictions and supervision as may be deemed necessary to secure the duty leviable thereon;

Board may prescribe rules to regulate the supply of fermented liquors to licensed vendors; and the cultivation, preparation, storing, possession, and transport of intoxicating drugs.

and for granting licenses or passes to persons cultivating, preparing, storing, possessing, purchasing, or transporting the said plants or drugs.

Effect of rules.

All such rules shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and shall have effect as if they were contained in this Act.

Every person who wilfully or negligently refuses, or neglects to obey, or contravenes any rule issued and sanctioned under the provisions of this section, shall be punished with fine, which may extend to two hundred rupees."

Penalty.

9. For section 50 of the said Act XXI of 1856, the following section shall be substituted:—

Provisions of the two last preceding sections not to apply to the sale or possession of taree used in making sugar; not to the sale or possession of intoxicating drugs by licensed cultivators.

"50.—The provisions of the two last preceding sections, so far as they relate to the sale and possession of fermented liquors, do not apply to the sale and possession of taree, the produce of the date tree, when supplied or used for the manufacture of goor or molasses;

and the provisions of the said sections relating to the sale and possession of intoxicating drugs, do not apply to the sale or possession of such drugs by any person duly authorized under this Act to cultivate the plants which produce these drugs:

provided that every such cultivator selling or parting with any such plant, or any preparation made therefrom, to any person other than a licensed vendor, or to a person duly authorized to purchase the same by pass or license from the Collector, or failing to account for any quantity of such plant, or of any preparation thereof which shall have been in his possession, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees."

Penalty for sale or transfer by cultivators to unlicensed person, or for failure to account for stock of plant had in possession.

Provisions relating to puchwai applicable to fermented liquors not mentioned in the Act.

10. All the provisions of the said Act XXI of 1856, which relate to puchwai, shall apply to any fermented liquor other than those specified in the said Act.

11. In section 40 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1866, the following section shall be substituted:—

"Any person committing a breach of any of the conditions upon which a license is granted under the terms of section 36 or section 39 of this Act, shall on summary conviction before a Magistrate, be punishable by a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and such fine shall be recovered from the person licensed, notwithstanding that such breach may have been owing to the default or carelessness of the servant or other person in charge of the shop or place of sale. Any person so convicted shall also be liable to the forfeiture of his license, at the discretion of the Commissioner of Police, subject to the direction and control of the said Lieutenant-Governor."

Penalty for breach of conditions of license.

12. Chemists, druggists and apothecaries, not being licensed vendors, may sell spirituous and fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs for medicinal purposes only:

Chemists, &c., may sell without license for medicinal purposes only.

Provided that, unless specially exempted by the Board of Revenue from the application of this proviso, they shall keep a register, in such form as the Board of Revenue may prescribe, in which they shall enter the date and quantity of every sale, and the name and residence of the purchaser; which register shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Collector, or any Excise officer above the rank of jemadar who may be deputed by the Collector for the purpose of such inspection. Every person bound by the above provision who shall neglect to keep such register, or to enter in it any sale made by him, or who shall refuse on demand to produce such register for the inspection of the Collector, or the Excise officer duly authorized to inspect it, shall for every such offence be liable to a fine of two hundred rupees.

Proviso.

Penalty.

13. Any chemist, druggist or apothecary who may be convicted of making an unlawful sale of spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs, shall for every such offence forfeit a sum which shall not be less than one hundred rupees or greater than five hundred rupees, in addition to the penalties provided for such offence in the said Act XI of 1849, or the said Act XXI of 1856.

Penalty for unlawful sale by chemists, &c.

14. When any person is sentenced to pay any fine or forfeiture under the said Act XI of 1849, or the said Act XXI of 1856, or under this Act, the Magistrate shall be guided by the provisions of sections 67, 68, and 69 of the Indian Penal Code, in awarding a period of imprisonment in default of payment thereof.

Imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

Any sum so ordered to be paid shall be recoverable in the same manner as fines may be recovered under section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Recovery of fine.

15. Every person who shall be imprisoned under section 73 of the said Act XXI of 1856, or on account of the non-payment of any sum forfeited under this Act, or under the said Act XXI of 1856, if the offence of which he has been convicted be one with respect to which the information of the Collector of an Abkaree officer is required by section 71 of the said Act XXI of 1856, may be confined in the civil or in the criminal jail.

Imprisonment may be in the civil or criminal jail.

16. Section 74 of the said Act XXI of 1856, and section 3 of the said Act XXIII of 1860, are hereby repealed.

Portions of Acts repealed.

No. 3.

No. 438.

FROM H. J. REYNOLDS, ESQ.,
Officiating Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE,
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE DEPT.
Mis. Revenue.

CALCUTTA, *the 22nd February* 1875.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 56 B of the 28th January, submitting a Minute by the Member in charge (Mr. Alonzo Money, C.B.,) upon the abkaree administration of Bengal, with special reference to certain memorials and petitions presented to the Supreme and Local Governments upon the subject.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor has read the Minute with much interest. It gives a clear and complete review of the existing system of administration; and, while it points out that the evils of which complaint has been made are partly exaggerated and partly such as cannot be checked by Government interference, it does not hesitate to admit that the vice of intemperance has increased in large towns and among the upper classes of Native society, and it suggests measures, both executive and legislative, for restraining as far as possible the tendency to excess in the consumption of intoxicating liquors. The Lieutenant-Governor deems it right to say that in his opinion the Minute furnishes a complete answer to the charge which has been brought against Government of encouraging the growth of intemperance by praising and promoting those Revenue Officers who increase the facilities for drinking in the districts under their charge. Whatever may have been the case in former times, it is clearly shown that of late years it has been the object of Government and of the Board to limit the traffic while increasing the revenue. I am directed to convey the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor to Mr. Money for his lucid and able paper on the abkaree administration.

3. The views of the Lieutenant-Governor upon the general question of the reality and magnitude of the evils complained of, and of the policy which should be adopted by Government to counteract them, have been embodied in a separate Minute, which will be submitted for the consideration of the Governor General in Council as an expression of His Honor's opinion upon the matters in issue. A copy of this Minute is forwarded herewith. A Bill (the draft of which Mr. Money has been good enough to prepare at the Lieutenant-Governor's request) will also be introduced, with the assent of the Supreme Government, into the Bengal Legislative Council, for the purpose of supplying some defects which experience has brought to light in the law as it at present exists.

4. With regard to the measures which the several memorialists desire to see introduced, and which are enumerated in the 3rd paragraph of Mr. Money's Minute, I am directed to communicate the following instructions and remarks.

5. The imposition of higher rates of duty and license fees is already receiving due attention. The duties on both ganja and opium have been considerably increased, as is shown by the figures given in paragraph 46 of the Minute. A fee has lately been levied upon licenses for selling opium. The fees for the sale of both country spirits and imported liquors have been largely increased by the introduction of the auction system. The policy which has dictated the introduction of these measures is still being steadily pursued. The Lieutenant-Governor in his recent Resolution on the Excise Report for 1873-74 has expressed his willingness to assent to the imposition of a higher duty on ganja, and he has lately recommended to the Government of India an increase of the duty upon imported brandy. In paragraph 68 of the Minute the Member-in-charge has stated that it will be his wish to keep on gradually raising the duties on both ganja and opium.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Member-in-charge in thinking that it would be impracticable to introduce into Bengal any measure which should make the existence of a shop in a given locality dependent upon the votes of a certain proportion of the residents or rate-payers. The question has for some years been much discussed in England, and those who advocate such interference have failed to show it to be either beneficial or justifiable. And independently of this consideration, the Lieutenant-Governor feels that it would be extremely difficult to obtain a real expression of the opinion of residents or rate-payers on the subject. The same objections apply to the proposal to transfer the power of granting licenses from Collectors to Municipalities. The power must, His Honor thinks for the present at least, remain with the Revenue authorities, and he feels confident that those authorities will exercise a judicious discretion in the matter.

7. The limitation of the number of shops generally throughout the country is already the subject of continual and watchful care. The imposition of higher rates of license fees is in itself calculated to diminish the number of shops, and it is now the practice to fix at the beginning of each year a maximum number of shops for each district, which is not under any circumstances to be exceeded. In districts in which the monthly-tax system prevails, no outstill is allowed within four miles of another. It is clear that restrictions of this kind cannot be carried beyond certain limits. A demand exists which will be met by the opening of illicit sources of supply if the establishment of licensed shops is prohibited. In determining the number of shops, as in the regulation of the amount of duty and license fees, it must be our object to do nothing which will stimulate the demand, and to contract the supply in such a manner as to check consumption without affording an irresistible temptation to evasion or violation of the law. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction that the returns of the past year show a considerable decrease in the number of shops in the majority of districts, and especially in Calcutta, and he trusts to the vigilance of the Member-in-charge to maintain these necessary restrictions.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to enforce a rule prohibiting all consumption of liquor on the shop-keeper's premises, nor to provide that no shop shall have either door or window except in front on the road side. The former of these proposals would not, he thinks, promote the cause of temperance, for the effect of it would be that the man who wanted a glass of liquor would be compelled to buy a bottle. In some of the memorials which have been presented to Government, it has been urged that back-doors and windows afford facilities for smuggling out liquor at prohibited hours. This, however, is a matter of police administration rather than of excise, as the existing rule would be sufficient if it were properly enforced. And though the suggestion of the memorialists, if it were adopted, would make the enforcement of the rule more easy, it would do so at the cost of an amount of public inconvenience altogether disproportionate to the benefit derived from it, and it would bear with equal harshness upon those shop-keepers who now observe the law, and upon those who now violate it. It is not asserted that these irregular practices are universal,—it is not probable that they are even general; but the regulation which the memorialists desire to enforce would apply to all shop-keepers alike, and the Lieutenant-Governor is therefore unable to assent to it.

9. With regard to the other remedies proposed by the memorialists, and noticed in the 3rd paragraph of the Minute, I am directed to express the concurrence of the Lieutenant-Governor in the remarks of the Member-in-charge. There appear satisfactory reasons against the promulgation of a rule requiring all shops to be closed at sunset, and the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the employment of a special staff of excise police would serve no useful end which could not equally be attained by the employment of the existing police force. It is however important, His Honor thinks, that the police should be encouraged to co-operate to the utmost in the enforcement of the excise laws and regulations, and any police officer who shows marked activity and success in this department of his duties should be noticed for promotion and reward.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor has taken note of the remark of the Member-in-charge, that the sale at dispensaries of alcoholic liquor under the guise of medicine is an evil which requires to be checked by stringent regulations. Sir Richard Temple fears that there is good ground for the complaints made regarding the existence of this abuse, and that the facilities for obtaining intoxicating drinks in this manner serve to throw temptations in the way of many who would be restrained by a feeling of self-respect from resorting to shops which are avowedly open for the sale of liquors. The repression of this traffic is a matter of considerable difficulty; but the most effectual means appears to be the enactment of a provision for keeping a register of all such sales, in which the names and addresses of the purchasers shall be entered. Sections providing for this have accordingly been introduced in the draft Bill submitted to the Government of India.

11. In conclusion, I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor desires that the earnest and unremitting vigilance of the Member-in-charge and of all Revenue Officers of Government may be exercised in the supervision of this department of the administration. The Minute which the Member-in-charge has submitted indicates, in His Honor's opinion, the true principles upon which our policy in this matter should be founded, and it is only necessary to maintain a careful attention to these principles in all the details of excise management.

(Sd.) H. J. REYNOLDS.

No 4.

Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated 18th February 1875.

From the Revd. J. D. Don and 26 others.
Ditto Bengal Temperance Society.
Ditto Rajah Romanath Tagore and 51 others.
Ditto Rajah Kalikishen Bahadoor and others.
Ditto Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen.

FOR some time past the memorials marginally noted, regarding the operation of the excise system of Bengal, have been under the consideration of the Government. The subject was referred to Mr. Alonzo Money, C.B., who, as Member of the Board of Revenue for the provinces under the Government of Bengal, has the general charge and supervision of the Excise Department, relating to liquors, spirits, and drugs; who possesses great experience of the whole department; and who may be regarded as the first local authority on the subject. He has now reviewed the case with much care and thought, collated the most noteworthy opinions bearing thereon, and expressed his own conclusions in a lucid and interesting manner. After much discussion with various authorities, I have to declare my general concurrence in Mr. Money's valuable report, for which indeed the Government is much indebted. Nevertheless I deem it right to state briefly my own opinion on the main points at issue.

2. The memorialists, chiefly Native gentlemen of position and education, partly also European gentlemen whose benevolence entitles them to respectful attention, appear to believe that the consumption of liquors, spirits, and drugs is increasing to a harmful extent among the people of these provinces, and that repressive action is not sufficiently exerted by Government upon this dangerous tendency.

3. On the one hand it is matter for regret that so many estimable persons should feel themselves obliged to entertain such apprehensions; on the other hand it is matter for satisfaction that so many of the leaders of Native society, and so many European gentlemen, whose good disposition must give them influence with the natives, are manifesting a lively interest in these questions. Whatever may be the action of Government, there can be no doubt that the moral force of opinion will be effective and beneficial; and the memorials now under consideration supply an earnest that this force will be duly brought into play. If, therefore, I am unable to follow the memorialists in all their statements, and have to differ with some portions of their opinions, I should still desire to evince every respect towards their views.

4. They may be sure that the Government entirely agrees with them in thinking that any general excess in the consumption of liquors, spirits, or drugs is really a national evil; that, so far from encouraging its existence or its growth for the sake of the revenue, the Government already does, and will willingly do, everything in its power to impose a check, or to exercise repression upon any excess; and that the efforts of Government in this direction are only limited by considerations of the practicability or otherwise of attaining actual success in such repression. Whether or not in former periods, separated by many years from the present time, the excise laws, or the administration of them, may have indirectly led to expansion of the consumption, it has been shown that no such effect has been produced during recent years, and that on the contrary every endeavour is made to prevent any such effect arising. The result of the fiscal regulations of Government now is to render liquors, spirits, and drugs dearer than they would otherwise be; to place some artificial restrictions on the production and sale of these articles; and *pro tanto* to impose a check on consumption. It is impossible to doubt that but for these fiscal regulations the consumption would be greater than it is; and that if the present system of taxation upon these articles, and the consequent interference on the part of the State, were to be abandoned, there would be an increase in the consumption. If it be an object morally (as I quite admit it to be) to do all we properly can to prevent the consumption exceeding reasonable limits, then that object is in some degree effected by the fiscal interference, without which indeed even this degree would not be attained. In making its arrangements, the Government is not influenced by the desire of fiscal advantage, nor by the fear of fiscal loss. If any measure or proceeding of this nature could be demonstrated to be capable of checking excessive consumption, the Government would not be deterred from introducing it by the prospect of diminution in the revenue. If such measure or proceeding should promise an enhancement of the revenue, the Government would refrain from adopting it if there were reason to fear that an excessive increase of consumption would be a concomitant result.

5. But it must not be forgotten that, in making its arrangements, the Government is never free from the question as to how far it is possible to check the consumption. It is not possible to stop the consumption altogether, nor even to attempt to check it in any very great degree without introducing a fresh class of evils. Nothing would be easier, in the first instance, than to do all that is recommended in the memorials, to shut up public distilleries, to close shops, to withhold licenses for production and vend, to pass prohibitory regulations. But all this would utterly fail to stop, or even check, manufacture. One main result would be that the manufacture, which is now licensed and controlled, would continue, though illicit, and would be without any really practical control. While, on the other hand, new evils, namely, inquisitorial proceedings on the part of Government officials, and persistent evasion on the part of the people—both circumstances directly conducing to demoralisation—would be introduced.

6. It is to be remembered that the materials from which liquors and spirits are manufactured, namely, molasses, rice, and the flowers and juice of certain trees, are articles produced in the greatest abundance in the country, are most easily obtained, and yield liquor or spirits

by the cheapest and simplest processes within reach of the poorest persons. If, therefore, any section or sections of a vast population desire (as they certainly do desire) to make liquor or spirits, it is not in the power of the most highly organised Government to altogether prevent them, without at least resorting to measures more injurious even than excessive consumption.

7. The problem, therefore, is how to impose adequate restrictions without offering a clear premium on smuggling and other illicit practices; how to frame the fiscal laws and rules in such manner that there shall not arise any undue temptation to infringe them. The practical solution of this problem has long occupied, and will continue to occupy, the attention of the ablest fiscal officers in Bengal. I will not venture to say that a perfect solution has been yet arrived at; but without repeating the description given by Mr. Money of the several methods now in force, I will say that much progress has been made, and that if any ways can be seen for further progress, they will be followed.

8. Similar remarks may be made regarding the drugs opium and ganja. The opium, though not universally produced, is yet grown over a very extensive area. If there were to be anything like prohibition of the local consumption, (and the memorialists seem to desire something like prohibition), the temptation to illicit practices would be so great that they would spring up to a degree beyond our power of prevention. Already these practices do exist, even in the absence of any special inducement, and frequently give rise to some anxiety. From this we can imagine what they would become if such inducements were virtually afforded by prohibition of local consumption. The production of the particular sorts of ganja now in use is, no doubt, much more limited. It has been considerably restricted of late years. Whether any further restriction will be practicable, is a question under consideration.

9. I have dwelt somewhat on the foregoing considerations, because it seems doubtful whether they have been sufficiently present to the minds of the memorialists.

10. Next, I observe that there is some difference of opinion on the question as to whether the consumption of spirits and drugs has increased of late years absolutely or relatively. It appears that the question is answered affirmatively or negatively, according as a longer or a shorter period is taken for the purpose of comparison. On the whole, I believe, that there has been no material increase whatever within the last five years, and that there is no tendency whatever towards excessive increase among the population as a whole.

11. I have said no 'excessive increase,' because it cannot be affirmed that there will be no increase either absolutely or relatively. It is an obvious fact that the population is growing in numbers; it is almost certain that they will not diminish their average rate of consumption per head: it is, on the contrary, probable that they will slightly augment the rate, as their resources and prosperity increase. We may suppose that some of the agricultural and labouring classes will, while erecting better cottages, using better household utensils, wearing better clothes, and eating a better ration, slightly add to their consumption of liquor. If they do, they will not be acting differently from other nations; nor could such a consequence be deemed unreasonable.

12. But I cannot discover, either from the evidence in the possession of Government, or from the enquiries I have been able to make while travelling about the country, that excessive consumption of drugs or spirits is prevalent among the people as a whole. The best calculation that I can obtain seems to shew that the people of these provinces do not drink more than a wine-glassful of spirits per head in a year. It is difficult to imagine how as a people they could drink a smaller quantity, unless they abstained altogether. Any supposition that they are becoming at all addicted to intemperance would be unjust to them. Taken in the mass, they must be regarded as a sober, quiet, and abstemious people. Neither has it been shewn that crime is in any part of these provinces attributable to intemperance. A similar calculation as regards opium shews that the consumption does not exceed one ounce per annum for fourteen persons, which may be considered an extremely low average rate.

13. It is probable that a great part of the people never see spirits at all. Among the lower classes, the only class who enhance their consumption are the labourers who are congregated upon large works and industries belonging either to the State or to individuals or to corporations. With these particular classes there is not as yet any reason to apprehend excess, especially when the severity of their toil is borne in mind.

14. But I fear that to this generally favourable description there is one notable exception to be made, and that relates to several sections of the educated classes among the natives at the Presidency town (Calcutta) and at other large centres of national life. With these sections (which I trust are limited sections), intemperance appears to be on the increase. This fact is derived not at all from foreign or hostile evidence, but from the testimony of the best informed among the natives themselves. Such a circumstance cannot but cause sorrow and concern to the Government, inasmuch as these are the very classes who are bound to us by many ties of common subjects of study, a common vehicle of thought and expression, and common examples of knowledge for imitation. Some measures in detail have been proposed for counteracting this most sad and unfortunate tendency; but I cannot hope that any such will prove efficacious unless the moral sense of these classes themselves shall restrain them from intemperance, unless the weight of public opinion shall help to enforce the necessary abstinence. I know that among the best educated sections of the native community many classes are still proof against this miserable temptation. Having regard to the intellectual industry which distinguishes the whole of these sections of the people, to the desire to excel in mental pursuits

and to win their way in life which animates them all, I cannot but hope that those who have yielded, or are inclined to yield to this temptation, will eschew their dreadful error before it is too late, and will return to the principles of that sobriety which is honourably characteristic of their nation generally.

15. I apprehend that it is the contemplation of this intemperance among a limited section of the people under their immediate observation which has induced the memorialists to generalise (as I think) too much, and to fear that the extent of the evil is much wider than it really is.

16. I append to this Minute copies of the instructions given to the Board of Revenue on the receipt of Mr. Money's report, and a draft of the Bill which he has prepared for submission to the legislature in accordance with his several suggestions which have been approved by the Government of Bengal.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 5.

Dated Calcutta, the 20th March 1873.

To His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The humble petition of Revd. John D. Don and 26 others, Members of the Calcutta Missionary Conference.

Humbly sheweth,—

That, in the opinion of your petitioners, drunkenness and the immoderate use of liquor is increasing in this country, particularly among the Native community, to an alarming extent.

2. That the greater facilities afforded for the purchase of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs, by the increased number of vendors and the extension of time in the evening during which they may carry on their trade, have originated and encouraged much drunkenness.

3. That whatever may be the published opinions of certain Government officers and others, as to the advantage and even harmlessness of using intoxicating drinks and drugs, your petitioners view with satisfaction your Honor's recorded opinion, that "the increasing use of stimulants throughout the country, and more especially among the better educated classes, is a thing to be deeply deplored," and that your Honor "is not prepared to admit that in this country there is any class of the peasantry to whom even a moderate use of stimulants is beneficial. But that however this may be, there can be no doubt that the growing use of European spirits among the upper classes, who lead a sedentary life, is purely injurious."

4. That the efforts now making by English statesmen to regulate and control the liquor traffic in the United Kingdom, and the discussions in Parliament and by the Press generally, may, in the judgment of your petitioners, assist your Honor in devising a wise and efficient measure for diminishing this fruitful source of vice and crime.

5. That, without presuming to suggest to your Honor which department of the Government executive should be entrusted with the weighty responsibility of granting or withholding licenses to sell intoxicating drinks and drugs, and without offering any opinion as to how far the provisions of any measures submitted to the legislature of other countries may be suitable to the requirements of Bengal, your petitioners, relying on your Honor's experience and judgment, humbly pray—

(1)—That measures be taken to obtain an authoritative record of the opinions of representative men of various classes as to the extent to which drinking habits and drunkenness have increased in this country during the last ten or fifteen years.

(2)—That if, as your petitioners regret to think will be the case, it be found that drunkenness is greatly increasing, your Honor will devise adequate means for discouraging and suppressing it.

(3)—That, in any new law your Honor may see fit to originate, provisions be made that no shop for selling liquor or intoxicating drugs be licensed if objected to by two-thirds of the householders or residents in the neighbourhood; that the protest of two-thirds of such householders against any existing liquor or drug shop may ensure its removal; and that it be illegal to sell intoxicating drugs or liquors before sunrise or after sunset.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

No. 6.

Dated Calcutta, the 9th December 1873.

To His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The humble memorial of Koonjo Lall Banerjee, *President*, and Peary Churn Sircar, *Secretary*, "Bengal Temperance Society"

Respectfully sheweth,—

1. That your memorialists, encouraged by your Honor's earnest and strenuous endeavours to promote the welfare of this country, and emboldened by the expression of your Honor's intentions of amending the Abkaree laws with a view to repress the vice of drunkenness,

presumed to submit a memorial on the 18th March last, offering certain suggestions calculated to remedy some of the evils of the existing system.

2. But the proposed Bill along with which your Honor's Council intended to deliberate on the suggestions, not having yet been taken up, your memorialists beg leave most respectfully to solicit your Honor's attention to the subject.

3. The vice of intemperance is spreading so frightfully among the Native population, and some of the evils of the Abkaree system are so crying, that your memorialists trust the improvement of the Abkaree laws will receive an early consideration from your Honor's Government.

And your memorialists as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Dated Fort William, the 20th March 1873.

Endorsed by the Govt. of Bengal, Judicial and Legislative Depts.

COPY forwarded to the Secretary to this Government in the Revenue Department for the purpose of obtaining the opinion of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge of the Excise Department.

Dated Calcutta, the 18th March 1873.

From—BABOO PEARY CHURN SIRCAR, Secretary, Bengal Temperance Society,

To—The Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial and Legislative Departments.

AGREEABLY to a resolution adopted at a general meeting of the Bengal Temperance Society, held on the 17th instant in the Presidency College, I have the honor to forward the accompanying memorial, to be submitted to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on the subject of the Bills now before the Council for the amendment of the Abkaree laws.

TO THE HON'BLE THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL.

The memorial of the Bengal Temperance Society.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—

THAT your memorialists view with alarm the progress of intemperance among the inhabitants of the territories under your Honor's government.

2. That your memorialists are convinced that the rapid spread of intemperance in this country is attributable to the temptations placed in the way of the people by the opening of liquor shops without any discrimination of locality or proper inquiry as to their necessity, and also to a desire among the higher classes of natives to imitate European habits and tastes.

3. That your memorialists believe that the adoption of drinking habits after the European fashion has been facilitated by the importation of low-priced spirits, and that the temptations in the way of the people have been multiplied, in a considerable degree, by the efforts of the excise officers to enhance the revenue, probably stimulated by the fact that Government has often publicly recorded its approbation of the conduct of such officers as have succeeded in enhancing the revenue.

4. That, though judging from the state of the liquor traffic in Europe the number of shops and the consumption of liquors in this country may not appear large, your memorialists beg to submit that, considering the well-known abstemious habits of the people of this country, the number of liquor shops that have come into existence within a short period is really alarming, especially in the great cities and commercial towns.

5. That, as the evil has not yet reached all classes of the population and all parts of the country, your memorialists are humbly of opinion that advantage should be taken of the facilities now existing to restrain its growth and prevent its extension.

6. That your memorialists therefore hail with joy the introduction of two Bills in your Honor's Council for the amendment of the Abkaree laws, and beg to tender their most grateful thanks for the action your Honor has taken in Council towards the repression of the growing evil.

7. That your memorialists are extremely anxious about the results of the deliberations of your Honor's Council, and trust that, under your able guidance, the Council will not hesitate, even at some sacrifice of revenue, to introduce such positive improvements in the Abkaree law as will materially promote the well-being of society.

8. That, under the foregoing circumstances, your memorialists beg leave to offer the following suggestions, which, if adopted, will, they are persuaded, remedy some of the more manifest evils of the present system:—

I.—That the number of liquor shops be limited, and their localities fixed and confined to the least objectionable parts, as far as practicable.

II.—That no liquor shops be allowed to exist in the vicinity of educational institutions or places of public worship.

III.—That no license be given or renewed for a shop at any place where two-thirds of the local ratepayers object to such traffic.

IV.—That liquor shops be erected on plans approved by Government with only one entrance, and that opening on the public street, and with such wired windows in the walls as will afford facilities for inspection from outside.

* "Every person licensed to sell spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs, who shall permit drunkenness, riot, or gaming in his shop, or shall permit persons of notoriously bad character to meet or remain therein, or shall receive any wearing apparel or other effects in barter for liquor or drugs, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding Rs. 200."

V.—That the legal restrictions already existing be strictly enforced; section 45 of Act XXI of 1856,* for instance, being daily violated with impunity.

VI.—That all liquor shops be closed at sunset, as was the case for several years in Calcutta.

VII.—That, as it is believed that intoxicating drinks are obtained from certain dispensaries during the hours of night, dispensaries be carefully looked into with a view to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquor except on *bonâ fide* medical prescription.

VIII.—That the sale of liquors in hotels or similar public places of entertainment be regulated, as far as practicable, so as not to defeat the objects of abkaree legislation.

IX.—That no licenses be renewed to shop-keepers who have been convicted of offences under the Abkaree laws.

X.—That officers of Government be strictly enjoined not to permit liquor shops to be opened merely for the sake of increasing the revenue.

XI.—That the rates of license fees, and the duties on country spirits, rum, and imported liquors and other intoxicating drinks, as well as on opium and other drugs, be raised so high as to afford the greatest possible discouragement to their use.

XII.—That a staff of efficient and reliable officers be especially maintained to watch the working of the Abkaree system, and to see to the strict enforcement of the abkaree laws.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

RAJA KALI KRISHNA BAHADOOR,
President.

CALCUTTA,
The 17th March 1873.

PEARY CHURN SIRCAR,
Secretary.

No. 7.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

The humble memorial of RAJAH ROMANATH TAGORE, and 51 others, inhabitants of the Bengal Presidency.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—

That your memorialists contemplate with great anxiety and alarm the increased consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs by the native population of this country, and its frightful effects upon their health and morals.

That your memorialists deem it superfluous to describe the nature and extent of the evils inflicted on the country by intemperance. Besides vitiating the health, intellect, and character of thousands, desolating many a home, and impoverishing many a family, it has proved a prolific source of crime and immorality in their worst forms, and unchecked in time is calculated, more than anything else, to frustrate the efforts of all who are working for the welfare of the people.

That by far the most distinguishing characteristic of the people of this country, whether Hindoos or Mahomedans, has been their religious abstinence from intoxicating drinks. Long as the Hindoos have been under foreign sway and under rulers following hostile forms of religion, the vitality they have shown as a nation, with distinct institutions, customs, and traditions, is generally admitted to be remarkable, and this vitality, your memorialists venture to submit, has been not a little due to their immunity from the vices of intoxication. If they had not religiously fostered a habit of temperance, many of the domestic virtues which grace the Hindoo in the bosom of his family, and which contribute so much to his social happiness, would have disappeared.

That, although the bulk of the people of this country, whether Hindoos or Mahomedans, are still free from the vice of drunkenness, still the inroads, which this pernicious habit is steadily making among all classes of native society, are so terrible and rapid that, unless the Government takes timely and effective measures to arrest its progress, the evil will have reached a stage when it will be past remedy.

That, in the humble judgment of your memorialists, a stringent law and a strict execution thereof are needed to effectually repress the evil under notice. They are so thoroughly convinced of the pernicious consequences of intemperance upon the health, morals, and true well-being of a nation, that they would not have hesitated to urge a complete suppression of the trade in intoxicating drinks as has been done in some states of America could they but feel sure that the Government was prepared to interfere with the requirements of the European residents and surrender the large revenue derived from it. Nevertheless they would earnestly solicit your Excellency in Council to consider the propriety of so raising the duty on indigenous and imported spirits as to discourage the consumption of the same as much as possible; as to impress upon the people that the costliness of liquor was a proof of the disapprobation and disfavor with which the Government regarded its use; as to place it, if practicable, beyond the reach of those—and their number is legion—who live by the sweat of their brow, and through whom

this vice entails great misery upon thousands of innocent women and children that depend upon them for their livelihood.

That, although the duty on spirits, both indigenous and imported, has from time to time been increased, the consumption has by no means abated. Your memorialists are willing to admit that without the repressive action of the legislature the consumption of spirits would have gone on increasing in a much greater ratio than it has done; but, however benign the intentions of the legislature, the abkaree officers can scarcely be credited with a loyal zeal to give due effect to them. Ample facilities have, on the contrary, been given for the multiplication of shops; and thus where there were one or two shops before, five or ten have now sprung up; the excise officers have been practically taught to look to the increase in the number of shops and consequent increase of revenue for promotion, and those who have so distinguished themselves have not unfrequently been honored with favourable mention in the annual reports of superior authorities. The Police, it is admitted in the last annual report of the Commissioner of the Calcutta Police, are not unoften in league with the owners of liquor shops; and what is the case in the metropolis, is equally, if not in a greater degree, the case in the mofussil.

That the Government may by its own example effect much in promoting temperance. For instance, if there had been a rule to the effect that any Government servant who was convicted of drunkenness in a Magistrate's Court, or who might be guilty of breaking official discipline, or neglecting his legitimate work from indulgence in intoxicating drinks, would be visited with condign punishment, a healthy moral influence would have been exercised not only upon the native officers, for your memorialists speak of them only, but also upon the native community at large. What your memorialists deeply regret is that there is nothing in the laws, proceedings, or actions of the Government which shows that it views with disapprobation the habit rapidly growing among the native population of this country of indulging in intoxicating drinks.

That your memorialists equally deplore the increased consumption of ganja and opium. Writing about ganja, the Commissioner of Patna says that "nothing so soon touches the brain or is more harmful to the consumer. Our lunatic asylum shows how frequently patients enter whose abertation of intellect is wholly due to an undue indulgence of this harmful drug. It would be well if its use could be prohibited altogether." "I look on the consumption of [illegible] the Commissioner of Dacca remarks, "as an unmitigated curse. It has no redeeming [illegible] is a fertile source of crime most dangerous to public, and is more than any other [illegible] of admission to lunatic asylum. I should like to see every check placed on the [illegible], and consumption of ganja, which would not lead to extensive smuggling." The [illegible] statement embracing seven years shows that, with the exception of the famine years, consumption is steadily increasing:—

Period.	Flat. Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	Round. Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	Chor or Rora. Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	Total. Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
1864-65 ...	7,730	32	8	1,267	25	4	49	28	0	9,048	5	12
1865-66 ...	7,221	13	14	1,472	5	0	68	5	7	8,762	14	5
1866-67 ...	6,357	14	0	1,101	27	7	44	4	10	7,563	6	1
1867-68 ...	7,811	6	4	1,347	38	9	38	17	1	9,927	21	14
1868-69 ...	7,857	2	1	1,258	35	9	26	0	8	9,141	38	2
1869-70 ...	8,127	29	11	4,231	21	13	7	5	4	9,366	16	2
1870-71 ...	8,963	21	2	1,412	1	6	18	8	3	10,393	30	11

Last year the consumption increased by 317 maunds 4 seers and 8 chittacks.

It is true that from April 1872 the duty has been increased from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8 per seer, but your memorialists take leave to doubt whether this slight increase will have any appreciable effect in consumption.

That the consumption of opium is also rapidly spreading through the country. The following statement shows the extent of increase:—

	Consumption. Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	Net Revenue. Rs.
1851-52	196	26	0	35,399
1852-53	145	37	0	26,266
1853-54	70	33	0	12,748
1854-55	203	8	0	36,576
1855-56	187	30	0	33,795
1856-57	287	14	0	51,723
1857-58	270	6	0	48,627
1858-59	263	29	0	47,470
1859-60	279	19	0	83,818
1860-61	632	11	0	2,14,973
1861-62	1,264	19	0	4,29,922
1862-63	1,612	5	0	5,13,681
1863-64	1,803	5	0	5,25,261
1864-65	1,822	24	0	8,14,003
1865-66	1,922	8	0	9,90,578
1866-67	1,695	5	0	9,99,810
1867-68	1,821	7	0	10,74,902
1868-69	1,737	16	0	10,25,064
1869-70	1,399	7	0	9,43,070
1870-71	1,572	5	0	9,27,191
1871-72	1,655	15	8	9,74,142

That in certain districts whole populations have taken to the pernicious habit of consuming opium. This is notably the case in the Orissa districts. The Collector of Balasore writes:—"Opium is the bond of this district, and destoys and enfeebles more human beings than anything else. Here it is a true poison. Drugged with opium from his birth, the native of Balasore grows up weak, evert, and stupid; the dull glassy eye, the heavy loutish bearing, the inability to give a direct answer to a plain question, the indistinct mumbling utterance, the utter prostration of system caused by slight fever, are all signs of the deadly influence of the drug."

The Commissioner of Orissa observes:—"Opium eating is yearly becoming an engraved habit with all classes, all sexes, and ages, notwithstanding its high prices; that the Government system has facilitated this, there can be no doubt. There are shops in every large village, and large quantities are annually consumed. The drug appears to be eagerly sought for, and to have become almost a necessary of life."

That a greater misfortune cannot befall the country than a deep-rooted habit of opium taking. It not only affects the health and energy of the generation addicted to it, but also of succeeding generations. It is therefore the imperative duty of the State to discourage as much as possible the consumption of opium.

This object might be attained if the consumption of opium were prohibited except as a medicine.

That the evils flowing from the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs noticed above are really appalling; and as the benign Government, under which it is the good fortune of the people of this country to live, watch with parental solicitude the health and morals of the millions under its sway, your memorialists feel confident that Your Excellency in Council will see the propriety of taking prompt and effective measures for repressing the spread of the evil habits which they have humbly sought to bring to Your Excellency's notice. If these measures should involve a sacrifice of revenue, your memorialists respectfully, but earnestly, submit that the high moral and national interests which would be thus subserved would more than compensate the pecuniary loss.

Your memorialists accordingly pray that Your Excellency in Council will be pleased to take into consideration the above facts, circumstances, and suggestions, and to [illegible] measures for the prevention of the evils under notice as may to Your Excellency [illegible] seem fit.

And your memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray.

No. 8.

To His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council.

The respectful memorial of Raja Kali Krishna Bahadoor, and others, inhabitants of the Bengal Presidency.

Respectfully Sheweth,—That your memorialists have viewed with considerable anxiety and alarm the spread of intemperance among the native population, and its frightful effects on their health and morals.

That in the opinion of your memorialists this great and growing evil is to a great extent attributable to the large number of liquor shops opened in different parts of the country, and the temptations thereby placed in the way of the people. Such temptations have naturally worked with peculiar force on the mind of a nation always distinguished for habits of sobriety and abstemiousness, but whose ideas and principles have lately been unsettled by English education and an aggressive civilisation. It is a well known fact that among the higher and more educated classes, and in places long subjected to British rule and the influence of Western refinement, the worst effects of intemperance have been realised.

Your memorialists deem it unnecessary to describe the nature and extent of the manifold evils inflicted on the country by intemperance. Besides vitiating the health, intellect, and character of thousands, desolating many a home, and impoverishing many a family, it has proved a prolific source of crime and immorality in their worst forms, and has done more than anything else to frustrate the efforts of all who are working for the welfare of the people. Your memorialists believe that, if full and proper inquiries be made into the actual effects of intemperance on the natives of this country by a Commission duly appointed, the same conclusive testimony will be elicited as is recorded in the famous report submitted in 1869 by the Committee of the Lower House of Convocation of the province of Canterbury in England.

Your memorialists are convinced that, though much can be done towards the mitigation of this social vice by the diffusion of sound education, the moral influence of example, and the control of public opinion, no permanent or effectual remedy can be expected without an improved and stringent system of legislation.

Your memorialists therefore humbly invite Your Excellency's attention to the following suggestions, which they trust will meet with your approval :—

1.—The closing of liquor shops at 6 P.M. every evening, especially on Saturdays.

2.—The closing of liquor shops situated in the vicinity of educational and religious institutions and places of business, and in localities where the majority of the inhabitants object to the existence of such shops.

3.—The erection of shops according to a plan to be prescribed by the legislature, so that they may have no back-door, and all the doors and windows may be on the roadside.

4.—The prohibition of the sale of liquor by publicans for consumption on their premises.

Your memorialists are of opinion that the public welfare would be best consulted if some power of restraining the issue of licenses were vested in those most deeply interested—namely, the people themselves; and they therefore beg to suggest that no license should be granted or renewed without the consent of the majority of the local rate-payers.

Your memorialists beg respectfully to express their disapproval of the custom hitherto observed by the local Government of awarding high praise to subordinate officers for their successful efforts to increase the excise revenue. Such recognition, upon which prospects of promotion and increased emoluments often depend, cannot but serve as an indirect inducement to Government officers to seek the multiplication of liquor shops in the country, by persuasion or pressure, and without any regard to the moral interests of the people.

Your memorialists believe that the number of liquor shops in each city, town, and village ought to be limited according to area, population, and actual demand.

Your memorialists humbly and respectfully pray that your Excellency will be pleased to take their suggestions into consideration, and adopt such measures as to your Excellency in Council may seem necessary to remedy the evil.

No. 9.

From—BABOO KESHUB CHUNDER SEN,

To—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

I HAVE the honor to submit, in compliance with your Lordship's request, the following statement of my views and opinions on the working of the excise system in Bengal; its effects on the health and morals of the people, and the reforms it urgently needs.

Spread of intemperance.

It is generally believed that there has been a considerable increase of drunkenness among the native population of late years, especially among the better educated classes. The wide prevalence of the evil is admitted and deeply regretted by the leading representatives of all sections of the community —Hindoo, Mahomedan, Christian and Brahmo—and is a subject of frequent complaint in the local Press. Nor is official testimony wanting. In the Excise Report for 1870-71 the Board of Revenue remarks that "a very large majority of Mofussil officers are of opinion that the use of stimulants by the people is steadily on the increase; and that this increase is far more noticeable among the better educated than among the poorer classes." His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor also observes: "The increasing use of stimulants throughout the country, and more especially among the better educated classes, is a thing to be deeply deplored." Of the exact extent of the increase of intemperance in this country it is impossible to form a correct estimate in the absence of complete and authentic information, which can only be furnished by Government officers. It is of the highest importance that Government should appoint a Commission to investigate the real extent of the evil. A reference to Magistrates and Police Officers, Superintendents of Jails, Hospitals, and Lunatic Asylums, Clergymen and Missionaries, and the leading members of the Native community, will elicit a mass of reliable facts which will shew how far the evil has spread among the people and infected their physical and moral life. There can be no doubt, however, that intemperance has increased to an alarming degree, as will appear from the numerous testimonies of Native and European gentlemen, official and independent, hereto appended for your Lordship's information.

Causes.

The chief causes to which the spread of intemperance is attributable are the unsettlement of popular faith and ideas in consequence of the spread of English education and the unnecessary multiplication of liquor shops. It is undeniable that in this country English education and civilization are not only removing prejudices and errors, but are also effecting a radical change in the tastes, habits, and manners of the native population, and loosening the bonds of attachment to old customs and institutions. In this state of social transition, and amid such sweeping innovations, the contract of the enfranchised native mind with the allurements of a new vice cannot fail to produce the most disastrous effects. Many enlightened youths, who had never before tasted wine, have been drawn, year after year, into habits of intemperance and dissipation by the formidable temptations afforded by the liquor shops which abound in the land. These shops clearly tend to increase drunkenness, inasmuch as they tempt the people and afford facilities for drinking. In villages where fewer shops exist, and the ancient simplicity of the people has not yet been invaded by foreign influences, the vice is much less than in great cities and towns.

Effects.

The effects of intemperance upon the health and morals of the people are indeed of the most appalling description. The use of intoxicating liquor is the bane of the country. The incalculable mischief it has wrought, physically and morally, proves it to be an unmitigated curse. It has been found to impair the health and deprave the character of thousands. The happiness of many a family has been embittered, and the tenderest and sweetest relations of domestic life have been outraged; wives and children have been left to starve—nay, more, the sin of the intemperate father has been visited on his emaciated and sickly offspring. To drunkenness may be traced many of the worst types of disease which afflict the people, and under whose effects many alas! have been hurried into a premature death. Where it does not produce specific diseases of a grave character, it debilitates the constitution and enfeebles the nervous system; and it may justly be regarded as one of the chief causes of the degeneracy of the Bengalee race. That the habitual use of strong drinks more rapidly and effectively undermines the constitution in a tropical country than elsewhere is generally admitted, and does not admit of doubt or controversy. When along with this we take into consideration the fact that, excepting the lower classes, the natives of India generally are not accustomed to drink from early life like European nations, we can easily understand why they so readily succumb to the influence of a new temptation, and why the ravages of intemperance in this land are so destructive and fatal. During the last decade some twenty of the ablest and most useful members of native society have died of intemperance, leaving behind them the influence of their corrupt examples. Crime and immorality are also in a large measure attributable to this cause. The instances of petty crimes and heinous offences committed under the influence of drink are of frequent occurrence, as may be proved by the criminal records of the country. But far more numerous and serious are the cases of those who have wrecked their character and sunk into the lowest depths of depravity, dragging a large circle of associates and neighbours into the vortex of their contagious influence. Such instances of vice and immorality seldom fall within the range of public observation; they only draw forth the wife's secret tears, rend the father's heart with deep anguish, and excite the patriot's gravest anxiety. It is indeed harrowing and painful to contemplate the extent to which sensuality, profligacy, and brutal revels on the one hand, and irreligion, blasphemy, and practical atheism on the other, are making ravages among all classes of the Native community in consequence of the spread of drunkenness, and undermining the religious and moral life of the nation. What has specially excited alarm in the minds of many is the fact that the vice is no longer confined to persons of mature age, but has recently begun to affect the young also. Even boys of 15 and 16 years of age are found to indulge in the excesses of drinking. Nor is it possible to overrate the amount of destitution and pauperism caused by drunkenness. How many families that have been ruined and reduced to penury, how many helpless widows and starving orphans, can trace their misery to the intemperance and improvidence of those on whom they depended! Of the pauper population hanging on public charity a great many are victims of drunkenness. Indigence increases as men's resources and means fall into the hands of publicans. In short, the use of intoxicating liquor has done more than anything else to degrade the physical, moral, and social condition of my countrymen, and has proved a stupendous obstacle in the path of reformation. Patriots and philanthropists of all classes, who are engaged in diverse ways in ameliorating the condition of the people, always complain that this great evil seriously counteracts and frustrates their efforts. The following unimpeachable testimony to the evil effects of drink in England applies with equal or even greater force to this country: "No evil more nearly affects our national life and character; and therefore no question more immediately demands the zeal of our clergy, the attention of our statesmen, the action of our Legislature, and the thoughtful aid of our philanthropists. Nor can any sacrifice be esteemed too costly, or any efforts too great, to check and remedy what may be shewn by accumulated and undeniable evidence to be sapping the foundations of our prosperity, blighting the future, and lowering the reputation of our country, and destroying at once its physical strength and its moral and religious life."—[*Convocation Report on Intemperance.*]

Pauperism.

Disease.

Crime and immorality.

Failure of the excise system.

It is evidently the duty of Government to adopt stringent measures for the suppression of this great evil. However active benevolent societies and individuals may be in their efforts to prevent and remedy it by moral suasion and the influence of public opinion, nothing but the strong hand of the law can fully cope with so formidable a vice. The avowed object of the excise administration is to meet public want without detriment to the public weal; and the means employed are said to be such as are calculated to increase revenue without increasing by State agency the consumption of liquor. Experience, however, has proved otherwise. Far from checking, the Excise Department has rather facilitated the spread of drunkenness by multiplying liquor shops. Any attempt to verify this charge must be superfluous when Mr. Money, the head of the Department, himself distinctly admits (*vide* Report for 1870-71, paragraph 242) that "it has always been a blot on our abkaree system that it brought temptation undesirably close to every man's

door." The Lieutenant-Governor also fully agrees with Mr. Money as regards "the necessity for putting some check upon the number of spirit shops, in the interests both of the revenue and of public morality." His Honor fears that the "Board's old maxim has been occasionally overlooked, that the excise administration should aim not at an increase of revenue alone, but at an increase of revenue combined with the greatest possible discouragement to consumption." It clearly follows from such official and weighty testimonies that the abkaree system is not what it ought to be, that it has failed to impose sufficient restrictions upon the sale and consumption of intoxicants, and that it ought to be so reformed as to cause a reduction in the number of liquor shops in the country.

Remedies.

The history of excise administration in the Lower Provinces shews a decided increase both in the revenue derived from liquor and the number of licenses issued. This remark applies to country spirits as well as foreign wines and spirits, as will appear from the subjoined figures:—

		No. of licenses.	License fees.	Duty.	Total revenue.
Country spirits ...	1867-68	4,459	1,59,219	10,50,665	12,73,383
	1871-72	7,213	3,29,573	15,29,195	19,81,468
Foreign wines, &c....	1867-68	737	58,243	9,85,543	10,43,786
	1871-72	956	70,705	10,53,400	11,24,105

The excise reports also shew a considerable increase in the consumption of imported spirits, which are extensively used by the higher classes in preference to country spirits, and may, it is said, "at no very distant date entirely supplant the latter." The quantity of foreign spirits imported in 1871-72 was 258,154 gallons against 187,194 in 1866-67. The importation of brandy has increased to a fearful extent. The total value of brandy imported in 1860-61 was Rs. 7,34,411, exclusive of customs duty; it rose to Rs. 17,71,816 in 1870-71.

Enhancement of duty.

There cannot then be any doubt that the traffic in liquor is increasing, and that alcoholic drinks are not sufficiently high priced to prevent extensive consumption. Where liquor finds such rapid and large sale and is a profitable concern, there must be the strongest inducement to multiply liquor shops. In order then to put an effective check upon the multiplication of shops and the increasing consumption of liquor, it is indispensably necessary to render the liquor traffic far less profitable and remunerative than it now is. This object would be best achieved by enhancing the duty on liquor, both country made and foreign, and by imposing higher rates of license fees. The present rates of duty and license admit of considerable enhancement, and should, I think, be doubled. The vendors have no right to complain, as their trade is remunerative and thriving. Nor can Government object to the proposal, as it only aims at a further extension of the principle which the Excise Department has always professed to follow, that the maximum amount of revenue should be raised from the minimum quantity consumed. So far as imported spirits are concerned, the Board admits the necessity of increasing the present duty. Mr. Money distinctly says he has "no doubt that foreign spirits would bear an additional duty;" and some of the excise officers have gone so far as to recommend that the duty should be raised from Rs. 3 to 5 a gallon. It is generally admitted that foreign spirits have produced the most deleterious and demoralizing effect on the natives of this country, while it is evident that their supply has never followed any real demand. The supply has created a demand. Before the English came into this country, the natives had no idea whatever of British and other foreign spirits, and cannot be supposed to have felt their want before they had a taste for them. The more these stimulants have been imported into the country and used, the greater has been the demand; and now, as the demand increases, the supply keeps pace with it. The use of such liquors in centres of population is said to be increasing with alarming rapidity among the higher classes of the native population. The Collector of Dacca says:—"When I first joined this district there were no shops for the retail of such liquors in the mofussil, and only two or three in Dacca. Now there are eight in the mofussil, and twenty-eight in Dacca. There has been with this a decided increase in the consumption of spirits, for many a man drinks brandy or rum who has never touched the country spirits. The effect on the people is bad, but I see no means of stopping it." In such circumstances it is absolutely necessary to check the consumption of liquor of all kinds, and of brandy and other ardent spirits in particular, by an enhancement of duty and license fees. As this might indirectly tend to increase the use of ganja and other noxious drugs which are already devastating the country, the duty on intoxicating drugs of all kinds should also be considerably raised.

Popular restraint on the issue of licenses.

A more stringent system of licensing ought to be adopted than obtains at present. Under the present system Government officers have the entire authority of granting licenses, and no power of control is vested in the people. And yet it is these latter who are most interested in the question and most affected by its issues. It is desirable therefore that their wishes should be consulted before licenses are granted or renewed. It would be only justice to recognise their rights in the matter, while the control they would exercise would prove highly beneficial. An unnecessary multiplication of liquor shops would be thereby avoided, their establishment in objectionable localities would be prevented, and lastly, the supply of liquor would be restricted within the limits of actual demand. In order to effect the object in view, it ought to be ruled that no new shops shall be issued by the licensing authorities, unless the applicant can produce a petition in favour signed by two-thirds of the rate-payers of the locality where the shop is intended to be placed. It would also vastly conduce to the same end if the power of granting and renewing licenses were transferred from the Collector to Municipalities, where such bodies exist.

Reduction in the number of shops.

There ought to be a considerable reduction in the number of liquor shops throughout the country. It will be found on enquiry that in some places, especially in great cities, there are too many shops at present. They are out of all proportion to the number of inhabitants in the neighbourhood, and clearly exceed the local demand. Those which are situated within a mile of others should be closed. Shops existing in objectionable localities,—in the vicinity of schools, public libraries, religious institutions, and places of business,—ought also to be suppressed. Besides a general reduction should be effected by restricting the number of shops in each city, town and village according to area, population and the actual extent of local demand. This may be done by the highest local officer of Government, in consultation with the leading members of the Native and European communities in the place. Such restrictions will exculpate the Government from the charge of bringing "temptation undesirably close to every man's door," and prove an incalculable blessing to the country by removing some at least of the sources of crime and misery. The Bombay Government has lately resolved to reduce the number of shops in the Island from 660 to 490.

Prohibition of clandestine sale.

Retail shops are generally found to possess back-doors, through which liquor is clandestinely sold at prohibited hours. Such practices have often been detected and punished, but they are far from being at an end; and there seems to be no likelihood of effectually preventing their recurrence so long as back-doors are permitted to exist. The Legislature ought to provide that shops for the vend of liquor should have no doors or windows except on the roadside.

Prohibition of drinking on the premises.

Considerable mischief is occasioned by vendors allowing persons to become intoxicated on their premises. It not only leads to disturbance, disorderly conduct, and indecency in the streets, which prove a nuisance to the people of the neighbourhood, but it enables the vendors to utterly ruin their customers by supplying as much liquor to them in their intoxicated state as they may feel a craving for. It is evidently the interest of the publican to entice men to get drunk and then to supply them with more liquor. The practice is indeed most ruinous and dangerous, and ought to be put down. Licensed vendors should be strictly prohibited from allowing any person to drink on their premises, and also from selling liquor to those who are already intoxicated. Severe penalties ought to be inflicted on those who violate such rules.

Earlier closing of shops.

Liquor shops should not be kept open till late hours, as at present. There is more drunkenness and more opportunity of indulging in its excesses at night than during the day. If therefore the shops were closed earlier, it would undoubtedly be the means of greatly checking intemperance and its concomitant vices. It appears from the Excise Report for 1870-71 that there was an increase of 12,898 gallons in the consumption of country spirits in Calcutta in that year, owing to the "extension of hour of sale from sunset to 9 P.M." It is impossible to justify this extension of the time of sale in the face of the admitted increase of consumption; and no satisfactory reasons have, I believe, yet been assigned. The Government should compel the closing of all liquor shops at sunset, as was done in this city for some years with the best results.

Discontinuance of the practice of praising officers for increasing the revenue.

The policy long followed by the Excise Department and the Local Government of praising subordinate officers for increasing the abkaree revenue is decidedly objectionable. It cannot fail to act as an indirect inducement to excise officers to promote the traffic in liquor in their respective districts by all means in their power. In their anxiety to please the superior authorities, and thereby ensure the prospects of promotion in the service, they are naturally too ready to exert the fullest influence of their official position and try in every way to increase the consumption of liquor. The enhancement of revenue becomes their sole object, and all other considerations are subordinated to it. So long as they can give effect to this object and raise the revenue, they are sure of receiving the cordial approval of the State, whatever may be the effect of their labours on the health and morals of the people. Such financial success seems to be the only merit in excise officers which is recognized and rewarded by Government, and no effort is made to enquire how far increased revenue may have been accompanied by increased consumption and the growth of disease, pauperism, and crime. This will be evident from the following remark which occurs in the Board's Report for 1852-53:—"Under the precautions taken to ensure a continuance of the same efficient management which in the case of 15 districts has raised the revenue from a little more than 3 to nearly 5½ lakhs, it is hoped that these capabilities will not be neglected. In future reports the Board will not fail to mention prominently those officers who have given marked attention to this branch of their duties." The promise has been carried out year after year, and numerous officers have accordingly been commended for the questionable merit of enhancing the revenue. Such a practice ought to be wholly discountenanced and discontinued. Those excise officers are clearly not entitled to praise who fail to reduce the consumption of liquor and check the spread of intemperance, and its consequent crime and immorality.

These, my Lord, are some of the best means of remedying the evils of that pernicious system of liquor traffic which prevails in Bengal, and more or less in other parts of British India. In laying my humble suggestion before your Excellency, I am fully aware that by adopting them the Government will have to forego a portion of its excise revenue. But the

incalculable moral blessings which will accrue to the nation will more than compensate for such a loss; and even financially considered the loss will not prove so great as is generally imagined, as the improvement in the health and morals of the people will effect a perceptible diminution in disease and crime, and a proportionate saving in the charges of hospitals, lunatic asylums, jails, and police courts. The time, I believe, has come when the whole subject of excise administration, in this and other presidencies, ought to be carefully examined in all its bearings, financial and ethical, with the view of removing the stigma which attaches to the British Government of deliberately teaching the natives of India to drink by besetting them on every side with temptations. The great success which has attended the noble and long-continued efforts of the advocates of temperance in England, in influencing public opinion and securing valuable concessions from Parliament, encourages me to hope that a Government, swayed by your Lordship's enlightened statesmanship and warm philanthropy, will readily concede the principle of the Permissive Bill to a country where the sober habits of the people render the present system of liquor traffic morally and politically inexcusable, and the application of legislative remedies to wrongs committed by the State itself through the remissness and inefficiency of the Excise Department all the more imperative. If nothing is done now to stay the ravages of this great social vice, it will steadily grow and extend on all side, and eventually assume all the strength and solidity of a confirmed national habit: to eradicate it then will be a work of hopeless difficulty. Now is the time when philanthropists, statesmen, and legislators should unite their best efforts and adopt immediate steps for repressing the growing evil. In the interests of thousands and tens of thousands of my countrymen, here and in other parts of India, I humbly pray that your Lordship in Council will be pleased to take into favourable consideration a subject which vitally affects the social and moral interests of the people, and adopt such legislative and administrative measure as may save our country from a prolific source of disease, destitution and crime.

Testimonies of European and Native Gentlemen.

The vice of drunkenness has now become so prevalent among the inhabitants of the Bengal Provinces, and is the immediate cause of so much poverty, suffering, disease and crime, that it is the manifest duty of Government to direct special attention thereto, with the view of adopting measures not only to check the spread, but to dry up some at least of the sources of this social curse.—[Memorial to the Hon'ble Cecil Beadon, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, presented on the 22nd March 1866].

Raja Kalikrishna Bahadoor.
„ Komul Krishna.
Maharani Sharnamayi.
Babu Romanath Tagore.
„ Joteendro Mohun Tagore.
„ Degumber Mitter.
Pundit Iswara Chundra Vydiasagor.
Babu Dwarka Nath Mitter.
Baboo Unnoda Prosad Banerjee.
Moulvie Abdool Luteef Khan.
W. S. Atkinson, Esq.
H. Woodrow, Esq.
J. Sutcliffe, Esq.
Rev. J. Barton.
„ James Long.

Drunkenness has within the last forty years increased enormously amongst our countrymen, especially in the middle and upper classes, so much so that the indulgence in alcoholic drinks, which at that time was considered an act sufficiently culpable to excommunicate one from the pale of the higher classes of Hindoo society, has now become, I might say, almost the fashion of the day. Our religion strongly forbids the drinking of wine. Our legislators have wisely put the strongest restrictions against its use, and reckoned it as one of the greatest of sins. The Mahomedans equally condemn it, and I confidently believe that our countrymen of all persuations would rejoice to see the suppression of this evil.—*Rai Rajendro Mullick Bahadoor.*

Drunkenness has certainly increased in this country, and that chiefly among the educated classes of the native community. The consumption of wines and spirits imported from Great Britain has increased largely, and this increased consumption is asserted to be confined chiefly to the educated classes. The abkaree system and the exertion of abkaree officers have multiplied temptations so as greatly to extend the use of intoxicating liquors and drugs.—*Peary Churn Sircar.*

In travelling through the country I have heard and learnt and seen with deep sorrow and regret that intemperance is widely spread, and I fear increasing, among the natives of this land. Evidence, such as is given in Dr. N. Chevers' able book on Criminal Jurisprudence, confirms this mournful impression. . . . I must repeat with regret that drunkenness (however quiet and silent in this country) is on the increase.—*Lord Bishop of Calcutta.*

I believe there has been a very great increase of drunkenness among the native community, particularly during the last ten years. The lower classes in Calcutta use cheap spirit and intoxicating drugs very much, but I cannot say whether they use more now than they did

ten years ago. The educated classes are, I believe, much more addicted to drinking now than they were ten years ago. Where fifty of these classes drank spirits ten years ago, a hundred drink spirits now. I believe that the action of the Excise Department has been one among several causes of the increase of drunkenness.—*Revd. J. W. E. Payne.*

There can, I think, be no possible doubt, particularly as regards spirituous liquors, that intemperance is steadily increasing in Bengal,—chiefly in the larger towns. The subject is one of very serious import, as the experience of the world has but too certainly proved that this vice leads to an increase of destitution, of disease, of mortality, and of crime. Its spread throughout Bengal might no doubt be prevented to a great degree; and now is the time for action before the evil attains wider limits. If very stringent measures were not now to be enforced, I feel convinced that within quarter of a century vast social evils would result which may (with such foresight as the Government is most wisely evincing) be averted at the present time.—*B. D. Smith,* M.D.

I confess I was very much surprised when first called on to treat diseases of the nervous system, and to detect alterations in various organs of the body produced by spirit drinking among natives of Bengal. The extent to which such habits prevail among the educated and wealthy classes, is, I am well aware, a subject for much grief to the relatives of those concerned, and I hardly think it would be making too sweeping an assertion to affirm that there is hardly a household in Calcutta to whom, more or less directly, the question of the habits which they witness with distress is not a personal one. Although every family has not the sad experience within its own walls, I doubt very much whether most of them could not produce an instance of misery and shame brought very closely home to them in the persons of those related to them by consanguinity or marriage.—*T. E. Charles,* M.D.

Drunkenness is decidedly on the increase, and its influence upon health is very injurious.—*S. G. Chuckerbutty,* M.D.

Testimonies of the Press.

Under the influence of British rules and British laws Indian society is being sapped to its very foundation. The Indians, as a nation, were not much given to intoxicating drinks or drugs; they were quite content with the comparatively innocent stimulant of tobacco, but as civilization is spreading in this country, and the rigour of British administration is increasing, this monster vice is extending its domain. We have daily, nay hourly, evidences of the ravages which the brandy-bottle is making upon the flower of our society. Wealth, rank, honour and character, health and talents, have all perished in the blighting presence of this huge monster. Notwithstanding the improved education and resources of our higher classes, it is a notorious fact that they can now save very little, and this new feature of our domestic and social economy is in a great measure due to the fell drink-craving. Families, once flourishing, have been reduced to absolute pauperism by the wreck brought by it.—*Hindoo Patriot.*

Formerly none in this country touched wine. It is interdicted in the Shasters. If anybody was found to be addicted to drink, he was cut off from social intercourse, and hated as *patita* (fallen). When wine first entered Hindoo society in consequence of intercourse with the English, it was secretly used. Now it is so prevalent that, far from fearing society or the Shasters, men do not even regard their own superiors. We have seen how one after another some of those who formed the ornament of Hindoo society have prematurely died of intemperance. Within a few years this vice has extended over the whole country like a conflagration. Our prayer is that Government should close the manufacture of intoxicating liquors and drugs, and at once prevent the importation of foreign spirits by imposing a hundred per cent. duty on them. The people would gladly pay an income tax if levied in lieu of the profits of the liquor traffic.—*Shom Prakash.*

The rapidity with which the tide of intemperance is advancing in this country excites alarm in the minds of all but drunkards. That anything will stand in the face of the tide does not seem probable. In many places, especially among the higher classes, wine is being used as a necessary daily drink.—*Amrita Bazar Patrika.*

Under the action of the Abkaree Department, which, while affecting to suppress the evil, has always had an eye to the levy of the largest amount of duty, the consumption of intoxicating liquors and drugs has spread very rapidly among all classes of the native com-

munity. . . . . The utter failure of the Abkaree Department may be traced to the fact that, while flirting with English principles of political economy, it has made the best of both worlds, by feeding upon and encouraging an abnormal phase of native immorality.—*Indian Daily News.*

Unfortunately half a century of our vile excise laws, only now slightly modified, has deliberately taught the present and the rising generation the brutal pleasures of intoxication. But let Sir John Lawrence and Mr. Massey see to it, that, while we tax heavily those who indulge in a vice or a habit so fruitful of crime and immorality, we are not as a Government and a Christian nation guilty, through the Braddons and the darogahs of our establishment, through the utter carelessness of our system of licensing, deliberately tempting to drink a people, who but for us would have, in this respect at least, retained the simplicity, the innocence, and the happiness of ancestors that were an example to Christendom.—*Friend of India* (1866).

Facts and figures, published periodically and by authority, clearly show that drunkenness has been on the steady increase, and the opening of as large a number as *five hundred* new shops in a single section of a single presidency within the short space of a single year is evidence conclusive that the "treacherous vine" and other intoxicating drugs are spreading their devastating influence over the country, with a rapidity and in a magnitude fearful to contemplate.—*Oudh Excelsior.*

Nearly five hundred new retail shops were opened in the North-Western Provinces during the past year, and the prospects of this branch of trade are exceedingly encouraging. The public revenue gains more than two lakhs of rupees by the increase, and we have nothing to do but congratulate ourselves at the prospect of lighter taxation. Some people, however, will be just blind enough not to see the prosperous part of this prosperity, and will hear with dismay of the five hundred new liquor shops, each one of which will destroy the life of from one to ten persons annually, eat up the earnings of from ten to fifty others, cause scores of children to go hungry on account of their parents' drunkenness, and sow the seeds of dissipation in the hearts of scores of industrious and sober men. It is not too late to check this rising danger to India, but we confess that nothing makes us feel so hopeless about it as this growing dependence of our public revenue upon this traffic. Every year it becomes more difficult to retrace our steps from a course which leads inevitably to public ruin. The most conservative English statesmen are taking alarm at the fatal increase of intemperance in England, but we have every reason to anticipate more ruinous effects in India. The people have not the physical stamina to resist the influence of strong drink, and in this burning climate the downward course of the poor victim is much more rapid than in England. We cannot be too earnest in calling attention to this peculiarly "elastic" source of revenue and misery.—*Lucknow Witness.*

We have often advocated a Permissive Prohibitory Bill for India; and, if this had been granted, a large part of the territory of India might have been shielded from the curse that is now daily spreading over the country.—*Bombay Guardian.*

That, in comparison with population, considerably more spirit is now consumed by the native population of Bengal than was consumed fifteen or twenty years ago is a fact which we are advised the excise returns would themselves establish. The increase of consumption has, not, however, been uniform throughout the province. It has been much more rapid in the larger towns than in the hamlets and purely rural districts, and is said to have—at any rate apparently doubled itself in Calcutta within the last twenty years. The leaders of Native society and the Native Press have long been agreed that within the last two decades there has been a great increase of drunkenness in at least the presidency town and its immediate vicinity, and that the rules and procedure of the Abkaree Department, instead of checking, have facilitated that increase. The best proof of all is, however, afforded by the great lucrativeness of the retail spirit trade. For a native to own some half-dozen of these shops, is for him to stand assured of as good a yearly income as a well-managed mediumsized zemindary would yield, considering that it has been estimated that the profits of each such shop are not less than £40 per mensem. In fact, were the existing restrictions removed and complete free trade in intoxicating drinks allowed, the number of spirit vendors' shops would become doubled throughout India—with, we make bold to say, an appalling increase of drunkenness—*Indian Statesman.*

No. 253, dated Simla, the 10th April 1875.

From—W. Stokes, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Dept.,
To—The Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 439, dated 22nd February last, addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department,

as also of its enclosures, and in reply to communicate to you the sanction of His Excellency the Governor General, under section 43 of the Indian Councils' Act, 1861, to the Bill to amend Act XI of 1849, Act XXI of 1856, Act XXIII of 1860, and Act IV (B. C.) of 1866, being considered in the Bengal Legislative Council.

2. I am at the same time desired to invite the attention of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor to the provisions of Act XXII of 1864, sections 29 to 35, relating to the sale, &c., of spirits in Military Cantonments, and to express a hope that there will be nothing in the proposed measure which might clash with those provisions.

3. I am also to suggest that care be taken that the proposed Act is drawn in such terms as not to extend to Assam.

4. In the opinion of His Excellency the Governor General, it is most desirable that the law upon a subject in which the public are largely interested should be clearly arranged, and that, accordingly, either on the present occasion or after the amendments of the existing law which are proposed in this Bill have been made, the Acts relating to Abkari in the Lower Provinces should be consolidated.

5. With respect to the general question of excise administration in Bengal, I am to inform you that a further communication will be made to the Government of Bengal by the Financial Department.

No. 255, dated Simla, the 13th April 1875.

Endorsed by the Legislative Department.

From the Governor General of India, to the Secretary of State for India, No. 19, dated 12th April 1875.

Copy of the above and of the despatch noted in the margin, forwarded to the Financial Department for information.

No. 19, dated Simla, the 12th April 1875.

From—The Viceroy and Governor General of India,
To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

I have the honour to enclose, for Your Lordship's information, a copy of the correspondence noted in the margin, and of the Bill to amend Act XI of 1849, Act XXI of 1856, Act XXIII of 1860, and Act IV (B. C.) of 1866, to the consideration of which measure by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council I have accorded my sanction, under section 43 of the Indian Councils' Act, 1861.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 439, dated 22nd February 1875, and enclosures.
To the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No 253, dated 10th April 1875.

2. Although the general question connected with the proposed legislation, that, namely, of the excise administration in Bengal, is one of great importance, yet the present Bill contains only amendments of detail in the existing law, and does not appear to come within the category of those measures which Your Lordship has desired to be reported to you previous to their introduction.

3. On the general question, however, a further communication will be made to Your Lordship by the Government of India in the Financial Department.

No. 469, dated Simla, the 29th April 1875.

From—R. B. Chapman, Esq., C.S.I., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Financial Dept.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

In continuation of the letter* addressed to you in the Legislative Department by which the sanction of His Excellency the Governor General was given for the introduction into the Bengal Legislative Council of a Bill to amend the law relating to the Excise Department in Bengal, I am directed by the Governor General in Council to communicate the following observations upon the important matters to which your letter No. 439, dated 22nd February 1875, refers.

* No. 253, dated 10th April 1875.

2. His Excellency in Council has read with attention the memorials and other papers submitted with your letter, and cordially recognises the public

spirit of those gentlemen who have addressed the Government on the excise administration of Bengal. The desire manifested for the discouragement of intemperance by every legitimate means has the cordial sympathy of the Governor General in Council. The danger, however, of attempting by measures of undue stringency to suppress the use of stimulants is clearly brought out by Mr. Money in his able Minute. They would without doubt lead to an increase of smuggling and illicit distillation; and thus to the greater evil of an unregulated traffic in drugs and spirits, which under the present system is at any rate subject to some measure of control. At the same time nothing should be done to place temptations in the way of the people that can possibly be avoided. The number of liquor shops should therefore be reduced to the utmost degree compatible with the reasonable requirements of the neighbourhood, and no new shops should anywhere be opened without strong evidence that on the above understanding they are really needed. These are the general principles which the Government of India desire everywhere to inculcate.

3. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor may rest assured of receiving the support of the Government of India in any measure that he may adopt for limiting the consumption of ganja; and indeed, if the use of the drug could be altogether suppressed without the fear of leading to its contraband use, such a course would be justified by its deleterious effects.

4. In conclusion, I am to request that, with the permission of the Lieutenant-Governor, you will convey the thanks of the Government of India to Mr. Alonzo Money, C. B., for the very complete and excellent Minute which he has submitted on the subject, in the arguments and conclusions of which His Excellency in Council desires to express general concurrence.

5. The correspondence will be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

No. 5, dated Simla, the 29th April 1875.

From—The Government of India,

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

In continuation of the Despatch from the Legislative Department, No. 19, dated 12th April 1875, we have the honor to forward, for Your Lordship's information, a copy of a letter* which we have caused to be addressed to the Government of Bengal on the subject of the administration of the Excise Department in the Territories under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

* No. 469, dated 29th April 1875.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 29TH APRIL 1875.

General Remarks.—The rainfall of the past week seems to indicate an early monsoon. Slight rain has fallen in the northern districts of Madras and in Mysore, and heavier showers in the south and Malabar. In Bombay rain is reported only from the Southern Mahratta Country. In Bengal and Assam there has been general rain, heavy with storms in the Central Districts (5½ inches falling in Burdwan) and Sylhet, and lighter in Chota Nagpore and the Bhagulpore Division; hardly any fell in Behar. A little rain fell in Sambulpore and Bilaspore in the Central Provinces; elsewhere the returns are blank. Few crops remain on the ground. In Bengal the rain has greatly benefitted standing crops, and helped forward sowings for the early rice. In the Punjab the *Rabi* harvest continues. Agricultural prospects are generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kurnool	(April 28th)	...	Harvest of cotton and second crop paddy in progress. Markets well supplied. Prices generally steady; fever prevalent. No water over Sunkesala anicut.
Kistna	(29th)	...	At Masulipatam a little rain in four taluqs; land winds commenced; standing crops prospering; prices stationary; mild small-pox in some taluqs.; fever in Paluad; cattle generally healthy; dry fodder used; markets well supplied locally.
Tanjore	„	...	Rain at Negapatam ·01 inch; elsewhere slight; rivers dry; water in tanks scanty; water over anicuts none; no cultivation; standing crops generally good; harvest of wet and dry crops over; pasture moderate; prices steady; markets well supplied; small-pox in some parts; cholera prevails in Negapatam, and slightly in Naunilum; cattle disease in two taluqs; some loss.
Trichinopoly	(28th)	...	Favourable rain all over the district on the 21st or 22nd, otherwise no change of importance; season favorable.
Malabar	(29th)	2·2	Sowing of first crop almost completed; supply of grain sufficient; prices stationary; season promising; no epidemic but small-pox, which still continues. *General Remarks.*—Prospects satisfactory.
Bombay—(April 29th)			
Sindh.			
Kurrachee	(April 28th)	...	River continues rising; rabi harvest in Jerruck and Shahbandar over; rabi crops in Sehwan Tuppa Badanee and taluka Dadoo attacked by disease; insects damaging grain in Sehwan; rain on 11th in Moondur Tuppa and taluka Sehwan; kharif preparations commenced; measles in Tuppas Katha, Halla, Khetty, Bunder, Shawl, Sonda and Jerruck; fever still in Johi, Meerpur, Batora and Sehwan talukas; cattle disease in Sehwan, but not serious.
Shikarpur	„	...	Weather much warmer during the day; nights cool; public health good.
Hyderabad	„	...	State of crops, weather, and public health the same as before; river rising steadily.
Upper Sind Frontier	„	...	Weather hot; temperature 119° in tents, above 140° exposed; reaping of rabi crops continues; *peshrus* crops being sown; insects on last flooded tracts, principally on reaped wheat and barley fields.
Gujarat.			
Ahmedabad	(April 28th)	...	No change.
Surat	„	...	
Broach	„	...	Public health good; weather sultry.
Kaira	„	...	Cholera in Neriad, but very few cases prove fatal; public health good in other talukas; weather hot.
Khandesh and Nasik.			
Khandesh	(April 28th)	...	Cholera in Chalisgam taluka; cotton nearly exhausted; Malwa cotton coming in.
Nasik	„	...	Cholera in a few villages in seven other talukas besides Nasik, but not to any great extent, except in Sinnar and Igatpura, where twenty-seven deaths took place; in Nasik, out of thirty-nine cases, twelve resulted in death; weather milder.
Konkan.			
Tanna	(April 28th)	...	Weather cool; public health good; fever in Wada, Mahim and Shahpur talukas, and guinea-worm and small-pox in Wada taluka.
Deccan.			
Poona	(April 28th)	...	Weather continues hot; except slight cattle disease and fever at Indapur and Mawul public health good.
Ahmednuggur	„	...	Slight cattle disease in Rahuree and Parna talukas; four deaths from cholera in Ankola; public health good.
Sholapur	„	...	Cattle disease in Sholapur; health good in other talukas.
Satara	„	...	Ague and cattle disease in Patan and Khutao.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*			
Southern Mahratta Country.			
Belgaum	(April 28th)	0·44	No change.
Dharwar	,,	0·25 in Kalghatgi.	Cotton picking continues; fever and cattle disease have re-appeared in most of the talukas.
Kanara	,,	1·33 at Supa	Preparations being made for monsoon crop; fever and cattle disease prevalent; small-pox in Honore and Bhatkal.
Kaladgi	,,	...	Crops nearly all harvested; slight cattle disease in Mudebehal; public health good.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.			
Rajkot	(April 28th)	...	Weather very windy and hot; public health good; no other change.
Wudwan	,,	...	Cholera stopped; no other change.
Baroda	,,	...	Cotton being pressed and sold; rabi crops stored; cholera continues. *General remarks.*—Preparations for next kharif sowings commenced; health good; cholera diminishing; no crops now to report upon.
Bengal—			
Burdwan	(April 29th)	5·49	Cholera and small-pox prevalent, fever decreasing.
Hooghly	,,	1·42	Cholera and small-pox prevalent.
24-Pergunnahs	,,	3·15	Cholera prevails in thanahs Nyehatty, Baduria, Basirhat and Hurwah, it is abating elsewhere, frequent until the storms came.
Noakhally	,,	...	Cholera still bad throughout the district, and people suffering from fever.
Tipperah	,,	...	Cholera still prevails in parts.
Patna	,,	...	Cholera still prevalent, though nowhere in an epidemic form.
Gya	,,	...	Public health generally good.
Shahabad	,,	...	Sporadic cholera in parts of Sasseram sub-division.
Darbangah	,,	...	Cholera almost disappeared.
Mozufferpore	,,	...	General health good.
Sarun	,,		
Bhagalpur	,,		
Purneah	,,	...	Cholera very prevalent.
Cuttack	,,	...	A little cholera here and there.
Balasore	,,	...	Cholera still lingers in the north.
Lohardagga	,,	·11	Small-pox still very prevalent in parts.
Chittagong	,,	3·62	
Bankoora	,,	·28	
Beerbhoom	,,	·77	
Midnapore	,,	2·65	
Howrah	,,	·13	
Nuddea	,,	·26	
Moorshedabad	,,	·07	
Dinagepore	,,	2·89	
Maldah	,,	·3	
Rajshahye	,,	·7	
Bogra	,,	·67	
Pubna	,,	·41	
Jalpaiguri	,,	1·87	
Dacca	,,	·61	
Mymensingh	,,	1·81	
Chumparun	,,	·4	
Poorse	,,	·02	
Hazaribagh	,,	·04	
Singhbhoom	,,	·37	Healthy.
Manbhoom	,,	·18	*General Remarks.*—Rain has fallen in almost all the Western, Central, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore Districts, also in about a third of the Eastern Districts, but in three districts only in Behar; in some the fall has been heavy. The growing crops have greatly benefitted, and ploughing operations are now proceeding vigorously; rain is still, however, wanted and urgently where it has not yet fallen. Spring rice is being harvested in some places and in others is doing well; the early sowing of aus and aman rice and of pulses is progressing favorably; the rabi harvest is now over except in a few isolated tracts. Scarcity of drinking water has been a good deal felt in parts of Burdwan and Hooghly, but the heavy rains in the former must have greatly relieved the people. Cattle disease in parts of Hooghly and Backerganj.
N. W. P.—			
Benares	(April 28th)	...	No change.
Mirzapur	,,	...	No change; easterly wind.
Allahabad	,,	...	No change; easterly wind.
Jhansi	,,	...	No change.
Agra	,,	...	No change.
Meerut	,,	...	Harvest good.
Bareilly	,,	...	Barometer falling.
			General Remarks.—From Basti the harvest is reported on as follows:—Though the harvest in this district has been generally good, yet in tahsil Captainganj frost and blight appear to have done serious mischief and sugarcane has in a great measure failed. The wheat and barley outturn in this tahsil is estimated at three-fourths, sugarcane and gram at one-half, and arhar and peas at one-fourth of an average crop.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—			
Delhi	(April 28th)	...	Crops nearly gathered; health good.
Hissar	,,	...	
Umballa	,,	...	
Jullundur	,,	...	Crops being cut; health good.
Lahore	,,	...	Health and crops good.
Rawul Pindi	,,	...	Crops and health good; cattle disease slight.
Mooltan	,,	...	Crops being cut; health good; water supply in canals insufficient.
Dera Ismail Khan	,,	...	Crops being gathered; health good.
Peshawar	,,		Harvest below average; slight fever still.
Oudh—			
Lucknow	(April 28th)	*Nil.*	Threshing and winnowing of rabi crops going on; weather clear; 2,780 deaths from cholera reported during the past week, of which 145 occurred in the Lucknow District, 269 in Unao, 168 in Barabanki, 59 in Hardui, 30 in Kheri, 362 in Fyzabad, 424 in Gonda, 862 in Bahraich, 376 in Sultanpur and 89 in Partabgarh.
Fyzabad	,,	...	
Sitapur	,,	...	
Central Provinces—			
Sambalpur	(April 24th)	·22	Weather cloudy and stormy; kharif ploughing commenced; fever decreasing.
Bilaspur	,,	·01	Weather clear; prospects good; small-pox and cholera in places; prices falling.
Raipur	(25th)	...	Weather clear; rabi gathered; yield above average; health good; prices easy.
Chanda	,,	...	Weather clear; threshing rabi completed; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease in places; prices easy.
Balaghât	(26th)	...	Weather cloudy but warm; rabi threshing; small-pox prevalent; prices steady.
Chhindwara	,,	...	Weather warm; prospects unchanged; health good: prices steady.
Bhandara	(27th)	...	Weather cloudy and close; threshing rabi completed; fever and small-pox prevalent; prices easy.
Nagpur	(28th)	...	Weather warm; harvest completed; prices stationary.
Wardha	,,	...	Ploughing for kharif commenced.
Nimar	,,	...	Weather clear; hot winds; 11 cases of cholera, 7 fatal; small-pox continues.
Hoshangabad	,,	...	Heat great.
Betul	,,	...	
Narsingpur	,,	...	Prospects good; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore	,,	...	Weather clear; hot winds; threshing rabi completed; health good.
Seoni	,,	...	Threshing rabi continues; fever prevalent.
Saugor	,,	...	Threshing rabi continues; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
			General Remarks.—Cholera cases still continue to occur in Nimar and Bilaspur.
Mysore and Coorg—			
Mysore	...	...	Rainfall slight; weather unsettled; strong winds from north and west; crops generally thriving; public health good.
Coorg	...	...	*General Remarks.*—Agricultural prospects fair.
Assam—			
Gauhati	...	1·09	Weather hot and unsettled; more or less overcast with heavy showers; prospects of crops favourable; public health good; cattle disease reported from Mauza Patidurrung.
Sylhet	...	4·36	Fieldwork progresses; rice market steady.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraoti	...	...	Small-pox decreasing; in Elichpur land under plough for ensuing cultivation; weather hot.
Rajpootana—			
Shahpoora	(April 26th)	...	Tanks dry; wells good; health very good; weather seasonable.
Marwar	(17th)	...	Water becoming daily scarcer; health good; weather seasonable.
Meywar	(23rd)	...	Water supply, health, and crops good; hot winds during the day.
Harowtee	(28th)	...	Prospects and health unchanged.
Ajmere	(29th)	...	Weather very hot and high winds; health good.
Jeypore	,,	...	Harvest completed; results most satisfactory; weather seasonable; health continues good.
Eastern States	...	...	Agricultural prospects unchanged; hot winds commenced; several cases of cholera reported.
Central India—			
Indore	(April 28th)	...	Cholera decreasing in Rewah but has broken out in the neighbouring State of Nagoo with some virulence; no fresh case for four days on the Holkar Railway Works at Chorai and neighbourhood; cholera flying about towns in Western Malwa, but nowhere epidemic; in other respects health and prospects good in Central India.
Rutlam	,,	...	
Neemuch	,,	...	
Baghelkhund	,,	...	
Nepal—	(April 21st)	...	*Nil.*

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 3RD JUNE 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Although there has been more or less rain in most parts of India, the monsoon does not appear to have regularly set in, unless it be at the southern extremity of the Peninsula. The fall has been moderate in Madras, and showers have passed over Sind, Gujarat, and the Deccan Districts of Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Central India. In Bengal the rain has been general, with storms. Heavy falls are reported from Assam and the North Central Districts of Bengal. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, showers and storms have been frequent. Valuable rain has fallen in Rajputana and in several districts of the Punjab. Agricultural prospects are generally favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(June 3rd)	...	Rain about 5 at Masulipatam, Repalli, Bezwarrah, Palnad and Guntur; Kolaif summer crop wants water; markets well supplied; prices steady; fever in Palnad; mild small-pox; cattle healthy; dry fodder sufficient.
Kurnool	"	0·18 in two days.	Moderate fall in five taluks; markets well supplied; prices steady; slight fever prevalent in some taluks; cattle generally healthy; water and pasture abundant.
Tanjore	"	1·0 in Negapatam.	Elsewhere slight; rivers almost dry; tanks dry; water over anicuts *nil*; no cultivation; standing crops generally good; not thriving in some parts for want of sufficient rain; harvest, a few early grains here and there, yield fair; markets well supplied; prices steady; small-pox, fever, and dysentery in some places; cholera prevails more or less all over the district; cattle disease in two taluks; pasture scanty.
Trichinopoly	(2nd)	...	Slight shower; water in the Wyakundam channel; a few cases of cholera in the town; no epidemic; slight cattle disease in Museri.
Madura	(3rd)	0·10	Rain sufficient for the present for cultivation; markets well supplied; prices tend to rise; heat excessive; small-pox and fever decreasing; pasture improving.
			General Remarks.—General prospects satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay— (June 3rd)		
Sindh (2nd)		
Kurrachee „	...	River 10 feet 4 inches on Kotree; gauge on 31st 6½ inches less than on same date last year; kharif sowings commenced in Jerruck and Shahbunder districts; measles in Khutty Bunder; cattle disease in Kurrachee abating; of 32 cases 17 proved fatal; little damage from turtles to young rice plants in Khetty Hasim Tuppa; fever in Sehwan, Johie and Meerpoor Batora; *mung* crops fair; camels in Kotree taluka suffering from disease.
Shikarpur „	...	Slight rain; weather cooler; preparations for sowing kharif crops begun; river 10 feet 1 inch high, 4 inches lower than last year.
Hyderabad „	0·20	River risen two feet; state of crops the same as before; public health good.
Upper Sind Frontier „	...	Weather hot; preparations for kharif crops progressing moderately; Indus water at mouth of desert canal 6½ feet deep on 27th; health fair.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad (June 2nd)	0·88	129 cases of cholera in the city, and 37 deaths therefrom.
Kaira „	0·15	166 deaths from cholera which still prevails, but not in a virulent form; weather very hot and sultry.
Surat „	...	Weather and public health good.
Broach „	...	Slight rain at Broach and Ahmode; heat excessive.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh (June 2nd)	...	Cholera abating; 63 deaths; rabi about six annas less; in Edlabad and Chopra cotton season closing; weather hot.
Nasik „	...	No change.
Konkan.		
Tanna (June 2nd)	...	Weather sultry; cholera still prevails at Tanna and in Kullian, Bassim, and Bhewady talukas; 7 deaths from it in Bassim taluka; scarcity of drinking water continues in Wada taluka.
Deccan.		
Poona (June 2nd)	...	Slight rain in the city and in some talukas; climate hot; cholera and cattle disease continue.
Ahmednuggur „	0·32	Cholera in four and cattle disease in two talukas.
Sholapur „	...	Slight rain in two talukas; public health good.
Satara „	0·20	Slight fever in Walwa, and ague in Patun; few cholera cases in Faolee; cattle disease in six talukas.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum (June 2nd)	1·13	Rice sowing commenced in talukas bordering on the Ghâts; fever prevalent.
Dharwar „	...	Slight rain; fever and cattle disease prevalent; sowing of rice in progress; sugarcane fair.
Kanara „	0·15 in Karwa.	Rain throughout the district; ploughing and sowing operations continue; rice has sprouted in some parts; fever prevails; small-pox and cattle disease slightly decreasing.
Kaladgi „	...	Fever in every taluka, especially at Bagulkot; cattle disease in Indi, Sindgi, Bijapur and Bagulkot.
Kathiawar.		
Rajkot (June 2nd)	0·15	Weather very hot and cloudy; public health good.
Wudwan „	...	Weather very hot; public health satisfactory.
		General Remarks.—Slight cholera prevalent; no monsoon as yet; sowings commencing in Sind, where river is rising, and rice sowing begun in Southern Mahratta Country.
Bengal—		
Chittagong (June 3rd)	·42	
Noakhally „	1·21	
Tipperah „	·85	
Chittagong Hill Tracts „	·27	
Hill Tipperah „	1·81	
Backergunge „	1·12	
Furreedpore „	·84	General health good.
Dacca „	·48	
Mymensingh „	·11	
24-Pergunnahs „	·46	Few cases of cholera continue to be reported; fever decreasing at Barripore.
Nuddea „	·08	
Jessore „	·51	
Pubna „	·67	
Moorshedabad „	·17	Cholera disappeared from Goas; small-pox still at Soojaganj.
Rajshahye „	·24	No cholera or small-pox reported; public health good.
Bogra „	·19	
Maldah „	·09	
Dinagepore „	2·11	
Rungpore „	1·68	
Cooch Behar „	1·02	Cholera still prevalent in different parts of the raj.
Jalpaiguri „	2·55	Cholera continues, but more recoveries heard of.
Midnapore „	·04	
Howrah „	2·23	
Hooghly „	1·03	
Bankoora „	1·72	
Beerbhoom „	·66	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Sonthal Pergunnahs (June 3rd)	2·45	
Chumparun „	1·13	
Bhâgalpur „	..:	General health good.
Sarun „		
Mozufferpore „	...	Cholera still continues.
Patna „	...	Cholera still prevalent, but bad in one village in Behar sub-division.
Gya „	·55	Cholera bad in Aurungabad sub-division.
Hazáribágh „	·66	
Lohardugga „	·44	General health fair, but cases of cholera and small-pox still reported.
Maunbhoom „	·54	
Singbhoom „	·76	Healthy.
Balasore „	...	No change in general health.
Cuttack „	·59	A little cholera has again appeared, but in a sporadic way; public health other wise good.
Pooree „	2·68	*General Remarks.*—Rain has fallen in all the districts of the province, except Monghyr; in some the fall was heavy, while rain is still wanted in a few places. Storms have been frequent and have done more or less damage. Sowing is progressing satisfactorily, except where the low-lying lands have been flooded; but the rains have facilitated operations generally. The harvest of the spring rice is all but complete, and the outturn is good. Young crops are doing well, except in a few places where the rain has been insufficient.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (June 2nd)	...	Thunder-storm on 29th; rain in two parganas; no other change.
Mirzapur „	...	Weather cloudy; thunder-storm on 29th, but rain in north of district only.
Allahabad „	·50	No change.
Banda „	...	Showery weather; no change.
Hamirpur (3rd)	...	No change.
Jhansi (2nd)	...	Frequent dust-storms with slight rain.
Agra „	...	Weather cloudy with dust-storms.
Meerut „	...	Rain throughout district; prospects good.
Bareilly „	...	Showers in parts of the district.
Punjab—		
Delhi (June 2nd)	·2	Health good.
Hissar „	·3	Health generally good; four cases of cholera in Rohtak, two deaths.
Umballa „	·2	Preparing for kharif; health good.
Jullundur „	1·8	Health good.
Lahore „	1·	Rain very serviceable; health good.
Rawul Pindi „	4·	Cattle disease still prevails.
Mooltan „	*Nil*	Rabi was one-third below average; preparing for kharif, but water in canals deficient; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan „	...	Health good.
Peshawur „	·2	Slight fever.
		General Remarks.—The rainfall has been of great service generally in preparing for the kharif. Health of the province generally good.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (June 2nd)	*Nil*	Prices stationary; weather uncertain; wind changes about from west to east; kharif operations commenced.
Fyzabad „	1·5	
Sitapur „	·3	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (May 29th)	·57	Kharif ploughing commenced; health good; prices easy.
Bilaspur „	·64	Weather close and cloudy; cholera prevalent; prices steady.
Sambalpur „	...	Weather clear; kharif ploughing continues; health good.
Raipur (30th)	...	Weather cloudy and stormy with slight showers of rain; cholera in Simga Tahsil; many fatal cases; prices easy.
Balaghât (31st)	·03	Weather warm but cloudy; threshing rabi completed; small-pox continues; prices steady.
Chhindwara „	...	Weather close and cloudy; kharif ploughing continues; health good; prices stationary.
Bhandara (June 1st)	...	Weather close and cloudy; kharif ploughing continues; fever and small-pox prevalent; prices easy.
Nagpur (2nd)	...	Weather cloudy and stormy; kharif ploughing progressing.
Wardha „	·05	Kharif ploughing commenced; small-pox prevalent.
Nimar „	...	Weather hot; cholera has disappeared; small-pox decreasing.
Hoshangabad „	...	Weather sultry; cholera prevalent in the Hoshangabad District.
Betul „	...	A few cholera cases at Murwara; small-pox prevalent.
Jubbulpore „	·20	Fever and small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Narsinghpur „	·20	Cloudy weather; kharif ploughing continues; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Saugor „	...	Cloudy weather; kharif ploughing continues; small-pox decreasing.
Seoni „		*General Remarks.*—Ploughing for the kharif harvest is in progress in most districts; cholera has disappeared from Nimar, but continues in Hoshangabad.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg—			
Mysore	(June 3rd)	·48 in Bangalore Cantonment.	Fever still prevalent.
Coorg	,,	·05	
			General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects good.
Assam—			
Gauhati	(June 3rd)	2·42	Weather unsettled; days of continuous heavy rains alternating with clear hot days; prospect of crops favourable but rain wanted in the interior; choleraic diarrhœa in the station has abated; cattle disease still prevalent in several mouzas.
Sylhet	,,	5·8	Weather hot; field work progresses; fever prevalent; no other change.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraoti	(June 3rd)	...	Cholera appeared in Akola District; of 74 attacked 24 died; slightly increasing in Buldana; of 84 attacked 11 died; other parts healthy.
Rajpootana—			
Sirohi	(May 31st)	1·90	Many tanks have received a good supply of water; wells rising; health good; thunderstorms with rain on the 28th, 30th, and 31st.
Marwar	(27th)	·97½	From the rain that has fallen city tanks, Goolabsagur, &c., have a month's supply of water; health good; storms throughout the week with a good fall of rain have reduced temperature.
Meywar	(28th)	1·4	Water-supply, health, and prospects good; frequent thunderstorms; signs of early monsoon.
Harowtee	,,	...	Successive thunderstorms, followed by rain; cholera in Jhallawar and Tonk; otherwise health good.
Ajmere	(June 3rd)	1· on night of the 29th ultimo.	Health continues good.
Bhurtpore	,,	...	Clouds dispersed; frequent dust-storms; prices risen high; cholera slightly on increase.
Central India		...	Showers general about Malwa; weather seasonable; cholera continues to fly about and in the Bheel villages has been severe.
Nepal—	(May 26th)	·3	Much of the wheat crop in the hills still uncut.

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EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 10TH JUNE 1875.

General Remarks.—The monsoon is announced as having broken in Malabar and the Southern Mahratta Country, where the fall has been abundant. Throughout Madras there has been moderate rain, and good falls in Mysore and Coorg. In Bengal the rain has also been general, extending half through Behar: the fall has been heaviest in the Eastern and Northern Districts; heavy rain is also reported from Assam. Elsewhere in Southern and Central India showers have been frequent, with storms. In the Northern Provinces but little rain has fallen in few places, and the heat is reported to be great. Agricultural prospects are everywhere satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(June 10th)	...	Rain above an inch in Bezwada, Palnad, Nandiguma and Guntur; very slight in Gudiwada and Venukonda; Kolair paddy harvested, outturn one-eighth; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; fever in Palnad; mild small-pox and guinea-worm partial; cattle generally healthy; dry fodder sufficient.
Kurnool	(9th)	0·11 in two days.	Slight rain in four taluks; ploughing begun; markets well supplied; prices of jouna and rice rising in four taluks; in others generally stationary; water and pasture sufficient; fever and small-pox prevalent in parts of the district; cattle generally healthy; no water over Sunkesala anicut.
Tanjore	(10th)	...	Rain at Negapatam slight and partial, none elsewhere; water scanty in some rivers and none in others; no supply to tanks; water over anicuts *nil;* no cultivation; standing crops very few; rain wanted; harvest of a few dry grains here and there—yield fair; markets well supplied; prices steady; small-pox, fever and dysentery in some places; cholera prevails more or less all over the district; cattle disease in Mayaveram—some loss; pasture insufficient.
Trichinopoly	,,	...	Twenty-nine deaths from cholera up to yesterday in Trichinopoly; one in Srirungum; cattle disease abating with advent of rain.
Malabar	(10th)	8·76	Rain favorable for first crop cultivation; markets well supplied; prices have tendency to rise; small-pox and fever decreasing; cattle healthy; pasture improving.
			General Remarks.—General prospects satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay— (June 10th)		
Sindh (9th)		
Kurrachee „	...	River rising; height at Kotree 21 inches less than on same date last year; heavy rain near Kotree for four days.
Shikarpur „	...	Days hot; nights generally cool; river 8 feet 9 inches, 4 feet 2 inches lower than last year.
Hyderabad „	...	River much lower than last year; disease among goats in Tanda Ashar, and among buffaloes in Nowshera.
Upper Sind Frontier „	...	In Jacobabad heat oppressive with hot winds during greater part of night; rabi crops reaped; spring crops doing well; diarrhœa at Khyrigaum owing to bad water; water admitted in Begari canal.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad (June 9th)	...	Heat oppressive; cholera in city, 108 cases, 26 deaths.
Kaira „	0·6	481 cases of cholera, 179 deaths; heat intense.
Surat „	...	Slight shower of rain on 8th; weather sultry; public health good.
Broach „	0·25	Sowing preparations progressing; cholera in the city and in four talukas; cattle disease in Anklesur.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh (June 9th)	...	295 deaths in 481 cholera cases; cattle almost recovered from disease; weather cloudy and hot; slight showers of rain; great demand for American cotton seed; Hingunghat 45.
Nasik „	...	Rain in seven talukas; cholera abating; land ready for sowing; weather warm.
Konkan.		
Tanna (June 9th)	0·25	Weather sultry; slight thunder-storm on evening of 7th; cholera continues at Tanna and Kullian and in Bhewndy and Bassim talukas.
Deccan.		
Poona (June 9th)	...	Slight rain in the city and in some talukas; cholera and cattle disease continue in a few talukas; climate hot.
Ahmednuggur „	0·25	Cholera in eight talukas—20 deaths in one taluka and cattle disease in six talukas.
Sholapur „	...	Slight rain; public health good.
Satara „	...	Fever at Mahableshwar; ague in Patun; cattle disease prevalent.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum (June 9th)	8·17	Thunder and hail; sowing of rice commenced.
Dharwar „	...	Rain wanted in rice-producing districts; land being prepared for sowing of early crops; fever and ague almost in all talukas; cattle disease prevails slightly.
Kanara „	2·0 at Karwar.	Ploughing and sowing operations general; fever and cattle disease prevalent, and small-pox to a slight extent.
Kaladgi „	4·58	Ploughing operations commenced; fever and cattle disease decreasing.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's territory.		
Rajkot (June 9th)	...	Weather very hot; public health good.
Wudwan „	0·85	Weather oppressive.
Baroda „	0·40	Manuring continues; cholera decreasing.
		General Remarks.—Monsoon has broken in the Southern Mahratta country.
Bengal—		
Noakhally (June 10th)	·9	
Tipperah „	2·96	
Chittagong Hill Tracts „	1·52	Cholera prevalent in different parts of the district.
Hill Tipperah „	4·24	
Backergunge „	...	A kind of disease has attacked the fish in the river which has become so serious that the people are ceasing to use this article of food; at present worms are found in the intestines of the fish, and a kind of eruption like small-pox is visible upon their skins. It is not known how far this disorder has spread, but enquiries are being made.
Fureedpore „	2·04	General health good.
Mymensingh „	4·09	
24-Pergunnahs „	·31	Cholera and fever decreasing.
Nuddea „	1·67	
Jessore „	1·39	
Pubna „	1·16	A few cases of sporadic cholera still reported.
Moorshedabad „	...	Cholera still in Goas station; small-pox appears to have died out for the present.
Rajshahye „	·38	No sickness reported.
Bogra „	1·34	
Maldah „	·42	
Dinagepore „	·46	
Rungpore „	1·85	
Cooch Behar „	1·91	Cholera decreasing gradually.
Jalpaiguri „	3·65	Cholera is still generally prevalent, but there are more recoveries than there were at first.
Howrah „	·23	
Hooghly „	1·77	
Burdwan „	1·19	
Bankoora „	·41	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal,—*continued.*		
Beerbhoom (June 10th)	·22	
Sonthal Pergunnahs	·03	
Bhágalpur „	...	General health good.
Sarun „		
Chumparun „	·17	
Darbangah „	·52	
Mozufferpore „	...	Cholera still continues.
Shahabad „	...	Health improving.
Patna „	...	Cholera still continues throughout the districts; bad in the town of Barrh Sub-division.
Gya „	...	Cholera still in Aurungabad sub-division, and prevalent in Nowdah sub-division; rest of the district healthy.
Hazáribágh „	·10	
Lohardugga „	2·10	Cholera and small-pox still reported.
Maunbhoom „	·29	
Singbhoom „	·02	Healthy.
Balasore „	...	Cholera has nearly ceased.
Cuttack „	1·75	A little cholera in places; public health on the whole good.
Pooree „	·04	
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in every district of Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpore, except Midnapore and Backergunge, and in about half the districts of Behar; a further fall is wanted almost everywhere. Boro rice is all but reaped; tilseed and oilseed and cheena millet are being harvested, and sowings of early rice continue in places. The young crops of rice, millet, sugar-cane, jute, &c., are progressing favourably, but want rain; indigo is doing well, and in some places is fit for cutting; sowings of the main rice crops are progressing favourably.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (June 9th)	...	No change.
Mirzapur „	...	Wind changeable, chiefly east; clouds daily; heat great.
Allahabad „	...	No change.
Banda „	...	Intense heat, east wind; no other change.
Hamirpur (10th)	...	No change.
Jhansi (8th)	...	From 1st to 7th weather stormy with slight rain; great heat; prices almost stationary; health good.
Cawnpore (9th)	...	Prospects good; health fair.
Agra „	...	Extreme heat and east winds.
Meerut „	...	Slight rain in Bágpat; prospects unchanged.
Bareilly „	...	Health good.
Punjab—		
Delhi (June 9th)	...	Health good.
Hissar „	...	Health of Division generally good, but 25 cases of cholera in two villages of Rohtak District, 14 deaths.
Umballa „	...	Health good.
Jullundur „	...	Ditto.
Lahore „	...	Ditto.
Rawul Pindi „	...	Ditto; but cattle disease still prevails.
Mooltan „	...	Kharif sowings commenced; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan „	...	Health good.
Peshawur „	...	Slight fever prevailing.
		General Remarks.—General health of the province and agricultural prospects good.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (June 9th)	*Nil*	Prices stationary; cholera decreasing; weather uncertain; cloudy with slight showers to-day; kharif operations progressing.
Fyzabad „	·4	
Sitapur „	*Nil*	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (June 7th)	·09	Kharif ploughing continues; health good; prices easy.
Sambalpur „	...	Weather warm; health good.
Raipur „	...	Cloudy weather; cholera prevalent; prices steady.
Seonee (6th)	·35	Ditto; kharif ploughing continues; cholera prevalent; prices easy.
Nimar „	1·4	Weather cloudy; health good; prices steady.
Chhindwara (7th)	·15	Ditto; kharif ploughing continues; health good; prices steady.
Balaghât „	...	Weather warm; kharif ploughing continues; small-pox prevalent; prices steady.
Bhandara (8th)	·15	Cloudy weather; kharif ploughing continues; small-pox and fever prevalent; prices stationary.
Nagpur (9th)	·40	Weather cloudy and stormy; kharif ploughing continues; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—*contd.*			
Wardha	(June 9th)	·20	Small-pox continues.
Nimar	„	...	4 cases of cholera, 1 fatal; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad	„	...	Weather sultry; 104 cases of cholera, 53 fatal.
Betul	„	·10	Weather cloudy.
Narsinghpur	„	...	Cloudy weather; kharif ploughing continues; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Jubbulpore	„	...	Weather hot; 6 cases of cholera.
Murwara	„	...	Small-pox prevalent.
Saugor	„	·13	Cloudy weather; kharif ploughing progressing; small-pox continues; prices declining.
Seoni	„	...	Weather cloudy; kharif ploughing continues; small-pox decreasing; cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
			General Remarks.—In a number of districts rain in small quantities has fallen; prices remain easy; cholera is still prevalent in Hoshangabad, and continues in Bilaspur and Raipur. A few cases are also reported from Nimar and Jubbulpore.
Mysore and Coorg—			
Mysore	(June 10th)	2·21 in Bangalore Cantonment.	Fever very prevalent.
Coorg	„	[illegible]	
			General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects good.
Assam—			
Gauhati	(June 10th)	3·09	Fine weather on 3rd and 4th; during the rest of the week heavy rains, with wind storms from north-east; aus ripening; lands for salee being ploughed; cattle disease still reported; choleraic diarrhœa on the decrease.
Sylhet	„	4·65	Field work in progress; public health improving; rice market steady.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraoti	(June 10th)	1·32	Cholera increasing in Buldana District; of 134 attacked 53 died; Akola report not received; other parts healthy.
Rajpootana—			
Sirohi	(June 7th)	...	Many tanks have received a good supply of water; wells also rising; health very good; weather seasonable.
Meywar	(4th)	·05	Water supply, health and prospects good; frequent storms and signs of early rains.
Marwar	„	·26	Some water in tanks and wells from recent rains; health good; heat great.
Ulwar	„	·09	Tanks empty; wells in fair supply; a good deal of malarial fever about.
Harowtee	5th)	...	High winds prevalent. Cholera cases reported in Jhallawar, Kota, Tonk and Shahpoora; otherwise health good.
Jeypore	(10th)	*Nil*	Heat intense; health continues good.
Bhurtpore	„	...	No change; intense heat; cholera decreased.
Ajmere	„	*Nil*	Ploughs have been worked after last week's rain; health good.
Central India—			
Indore	(June 9th)	·39	Cloudy and hot weather; cholera still flying about Western Malwa and below the Vindhyas; no change since last return.
Gwalior	„	...	
Rutlam	„	...	
Neemuch	„	...	
Baghelkhund	„	...	
Sutna	„	...	
Nepal—	(June 2nd)	·05	

A. O. HUME,
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Forecast of expenditure from Extraordinary Funds on Railways and Irrigation Works.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Public Works Department, Account—General,—No. 354 A—G., dated 11th June 1875.

Read again—

Resolution in the Public Works Department, No. 377 A—G, dated 18th July 1873.

Read also—

Tables and Memorandum prepared in the Public Works Department, dated 11th June 1875.

OBSERVATIONS.—In July 1873 a Resolution was published in the *Gazette of India* reviewing the contemplated operations for the extension of Railways and Irrigation Works in India, with a Forecast of the probable result of an annual outlay of 4½ millions sterling for five years. The conclusion arrived at by the Government of India was, that the operations might be continued on that scale without fear of financial embarrassment. But it was added in conclusion that the arrangements permitted of the rate of expenditure being contracted if a reduction should be found necessary.

2. The basis of the calculations made in 1873 was this:

In the year 1872-73, after deducting the net receipts derived from works in operation, there remained a sum of £2,378,140 charged to revenue for the interest of money borrowed, whether directly by Government or indirectly through Guaranteed Companies, for the construction of 'reproductive' public works. The term 'reproductive' is meant to imply not that all these works are likely to be in themselves remunerative as an investment of capital, but that their effect will be to add to the general wealth of the country. The condition of the finances was such as to satisfy the Government of India that a similar charge of £2,378,140 might be met in future years without increased taxation.

As works under progress are completed, and as those lately completed are brought into fuller work, fresh receipts will come in: some increase is also to be expected from old works. In the Forecast of 1873 the rate of expenditure upon works in progress and new works was so adjusted for five years, that the estimated additional annual charge upon revenue for the interest of money to be borrowed should be met by the estimated additional receipts, and no increased annual charge upon revenue should be incurred. The calculations then made showed an estimated annual charge upon revenue in every year after 1872-73 considerably below the charge incurred in that year.

3. These calculations can be now compared with the actual results of the last three years: thus—

	Forecast of 1873.	Present information.	Based on
	£	£	
Excess of interest charges over net receipts			
1872-73	2,378,140	2,357,696	Actuals.
1873-74	2,127,579	1,780,833	„
1874-75	2,019,780	1,565,705	Regular Estimate.

It will be seen that the Forecast of 1873 has been more than justified by the facts. The large decrease of the net annual charge in 1873-74 and 1874-75 is due in a great measure to the increase in the profits of the Guaranteed Railways owing to the great extension of the grain traffic during the famine of 1873-74. But detailed calculations show that without taking those profits into account the calculations of the Forecast of 1873 would have been perfectly safe.

4. Since the publication of that Forecast it has been deemed expedient to limit the annual outlay on reproductive public works, classed as extraordinary, for the prosecution of which funds are authorised to be raised by loan, if necessary, to 4 millions sterling.

5. New tables have been prepared on this basis. They include the operations of 1872-73 and 1873-74 taken from the accounts of actual outlay, and those of 1874-75 taken from the Regular Estimate. The operations for 1875-76 are taken from the Budget Estimate, and those of the following four years from the best estimate that can be formed of probable operations. The new Forecast extends to the Financial year 1879-80. The excess of interest charges over net receipts is estimated to decrease from £2,357,696, the actual charge in 1872-73, to £1,939,806 in 1879-80. This charge is expected to average £2,023,126 per annum from 1875-76 to 1879-80, as shown in the margin. The even progress of the fall was interrupted by the earnings of the famine traffic in 1873-74 and 1874-75; but the regular series is resumed in 1875-76. The result is on the whole much the same as in the calculations of 1873.

	£
1875-76	2,179,394
1876-77	2,010,920
1877-78	2,022,306
1878-79	1,963,206
1879-80	1,939,806
Total ...	10,115,632
Average per annum	2,023,126

6. The principal circumstances which have led to alterations in the present Forecast as compared with that of 1873 are the following. The total annual outlay has been limited to 4 millions sterling with full effect from 1876-77. The estimated cost of the State Railways has been considerably affected by the decision to make the Indus Valley, the Punjab Northern, and the Scindia lines on the broad gauge, which necessitates a larger outlay of capital without a corresponding increase of traffic receipts. The outlay upon Irrigation Works is concentrated on fewer projects. The interest has been calculated at 4½ instead of 4 per cent. It is to be noted that interest has been calculated on the entire sum charged under the head Extraordinary, while no deduction has been made for receipts from Irrigation Works in Madras, Bombay (including Sindh), and Rajpootana, in consequence of the manner in which the receipts derived from irrigation are to be separated from the land revenue not having been finally decided. No allowance has been made for the probability that surplus revenue will be applied to the construction of reproductive works. It will thus be seen that a considerable margin has been allowed for safety in these calculations.

7. The result of the new Forecast is satisfactory. It appears that, taking a moderate estimate of the growth of income from existing Railways and Irrigation Works, and very small returns from the new works, an annual capital outlay of 4 millions for the next five years on State Railways and Irrigation Works charged with interest at 4½ per cent. is not likely to lead to any increase of annual charge on the revenues of India.

8. The progress intended to be effected in the works in hand according to this Forecast is as follows:—

Guaranteed Railways.

9. All the Guaranteed Railways are open for traffic complete, with the exception of the Oudh and Rohilkund and South of India Railways.

Of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, 539¾ miles have been opened for traffic. The bridge over the Ganges at Cawnpore will be completed before the end of the current year and connection established with the East India Railway. The total mileage then open for traffic will be 544 miles. It is as yet uncertain when the remaining sections of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway as originally projected, *viz.*, from Buxar to Akbarpore, and a branch to the foot of the hills near Ranneekeet, will be undertaken.

The South Indian Railway is to be of 619¾ miles in length on the metre gauge, of which 167 miles from Negapatam to Erode (at present on the 5′ 6″ gauge, but to be converted to the metre gauge) are open; also 18¾ miles from Arconum to Little Conjeveram (at present on 3 feet 6½ inches gauge). The Southern extension, 215¾ miles on the metre gauge, from Trichinopoly to Tuticorin, with a branch to Tinnevelly, is expected to be open throughout in 1875-76, and the Northern extension, 218 miles, from Madras to Tanjore in 1876-77.

State Railways.

10. The progress expected in the State Railways is as follows:—

The Punjab Northern Railway, 103 miles in length, from Lahore to Jhelum, will be completed on the broad gauge on a bank separated from the Grand Trunk Road and opened for traffic in	1876-77
The Rajpootana Railway on the metre gauge, 323 miles of which are already open, will be completed and in work, from Delhi and Agra (including the bridge over the Jumna at Agra) to Ajmeer and Nusseerabad, a length of 396 miles ... „	1876-77
The Wardha Valley line for the supply of coal from the Warora Colliery to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will be completed and at work, 46 miles, on the 5½ feet gauge ... „	1876-77
The Rangoon and Irrawaddi Valley Railway, 161 miles, on the metre gauge, will be completed to Prome ... ... „	1877-78
The Indus Valley Railway, from Kotree to near Mooltan, 498 miles in length, will be completed on the 5½ feet gauge and opened for traffic, including the large bridges over the Sutlej at Bahawalpore and over the Indus at Sukkur ... „	1878-79
The Holkar State Railway, of which 57 miles are now open for traffic, will be completed from Khundwa to Indore, including the bridge over the Nerbudda, and will be extended to Neemuch and Oojein, a length in all of 254½ miles, on the metre gauge ... ... „	1878-79
The Scindia Railway (72 miles of 5½ feet gauge) will be completed from Agra to Gwalior, including the large bridge over the Chumbul ... ... „	1879-80
The Northern Bengal Railway, 225 miles on the metre gauge, from the Ganges above Kooshtea to the foot of the Darjeeling Hills, will be completed and opened for traffic ... „	1878-79
The Tirhoot Railway, 110 miles on the metre gauge, which occupies the principal lines over which the grain was carried in the recent famine relief operations, and of which the permanent line from the Ganges to Durbungha, 50 miles, will be finished in 1875-76, will be completed ... ... „	1877-78

The above operations embrace the completion of 1,865 miles of State Railway, of which 719 miles will be on the broad and 1,146 miles on the narrow (metre) gauge. Other lines of Railway will also be undertaken as the completion of these sets free funds and staff.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

11. For Irrigation Works the progress expected is as follows:—

MADRAS.—*Godavery Delta works.*—Eastern and Western Deltas: Rectifications and necessary additions to existing works, improvements to the distributary system, and some additional lengths of channel required for an extension of the irrigated area, are being carried on as rapidly as the available supply of labor will admit, and will probably be completed by the year 1879-80.

Similar operations in the Kistna Delta. A large proportion of those already sanctioned will probably be finished by 1879-80, but owing to the limited supply of labor, the work can only be carried out slowly.

Similar operations in Pennair Delta will probably be completed by the year 1877-78.

Weir across the Vellaur River.—Will probably be completed by the year 1876-77.

Works in the Cauvery Delta.—These are works for regulating the supply of water to the several natural channels which distribute the irrigation from the Cauvery weirs in the districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly. They are all nearly complete, with one exception, the estimates for which are not yet sanctioned.

Streeviguntum weir project.—A new work across the river Tambrapoorney in the Tinnevelly district; in great part completed, and will probably be finished by 1877-78.

BOMBAY.—*Ekhrookh Tank and Mookti Reservoir.*—Nearly complete; will probably be finished by 1876-77.

Moota Moola project.—Masonry dam across the river forming a reservoir to supply water to Poona, and irrigation to lands above and below. Partially completed; now supplies water to Poona and some irrigation: may be finished by 1878-79.

Krishna, Palkheir, Lakh and Hathmuttee Canals.—Channels from rivers; all nearly completed.

Sukkur, Mitrow, and Bigaree Canals.—All inundation canals in Sindh, the two first new; improvements are being made to the last, which has for some years supplied the station of Jacobabad and the lands along its course with irrigation. The sanctioned work on all three is nearly completed.

BENGAL.—*Soane works.*—The canal was formally opened in April last. The weir across the Soane is complete; the Arrah Branch and its distributaries are ready for the most part for the issue of water; the Patna and Buxar branches are in progress. Revised estimates for the completion of the project within certain limits are now under consideration. It is intended to push on the works to completion as rapidly as circumstances will allow. The portion of the project now in progress will probably be finished in 1880.

Orissa and Midnapoor.—These originally formed one project, but are for the present being worked separately, and have supplied irrigation to a limited extent for the last three or four years. The rivers Mahanuddee, Brahminee, and Byturnee supply the Orissa series, the Cossye that in the Midnapoor District. The limits to which the projects should be carried out are now under consideration. In Orissa the works in progess are the canals and distributaries in the Central and Northern Deltas of the Mahanuddee, and the weirs and channels from the Brahminee and Byturnee. The work projected for the next few years is to complete these, and bring them into operation as rapidly as possible. In Midnapoor the work remaining to be done chiefly consists in completing the distributary system, drainage and river embankments.

Irrigation Works in Tirhoot.—Investigations are now being made to ascertain how far the wants of the tract in North Behar, which has suffered most from famine, can be supplied by small works in connection with numerous petty streams intersecting it, as well as by inundation canals from the Gunduck.

N. W. PROVINCES.—*Ganges Canal.*—Rectifications of existing works, and extensions and improvements to the distributary system are in progress. Most of these works can only be carried out slowly owing to the necessity of keeping the channels full to supply the irrigation. Some new works, such as weirs in the main channel, can only be built when the canal is closed, as it usually is, for about a month every year for periodical repairs.

Agra Canal.—This canal was opened in March 1874. The work remaining to be done chiefly consists in completing the distributary system, and the separate navigable lines connecting it with the cities of Muttra and Agra.

The Lower Ganges Canal.—This is a new work, is being pushed on as rapidly as possible, and will probably be ready for opening in 1878-79.

Irrigation Works in Bundelkund.—Estimates for one project consisting of a weir on the Betwa river and channels therefrom are now under consideration.

PUNJAB.—*Western Jumna Canal.*—Some of the new distributaries are in progress, and the new canal-channel in substitution for a portion of the existing Main Line and Delhi Branch is being commenced. The permanent weir across the Jumna River and head-works are well advanced, and may probably be completed in a year or two. It is intended to push on the other works as rapidly as the available supply of labor will admit.

Baree Doab Canal.—Permanent weir and head-works on the River Ravee are in operation; a small outlay only is required to complete them. The Kussoor and Sabraon branches are well advanced. These, with their distributary channels and the distributaries required to complete the system on the branches now open, will probably be completed by 1879-80. The rectification of the Main Canal is in progress, but is necessarily a slow process with a running canal.

Sirhind Canal.—These works are being pushed on as rapidly as possible. They will probably be sufficiently advanced by 1879-80 to allow of water being passed down the main channels and portions of the branches.

Swat River Canal.—This will irrigate a portion of the Peshawur Valley. The project has been drawn up and is now under consideration.

RAJPOOTANA.—*Bheer Reservoir.*—Is nearly completed. Irrigation has commenced therefrom.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution, with the tables referred to, be communicated to the Secretary of State, and that a copy be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R.A.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY AND GUARANTEED RAILWAY FORECASTS,

1875-76.

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GENERAL SUMMARY.

Forecast of net charge on the Revenues of India on account of Guaranteed Railways, and State Railways and Irrigation Works classed as Public Works Extraordinary.

	Actuals.		Estimate.				
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75 (Regular Estimate).	1875-76 (Budget Estimate).	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Charges.								
Guaranteed Railways—Interest, land and control, &c. ...	4,319,457	4,820,313	4,791,170	4,825,700	4,847,000	4,832,000	4,824,000	4,824,000
State Railways—Interest	141,733	249,256	399,535	535,179	638,679	755,265	876,765	998,265
Irrigation Works— „	232,590	286,530	343,141	401,641	460,141	518,641	577,141	635,641
	5,193,780	5,356,129	5,533,846	5,762,520	5,945,820	6,105,906	6,277,906	6,457,906
Receipts.								
Guaranteed Railways	2,547,900	3,330,554	3,561,000	3,141,700	3,351,000	3,390,000	3,511,000	3,609,000
State Railways	5,362	—6,474	38,100	74,356	169,000	258,000	349,000	430,000
Irrigation Works	282,822	351,216	369,041	367,070	414,900	435,600	454,700	479,100
	2,836,084	3,575,296	3,968,141	3,583,126	3,934,900	4,083,600	4,314,700	4,518,100
Net Charges.								
Guaranteed Railways	2,271,557	1,589,789	1,230,170	1,684,000	1,496,000	1,442,000	1,313,000	1,215,000
State Railways	136,371	255,730	361,435	460,823	469,679	497,265	527,765	568,265
Irrigation Works	—50,232	—64,686	—25,900	84,571	45,241	83,041	122,441	156,541
	2,357,696	1,780,833	1,565,705	2,179,394	2,010,920	2,022,306	1,963,206	1,939,806

Note.—In the case of State Railways and Irrigation Works, the interest charges have been calculated only on such portion of the Capital outlay as represents expenditure charged or to be charged as Extraordinary.
Likewise in the case of the Guaranteed Railways no interest is charged on the State outlay but only the guaranteed interest payable to the Companies, and the State outlay actually incurred.

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

STATEMENT No. I.

Estimated Capital and Interest payments of Guaranteed Railways to end of 1879-80.

ESTIMATE OF CAPITAL REQUIRED.

RAILWAY.	Length in miles.	Probable cost.	Capital raised to 31st March 1874.	ADDITIONAL CAPITAL TO BE RAISED IN THE YEARS 1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Total raised and to be raised.	REMARKS.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
East Indian, Main Line	1,503¾	30,700,000	30,785,000	610	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,785,610	
„ Jubbulpoor Line											
Eastern Bengal	159¾	3,100,000	2,850,000	—161,700	416,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,104,700	
Great Indian Peninsula	1,286	23,400,000	23,478,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,478,000	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	407½	7,800,000	7,740,000	90,500	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,831,400	
Madras	857¾	10,165,000	10,165,000	2,659	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,170,659	
South Indian	619¾	3,600,000	3,659,000	—1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,658,000	
Sindh, Punjab and Delhi	662	10,400,000	11,080,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,080,000	
Oudh and Rohilkhund	544	5,970,000	4,970,000	501,231	500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,971,231	
	6,040½	95,135,000	94,727,000	432,300	920,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	96,079,600	

ESTIMATE OF CHARGES FOR GUARANTEED INTEREST.

	Actuals, 1872-73.	Actuals, 1873-74.	Regular Estimate, 1874-75.	Budget Estimate, 1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Interest on Capital to be paid up	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,000	.....	.....	.....	
Add—Interest on Capital already paid up	4,658,401	4,667,905	4,700,400	4,727,000	4,727,000	4,772,000	4,772,000	4,772,000	
Total charge for Guaranteed Interest (*a*) ...	4,658,401	4,667,905	4,700,400	4,727,000	4,772,000	4,772,000	4,772,000	4,772,000	

(*a*).—The amounts include £49,983 on account of interest for the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company.

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

STATEMENT No. II.

Statement of actual and estimated Net Traffic Receipts of Guaranteed Railways as applied, or to be applied, in the reduction of charges for Guaranteed Interest.

	ACTUALS. Net receipts, 1869-70.	Net receipts, 1870-71.	Net receipts, 1871-72.	Net receipts, 1872-73.	Net receipts, 1873-74.	ESTIMATES. Net receipts, 1874-75 (Regular Estimate).	Net receipts, 1875-76 (Budget Estimate).	Net receipts, 1876-77.	Net receipts, 1877-78.	Net receipts, 1878-79.	Net receipts, 1879-80.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
East Indian, Main Line	1,545,564	1,446,098	1,447,476	1,416,052	1,762,556	1,879,200	1,604,000	1,604,000	1,630,000	1,670,000	1,690,000
„ Jubbulpoor Line	—3,105*	15,642	30,429	108,297	100,250	137,000	96,000	96,000	96,000	96,000	96,000
Eastern Bengal	86,643	106,122	86,296	88,413	117,360	193,000	148,500	165,000	170,000	180,000	185,000
Great Indian Peninsula	437,442	611,338	830,653	602,306	651,324	759,000	779,000	785,000	795,000	800,000	805,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	131,845	118,389	269,091	164,414	213,576	268,000	239,000	240,000	240,000	250,000	255,000
Madras	284,866	232,469	251,140	286,741	251,669	183,000	206,200	210,000	210,000	220,000	225,000
South Indian	25,753	29,671	25,407	44,624	44,138	38,000	82,000	96,000	108,000	130,000	150,000
Sindh, Punjab and Delhi	188,220	92,894	—20,214	—88,549	148,649	426,000	110,000	145,000	150,000	155,000	158,000
Oudh and Rohilkhund	5,241	—30,873	11,503	10,466	35,543	80,000	90,000	150,000	170,000	200,000	250,000
	2,702,469	2,621,750	2,931,781	2,632,764	3,325,065	3,963,200	3,354,700	3,491,000	3,569,000	3,701,000	3,814,000
Less—Moiety of surplus profits paid, or to be paid, to Railway Companies	74,530	65,047	54,628	78,279	83,876	392,000	202,500	140,000	179,000	190,000	205,000
	2,627,939	2,556,703	2,877,153	2,554,485	3,241,189	3,571,200	3,152,200	3,351,000	3,390,000	3,511,000	3,609,000
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company	1,003	74	—8,205	—6,585	—10,635	—10,200	—10,500	...	...	...	...
Net amount available to be applied in reduction of the charge for guaranteed interest ...	2,628,942	2,556,777	2,868,948	2,547,900	3,230,554	3,561,000	3,141,700	3,351,000	3,390,000	3,511,000	3,609,000

* After reduction of £10,244, being recovery effected in England on account of deficit in working of Jubbulpoor Line, East Indian Railway.

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

STATEMENT No. III.

Approximate Statement of the total net charge on the Revenues of India on account of Guaranteed Railways to end of 1879-80.

	Actuals.		Estimated sums for					
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75 (Regular Estimate).	1875-76 (Budget Estimate).	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Charges on the State—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Interest on total Capital	4,658,401	4,667,905	4,700,400	4,727,000	4,772,000	4,772,000	4,772,000	4,772,000
Land and Control	110,081	87,987	90,770	98,700	75,000	60,000	52,000	52,000
Loss on sale of permanent-way materials and carriage of same to Nizam's State Railway	50,975	64,451	...	...	...	...	...	...
	161,056	152,438						
Total gross charge	4,819,457	4,820,343	4,791,170	4,825,700	4,847,000	4,832,000	4,824,000	4,824,000
Net Receipts	2,547,900	3,230,554	3,561,000	3,141,700	3,351,000	3,390,000	3,511,000	3,609,000
Net charge against Revenue	2,271,557	1,589,789	1,230,170	1,684,000	1,496,000	1,442,000	1,313,000	1,215,000

STATE RAILWAYS.

No. I.

Statement of actual and proposed outlay to end of 1879-80 *on State Railways in India.*

No.	Name of Railway.	Length in miles.	Probable cost.	Actual outlay: To end of 1871-72.	Actual outlay: During 1872-73.	Actual outlay: During 1873-74.	Actual outlay: Total outlay to end of 1873-74.	Probable expenditure: 1874-75 (Regular Estimate.)	1875-76 (Budget Estimate.)	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Total to end of 1879-80.	Item No.	Remarks.
	I.—Sanctioned Works, including those completed and in progress.		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
1	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	*A* 600,000	529,003	—7,423	—13,147	508,433	80,550	—35,000	...	...	...	...	553,983	1	
2	Nulhattee	27½	30,000	30,000	...	—46	29,954	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,954	2	
3	Punjab Northern—Lahore to Jhelum ...	103	*B* 2,300,000	745,103	368,643	282,478	1,396,224	335,000	470,000	98,776	...	...	...	2,300,000	3	
4	Indus Valley	498	*B* 5,000,000	122,086	210,869	653,949	986,904	771,400	970,000	1,000,000	900,000	371,696	...	5,000,000	4	
5	Rajpootana (Delhi Division)	142	780,000	172,348	143,499	248,311	564,158	185,000	210,000	39,250	...	...	...	2,280,000	5	
6	„ (Agra „)	254	1,500,000	113,348	266,093	422,151	801,592	480,000							6	
7	Wardha Valley	46	400,000	6,686	100,560	30,565	137,811	70,000	90,000	90,000	12,189	...	...	400,000	7	
8	Holkar	85½	1,000,000	36,327	186,328	298,997	521,652	278,600	180,000	19,748	...	...	...	1,000,000	8	
9	Nimach—Indore to Nimach	169	1,100,000	31,691	13,089	126,343	171,123	200,000	180,000	195,000	244,375	109,502	...	1,100,000	9	
10	Tirhoot—Chumpta Ghât to Durbunga ...	50	270,000	...	...	(*a*)97,867	97,867	164,000	...	...	...	...	...	261,867	10	
11	Northern Bengal	225	1,400,000	5,269	10,774	30,487	46,530	385,000	280,000	315,000	250,000	123,470	...	1,400,000	11	
12	Burmah (Rangoon and Irrawaddi Valley)...	161	900,000	2,674	681	...	3,355	130,000	430,000	270,000	66,645	...	...	900,000	12	
13	Scindia—Agra to Gwalior	72	*B* 1,000,000	...	1,624	7,967	9,591	12,500	100,000	250,000	350,000	250,000	27,909	1,000,000	13	
14	Tirhoot Branch from Tajpoor to Mozufferpoor, and extension to Mokameh Ghât ...	60	*B* 500,000	...	...	...	...	10,000	90,000	250,000	150,000	...	...	500,000	14	
	Total I. ...	1,921	16,780,000	1,794,535	1,294,737	2,185,922	5,275,194	3,102,050	2,965,000	2,527,774	1,973,209	854,668	27,909	16,725,804		
	II.—Works under consideration, and for which estimates have been prepared, but which have not yet been sanctioned.															
15	Nagpur and Chatisgurh	130	800,000												15	
16	Nimach—Nimach to Nusseerabad ...	134	800,000												16	
17	Mahratta (Carwar and Bellary) ...	264	1,600,000												17	
	Total II. ...	528	3,200,000	34,166	22,488	27,129	83,783	12,570	45,000(*b*)	172,226	726,791	1,845,332	2,672,091	5,557,793		
	III.—Works proposed and under survey.															
18	Northern Punjab—Jhelum to Peshawur ...	170	...												18	
19	Western Rajpootana	300	...												19	
20	Tirhoot (Extensions)	...	...												20	
	Total III. ...	470														
	IV.—Suspense (Stores undistributed) ...	...	...	21,540	110,417	168,010	299,967	—133,000	...	...	...	...	...	166,967		
	Grand Total ...	...	...	1,850,241	1,427,642	2,381,061	5,658,944	2,981,620	3,010,000	2,700,000	2,700,000	2,700,000	2,700,000	22,450,564		
	Less met from Ordinary Grant ...	...	...	12,390	13,993	26,436	52,819	204,070	10,000	...	...	...	...	266,889		
	Net charge Extraordinary ...	...	...	1,837,851	1,413,649	2,354,625	5,606,125	2,777,550	3,000,000	2,700,000	2,700,000	2,700,000	2,700,000	22,183,675		

A.—Actual cost. The outlay does not include the following sums, charged as ordinary expenditure:—

	£
Purchase of land and control ...	108,500
Loss by exchange ...	30,000

B.—Probable cost is entered approximately.

(*a*).—Exclusive of £ 23,228 debitable to Famine Relief.

(*b*).—Of this sum £ 35,000 is reduction of the capital of No. 1 Railway, and £ 10,000 is deducted at foot as chargeable to Ordinary.

STATE RAILWAYS.

No. II.

Statement of actual and estimated net traffic receipts of State Railways from 1871-72 *to end of* 1879-80.

Name of Railways.	Actuals.			Estimated.					
	Net receipts, 1871-72.	Net receipts, 1872-73.	Net receipts, 1873-74.	Net receipts, 1874-75. (Regular Estimate.)	Net receipts, 1875-76. (Budget Estimate.)	Net receipts, 1876-77.	Net receipts, 1877-78.	Net receipts, 1878-79.	Net receipts, 1879-80.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway	4,064	1,262	—10,197*A*	1,800	200	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Nulhattee State Railway	.....	4,100	3,282	2,480	2,556	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Rajpootana „ (Delhi District)	.....	.....	141	28,420	60,000	25,000	28,400	38,000	48,000
Ditto „ (Agra „)	.....	.....	.....			51,000	60,850	76,000	85,000
Punjab Northern State Railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	15,000	16,500	17,000	18,000
Indus Valley State Railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	43,900	62,000	72,000
Wardha Valley State Railway	.....	.....	.....	600	2,000	8,000	10,000	15,000	20,000
Holkar State Railway	.....	.....	300	4,800	6,600	12,000	14,750	17,000	20,000
Nimach „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000	15,000	20,000	25,000
Northern Bengal State Railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,000	24,000	40,000	56,000
Rangoon and Irrawaddi Valley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,000	18,000	30,000	42,000
Scindia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	7,500	10,000	15,000
Tirhoot and other Railways	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000	15,100	20,000	25,000
Total ...	4,064	5,362	—6,474	38,100	74,356	169,000	258,000	349,000	430,000

A—Includes transfer from Capital to Revenue of value of stock in hand at debit of Capital.

STATE RAILWAYS.

No. III.

Approximate Statement of the total net charge on the Revenues of India on account of State Railways for the period ending 1879-80.

	Actuals to end of March 1872.	Actuals.		Estimated.					
		1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Loan at 4½ per cent.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Capital outlay in each year	1,837,851	1,413,649	2,354,625	2,777,550	3,000,000	2,700,000	2,700,000	2,700,000	2,700,000
Less provided by His Highness Maharaja Holkar at 4½ ...	450,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	..	...	...
	1,387,851	1,303,649	2,244,625	2,667,550	2,890,000	2,590,000	2,700,000	2,700,000	2,700,000
Add—Amount provided in excess of probable outlay of year by His Highness Maharaja Scindia	...	...	...	550,000	...	...	...	..	...
Deduct—Amount of grant of year provided from His Highness Maharaja Scindia's balance	...	...	...	...	40,819	400,000	109,181	...	...
	1,387,851	1,303,649	2,244,625	3,217,550	2,849,181	2,190,000	2,590,819	2,700,000	2,700,000
Total to end of each year	...	2,691,500	4,936,125	8,153,675	11,002,856	13,192,856	15,783,675	18,483,675	21,183,675
Interest charge	...	121,118	222,126	366,915	495,129	593,679	710,265	831,765	953,265
Loan from His Highness Maharaja Holkar at 4½ per cent.									
Capital outlay in each year	450,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	...	...	...
Total to end of each year	...	560,000	670,000	780,000	890,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Interest charge	...	*(a)* 20,615	*(b)* 27,130	32,620	40,050	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
Result.									
Total interest charge	...	141,733	249,256	399,535	535,179	638,679	755,265	876,765	998,265
Estimated net earnings as per Statement No. II ...	...	5,362	—6,474	38,100	74,356	169,000	258,000	349,000	430,000
Net charge on Revenue	...	136,371	255,730	361,435	460,823	469,679	497,265	527,765	568,265
Estimated mileage open	55	55	120	402	823	1,225	1,622	1,997	2,372

(a) *(b)*.—Actual charge.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

No. I.

Statement of actual and proposed outlay to end of 1879-80 *on Irrigation Works in India.*

Item No.	Projects.	Probable cost.	Actual outlay. To end of 1871-72.	Actual outlay. During 1872-73.	Actual outlay. During 1873-74.	Actual outlay. Total to end of 1874-75.	Probable outlay. 1874-75. (Revised Estimate.)	Probable outlay. 1875-76. (Budget Estimate.)	Probable outlay. 1876-77.	Probable outlay. 1877-78.	Probable outlay. 1878-79.	Probable outlay. 1879-80.	Total outlay to end of 1879-80.	Deduct, met from contributions.	Balance outlay to end of 1879-80.	Item No.
	(I)	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
	WORKS THAT HAVE BEEN SANCTIONED, INCLUDING THOSE COMPLETED AND IN PROGRESS.															
	MADRAS.															
1	Extension of irrigation, and additions and improvements to existing works in the Eastern and Western Deltas of the Godavery	369,000	81,000	31,436	27,170	139,606	46,282	46,860	40,000	40,000	37,000	19,252	369,000	...	369,000	1
2	Works in connection with the Kistna Delta	167,000	94,471	10,909	11,222	116,602	13,528	12,288	13,000	11,582	...	...	167,000	...	167,000	2
3	Ditto ditto Pennair Delta ...	66,000	43,195	2,438	2,965	48,598	5,820	2,312	4,000	4,000	1,370	...	66,100	...	66,100	3
4	Anicut across the Vellaur River ...	29,000	9,040	6,977	6,830	22,847	1,450	2,540	1,163	...	...	...	28,000	...	28,000	4
5	Improvements and other works connected with the Cauvery Delta ...	44,000	31,692	5,712	3,170	40,574	2,060	...	1,366	...	...	...	44,000	...	44,000	5
6	Streeviguntum Anicut Project ...	120,000	73,420	18,546	7,483	99,449	5,560	5,000	5,000	4,991	...	...	120,000	...	120,000	6
	BOMBAY.															
7	Ekrookh Tank, and Mookti Reservoir ...	151,000	135,123	1,362	2,731	139,216	7,525	5,106	...	...	...	...	151,847	...	151,847	7
8	Moota Moola Project	493,000	260,212	56,193	44,592	360,997	[illegible]550	47,841	22,000	10,000	18,612	...	493,000	...	493,000	8
9	Kristna Canal, Palkheir Canal, Lakh Canal, and Hathmuttee Canal ...	106,000	66,139	12,651	8,345	[illegible]135	[illegible]95	7,675	...	...	...	...	106,705	...	106,705	9
10	Sukkur and Shadadpoor Canals, Mitrow Canal, and improvements to Bigaree Canal (Sindh)	144,000	76,157	14,508	18,521	[illegible]	[illegible]80	14,378	...	...	...	...	143,944	...	143,944	10
	BENGAL.															
11	Soane Project	(c) 2,710,000	438,915	245,604	293,200	977,719	318,225	255,037	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	2,510,981	...	2,510,981	11
12	Orissa and Midnapoor Project ...	(a) 2,850,000	1,656,788	201,815	219,409	2,078,012	203,897	170,963	150,000	150,000	100,000	...	2,851,372	...	2,851,372	12
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.															
13	Remodelling and extensions of the Ganges Canal	895,000	218,054	40,611	43,280	301,945	[illegible]77	59,668	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	715,290	...	715,290	13
14	Agra Canal	(c) 757,000	302,307	117,952	118,978	539,237	[illegible]085	87,012	20,000	...	...	...	747,334	...	747,334	14
15	Lower Ganges Canal	(b) 2,053,000	12,087	42,352	264,347	318,786	[illegible]137	303,320	260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000	1,904,243	...	1,904,243	15
	PUNJAB.															
16	Improvements and extensions of the Western Jumna Canal ...	756,000	70,156	10,289	22,383	102,829	32,176	78,160	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	520,164	...	520,164	16
17	Improvements and extensions of the Baree Doab Canal	480,000	158,143	34,371	29,142	221,656	40,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	18,344	480,000	...	480,000	17
18	Sirbind Canal	(b) 3,087,000	405,045	192,817	137,114	734,976	[illegible]10,000	246,840	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	2,191,816	814,493	1,377,323	18
	RAJPOOTANA.															
19	Bheer Reservoir	20,000	1,629	9,190	5,443	16,262	[illegible]000	...	...	...	...	...	18,262	...	18,262	19
	TOTAL (I) ...	15,297,000	4,133,573	1,055,733	1,266,325	6,455,631	[illegible]37	1,395,000	1,211,529	1,175,573	1,111,982	942,596	13,629,058	814,493	12,814,565	

(a).—Complete estimates for these works have not been sanctioned by Secretary of State, and the amounts set down as probable cost are liable to alteration.
(b).—Includes provision for increased establishment in addition to amount [illegible] by Secretary of State.
(c).—This is the amount of revised estimate still to be sanctioned.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

No. I

Statement of actual and proposed outlay to end of 1879-80 *on Irrigation Works in India,*—(concluded).

Item No.	Projects.	Probable cost.	Actual outlay. To end of 1871-72.	Actual outlay. During 1872-73.	Actual outlay. During 1873-74.	Actual outlay. Total to end 1873-74.	Probable outlay. 1874-75. (Revised Estimate.)	Probable outlay. 1875-76. (Budget Estimate.)	Probable outlay. 1876-77.	Probable outlay. 1877-78.	Probable outlay. 1878-79.	Probable outlay. 1879-80.	Total outlay to end of 1879-80.	Deduct, met from contributions.	Balance outlay to end of 1879-80.	Item No.
		£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
	Brought forward ...	...	4,133,573	1,055,733	1,266,325	6,455,631	1,836,747	1,395,000	1,211,529	1,175,573	1,111,982	942,596	13,629,058	814,493	12,814,565	
	(II)															
	Works under consideration, and for which estimates have been prepared, but which have not yet been sanctioned.															
20	Extension of works in Central Delta of Godavery	100,000														
21	Kistna Delta—New works in— ...	130,000														
22	Canals in Bundelkhund—Betwa Project ...	302,000														
23	Swat River Canal	167,000														
		699,000	54,977	15,747	2,718	73,442	11,253	...	202,471	238,427	302,018	471,404	1,299,015	...	1,299,015	
	(III.)															
	Works proposed and under survey.															
24	Further works in extension of canals in Sindh	...														
25	Canals in Tirhoot	...														
26	Derajat Canals	...														
	Total ...	...	4,188,550	1,071,480	1,269,043	6,529,073	1,848,000	1,395,000	1,414,000	1,414,000	1,414,000	1,414,000	14,928,073	814,493	14,113,580	
	Less met from contributions *(a)* ...	...	4,917	200,630	48,946	254,493	80,000	80,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	814,493	...	...	
	Outlay provisionally classed as Extraordinary on certain works, the expenditure on which has been refunded, or will be refunded, from Ordinary grant	...	4,183,633	870,850	1,220,097	6,274,580	1,768,000	1,315,000	1,314,000	1,314,000	1,314,000	1,314,000	14,113,580	...	...	
		...	214,129	—99,931	—21,415	92,783	—10,000	—15,000	—14,000	—14,000	—14,000	—14,000	11,783	...	...	
	Grand Total ...	...	4,397,762	770,919	1,198,682	6,367,363	1,758,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	14,125,363	...	...	

Note.—In the case of Madras and Bombay specially, and in other Provinces generally, the outlay incurred from the Ordinary chargeable as Extraordinary. The probable cost shown above does not include charges for simple interest while work is under The amounts of these several charges are omitted, because they are defrayed from Ordinary Funds.

(*a*)—Represents outlay from contributions given for the construction of the Sirhind Canal by His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala the works enumerated above has been deducted from the probable cost of the projects, and the balance shown as amount , or leave and pension allowances, or capitalization of abatement of land revenue, or charge by exchange on payments in England. the Raja of Jheend, and His Highness the Raja of Nabha.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

No. II.

Detailed Statement of the actual and estimated net direct revenue of Irrigation Works in Bengal and Northern India for the 11 years ending in 1879-80.

This Table excludes the receipts due to Irrigation Works included in the Civil Accounts as a portion of the Land Revenue.

[The revenue in Madras and Bombay including Sindh is excluded for want of a reliable separation of Land Revenue from Water Rates.]

Works.	Net actual direct receipts.					Net estimated direct receipts.					
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75. Regular Estimate.	1875-76. Budget Estimate.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Net direct Revenue.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bengal.											
Orissa Scheme—											
Midnapoor Canal	613	—5,975	—2,876	—3,573	—5,792	—1,441	—2,959	—1,300	200	2,200	3,000
Tidal Canal	129	—167	—1,444	583	...	3,113	3,747	4,000	4,000	4,000	5,000
Orissa Project	121	—587	-18,199	-20,138	—8,536	-14,121	-15,852	-22,000	-22,000	-21,000	-18,000
Soane Scheme	...	...	...	...	...	...	—3,948	—8,000	-10,000	—6,000	...
Total ...	863	—6,729	-22,519	-23,128	-14,328	-12,449	-19,012	-27,300	-27,800	-20,800	-10
North-Western Provinces.											
Ganges Canal	164,577	90,943	91,540	60,122	94,631	109,430	106,658	115,000	115,000	115,000	125,000
Eastern Jumna Canal	49,221	42,008	31,146	34,335	35,355	37,690	38,105	33,800	33,900	34,300	34,300
Doon Canals	1,973	1,404	2,086	2,286	2,494	2,395	1,775	2,550	2,850	2,950	2,950
Rohilkhund Canals	400	—2,146	—848	—2,694	—2,737	—3,487	791	450	11,150	11,350	11,550
Bundelkhund Works	—731	—389	—305	—328	—478	—458	—1,268	—600	—600	—600	—600
Agra Canal	...	...	...	...	...	—3,700	—260	-10,200	—6,300	—3,000	...
Lower Ganges Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	215,440	131,820	123,619	93,721	129,265	141,870	145,801	141,000	156,000	160,000	173,200
Punjab.											
Western Jumna Canal	74,405	116,884	71,651	62,182	63,032	65,720	61,299	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
Goorgaon Irrigation Works ...	—1,041	—1,304	—618	—658	—865	—1,366	—1,058	—500	—500	—500	—500
Taree Doab Canal	40,443	21,705	36,700	49,431	32,248	34,310	39,211	36,000	38,000	42,000	46,000
Lower Sutlej Canal	—3,392	—3,406	—3,792	—3,424	—4,252	—5,214	—4,987	—4,500	—4,500	—4,500	—4,500
Upper „ „	—2,671	—3,393	-10,229	—9,162	—4,315	—3,532	—175	700	700	700	700
Indus Inundation Canals ...	—8,847	-11,656	—3,494	-20,623	-8,313	-13,880	-15,384	-11,200	-11,200	-11,200	—11,200
Shahpoor Canal	...	—22	146	275	129	250	312	500	500	500	500
Sirhind „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	98,897	118,808	90,364	78,021	77,664	76,288	79,218	91,000	93,000	97,000	101,000
Grand Total ...	315,200	243,899	191,464	148,614	192,601	205,709	206,007	204,700	221,200	236,200	264,200

NOTE.—This Statement shows only the net direct receipts derived, and likely to be derived, from the several works for the period stated. Such receipts are of water-rates as included in the Public Works Accounts, and miscellaneous receipts, such as tolls, rents, fines, &c., as included in the same accounts. The portion of the land revenue due to Irrigation Works, and included in the Civil Accounts as Land Revenue, is added to get the total income as shown in Return No. III.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

No. III.

Detailed Statement of the actual and estimated net total income derived from Irrigation Works in Bengal and Northern India for the 11 years ending in 1879-80, including the enhancement of land revenue due to the Works.

[The revenue in Madras and Bombay including Sindh is excluded, see previous page.]

Works.	Actual net direct and indirect receipts.					Estimated net direct and indirect receipts.					
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Net direct and indirect revenue.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bengal.											
Orissa Scheme—											
Midnapoor Canal ...	613	—5,975	—2,876	—3,573	—5,792	—1,441	—2,959	—1,300	200	2,200	3,000
Tidal Canal	129	—167	—1,444	583	...	3,113	3,747	4,000	4,000	4,000	5,000
Orissa Works	121	—587	—18,199	—20,138	—8,536	—14,121	—15,852	—22,000	—22,000	—21,000	—18,000
Soane Scheme	...	...	...	...	...	...	—3,948	—8,000	—10,000	—6,000	...
Total ...	863	—6,729	—22,519	—23,128	—14,328	—12,449	—19,012	—27,300	—27,800	—20,800	—10,000
North-Western Provinces.											
Ganges Canal	182,925	111,241	114,474	87,790	129,058	147,600	144,828	185,000	185,000	190,000	198,000
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	66,990	59,777	48,915	46,642	52,343	54,679	55,094	51,800	51,900	52,300	52,300
Doon Canals	2,448	1,879	2,561	2,761	2,969	2,870	2,250	4,250	4,550	4,650	4,650
Rohilkhund Canals	400	—2,146	503	567	523	—225	4,053	3,650	17,150	17,350	17,550
Bundelkhund Works	—481	—134	—50	—73	—223	—204	—1,014	—400	—400	—400	...
Agra Canal	...	...	...	...	...	—3,700	—260	—8,700	—3,400	—1,000	...
Lower Ganges Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	252,282	170,617	166,403	137,687	184,670	201,020	204,951	235,600	254,800	262,900	272,500
Punjab.											
Western Jumna Canal ...	111,661	154,140	108,907	99,438	100,288	102,976	97,497	107,200	107,200	107,200	107,200
Goorgaon Irrigation Works ...	1,412	1,149	1,835	1,795	1,588	1,087		1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900
Taree Doab Canal	60,946	47,848	61,741	67,749	51,093	54,310	59,211	61,000	63,000	67,000	71,000
Lower Sutlej Canals	17,938	17,924	17,538	17,906	17,078	16,116	16,343	16,800	16,800	16,800	16,800
Upper „ „	120	—602	—7,438	—6,371	2,039	2,827	6,180	13,400	13,400	13,400	13,400
Indus Inundation Canals ...	—753	-3,562	4,600	—12,529	8,659	2,904	1,588	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,800
Shahpoor Canal	...	—22	146	275	129	250	312	500	500	500	500
Sirhind „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	191,324	216,875	187,329	168,263	180,874	180,470	181,131	206,600	208,600	212,600	216,600
Grand Total ...	444,469	380,763	331,213	282,822	351,216	369,041	367,070	414,900	435,600	454,700	479,100

IRRIGATION WORKS.

No. IV.

Actual and Approximate Statement of the total net charge to end of 1879-80 *on the Revenues of India on account of Irrigation Works.*

	Actuals.			Estimate.				
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
CAPITAL OUTLAY.									
Capital outlay in all provinces—									
During year ...	(a) 4,397,762	770,919	1,198,682	1,258,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
To end of year ...		5,168,681	6,367,363	7,625,363	8,925,363	10,225,363	11,525,363	12,825,363	14,125,363
INTEREST CHARGES AND NET REVENUE.									
Interest Charges at 4½ per cent.	197,898	232,590	286,530	343,141	401,641	460,141	518,641	577,141	635,641
Net Revenue—									
Deduct *net* total earnings in Bengal, the North Western Provinces, and the Punjab (excluding Madras, Bombay and Ajmere) *vide* Statement No. III	321,213	282,822	351,216	369,041	367,070	414,900	435,600	454,700	479,100
Balance net revenue or loss	133,315	50,232	64,686	25,900	—34,571	—45,241	—83,041	—122,441	—156,541

(a).—To end of 1871-72.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 17TH JUNE 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The monsoon appears to have now regularly set in in all the Southern, Central and Eastern Provinces. Moderate rain is reported from Madras, with heavy falls in Malabar: in Mysore, Bombay, and the Central Provinces, the falls have been general and plentiful. Good rain has fallen in Berar and Central India, and throughout Rajputana. In Bengal rain is reported from every district except Bhágalpur and four districts in Behar: in the Eastern, Northern and Central Districts, it has been extraordinarily heavy. From Oudh and the Benares Province of the North-Western Provinces moderate falls are reported. But in the Western Districts and in the Punjab (except slight showers in Delhi and Rawul Pindi) none has fallen. The Indus is abnormally low in Sind, and some anxiety is felt. Elsewhere agricultural operations are progressing vigorously, and prospects are satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kurnool	(June 16th)	0·29 inch in two days.	Good rain in Pattikonda, slight in other taluks; ploughing progressing; water and pasture sufficient; markets well supplied; prices steady, except in Ramulkota, where rice is falling; fever, small-pox and dysentery prevalent in some taluks; cattle generally healthy.
Trichinopoly	,,	...	A few good showers of rain; cholera in the town increasing slightly not rapidly; a fair amount of water in river channels.
Malabar	(17th)	9·30	Rain favorable for cultivation; transplanting of first crop begun; markets well supplied; prices increasing; small-pox and fever decreasing; cattle healthy; pasture improving.
Kistna	,,	...	Rain about ·5 in five taluks, none in seven, river freshes have commenced; 2½ feet over anicut; markets well supplied locally; prices generally steady; mild small-pox in eight and fever in two taluks; mild cattle disease in three taluks; healthy elsewhere; dry fodder sufficient; monsoon burst last night at Masulipatam.
Tanjore	,,	0·17 at Negapatam.	Elsewhere light and partial; water supply scanty in some rivers and none in others; no supply to tanks; water over anicuts nil; cultivation going on in parts; markets well supplied; standing crops very few, but tolerably good; harvest, gingelly seed yield fair; prices tending upwards; cholera prevalent more especially in Negapatam and Nannibum; cattle healthy except in Mayaveram, whence a slight loss reported; pasture improving. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay— (June 17th)		
Sindh (16th)		
Kurrachee „	...	River at Kotree on 12th fallen 15 inches; it is 53 inches lower than on the same date last year; heavy rain in Tuppa Bado on 31st; hill torrents flowing, and much ground soaked; fish in bunds in Sehwan taluka dying from a disease said to be caused by great heat; fever in Johee, Sehwan, Jati and Mirpur Batora; cattle disease disappeared in Kurrachee; camels in Kotree taluka suffering from disease.
Shikarpur „	...	Kharif sowing commenced; nights continue cool; river 9 feet 10 inches, 4 feet lower than previous year; public health good.
Hyderabad „	...	State of crops the same as before; continual lowness of river is causing anxiety; small-pox in taluka Mirpurkhas on Umarkot road; weather cooler; high winds from south-west; public health good; disease among goats in Tanda Ashar.
Upper Sind Frontier „	...	Days very hot; nights cooler than usual; water supply in canals quite inadequate, and more very much required; diarrhœa continues at Khyri Garhi; deaths from heat and fever.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad (June 16th)	...	74 cases of cholera, 18 deaths.
Kaira „	...	Cholera abated in Neriad; continues in Mehmadabad, Kapadwanj and Heasra, 109 deaths out of 279 cases; weather sultry.
Surat „	0·79	Weather and public health good.
Broach „	...	Sowing operations progressing; cholera abating.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh (June 16th)	0·99 at Dhulia.	Rain throughout the Collectorate; cholera continues, 280 deaths out of 955 cases this week; cotton market dull; sowing commencing.
Nasik „	...	Rain throughout the Collectorate; cholera still in a few villages; cattle disease in Dindori and Jeola; weather cooler.
Konkan.		
Tanna (June 16th)	1·29	Weather cloudy and sultry; cholera at Tanna and in four talukas.
Deccan.		
Poona (June 16th)	...	Slight rain at head-quarters and in some talukas; cholera and cattle disease continue in a few talukas; 41 deaths from the former at Khed.
Ahmednuggur „	0·11	Sowing operations delayed for want of rain; cholera in eight and cattle disease in four talukas; 8 deaths in Sangamner taluka.
Sholapur „	3·0	No change.
Satara „	0·96	Fever and cough at Mahableshwar; ague in Patun; cattle disease in six talukas.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum (June 16th)	0·48	Rice sowing in progress.
Dharwar „	1·26	Sowing of early crops progressing; public health the same as before.
Kanara „	5·0	Season favourable; sowing operations progressing well; fever and cattle disease prevalent as usual, and small-pox on the coast.
Kaladgi „	·59	Fever and cattle disease still prevalent in some talukas.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's territory.		
Rajkot (June 16th)	...	Weather very hot; public health good.
Wudwan „	2·28	Health good; sowing commenced.
Baroda „	...	No change.
		General Remarks.—Monsoon general throughout nearly the whole of the Presidency.
Bengal—		
Chittagong (June 17th)	15·42	
Noakhally „	12·74	
Tipperah „	8·15	
Chittagong Hill Tracts „	2·33	
Hill Tipperah „	3·11	
Backergunge „	1·61	Cattle disease abating; the disorder among the fish still continues. Health of the people is generally satisfactory.
Fureedpore „	7·01	The health of the district is good on the whole.
Dacca „	9·63	
Mymensingh „	6·14	
24-Pergunnahs „	1·76	Fever decreasing at Barripore, but increasing in Baserhat Sub-division. Some cases of cholera reported from Selkhira.
Nuddea „	7·37	
Jessore „	3·95	
Pubna „	·86	General health good.
Moorshedabad „	3·76	Small-pox still in Soojagunj, general health good.
Rajshahye „	3·30	No sickness.
Bogra „	3·75	
Maldah „	3·44	
Dinagepore „	4·64	
Rungpore „	9·28	
Cooch Behar „	3·58	Cholera disappearing gradually.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal,—*continued.*		
Jalpaiguri (June 17th)	13·23	
Midnapore „	1·7	
Howrah „	·67	
Hooghly „	4·68	Health good.
Burdwan „	2·98	
Bankoora „	·97	
Beerbhoom „	3·44	
Sonthal Pergunnahs „	3·91	
Bhágalpur „	...	Health good.
Purneah „	2·9	
Champarun „	3·80	
Darbangha „	3·22	
Mozufferpore „	...	Cholera still continues.
Sarun „	...	General health good.
Shahabad „	...	A few cases of cholera and small-pox still remain.
Patna „	...	Cholera prevalent throughout the District, bad still in three villages of the Behar Sub-Division.
Gya „	1·2	Cholera spread in Aurungabad, Nondat and part of Jehanabad.
Hazáribágh „	1·71	
Lohardugga „	2·49	Cholera and small-pox are still reported.
Maunbhoom „	1·78	
Singbhoom „	2·39	Healthy.
Balasore „	...	Cholera in the north has ceased.
Cuttack „	1·5	Cholera still hanging about, chiefly in Kendrapara and around it.
Pooree „	1·45	
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in almost all the Districts of Bengal and in some has been very heavy. The rain has improved the state and prospects of the crops generally, especially where they were suffering from want of it. A further fall is urgently required in the Medehapoora sub-division of Bhágalpur for the Bhadoi crops. Harvesting of spring rice is everywhere completed and cheena millet is being reaped in places. Indigo manufacture has commenced in places. Early rice, jute, indigo, millets, sugarcane, mulberry, &c., are all doing well. Sowing of the main rice amun is also progressing favourably. Tillage is being carried on vigorously, and the prospects of the season are generally good.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (June 16th)	...	Storm and heavy rain on 13th.
Mirzapur „	...	Daily clouds and storms, and 2 inches of rain in the south, but little elsewhere.
Azimgurh (14th)	...	1·8 inches of rain at head-quarters on the 11th and 12th, and much more in the east of the district; sugar-cane and indigo doing well.
Cawnpore (16th)	...	Occasional storms; prospects good.
Allahabad „	·50 on 13th & 14th	
Banda „	·2 on the 13th	
Hamirpur (17th)	...	Light showers on 14th and 15th; cholera still prevalent.
Jhansi (15th)	...	High westerly winds with clouds but no rain; heat less.
Agra 16th)	*Nil*	Clouds gathering.
Bareilly „	...	Clouds and slight showers, prospect of rain.
Punjab—		
Delhi (June 16th)	·3	Cholera in one village, otherwise health of district good.
Hissar „	*Nil*	Water in tanks drying up; ploughing for crops not commenced; health good.
Umballa „	...	Cholera appeared in two villages.
Jullundur „	...	Health good.
Lahore „	...	Ditto.
Rawul Pindi „	·16	Public health good; cattle disease continues.
Mooltan „	*Nil*	Kharif sowings commenced; health good.
Peshawur „	...	Fever prevalent.
		General Remarks.—General health and prospects of the province continue good.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (June 16th)	·4	Prices favorable; weather uncertain and wind variable; heat oppressive; kharif operations progressing; cholera decreasing.
Fyzabad „	1·1	
Sitapur „	1·	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (June 12th)	1·83	Small-pox prevalent; prices easy.
Sambalpur „	1·64	Kharif ploughing progressing; health good.
Bilaspur „	·95	Dry sowings commenced in places; cholera prevalent; prices easy.
Raipur (13th)	2·10	Weather cloudy and stormy; kharif ploughing progressing; cholera prevalent; prices easy.
Chanda „	2·97	Kharif ploughing continues; prices steady.
Balaghát (14th)	1·50	Kharif sowings commenced; small-pox continues; prices steady.
Chhindwara „	1·60	Weather cloudy; ploughing continues; health good; prices stationary.
Bhandara (15th)	·69	Weather cloudy; ploughing continues; 3 fatal cholera cases towards Raipur boundary; fever and small-pox prevalent; prices easy.

Presidency or Province and District.			Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—*contd.*				
	Nagpur	(June 16th)	2·84	Ploughing continues; prices stationary.
	Wurdha	"	3·64	Small-pox prevalent.
	Nimar	"	·52	19 cholera cases, 5 fatal; prices of jowar and bajra rising.
	Hoshangabad	"	·04	111 cholera cases, 46 fatal.
	Betul	"	·36	Rain heavy in places.
	Narsinghpur	"	2·	Weather cloudy; ploughing commenced; fever prevalent; prices stationary.
	Jubbulpore	"	1·54	Weather stormy; cholera abating; small-pox continues.
	Saugor	"	...	Weather cloudy and close; ploughing continues; small-pox prevalent.
	Seoni	"	...	Kharif ploughing commenced; small-pox decreasing; cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
	Damoh	"	1·	Kharif sowings commenced; prices stationary.
	Mandla	"	1·90	Prices stationary.
				General Remarks.—The monsoon seems about to set in all over the country; ploughing and sowing in operation.
Mysore and Coorg—				
	Mysore	(June 17th)	1·60 in Bangalore Cantonment. 2·52	Fever still prevalent; crops generally thriving.
	Coorg	"		*General Remarks.*—Agricultural prospects good.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—				
	Umraoti	(June 17th)	3·75	Cholera spreading in Buldana district; of 546 attacked 106 died; disease increasing in Akola district; cotton sowing commenced.
Rajpootana—				
	Sirohi	(June 14th)	...	Tanks have received a good supply of water; wells also rising; weather seasonable; health very good.
	Meywar	(11th)	...	Water supply, health, and prospects good; frequent storms and signs of early monsoons.
	Harowtee	(12th)	...	One heavy fall of rain; cholera cases reported in Jhalawar, Tonk, Kotah and Shahapoora.
	Bickanare	(4th)	·09	Sand-storms during the week.
	Soojangurh	(10th)	...	Plenty of rain on the 28th ultimo; no epidemic prevalent.
	Ulwar	"	...	Tanks dry; many wells falling short in supply; health good; preparations for sowings have begun.
	Joypore	(17th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; health good.
	Ajmere	"	...	Dry south-westerly winds have lessened the intense heat of last week; health continues good.
	Bhurtpore	"	...	Dust-storms severe; hot winds variable; rain of 14th cooled atmosphere; north-easterly breeze; weather cloudy since; health improved.
Central India—				
	Indore	(June 16th)	·24	Health good.
	Gwalior	"	*Nil*	
	Rutlam	"	2·60	
	Neemuch	"	1·05	
	Bagelkhund	"	2·03	
	Rewah	"		
Nepal—		(June 9th)	1·1	Agricultural prospects good.

Comparative Statement of Sea Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first two months of the official year 1875-76 and of the four previous years.

		For the months of April and May.														
		1871-72.			1872-73.			1873-74.			1874-75.			1875-76.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Bengal	Gross	13,33,183	3,62,311	16,95,494	12,19,015	4,24,239	16,43,254	11,12,665	2,75,002	13,87,667	12,14,970	2,39,199	14,54,169	14,46,605	3,00,963	17,47,568
	Nett	...	...	16,79,015	...	...	16,32,237	...	...	13,71,994	...	...	14,29,383	14,39,800	2,95,191	17,34,991
Bombay	Gross	7,14,091	82,590	7,96,681	8,89,277	90,147	9,79,424	7,43,331	80,114	8,23,445	6,86,630	90,499	7,77,129	9,73,653	2,16,982	11,90,635
	Nett	...	...	7,14,636	...	...	8,86,316	...	...	7,61,832	...	...	6,97,942	9,70,634	2,13,694	11,84,328
Sindh	Gross	32,379	24,426	56,805	34,384	72,059	1,06,443	24,337	22,497	46,834	30,748	22,076	52,824	38,983	54,237	93,220
	Nett	...	...	56,670	...	...	1,06,162	...	...	46,545	...	...	52,384	38,028	53,359	91,387
Madras	Gross	2,55,080	2,61,531	5,16,611	2,80,082	1,94,278	4,74,360	2,82,470	2,47,190	5,29,660	2,88,437	1,89,977	4,78,414	2,87,439	2,18,970	5,06,409
	Nett	...	...	5,13,805	...	...	4,67,194	...	...	5,24,076	...	...	4,76,275	2,87,094	2,18,970	5,06,064
British Burma	Gross	98,589	5,81,227	6,79,816	1,54,228	8,36,754	9,90,982	1,46,660	9,18,992	10,65,652	1,87,767	7,50,408	9,38,175	1,52,103	12,24,126	13,76,229
	Nett	...	...	6,98,968	...	...	9,76,209	...	...	10,46,111	...	...	8,78,622	1,50,371	11,85,694	13,36,065
Total	Gross	24,33,322	13,32,085	37,65,407	25,76,986	16,17,477	41,94,463	23,09,463	15,43,795	38,53,258	24,08,552	12,92,159	37,00,711	28,98,783	20,15,278	49,14,061
	Nett	...	...	36,63,094	...	...	40,68,118	...	...	37,50,558	...	...	35,34,606	28,85,927	19,66,908	48,52,835

N.B.—1. The nett Customs collections on imports and exports in the years prior to 1875-76 cannot be shown separately as refunds and drawbacks on imports and exports are not distinguished, but lumped together in the local returns.

2. The figures for British Burma for 1875-76 include the collections at Tavoy and Mergui for the month of April 1875 only.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 24TH JUNE 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The monsoon is not yet general throughout India. In Madras the falls have been scanty, except in Malabar. In Bombay rain is reported from every district except Sind: below the Ghâts it has been heavy, but more is required in the Deccan and Gujarat. In Sind the river is still low. The rain has been general throughout the Central Provinces and Berar. In Bengal the falls have been heavy, the returns from Bhágalpur, Sarun and Darbhanga and parts of Chota Nagpúr only being blank. In the North-Western Provinces the monsoon has not yet passed westward of Allahabad, although showers and storms have occurred in these tracts. In Oudh also it is not yet general. In the Punjab slight falls are reported from only three districts. In Rajputana there have been storms and showers. Prospects are satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(June 24th)	·20	Rain at Masulipatam two inches; in Palnad about one inch; elsewhere seven inches above anicut; canals not opened; agricultural operations commencing; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; mild small-pox still reported; cattle disease at Palnad; dry fodder used.
Kurnool	(23rd)	0·53 in five days.	Pretty good rain in two taluks; slight elsewhere; yellow jonna and sajja being sown in red soils; markets well supplied; prices rising in Ramulkota and Pattikonda; stationary elsewhere; fever and small-pox prevalent; cattle healthy; water and pasture sufficient; no water over Sunkesala anicut.
Tanjore	(24th)	0·65 at Negapatam.	Rain elsewhere moderate; water supply scanty in rivers and tanks; water over anicuts *nil;* cultivation going on in parts; standing crops very few, generally good; harvest, gingelly seed, yield fair; markets well supplied; prices steady; cholera prevalent, more especially in Negapatam and Nannilam; cattle generally healthy, some loss in Mayaveram and Shealli; pasture improving.
Trichinopoly	(23rd)	*Nil*	Water supply sufficient; crops good order; cholera in town of Trichinopoly, increased since the rain, several cases in districts.
Malabar	(24th)	12·90	Rain favorable for cultivation; transplanting of first crop in progress; markets well supplied; prices increasing; small-pox and fever slight; cattle healthy; pasture much improved. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay— (June 24th)		
Sindh		
Kurrachee (23rd)	...	River at Kotree on 19th 45 inches lower than on the same date last year; Nara still closed; rice seedlings in Shahbandar division suffering for want of water; weather cloudy; high moonsoon winds.
Shikarpur „	...	All canals open; weather warmer; river 11 feet 7 inches, 10 inches less than last year.
Hyderabad „	...	Crops the same as before; river much higher; all canals flowing; public health good; strong monsoon winds.
Upper Sind Frontier „	...	Heat oppressive; Begari and branches dry; deep anxiety respecting kharif crops.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad (June 23rd)	1·3	Cholera abating—41 cases, 5 deaths.
Kaira „	1·21	Sowing commenced; cholera cases 257, deaths 95; weather cloudy.
Surat „	5·92	Rainfall general; sowing operations commenced; weather very cloudy; public health good.
Broach „	9·86	Slight cholera prevails; kharif sowings progressing.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh (June 23rd)	1·98 at Dhulia.	202 deaths from cholera out of 579 cases; kharif and cotton sowing commenced.
Nasik „	3·34	Rainfall general, but not sufficient for sowing; a few cases of cholera, district otherwise healthy.
Konkan.		
Tanna (June 23rd)	9·68	Cholera prevalent; sowing operations commenced.
Deccan.		
Poona (June 23rd)	4·20	Rainfall general; cholera and cattle-disease continue in a few talukas; sowing of kharif partially commenced in three talukas.
Ahmednuggur „	1·3	More rain wanted; cholera in eight and cattle-disease in three talukas; sowing operations commenced in some places.
Sholapur „	1·35	Sowing of early crops commenced.
Satara „	0·76	Sowing operations commenced; cattle-disease in six talukas; fever prevalent.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum (June 23rd)	2·30	Sowing of rice in progress.
Dharwar „	...	Little rain, more wanted; sowing of early crops progressing; fever, ague and cattle-disease slightly prevalent.
Kanara „	19·5	Sowing operations continue; rice crop satisfactory; fever, small-pox and cattle disease prevalent.
Kaladgi „	1·87	Sowing operations commenced; fever and cattle disease prevalent.
Kathiawar.		
Rajkot (June 23rd)	1·44	Weather cloudy; sowing operations commenced; health good.
Wudwan „	1·90	Weather cloudy; health good.
		General Remarks.—Prospects so far tolerably good; more rain wanted in the Indus, and more rain in Gujarat and the Deccan.
Bengal—		
Chittagong (June 24th)	2·94	Cholera decreasing.
Noakhally „	9·06	In the interior slight increase of fever and bowel complaint and cholera among the prisoners at head-quarters. The epidemic of cholera has broken out both among river and tank fish.
Tipperah „	3·36	
Chittagong Hill Tracts „	11·65	
Hill Tipperah „	10·73	Public health good.
Backergunge „	6·21	General health good.
Furreedpore „	7·50	
Dacca „	1·90	
Mymensingh „	7·39	
24-Pergunnahs „	5·16	Fever decreasing at Barripore, a mild form of it prevailing at several places in Sub-Division Basirhat; a few cases of cholera reported from Satkhira.
Nuddea „	2·31	
Jessore „	12·84	
Pubna „	5·49	Small-pox reported in the extreme south-west of the district and cholera at a village 12 miles west of Surajganj.
Moorshedabad „	3·05	At the commencement of the week outbreak of cholera in Sujaganj, 7 attacked and 2 died; small-pox still continues in a mild form also at Nulhatty and Danigram.
Rajshahye „	2·97	No sickness prevalent.
Bogra „	2·22	
Maldah „	·76	
Dinagepore „	4·90	
Rungpore „	4·0	
Cooch Behar „	11·86	Cholera decreasing.
Jalpaiguri „	3·92	Cholera is still prevalent in many parts of the district, and is reported to have broken out with great severity in the Mech villages in the Duars.
Midnapore „	9·58	
Howrah „	3·42	
Hooghly „	4·21	Health good, except a little cholera.
Burdwan „	2·4	
Bankoora „	3·64	
Beerbhoom „	9·03	
Sonthal Pergunnahs „	5·21	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal,—continued.		
Bhágalpur (June 24th)	...	General health good.
Chumparun „	3·55	
Sarun „	...	
Darbangha „	...	
Mozufferpore „	2·70	
Patna „	1·61	Cholera still prevalent throughout the district in parts of Behar sub-division.
Gya „	1·31	Cholera still bad in Aurungabad and extending in Nowdah.
Hazáribágh „	·88	
Lohardugga „	1·42	Cases of cholera and small-pox are still reported.
Maunbhoom „	2·32	
Singbhoom „	...	Healthy.
Palamow „	...	Public health good.
[illegible] „	9·05	A little cholera still around Kendrapara; public health otherwise good.
[illegible] „	1·73	
		General Remarks.—The monsoon has regularly set in and rain is reported in almost all the districts of Bengal; in some it has been very heavy and flooded the land, but it has benefitted the crops generally; in a few places it has submerged the crops in low land, and injured them to some extent; more rain is wanted in a few districts. Sowing and transplanting of the main rice are progressing vigorously. The prospects of the early rice look favourable, and it is being harvested in Rungpore. Indigo is doing well and is being manufactured in places; cattle disease in Backerganj and Noakhally. Prospects are on the whole satisfactory.
N. W. P.—		
[illegible] (June 23rd)	...	Rains set in on 21st.
[illegible] „	...	Rains set in on 21st, with partial showers from one to three inches; river rising slightly.
[illegible] „	...	Looks like commencement of rains; about an inch rainfall generally; ploughing begun in some parts.
[illegible] „	...	No general rain; prospects good.
[illegible] (June 22nd)	...	Rains still holding off; no change.
(23rd)	...	Some cattle disease reported.
Hamirpur (24th)	*Nil*	Clouds without rain; variable winds and great heat.
Jhansi (22nd)	...	Slight storms with showers; rains holding off.
Agra (23rd)	...	Slight clouds.
Meerut „	*Nil*	
Bareilly „	1·9 on the 18th.	
[illegible] (June 22nd)	*Nil*	Cholera in two villages.
[illegible] „	·3	Weather seasonable; showers in a few villages of Sirsa District; preparing for kharif sowings where rain has fallen; health good.
[illegible] „	*Nil*	Cholera appeared in a few villages, but no fresh cases for last two days.
[illegible] „	*Nil*	Health good; heat intense.
[illegible] „	·9	Health good.
[illegible] „	·20	Health good; cattle disease continues.
[illegible] „	more wanted.	
[illegible] „	*Nil*	Kharif sowings under average owing to deficiency of canal water; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan „	*Nil*	Rain much required; health good.
Peshawur „	*Nil*	Slight fever in district.
		General Remarks.—General health of the province good, the few cases of cholera confined to the Southern Districts; measures taken to prevent spread of cattle disease in the districts in which it has appeared. Weather on the whole seasonable.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (June 23rd)	·1	Prices stationary; weather cloudy, but rain not yet general; kharif [illegible] progressing; cholera still exists.
[illegible] „	*Nil*	
[illegible] „	1·3	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (June 19th)	4·24	Small-pox continues; prices easy.
[illegible] (20th)	2·29	Rice sowing commenced; cattle disease decreasing; prices steady.
Bilaghát (21st)	3·0	Weather cloudy; kharif sowing commenced; small-pox continues; prices rising.
Chhindwara ...	1·64	Kharif sowing commenced; health good; prices steady.
Bhandara (22nd)	3·88	Cloudy weather; kharif sowings commenced; fever decreasing; cholera and small-pox continue.
Nagpur (23rd)	3·20	Weather cloudy; kharif sowings commenced; health good; prices stationary.
Wardha „	5·90	Kharif sowings commenced.
Nimar „	2·48	Kharif sowings commenced; 36 cholera cases, 5 fatal; prices rising.
Hoshangabad „	2·69	48 cholera cases, 19 fatal; kharif sowings commenced.
Betul „	2·47	Kharif sowings commenced.
Narsinghpur „	2·17	17 cholera cases, 8 fatal.
Jubbulpore „	1·45	Small-pox continues.
Saugor „	1·45	Weather cloudy; small-pox continues; prices steady.
Seoni „	3·25	Health good.
Mandla „	3·50	Kharif sowings progressing; prices stationary.
Damoh „	·90	Small-pox declining.
		General Remarks.—Monsoon set in with moderation; rainfall not great; weather cloudy and promising; cholera still hangs about Narbada Valley.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg—			
Mysore	(June 24th)	·37 in Bangalore Cantonment.	Fever still prevalent; sowing of dry crops progressing.
Coorg	„	7·26	*General Remarks.*—Agricultural prospects satisfactory.
Assam—			
Gauhati	(June 24th)	3·67	Mornings overcast and often rainy; evenings clear; nights cold; asu being reaped; prospects of all crops favourable; season for tea good; choleraic diarrhœa on the decrease; cattle disease still reported from several mauzas in North Kamrup.
Sylhet	„	3·33	Country still flooded.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraoti	(June 24th)	2·30	Cholera increasing in Buldana and Akola Districts; of 2,327 attacked 1,006 died; disease has appeared in Elichpore District; cotton sowing continues.
Rajpootana—			
Sirohi	(June 21st)	...	Tanks have received a good supply of water; wells good; weather cloudy with thunder-storms; daily health very good.
Meywar	(18th)	1·2	A good supply of water; health and prospects good; rains commenced.
Marwar	(19th)	·46	About fifteen days' water supply in tanks; health good; tilling commenced.
Bickanare	(12th)	...	Sand-storms during week; weather exceedingly hot; health generally fair.
Harowtee	(19th)	...	Clouds massing daily, but no rain; field operations commenced; cholera hanging about all the towns.
Ulwar	(17th)	...	Tanks dried up; wells falling; health good save in Katumber Tehsil, where cholera is reported as raging in one village; land being prepared; clouds banking up and every prospects of rains soon setting in.
Bhurtpore	(24th)	...	Cloudy boisterous weather; rain expected; health fair.
Jeypore	„	*Nil*	Weather unchanged; health good.
Ajmere	„	...	General health good; a death by cholera reported at Kekri.
Central India—			
Indore	(June 23rd)	·74	The rains have not set in, but the showers have admitted of sowing. Cholera flits about Malwa and is sharp amongst the Bheels; otherwise general health good.
Gwalior	„	Slight showers.	
Rutlam	„	2·33	
Neemuch	„	·77	
Baghelkhund	„	·20	
Sutna	„		
Nepal—	(June 16th)	2·7	Spring crops cut; preparation being made for transplanting rice in the hill districts.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 1ST JULY 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The monsoon has not yet become general throughout Northern and Western India. In Madras the falls have been scanty, except in Malabar: good in Mysore and Coorg, and general throughout Bombay, where however the distribution has been very irregular, in some places exceedingly heavy rain having fallen and in others very little. They have been general throughout the Central Provinces, Berar, and the Southern and Eastern portions of Central India. In Bengal and Assam the falls have been general and abundant; the only districts in Bengal where none has fallen are Hooghly, Balasore, Bhagalpur, Patna and Sarun. In the North-West Provinces the rains continue east of Allahabad, and the monsoon has broken in Bundelkhand; elsewhere there have been showers, but no general rain. In Oudh also the rains are not yet general; and in the Punjab they have nowhere set in: light showers have fallen in Hissar, Umballa, Jullundur and Rawul Pindee: elsewhere there has been no rain, and some anxiety is felt. Throughout Rajputana rain still holds off. In Sind the river is abnormally low, and considerable apprehension is felt in consequence. Elsewhere prospects are satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(July 1st)	...	Masulipatam no rain; Jissunnapet ·50; Nandigama ·40; Bezwara ·20; none elsewhere; rain wanted for ploughing and sowing; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; mild small-pox continues; cattle generally healthy; dry fodder sufficient; 11 inches over anicut.
Kurnool	(June 30th)	2·392 in three days.	Rain slight in the taluks; yellow jonna, sajja and areka being sown; markets well supplied; prices of rice falling in Ramalkota and Nandial; jonna rising in Nandial; others generally steady; fever prevalent; cattle healthy, Markapur excepted; water and pasture sufficient;
Tanjore	(July 1st)	...	Rain at Negapatam none; elsewhere partial and scanty; water supply moderate in rivers; none in tanks; water over upper anicut *nil*; cultivation, ploughing and sowing general; markets well supplied; standing crops very few in good condition; harvest none; prices steady; cholera more generally prevalent; cattle healthy; pasture insufficient.
Trichinopoly	(June 30th)		Rain wanted; cholera in the town slightly increasing, some cases reported from the district; Cauvery pretty full; Coleroon low; very little cattle disease.
Malabar	(July 1st)	8·16	Rain favourable for cultivation; transplanting of first crop in progress; markets well supplied; prices rising; small-pox and fever slight; cattle healthy; pasture much improved. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—	**(July 1st)**		
Sindh			
Kurrachee	(June 30th)	...	River at Kotree 148 inches on 26th, 43 less than last year; injury to rice seedlings in two tapas; fever and cattle disease in three talukas; kharif crops in Delta and Sakra want water; weather cloudy but cool.
Shikarpur	„	...	Great want of water; river 9 feet 3 inches, 2 feet 7 inches less than last year; much loss expected unless river rises fast.
Hyderabad	„	...	River fallen greatly: it is 2 feet lower than the average, and unless it rises considerably within next week, kharif cultivation, save on large feeders, will be almost *nil*; public health good.
Upper Sind Frontier	„	...	No kharif preparations on Begari; its mouth being open by cuts through Kusmore Bund; gauge reading 1 foot, full supply 11 feet; health good.
Gujarat.			
Ahmedabad	(June 30th)	...	Sufficient fall of rain in the districts where agricultural operations have commenced; 19 cholera cases, 5 deaths.
Kaira	„	...	189 cholera cases, 70 deaths; weather very oppressive.
Surat	„	8·85	Sowing operations in progress; weather and public health good.
Broach	„	0·56	Slight cholera still prevails; kharif sowing progressing.
Khandesh and Nasik.			
Khandesh	(June 30th)	0·91	Cholera prevailing—846 cases, 256 deaths; sowing commenced; cotton market dull.
Nasik	„	8·13	Rainfall general; sowing of kharif crops in progress; a few cases of cholera and fever.
Konkan.			
Tanna	(June 30th)	25·37	Cholera prevalent; sowing operations completed in three talukas.
Deccan.			
Poona	(June 30th)	8·55	Rain has fallen in all talukas; cholera and cattle-disease continue in a few talukas; sowing of kharif progressing in four talukas.
Ahmednuggur	„	0·12	More rain wanted; cholera prevalent; sowing operations have commenced wherever rain has fallen; cattle-disease in two talukas.
Sholapur	„	0·15	Sowing of kharif retarded; except slight cholera in three talukas health good.
Satara	„	3·41	Sowing operations continue; young crops thriving; slight fever, ague and cattle-disease prevalent in certain talukas.
Southern Maharatta Country.			
Belgaum	(June 30th)	5·63	Sowing of rice nearly completed; fever in three talukas; cattle-disease in Athni.
Dharwar	„	...	Rain moderate; sowing of early crops almost completed; fever, ague and cattle-disease prevail slightly.
Kanara	„	4·0 at Karwar.	Season's prospects very favourable; fever general; small-pox, dysentery and cattle-disease on the coast and near the Ghâts.
Kaladgi	„	0·40	Kharif sowing stopped for want of rain; fever and cattle disease in five talukas.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's territory.			
Rajkot	(June 30th)	1·8	Weather cloudy; health good.
Wudwan	„	...	Weather cool; sowing commenced; health satisfactory.
Baroda	„	5·0	Cultivation commenced; public health good.
			General Remarks.—River has fallen in Sind, and prospects are ominous in that province; elsewhere sowing in progress and prospects good; cholera is extending in the Deccan, and has not stopped in Gujarat.
Bengal—			
Chittagong	(July 1st)	11·07	
Noakhally	„	4·53	Some fever prevailing.
Tipperah	„	10·62	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	„	2·4	
Hill Tipperah	„	2·94	Five cases of cholera and two of small-pox at Koilashur.
Backergunge	„	4·11	A little disease is still reported among the cattle of five thannahs, and the fish disorder still continues.
Fureedpore	„	3·48	General health good.
Dacca	„	2·64	
Mymensingh	„	1·11	
24-Pergunnahs	„	2·42	Fever decreasing at Barripore and Basarhat; one or two cases of cholera reported from the latter station.
Nuddea	„	3·71	
Jessore	„	1·28	
Pubna	„	2·44	Cholera and small-pox have disappeared.
Moorshedabad	„	5·73	Few cases of small-pox reported.
Rajshahye	„	4·30	No sickness.
Bogra	„	3·42	
Maldah	„	12·06	
Dinagepore	„	2·18	
Rungpore	„	2·0	
Cooch Behar	„	4·37	Cholera gradually disappearing.
Jalpaiguri	„	2·74	Cholera on the decrease.
Darjeeling	„	10·78	
Midnapore	„	2·04	
Howrah	„	5·08	
Hooghly	„	...	Health fair, with a little small-pox.
Burdwan	„	·55	Cholera disappeared; no serious out-break of fever as yet.
Bankoora	„	2·12	
Beerbhoom	„	5·45	

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal,—*continued.*			
Sonthal Pergunnahs	(July 1st)	2·20	
Bhágalpur	„	...	Health good.
Purneah	„	3·43	
Chumparun	„	·35	
Darbangha	„	·50	
Sarun	„	...	Cholera broken out in thannahs Sewan and Durrowlie.
Shahabad	„	1·54	
Patna	„	...	Cholera abated to some extent, except in one village in Behar, where it is still raging.
Gya	„	5·64	Cholera in Aurungabad decreasing.
Hazáribágh	„	6·17	
Lohardugga	„	2·89	Cases of cholera and small-pox still reported.
Maunbhoom	„	5·28	
Singbhoom	„	1·95	Healthy.
Balasore	„	...	Cholera reported to have broken out in the south, otherwise public health good.
Cuttack	„	4·49	A little cholera still remaining.
Pooree	„	1·4	
			General Remarks.—Rain is reported in almost all districts. In some it has been very heavy and flooded the low lands causing injury to the crops, particularly in Jessore, where the damage done by submersion of crops in Beels is considerable, but on the whole it has benefitted the crops. Sowing and transplanting of the main rice crops are progressing vigorously in some parts of Behar; it, as well as the early rice, is a little backward; early rice crop is generally flourishing. A little jute is said to have suffered by the rise of rivers. Indigo is not doing well in most places in consequence of excess of rain; in Sarun and Purneah it is doing well; manufacturing operations have commenced. Up to the present time the prospects of the crops are on the whole favorable.
N. W. P.—			
Benares	(June 30th)	...	Rains continue: no change.
Mirzapur	„	From 3 to 6½ inches.	Season very favorable; river rose till 28th, but has since fallen three inches.
Azamgarh	(„ 29th)	...	Rainfall over three inches at head-quarters and much heavier in the district sugarcane and indigo doing well; rice sowing begun; prospects good.
Allahabad	(July 1st)	...	Showers and sunshine; not much rain as yet.
Cawnpore	(June 30th)	...	Slight rainfall, hardly as yet sufficient for ploughing.
Banda	„	...	Rains begun; ploughing general.
Hamirpur	„	From 1½ to 3 inches.	Ploughing general.
Jhansi	„	2·50	Commenced on the 23rd.
Agra	„	From ·2 to ·12	Weather cloudy, thunder and duststorms, but the rains have not yet fairly set in.
Meerut	„	Slight rain in 3 parganas.	Cloudy weather.
Baréilly	„	·3 on the 28th	
Punjab—			
Delhi	(June 30th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; cholera in several villages.
Hissar	„	Slight rain.	Tanks drying up; rain urgently wanted for kharif sowings; health of division generally good, but several cases of cholera in seven villages of Rohtak District.
Umballa	„	·8	Ploughing for kharif; cholera still prevalent.
Jullundur	„	·8	Health good.
Lahore	„	*Nil*	Health good.
Rawul Pindi	„	Little rain.	Prospects and health good; cattle disease continues.
Mooltan	„	*Nil*	Kharif sowings considerably below average; failure of water in canals causes serious loss in some villages; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan	„	...	Rain much wanted; health good.
Peshawur	„	*Nil*	Rain much wanted; preparations for kharif sowings on irrigated lands; cattle disease appeared in two tehsils; slight fever.
			General Remarks.—The setting-in of the rains now looked for; cholera has appeared in a few more villages, but is dying out where it first appeared.
Oudh—			
Lucknow	(June 30th)	·3	Prices stationary; weather uncertain; rain not general, and the want of it begins to be felt.
Sitapur	„	·7	
Fyzabad	„	2·5	
Central Provinces—			
Chanda	(June 27th)	2·24	Sowings continue; cattle disease decreasing; prices rising.
Chhindwara	(28th)	4·19	Sowings continue; health good; prices steady.
Balaghât	„	3·10	
Bhandara	(29th)	3·82	Weather cloudy; sowings continue; 22 cholera cases, 7 fatal; fever and small-pox continue; prices easy.
Nagpur	(30th)	5·26	Sowings delayed owing to heavy rains; health good; prices rising.
Wardha	„	·04	Small-pox continues.
Nimar	„	1·29	Kharif sowings continue; 14 cholera cases, 9 fatal; prices risen.
Jubbulpore	„	4·50	Small-pox continues.
Saugor	„	3·53	Weather cloudy; sowings commenced; small-pox decreasing; prices rising.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces,— *continued.*			
Seoni	(June 30th)	6·40	Health good.
Narsinghpur	,,	17·	Much damage caused by overflowing of Singree Null; 11 cholera cases, 6 fatal.
Hoshangabad	,,	5·95	Sowings commenced; cholera decreasing.
Betul	,,	4·5	Sowings continue.
Mandla	,,	9·50	Sowings continue.
Damoh	,,	4·15	Sowings progressing; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
			General Remarks.—Heavy rain during the week; damage done to railway line by floods in Narsingpur District, otherwise season favorable.
Mysore and Coorg—			
Mysore	(July 1st)	·14 in Bangalore Cantonment.	Fever still prevalent in parts of Mysore province.
Coorg	,,	6·98	Agricultural prospects satisfactory.
Assam—			
Gauhati	(July 1st)	3·56	Mornings usually cloudy or rainy; cold north-east winds, nights cold; prospects of crops favourable; season for tea good; cattle disease still reported; in North Kamroop choleraic diarrhœa prevalent, but on the decrease.
Sylhet	,,	7·	Public health improving.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraoti	(July 1st)	1·15	Cholera still increasing in Buldana, Akola and Ellichpore districts; disease has appeared in Umraoti District; cotton sowing nearly completed.
Rajpootana—			
Sirohi	(June 28th)	...	A little water in some tanks; wells good; health very good; weather cloudy with occasional thunder-storms.
Meywar	(25th)	...	A good supply of water; health and prospects good; weather cloudy; winds from all points of the compass.
Marwar	(26th)	...	Three days' water-supply in city tanks; wells fast subsiding; a scarcity of drinking water much dreaded; health good; crops drying for want of rain; rain much wanted.
Bickanare	(19th)	*Nil*	Heat intense; hot winds blowing from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.; prices rising; health good.
Harowtee	(26th)	...	Rain keeping off and much required; cholera hanging about the towns.
Deolee	,,	...	
Ulwar	(24th)	...	A very slight shower; tanks almost all dry; cholera in Kalumber Tehsil; much general suffering from the heat.
Jeypore	(July 1st)	*Nil*	Strong winds with sandstorms which have moderated heat; health good.
Ajmere	,,	*Nil*	Furious winds prevent clouds collecting; prices have risen; no more reports of cholera.
Central India—			
Indore	(June 30th)	1·67	General health improved, though cholera still hangs about.
Gwalior	,,	*Nil*	
Neemuch	,,	·55	
Rutlam	,,	3·41	
Baghelkhund	,,	Heavy rain, weather cooler.	
Sutna	,,		
Nepal—	(June 23rd)	2·05	Transplanting of rice begun in the hill districts.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Thursday, the 1st July 1875.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding*.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G. C. B., G. C. S. I.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R. E., K. C. M. G., C. B.

PANJÁB LAWS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the better administration of law in the Panjáb.

PANJÁB JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to certain Courts and Offices in the Panjáb. He said that this was a Bill which was introduced into the Council by their hon'ble colleague, Sir Douglas Forsyth, for the purpose of providing relief for the Deputy Commissioners and the Tahsíldárs in the Panjáb. When Sir Douglas Forsyth introduced it he explained that the intention of the Government was to provide for more separation than now existed in the Panjáb between the judicial and the executive duties of those officers; though it was not their intention to effect such complete separation as existed in more advanced parts of the country. The thing wanted was to appoint other officers having the same judicial powers as the Deputy Commissioners and Tahsíldárs, not to fix their duties by law, but to let the Executive regulate their duties as required by circumstances from time to time, the intention being that they should perform the judicial work which was now performed by executive officers, so as to leave those executive officers much more time than they had now to attend to executive work. It was found that the amount of alteration that the law required for that purpose was exceedingly minute, for the present Panjáb Courts Act provided that, in a certain state of the judicial business, and for temporary purposes, the Government might invest any other person with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner or a Tahsíldár. Therefore all that was wanted was to give to the Local Government those same powers, not subject to any condition, and not for temporary purposes alone. That was the whole alteration of the law which was proposed. The Bill had now been published for a considerable time. Remarks had been made upon it by local authorities, and the result was that the Select Committee had made one or two merely verbal alterations. The Bill was substantially in the same shape as when Sir Douglas Forsyth introduced it. MR. HOBHOUSE called attention to that because he was about to move that the Bill be taken into consideration and passed. That was the usual course, but it was a course consistent with our rules, only that if any Hon'ble Member considered

that the subject was one which required further consideration, he was entitled to object, and that objection must prevail unless the rules were suspended. The Bill had been pending now for some time, and the Panjáb Government were very anxious to begin the new system; and inasmuch as the Council had nothing to consider now, but what they had to consider about three months ago when Sir Douglas Forsyth introduced the Bill, he (MR. HOBHOUSE) thought he was acting within the limits of prudence in proceeding to the ulterior motions.

He then moved that the Bill be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to Telegraphs. He said that the reason for amending the present Act was this. The law relating to Telegraphs was formerly regulated by an Act passed in the year 1854, and that Act gave power to the Governor General in Council to grant licenses for the establishment of Telegraphs, and it also gave the Government power to make rules for the conduct of Telegraphs established under those licenses. The Act of 1854 was repealed in the year 1860, and there was passed Act VIII of 1860 containing the law which now governed the subject. The Act of 1860 repealed the Act of 1854, except as to any license for the establishment of a line of Electric Telegraph granted under that Act, but it did not expressly save the power of making rules for the conduct of Telegraphs which had been established under license granted under the Act of 1854. It gave the Government power to grant licenses under the Act of 1860, and to make rules for the conduct of Telegraphs under those licenses, but omitted to say that the power of making rules under the Act of 1854 was to remain.

The Government had recently been advised by the Advocate General that that power either did not exist or that it was at least doubtful whether it existed, and the Government therefore could not prudently make any such rules. It was necessary that the Government should distinctly have that power, and therefore we proposed to amend the present Act. An opportunity would be taken at the same time to bring the penal clauses of that Act into greater conformity with the Penal Code, which the Council would observe was passed subsequently to Act VIII of 1860, and also to make some of the penal clauses more effective and stringent.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS EMIGRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the emigration of Native labourers from the Presidency of Fort Saint George to the Straits Settlements. He said that in order to explain why it was proper to enact a special measure for the regulation of emigration to the Straits Settlements instead of leaving it to be regulated by the General Emigration Law, he must state briefly the course of events which had brought us to the point at which we stood. There had been going on for a great many years—he did not know how many—but at the least from the beginning of the present century, a considerable emigration of labourers from the Coromandel Coast to the Malay Peninsula. That emigration had been conducted with great advantage to both countries, and had resulted in the settlement of a large Tamil population on the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal. It was a purely voluntary movement on the part of the people, stimulated only by their own interests and wishes; it was not assisted by any law, neither was it impeded by any law till the year 1857.

In that year, however, and again in the year 1859, Acts were passed for the regulation of passenger traffic in the Bay of Bengal. The effect of such enactments was to render the voyage more expensive and to diminish the number of

emigrants. To meet the change, the employers of labour in the Straits Settlements adopted the system of employing agents in India to advance money to persons willing to emigrate, and of making contracts with them to serve for a term of years. That system again remained untouched by law until the year 1864, when the first consolidated Emigration Act was passed. By the Emigration Act of 1864, a very curious and quite unintentional effect was produced on the Straits Settlements. It would be remembered that they were then part of British India. But by the definition of the expression "British India" contained in section 2 of the Act, it was not to include the Straits Settlements. Section 3 ran as follows:

> "Except under and in conformity with the provisions of this Act, it shall not be lawful to make any contract with any Native of India for labour to be performed in any place beyond British India, or to enable any Native of India to emigrate or to assist any Native of India in emigrating;"

but with a proviso that the prohibition should not apply to the Island of Ceylon. Section 4 said that contracts might be made for emigration to certain places among which the Straits Settlements were not included. And sections 5 and 6 gave the Governor General in Council power to allow emigration to any other place, but only subject to all the provisions of the Act. Now, as he had had occasion to observe before in this Council, the spirit and object of our Emigration Laws was not to assist emigration, but to throw safeguards around it. In fact, they impeded the free course of emigration very much by requiring the observance of a number of formalities, both cumbrous and expensive. He was not now saying that these formalities were otherwise than beneficial, or even necessary, in order to avoid great abuses. He was not discussing that point now. All he now said was that, as a matter of fact, the law did impede emigration to places beyond British India.

Well, then, the legal position in which the Straits Settlements were placed by the Act of 1864, was a very unfortunate one. Emigration to Ceylon, which was not in British India, was left wholly unrestricted. Emigration to British Burma, again, was left wholly unrestricted. If the emigrant wanted to go to Tenasserim, the law had nothing to say against it; and nobody interfered with him. But if he wanted to go to Penang, which was not beyond British India as Ceylon was, and was practically at no greater distance than Tenasserim, everybody was absolutely forbidden under heavy penalties to assist him. He could not be assisted to emigrate to Penang except after an order of the Governor General in Council, and then only subject to all the safeguards which were thought necessary for a voyage to South America. Now he had said that the effect thus produced was unintentional, and he said so because it was impossible to suppose that such a thing would be intentionally done in entire silence both on the part of the Government of India and this Council on the one side, and on the part of the inhabitants of the Straits Settlements on the other side. Moreover, the origin of the mistake was easily discerned. There could be little doubt that it was produced solely by the circumstance that the Act contained a fictitious and unreal definition of the expression "British India", and that Nature, who though thrust out with a pitchfork would constantly reassert herself, resumed her dominion over the draftsman's mind at a later stage of his work. In fact, so little was the result intended or known that for fully six years after the passing of the Act the system of emigration that he had mentioned went on without alteration, and without anybody remarking that it was wholly illegal.

The Act of 1864 was repealed in the early part of the year 1871, and was replaced by the Act of that year, which now constitutes the law regulating emigration to places beyond British India. The Straits Settlements had then ceased to be part of British India. But the Act of 1871 made no alteration in their legal position: on that point it simply left the Act of 1864 untouched; and it was clear that the existing anomaly was never brought to the notice of the Government of India, though a controversy about it had arisen in the Presidency of Madras under the circumstances he was about to mention.

It was in the year 1870 that a Madras Magistrate, believing that a system of kidnapping Indian peasants for the Penang market had been set on foot, drew

attention to the state of the law, and actually commenced some prosecutions for penalties. The Madras Government then deputed Mr. H. J. Stokes, the Sub-Collector of Tanjore, to enquire into the matter, and he sent in a very able and careful report, showing that the supposed system of kidnapping did not exist, and that the system which did exist worked with a large preponderance of benefit to the Indian population. In the meantime, the employers of labour in the Straits Settlements represented the injury they would suffer by the stoppage of their supply of labour; the injustice of forbidding to Penang what was allowed to Tenasserim and to Ceylon; and the absurdity of enforcing the same regulations for a long voyage to the West Indies, and for a run of eight or ten days to the Straits of Malacca. Under these circumstances we passed Act XIV of 1872, which merely empowers the Governor General in Council to exempt the Straits Settlements from the provisions of the General Emigration Act. When he (MR. HOBHOUSE) introduced the Bill, he intimated that arrangements would be made between the Government of India and that of the Straits Settlements to put the system of emigration on a definite footing, but that time was necessary for the arrangement of details, and that in order not to disturb the industry of the Straits Settlements, it was necessary to leave the matter for a while in the hands of the two Executive Governments. Well, on that footing the matter had rested ever since. It had been decided that in order to secure the well-being of the emigrants, an ordinance must be passed by the Straits Settlements Legislature; and he believed that the provisions of that ordinance had now been put into a shape satisfactory to the Government of India, if indeed it had not actually passed into law.

On our side we had to frame such safeguards as were deemed necessary to throw around emigration to the Straits Settlements. He confessed he was in hopes that when a sufficient law had been passed on the other side of the water, nothing would have been found necessary on our side beyond the mere removal of the shackles placed on the emigration by the Act of 1871. But the Madras Government, who had the local knowledge necessary for a due understanding of the matter, and on whom lay the responsibility of duly protecting their subjects, did not think so. They were of opinion that, though a great deal of machinery required by the General Emigration Act might be dispensed with, some was still necessary to provide against abuses and disorders. Indeed, it was not the emigrant only who required protection; the employer of labour was liable to be cheated by the recruitment of infirm persons, or by the substitution of such for sound recruits in their passage to the ship that conveyed them away.

He believed he had now explained why it was necessary to have a special law to regulate this particular province of emigration. The Council were aware that the same necessity had been found in other provinces of the same wide subject, according to the special circumstances affecting them. The transit of labour between Bengal and Assam had its special law; that between Madras and Ceylon had its special law; and if Hon'ble Members would cast their eyes on the item No. 8 in to-day's list of business, they would see that a Bill was before the Council for making a special law as between British Burma and the rest of India. The special circumstances as between Madras and the Straits Settlements were the short distance, the long-standing continuance of the traffic, and the consequent numbers of the population already drawn from Madras, among whom the emigrant would find himself not wholly a stranger. It was premature to speak in detail of the contents of the Bill; that would be more properly done when he introduced it. He had already indicated its general principle, namely, the allowance of emigration under as few restrictions as were consistent with security. He thought we might congratulate ourselves on having the assistance in this matter of Sir Andrew Clarke, who had not only been engaged in preparing the ordinance of the Straits Settlements on this subject, but had seen the other side of the shield, and would be able to supply us with a kind of knowledge which he (MR. HOBHOUSE) had always felt that we wanted in discussing questions connected with emigration, namely, a knowledge of the actual life led by the emigrant in the country to which he was conveyed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OUDH LAWS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Eden and the Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to declare and amend the laws to be administered in Oudh.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA LABOUR CONTRACT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot and the Hon'ble Sir A. Clarke be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the transport of Native labourers to British Burma, and their employment therein.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned to Thursday, the 15th July 1875.

SIMLA,
The 1st July 1875.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 8TH JULY 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The rains are not yet general. In Madras there have been moderate falls in the Northern Districts, but little or none in the South, except in Malabar. In Mysore little has fallen. Throughout Bombay the falls have been scanty during the week, though prospects are still fair. In Sind the river is reported to be rising slowly, and apprehensions are less than last week. In the North-West Provinces the rains continue, with convenient breaks, in the Benares and Bundelkhand Divisions: in Rohilkhand, Agra and Meerut, they have set in: but in Cawnpore only showers are reported, insufficient for ploughing. In Oudh there has been good rain in the Fyzabad Division, but in those of Lucknow and Sitapur the monsoon is still delayed. In the Punjab showers have fallen in most districts, but more rain is required. In Assam proper the fall during the week has been slight, but heavy in Sylhet. In Berar, Central India and Nepal good rain has fallen.

No reports had been received from Bengal, the Central Provinces, or Rajputana up to the time of going to Press.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(July 8th)	...	1·75 inches of rain at Masulipatam, 2 inches at Palnad; slight elsewhere, one in Gudivada; some canals opened; five feet water over anicut; seed-beds forming in delta; cholum and sajja sowing in Palnad; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; mild small-pox continues; cattle unhealthy in Palnad; dry fodder sufficient.
Kurnool	(7th)	0·7 inch in two days.	Pretty good rain in Cumbun; slight elsewhere; yellow jouna, arica and sajja being sown; markets moderately supplied; prices rising in Tirwell, falling in Nandial, and generally steady in other [illegible]kas; fever prevalent; cattle healthy, except in parts of Markapur; w[illegible] and pasture sufficient; 1·5 feet water over Sunkesala anicut yesterday.
Tanjore	(8th)	...	No rain at Negapatam; elsewhere very scanty; water-supply moderate in rivers and none in tanks; water over lower anicut north branch one foot half inch; south branch 1 foot 4 inches, upper south 3 inches; north none; cultivation early rice and few dry and vegetable crops; standing crops very few, not thriving from want of rain; harvest none; markets well supplied; prices steady; cholera abating; cattle healthy; pasture insufficient.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Trichinopoly (July 7th)	...	Cholera in town much about the same; spreading slightly in district; high winds; no rain; pasture scarce.
Malabar (8th)	6·78	Rain favourable for cultivation; transplanting of first crop almost completed; markets well supplied; prices rising; small-pox and fever slight; cattle healthy; pasture much improved.
		General Remarks.—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (July 8th)		
Sindh		
Kurrachee (7th)	...	River very low; agricultural prospects gloomy.
Hyderabad „	...	River risen slowly since 4th instant: should this continue, safety of greater part of kharif cultivation will be ensured; public health good; weather cloudy; some rain on night of 6th instant.
Upper Sind Frontier „	...	Weather extremely hot; kharif prospects unchanged.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad (7th)	0·26	Total rainfall since commencement of season 1·91; more wanted; six cholera cases, but no deaths.
Kaira „	0·46	Total rainfall 1·89; more required; 110 cholera cases, 43 deaths.
Surat „	0·10	More rain wanted in some taluks; weather and health good.
Broach „	...	Slight drizzling; kharif crops thriving; rain much needed; cholera continues.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh (7th)	0·31 at Dhulia.	More rain wanted; cholera prevailing; hoeing of cotton in progress; prospects good.
Nasik „	0·25	Kharif sowings retarded for want of more rain; cholera decreasing.
Konkan.		
Tanna (7th)	2·42	Total rainfall 39·5; sowing operations completed; cholera continues.
Deccan.		
Poona (7th)	0·10	Ditto 14·55; sowing of kharif partially commenced; cholera prevalent.
Ahmednuggur „	0·10	Ditto 1·83; sowing operations generally impeded for want of rain; cholera continues.
Sholapur „	...	Total rainfall 4·40; cholera prevalent, except in Sangola.
Satara „	0·30	Ditto 6·46; kharif sowing generally progressing; slight cholera in three talukas; ague in Patan.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum (7th)	0·98	Total rainfall 18·7; sowing of kharif in progress.
Dharwar „	...	Ditto . 11·88; sowing of rice almost completed, but of jowari, &c., delayed for want of rain.
Kanara „	2·5	Total rainfall 34·0; crops satisfactory; fever and cattle disease prevalent.
Kaladgi „	...	Kharif already sown destroyed by rats; fever and cattle disease prevalent.
Kathiawar.		
Rajkot (7th)	...	Total rainfall 2·67; sowing operations partly in progress.
Wudwan „	0·23	Total rainfall 5·26; owing to break crops in Dhrangadra and Chura withering.
		General Remarks.—Prospects in Sind still gloomy; in Presidency proper prospects fair, but marked deficiency of rain in some Collectorates; cholera continues in Gujarat and part of the Konkan and Deccan.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (July 7th)	...	Weather during the past week has been favourable for ploughing.
Mirzapur „	...	Season very favourable; showers from half an inch to three inches and a half; river nearly eleven feet above zero.
Allahabad (8th)	...	Rains continue with sunshiny breaks.
Cawnpore (7th)	...	Rains still keep off; occasional partial showers; hardly enough for ploughing.
Banda „	...	Favourable rain; ploughing and sowing general.
Hamirpur (8th)	...	Rain moderate as yet and good for ploughing; half an inch to an inch generally, except in pargana Mohaba, which got three inches and a half.
Jhansi (7th)	...	Rain stopped on 29th; slight fall on 4th; raining again to-day.
Agra „	From ·1 to 3·5	Rains seem to have set in; ploughing begun.
Meerut „	From ·6 to 2·5	
Bareilly „	5·70	
Punjab—		
Delhi (July 7th)	·6	Cholera abating; kharif ploughing in progress.
Hissar „	·1 at Hissar and slight showers at Sirsa.	Weather seasonable; sowings suspended for want of more rain; cattle suffering from scarcity of fodder; a few cases of cholera in Rohtak and Hissar districts, otherwise health good.
Umballa „	·8	Kharif sowing commenced; cholera still about.
Jullundur „	·1	Health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*continued.*		
Lahore (July 7th)	*Nil*	Rain anxiously awaited; health good.
Rawul Pindi „	·50	More rain wanted; health generally good; cattle disease lingers.
Mooltan „	*Nil*	Health good.
Peshawur „	...	Kharif sowings in progress on irrigated lands; cattle disease in two tahsils; slight fever prevalent.
		General Remarks.—More rain required throughout the province for the kharif sowings; cholera still confined to the southern districts, general health being otherwise good.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (July 7th)	*Nil*	Prices stationary; public health good. In the Fyzabad Division prospects are so far favourable; elsewhere the rains have been unduly delayed, and in the Lucknow and Sitapur Divisions some anxiety is expressed.
Sitapur „	...	
Fyzabad „	4·7	
Mysore and Coorg—		
Mysore (July 8th)	·09 in Bangalore Cantonment.	Fever still prevalent in parts of Mysore Province; crops generally thriving, but more rain wanted; agricultural prospects fair.
Coorg „	5·11	
Assam—		
Gauhati (July 8th)	·64	Mornings cloudy and hot; scarcely any rain during the week; prospects of crops favourable; tea cultivation progressing; cattle disease on the decrease; choleraic diarrhœa disappearing; public health generally good.
Sylhet „	5·38	Field work again progresses.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti (July 8th)	4·	Cholera still increasing in Buldana, Akola, Elichpur and Umraoti Districts; disease has appeared in Bassim District; since last fortnight of 5,710 attacked, 2,494 died; cotton sowing completed; jowaree sowing commenced.
Central India—		
Indore (July 7th)	1·40	General health good; agricultural prospects favourable.
Gwalior „	·65	
Neemuch „	3·27	
Rutlam „	2·91	
Baghelkhund „	3·	
Sutna „		
Nepal— (June 30th)	3·4	Agricultural prospects fair.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 15TH JULY 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The monsoon may now be considered to have set in, although the falls have been scanty in parts of Northern India. In Madras the fall has been good and general, except in the South-Eastern Districts: in Bombay it has also been sufficient. In Sind some rain has fallen, the river is rising, and prospects have improved. Throughout the Central Provinces and Berar the rainfall has been normal. In Assam it continues abundant. In Bengal it has generally been sufficient, except in Behar and a few other districts: the crops are doing well and the sowings for the winter rice progressing. In the North-West Provinces the rains continue in the Benares Province and Bundelkhand: they have set in in Agra: in Cawnpore, Meerut and Rohilkhand the falls have been light and partial. In Oudh also the rain is not yet general or sufficient. There has been rain throughout the Punjab, except in Sirsa and Rohtak, and prospects are good. In Central India the rain is general, and also in Rajputana, except in Bikaner and Alwar.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(July 15th)	1·41	Rain at Masulipatam 4 inches; at Repalli about 2 inches; elsewhere slight; 5 feet 7 inches of water over anicut; canal supply insufficient; seed beds forming; early dry crops being sown; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; mild small-pox and fever reported; mild cattle disease in four taluks; green grass everywhere.
Kurnool	(14th)	4·54 in six days.	Rain good in three taluks; moderate in two; scanty in others; sajja, yellow jonna, kawa and oilseeds being sown; market well supplied; prices of jonna rising in two taluks, steady in others; fever and small-pox prevalent; cattle disease in Markapur and Pattikonda; water and pasture sufficient; 1·2 feet of water over Sunkesala anicut yesterday.
Tanjore	(15th)	...	Rain at Negapatam ·44; elsewhere slight and partial; water-supply moderate in rivers and scanty in tanks; water over anicut none; cultivation, early rice and a few dry crops; standing crops very few, generally in good condition; harvest none; markets well supplied; prices slightly rising; cholera abating in some parts and increasing in others; cattle healthy; pasture insufficient.
Trichinopoly	(14th)	...	Cholera in town decreasing; spreading in districts, but not severely; rain much wanted.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Malabar (July 15th)	4·17	Rain favorable for dry and wet cultivation; transplanting first crop almost completed; markets well supplied; prices rising; small-pox and fever slight; cattle healthy; pasture much improved. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (July 16th)		
Sindh (15th)		
Kurrachee "	...	River rising steadily; agricultural prospects improving.
Shikarpoor "	2·41 at Shikarpoor.	Rain throughout district; has much benefited kharif crops; more expected; cotton picking commenced; river 13 feet lower than last year by 11 inches.
Hyderabad "	1·5	River 2 feet higher than last week; a little rice destroyed from want of water; other cultivations progressing actively; there will be a decrease in cotton acreage; public health good.
Upper Sind Frontier "	0·92	Water-supply in Begari abundant; spring crops good; cotton 14 annas in the rupee; health good.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad (15th)	1·17	Total rainfall 2·17, more wanted generally; one death from cholera.
Kaira "	3·12	Total rainfall 5·1; 119 cholera cases, 42 deaths.
Surat "	2·27	Total rainfall 15·33.
Broach "	2·18	Total rainfall 12·85; slight cholera in all talukas except Jambusar; kharif thriving.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh (July 15th)	0·68	Total rainfall 4·24 at Dhulia; sowing operations continue; young cotton plants thriving; flood at Shirpur on 6th; damage about Rs. 30,000; cholera as before.
Nasik "	1·32	Sowing retarded in some villages for want of rain; cholera decreasing.
Konkan.		
Tanna (15th)	11·1	Total rainfall 50·6; transplantation of crops commenced; cholera continues slightly in seven talukas.
Deccan.		
Poona (15th)	0·61	Total rainfall 14·65; sowing of kharif and cholera as before.
Ahmednuggur "	0·75	Total rainfall 2·58; sowing operations in progress wherever rain has fallen; cholera continues.
Sholapur "	2·30	Total rainfall 6·70; cholera continues.
Satara "	1·15	Total rainfall 7·61; more rain wanted in three talukas; sowing completed in some and progressing in other places; cholera prevalent; ague in Patan; cattle-disease in three talukas.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum (15th)	1·92	Total rainfall 19·5; sowing of kharif progressing.
Dharwar "	0·69	Total rainfall 12·57; jowari, &c., not sown in six talukas for want of rain; rice in good condition.
Kanara "	10·0	Total rainfall 40·0; crops satisfactory; fever and cattle-disease prevalent.
Kaladgi "	0·89	Total rainfall 7·35.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rajkot (15th)	0·6	Total rainfall 2·73; sowing operations suspended in some parts for want of rain.
Wudwan "	0·78	Total rainfall 6·4; sowing progressing.
Baroda "	2·68	Kharif crops healthy; public health good. *General Remarks.*—Prospects much brighter in Sind, the river having risen; monsoon generally favourable, but more rain is wanted in parts of Gujarat and Khandesh.
Bengal—		
Chittagong (July 15th)	6·84	
Noakhally "	4·19	
Tipperah "	2·87	
Chittagong Hill Tracts "	2·66	
Hill Tipperah "	2·9	Small-pox has broken out amongst the hill-people in the Koilaspur sub-division.
Backergunge "	2·69	Cattle disease is still prevalent in five thannas.
Fureedpore "	0·18	General health continues good.
Dacca "	2·46	
Mymensingh "	0·79	
24-Pergunnahs "	6·20	Fever decreasing at Barripore; a few cases of cholera reported from Basirhat and a case of small-pox from Satkhirah.
Jessore "	2·18	
Nuddea "	4·17	
Pubna "	1·16	Public health generally good, but there are many cases of fever of a mild type in the town of Pubna.
Moorshedabad "	0·18	Cholera prevalent in Soojaganj, Gorabazaar, and Gohurn.
Rajshahye "	0·79	No sickness.
Bogra "	0·23	
Maldah "	1·18	
Rungpore "	0·56	
Cooch Behar "	4·22	
Jalpaiguri "	10·22	Cholera disappearing.
Darjeeling "	4·50	
Midnapore "	2·32	
Howrah "	5·37	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal,—*continued.*		
Hooghly (July 15th)	2·20	
Burdwan "	1·5	
Bankoora "	2·68	
Beerbhoom "	1·85	
Sonthal Pergunnahs "	2·66	
Bhágalpur "	3·18	General health is very good, except in Muddeespoora, where fever is said to be prevalent.
Purneah "	·36	
Darbangah "	·12	
Mozufferpore "	·27	
Sarun "	...	General health good; cholera abating.
Chumparun "	3·16	
Patna "	·15	Cholera still prevalent, but is fast decreasing.
Gya "	·40	Cholera decreasing,
Shahabad "	3·28	
Hazáribágh "	5·01	
Lohardugga "	5·58	Small-pox and cholera still prevalent, particularly the latter in Palamow.
Maunbhoom "	4·65	
Singbhoom "	2·92	Healthy.
Balasore "	...	A good many cases of cholera reported from all parts.
Cuttack "	1·18	Cholera accompanying the pilgrims back from Pooree.
Pooree "	2·22	There is some cholera. *General Remarks.*—More or less rain is reported to have fallen in almost all the districts, doing much good to the crops and cultivation; in about ten districts the fall has been scanty, consequently more is urgently wanted there, though no injury has yet resulted from its want; in Modhoobaree sub-division of Darbangah and in Bogra serious damage to young crops is apprehended if it does not rain soon. Fair weather is also wanted in places where the rainfall was heavy; elsewhere the crops are doing well and the cultivation of the great rice crops is progressing rapidly. Early rice is being cut in places with good results; other crops faring well. A strong gale, accompanied by showers of rain, has been blowing in and about Calcutta from the evening of the 13th instant.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (July 14th)	...	Not much rain during the past week, except on the night of the 13th.
Mirzapur "	...	Season favourable; no continuous rain but partial showers from half an inch to an inch; steady general rain now falling; river 20 feet above zero on 11th, but has since fallen to 17 feet.
Azimgurh (13th)	1·6 at head-quarters.	Prospects good; ploughing general.
Cawnpore (14th)	...	Rains still very partial; ploughing and sowing continue favourable where rain has fallen.
Allahabad "	2·	
Hamirpur (15th)	...	From 12 to 19 tenths in the four southern parganas, where sowing goes on favourably; from 8 to 2 tenths in the north, where rain is much wanted.
Jhansi (14th)	...	Rainfall eight-tenths on the 8th; total rainfall hitherto 4½ inches; ploughing and sowing going on.
Agra "	...	General rain; ploughing begun everywhere.
Meerut "	...	Not enough rain for ploughing generally.
Bareilly "	·6	More rain required; ploughing begun.
Punjab—		
Delhi (July 14th)	·3	Health good; cholera disappearing.
Hissar "	·9	Heat oppressive.
Sirsa "	...	Agriculturists and cattle suffering from want of drinking water and fodder becoming scarce; ploughing and sowing in abeyance.
Rohtak "	...	29 deaths from cholera in this district, but general health throughout Hissar Division good.
Umballa "	·9	Kharif sowings in progress; no deaths from cholera since 11th.
Jullundur "	1·6	Health good.
Lahore "	·4	More rain wanted; health good.
Mooltan "	1·	Crops under average; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan "	1·	Health good.
Peshawur "	·4	More rain wanted; sowings in progress; cattle disease still continues in two tehsils and slight fever prevalent. *General Remarks.*—The rainfall has been general except in parts of the Hissar Division; every appearance of a further fall; cholera has reached the Kangra and Dalhousie Hills, but is disappearing from the Umballa and Delhi Divisions; cattle disease still lingers in certain districts; crop prospects generally good.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (July 14th)	1·4	Public health good; there have been partial showers in most places, but the complaint is general that more rain is urgently required.
Fyzabad "	2·8	
Sitapur "	1·8	

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces,—			
Upper Godavari	(July 10th)	4·32	Weather seasonable; Kharif crops sown; health good.
Sambalpur	,,	2·65	Sowings continue; health good.
Bilaspoor	,,	·74	Sowings continue; cholera and small-pox prevalent; prices easy.
Raipur	,,	·95	Sowings continue; cholera decreasing; prices easy.
Chanda	(11th)	3·72	Rice sowings completed; other sowings continue; cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Chhindwara	,,	3·17	Kharif sowing completed; crops look well; health good; prices steady.
Balaghât	(12th)	3·20	Transplanting rice commenced; health good; prices steady.
Bhandara	(13th)	3·72	Sowings continue, transplanting rice commenced; cholera, fever and small-pox prevalent; prices easy.
Nagpur	(14th)	4·48	Sowings continue; prices stationary.
Wardha	,,	2·45	Sowings continue.
Nimar	,,	1·28	71 cholera cases; 42 fatal; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad	,,	4·48	21 cholera cases; 9 fatal.
Betul	,,	4·50	Sowings continue.
Narsinghpur	,,	5·	Sowings continue; 2 cholera cases, 1 fatal.
Jubbulpore	,,	1·15	Small-pox continues; prices rising.
Saugor	,,	2·30	Crops above ground; small-pox declining; prices rising.
Seoni	,,	4·60	Sowings continue; health good.
Mandla	(15th)	3·20	Sowings progressing; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Damoh	,,	1·20	Sowings continue; prices stationary.
			General Remarks.—Prospects generally good and weather seasonable; cholera smoulders in Narbadda Valley, in Chhattisgarh and Bhandara border.
Mysore and Coorg—			
Mysore	(July 15th)	1·66 in Bangalore Cantonment.	Health improved in Coorg.
Coorg	,,	5·31	
			General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects satisfactory.
Assam—			
Gauhati	(July 15th)	1·73	Weather very uncertain, hot and sultry; occasional heavy showers; asu being reaped, good outturn expected; season for tea good; prospects of all other crops favourable; public health generally good; cattle disease disappearing.
Sylhet	,,	6·44	Field-work progresses; rice slightly cheaper; fever prevalent; weather finer.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
*Umraoti	(July 15th)	1·75	Cholera still prevalent in province and severe in some places; jowari sowing progressing.
Rajpootana—			
Sirohi	(July 12th)	4·25	Tanks nearly full; wells filling; health very good; seed-time favourable.
Aboo	... ...	.....	Rain up to date 14 inches.
Meywar	(9th)	4·40	Good supply of water; health good; prospects favourable; weather cloudy; southerly wind.
Marwar	(10th)	1·61	Two months' supply of water in tanks; wells filling; health good, excepting some fatal cholera cases in Mullanee, but rain has stopped their progress, tillage pushed on victoriously.
Bikaner	(3rd)	*Nil*	Heat intense; prices rising.
Alwar	(8th)	·20	Tanks dry; wells in short supply; cholera still prevalent in two tehsils; people suffering considerably from the great and prolonged heat; want of rain prevents agricultural operations.
Harowtee	,,	...	Slight showers; rain much required; cholera severe at Kotah.
Deolee	,,	2·	
Bhurtpore	(July 15th)	...	Heavy rain on 10th; health improved.
Jeypore	,,	...	Rain general; ploughing active throughout the territory; public health good.
Ajmere	,,	2·50 on 11th & 12th	Prices fallen; sowing generally going on.
Central India—			
Indore	(July 14th)	·83	Cholera still on the Vindias; otherwise general health and prospects good; sowing season has been very favourable.
Gwalior	,,	2·22	
Neemuch	,,	1·18	
Rutlam	,,	2·42	
Baghelkhund	,,	...	No return.
Sutna	,,	...	
Nepal—	(July 7th)	3·25	Agricultural prospects fair.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Thursday, the 15th July 1875.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding*.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G. C. B., G. C. S. I.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R. E., K. C. M. G., C. B.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope.

NEW MEMBER.

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

PANJÁB LAWS AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the better administration of law in the Panjáb be taken

into consideration. He said that the Council were aware that although this Bill had rather a grandiloquent title, its object was merely to give the Government of the Panjáb greater power for making regulations for village-watchmen and police. The subject was one which was not thought of sufficient importance to handle when the Panjáb Laws Act was passed. He had explained to the Council, once or twice, how the Panjáb stood in respect to legislative matters, and how it was necessary, since the passing of the Indian Councils' Act, for the Panjáb Government to come to this Council for any additional legislative powers that it might require. The present Bill, since its introduction, had been published for several months. The remarks that had been made upon it had not induced the Select Committee to make any but verbal alterations; in fact, hardly any substantial alterations had been suggested, so that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee stood almost exactly in the same position as it stood when it was introduced.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said that perhaps Mr. Hobhouse would be so good as to inform him for what reasons two suggestions made by the Panjáb Government with regard to the Bill had not been adopted by the Select Committee. One of those suggestions was with reference to the second proviso to section 39A; the other with regard to section 39C. He had no doubt that the Select Committee had good reasons for rejecting those suggestions. The suggestions of the Panjáb Government were to be found in paragraph 6 of the letter No. 892 of the 3rd March 1875, from the Secretary to the Panjáb Government, which was amongst the papers considered in Committee.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE said that according to his recollection the suggestion had been discussed, and that a slight alteration had been made. He had not the original Bill in his hands and could not recollect its precise terms.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said that his hon'ble friend Mr. Eden had now kindly explained the matter to him, with the facts of which he had not been previously aware. The second suggestion was with regard to retaining the power of the Governor General in Council in the matter referred to under section 39C.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE explained that the reason for retaining that power was that the particular class of tax referred to was a new tax. In everything else he believed that the Bill followed the exact practice that had been observed in the Panjáb for a great number of years, but with respect to *kasbahs*, they proposed to have a more elaborate system of police, and they might therefore be obliged to put on a new tax. Now in such cases it was considered by the Government of India best to place some degree of check upon the Local Government, and to require them to refer to the Supreme Government whenever they desired to levy a new tax. It would be observed that the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" had been transposed. The clause formerly ran so as to make the previous sanction necessary to the exercise of the discretion of the Local Government whether or no to apply Act V of 1861 at all. Now it was not proposed that the sanction of the Governor General in Council should be required for that exercise of discretion, but when they wanted to put on a new tax for the purpose of paying for that more elaborate system of police, then it was proposed that the sanction of the Supreme Government should come in.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT observed that that view was in accordance with the policy of the Government of India in the case of all new taxes, whether provincial or local. Whether the tax was called a local or a provincial tax was of no consequence to the person who paid it, and the same dissatisfaction which might be created by the injudicious imposing of new Imperial taxes was also likely to follow the imposition of new provincial or local taxes. It appeared to the Government of India to be essential that a distinct and complete power of control, apart from the more general executive authority of the Government of India over the Local Governments, should be provided for in all Bills relating to local or provincial taxation.

The Hon'ble SIR A. ARBUTHNOT remarked that it seemed necessary that the Government should have the power to determine whether or not a tax was

expedient. In the case of most of the other Provinces, where legislation was resorted to, involving taxation, it was the practice to make in such legislation definite and specific provision as to the nature and description of the taxation which was to be levied; and it appeared to him a little doubtful whether in principle it was desirable that the nature and description of a tax, where taxation was sanctioned, should not be specifically provided for.

The Hon'ble SIR WILLIAM MUIR said that the same doubt had occurred to him in reference to clause *(j)* (under section 39A), namely, whether it was in accordance with legislative usage to confer the absolute authority on a Local Government of imposing a tax without any limitation as to the amount of its incidence, nor any condition as to the mode of its assessment. But on making inquiry into the subject, he learned that in this present case, the power in question had long been exercised by the Panjáb Government; and as the Bill simply legalized the existing practice, he had withdrawn the objection.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE remarked that it had been the practice which, he believed, had prevailed since the acquisition of the Panjáb, and that it was in accordance with the law. When we acquired the Panjáb, the orders of the Government were the law, and they had since been expressly legalized by the operation of the Councils' Act. This state of things therefore was quite legal, and the Bill only proposed to continue it. But in point of fact there was a practical limitation of this tax, and a very substantial one, namely, the extreme smallness of the object for which alone it could be levied. It could only be levied for village-watchmen and the things connected with them. That was a minute matter and might well be left where it stood, in the hands of the Local Government.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA LABOUR CONTRACT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE presented a preliminary Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the transport of Native labourers to British Burma, and their employment therein. He said that there was no motion before the Council with respect to this Report, and they did not propose to proceed with the Bill until there had been ample time for the Local Governments, and that portion of the public which was interested in the matter, to consider it; in fact, in all probability, it would not be desirable to proceed with the Bill until the Council got to Calcutta. But the Select Committee had introduced some very large alterations into the Bill, and those alterations again depended upon a most essential change in the administrative and financial system which underlay the whole of the legislation on this subject, and therefore it would be convenient if he now gave to the Council a short explanation of the nature of those changes.

It was now very nearly two years ago since he introduced this Bill into the Council. At that time there was no system whatever of assisted emigration to British Burma, but it was conceived that the owners of property in British Burma who stood in need of labour were prepared to advance funds for the purpose of importing labourers from peninsular India into British Burma, looking, of course, to be repaid by the value of the labour. In particular there was one large owner of property—the British Burma Company—who expressed a strong desire to have a law which would secure to them the fruits of the expenditure that they were prepared to make upon the importation of labourers into British Burma. Upon that footing a Bill was prepared, following in most of the essential respects the other enactments that we had upon the subject of emigration, that was to say, securing certain safeguards for the proper conduct of the emigrants down to the sea-shore, for their carriage across the sea, and for their protection against ill-treatment when they arrived at the place of labour; and, on the other hand, securing to the person that bore the

expenses the services of the labourers, putting summary remedies into his hands, and placing penalties upon the labourers in case they violated the terms of their contracts.

Well, the Bill was introduced and it was published, and it was intended to proceed with it after the Council got to Calcutta, because it was a matter that affected the Local Governments both of Bengal and Madras. But before any further step was taken there came the Bengal famine, and with the famine came a new plan of importation of labourers from Bengal into British Burma at the expense and under the direction of the Local Government. When that undertaking was commenced the Local Government of British Burma, over which his hon'ble friend Mr. Eden then presided, applied to the Council to stay their hands. Accordingly the progress of the measure was suspended for a considerable time. During that time the new plan came well into work, and the working of it had been considered quite satisfactory by the Government.

Now the Council of course were aware that there were different systems of emigration prevailing in different places. In most of those countries which, as regards the Government of India, were foreign countries, the system was to make the emigrant contract with the Government and for the Government to assign the emigrant to some particular private employer for the full term of his contract. In Assam, which was both near at hand to us and also was under our dominion, the practice was for the emigrant to enter into a direct contract with some private employer, and the Government had nothing whatever to do with the disposal of his labour. In the Straits Settlements, which were also near at hand to us, and which used, until quite lately, to be part of our dominions, the same practice prevailed as in Assam.

With respect to British Burma, as the two circumstances that he had mentioned of proximity and uniformity of dominion were the same as they were in Assam and as they used to be in the Straits Settlements, the circumstances seemed, in the first instance, to point to the adoption of the same system that prevailed in Assam, and accordingly the original Bill was framed upon that footing. But there were two reasons why in the case of British Burma we should rather adopt the system of contract with the Government. One reason—a very important one and probably of itself conclusive—was that the system had been started,—it existed,—it was working on a considerable scale and in a satisfactory way. The other reason was that the conditions of labour in British Burma were not the same as those that existed in other countries. In Assam, and also in our Colonies, the labourer directly he got into his new country was set to work for the whole term of his contract upon some plantation of tea, cotton, coffee, sugar, or some other product; but in British Burma the Government itself was the principal employer of the labourers who went there, and of those who were not employed by the Government, the majority were set to work in the towns or at some labour other than field labour. Well, then, he would state the system proposed for British Burma, and perhaps his hon'ble friend Mr. Eden, who knew more about the country than he did, would be good enough to correct him if he made any misstatement or any material omission.

It was proposed that every emigrant should enter into a contract with the Government to labour for a certain term of years, or, to put it more technically, he was to contract with the Secretary of State in Council who, for all purposes of property and contract, represented the Indian public. The contract would be regulated by section 13 of the Bill, which provided for the term of his engagement, which in no case was to exceed three years; the quantity of his work, which in no case was to exceed six days a week or nine hours a day; and the quantity of his wage, which in no case was to fall short of Rs. 7 a month. Then by section 35, which might be termed the corner-stone of this Bill, every emigrant who had entered into such contract, when it had been ratified by the Emigration Agent, was bound to serve according to the terms of his contract in the place and mode in which the Local Government, that was the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, should appoint. The expenses of conveying the people to their place of labour were intended to be borne in the first instance by the Local Government

of British Burma, and they would look for repayment to the value of the labour they got, or to some private employer who might desire to have the services of the labourer for a greater or less period of his contract. Every labourer who throve and succeeded would have to pay in some shape or other the expense of his own transit to his place of labour, and also something more which should represent the general expense of carrying the machinery of the Act into effect, and the expense of the conveyance of those persons who died or who fell sick, or in some way or other failed to produce any profit. In fact, in those operations, as in all operations on a great scale, the successes must pay for the failures. Now let us suppose that the cost of transit to Rangoon was Rs. 20. He was giving only imaginary figures, but he believed they were tolerably near the mark. Well, Government would want to be repaid this Rs. 20 and also something more which would represent the man's fair share of the general expenses. What that something more should be, would be ascertained by experience, somewhat roughly perhaps, but yet with tolerable accuracy. Let us suppose it to be Rs. 5. Therefore the man would have to pay Rs. 25 before he cleared scores with the Government. Now he might be dealt with in two different ways: either he might be assigned to somebody who wanted his services and would take him for a greater or less time and pay down the Rs. 25, or some portion of the money according to the period of the engagement, or he might be retained in the service of Government and the excess of his earnings according to the market-price of his labour over the contract-price of it would be placed to his credit; that was to say, the Government might say to him "you have contracted to serve us for Rs. 7 a month, your labour is worth Rs. 10, we will place Rs. 3 to your credit, or we will pay you Rs. 8 and place Rs. 2 to your credit, and whenever it comes to pass that Rs. 25 stand to your credit, then you shall be a free man." But then one might say, if it was the fact that the market-price of labour so much exceeds the contract-price, every good labourer would repay the Government over and over again before he had completed the three years of his contract. No doubt that was so, and if it should happen that a good labourer contracted to serve for three years, which however, be it observed, was the maximum and not the necessary term of his service, and that he worked all that time for Rs. 7, which however was the minimum and not the necessary amount of his wages, in that case the Government would be repaid long before the three years were out. But in order to meet such cases it was proposed that whenever the amount that was settled as the redemption price was placed to the credit of the labourer, that moment he might redeem his contract and become a free man. In fact, the Government wished for nothing so much as for free men instead of contract labourers, and they proposed to give every species of facility to the early redemption of contracts upon proper terms.

Of course the principle of the Bill could not be changed in the way Mr. Hobhouse had described. We could not change the whole motive power of the machinery we created without great modifications in the Bill itself. The Council would find the Bill very much shortened and simplified, and they would also find one or two questions, which he had mentioned when he introduced it as puzzling questions, entirely got rid of. He would briefly state the main features in which the original and amended Bills remained still the same and those in which alterations had been made by the amended Bill.

With respect to the treatment of emigrants from the time they left their own homes to the time they got on board-ship for British Burma, there was no material difference between the two Bills. The Bill still required a written contract before the emigrant left his home; it still required a local medical examination for the purpose of testing the man's fitness for labour; it still required a local examination by the Magistrate in the presence of the recruiter for the purpose of testing the man's knowledge of the undertaking into which he had entered; it still required a formal registration of the contract, and made that registration the foundation of all ulterior proceedings; and it still required due attention to the wants of the emigrant on the part of the recruiter, the Emigration Agent, and the Medical Inspector. Again, when the man arrived at the place of his labour, there was very little difference between the original and the amended Bills in the requirements they made for the purpose of securing to him due protection against any imposition or ill-treatment. But inasmuch as the Local Government would be entirely responsible for his conveyance from penin-

sular India to his place of labour, it was proposed to omit a great number of detailed requirements which were in the original Bill respecting the period of transit, because those matters might now be provided for much better either by general rules or by simple executive orders.

Of the questions of which he said we had got rid, perhaps the most puzzling was the question of labour-rate. The original Bill provided that the Local Government might levy a rate upon all employers of emigrants not to exceed Rs. 5 per emigrant, and the rate might be levied yearly. There were considerable difficulties in fixing the maximum amount of that rate, and perhaps greater difficulties in fixing its exact incidence. It was necessary because we were proceeding on the footing of a direct contract between the emigrant and the employer, and the employer would only pay the expense of the actual transit of each person; whereas there was also the expense of the general machinery to be provided for, and the Government which provided that machinery ought to be reimbursed in some way. But now, seeing that every contract was to be made with the Government, and that the private employer would get no labour except by an assignment from the Government to himself, it seemed more proper and certainly would be much easier to make him pay in one lump sum the expense of the transit of the labourer he took, and the percentage on it to cover the expenses of the failures and of the machinery. That would be provided for in the first instance in the assignments, which of course would differ in the charges they imposed upon the employer according to the length of time for which he took the labourer. After a time it would probably be possible for the Local Government to fix upon some general rules to regulate those payments, and the Bill gave them power to do so.

Another matter of considerable difficulty was the terms upon which contracts should be redeemed. The original Bill gave a scale or tariff on which every emigrant should be entitled to redeem his bargain with his employer, so many rupees for the first year, so many for the second, so many for the third. It was a very rough way of ascertaining the price of redemption, and it met with a good deal of remonstrance from our friends the British Burma Company as representing the employers of labour. But now he had explained to the Council the very simple mode in which it was proposed that as between the labourer and the Government the contract should be redeemed. Of course, if the labourer was assigned, he must redeem the assignment as well as the contract, and in the case of very short assignments probably the simplest plan would be that they should be worked out. In the case of long assignments it would be better to give the man some power of redeeming them, and we proposed that the Inspector of Immigrants in British Burma should decide whether the assignment should be redeemed or not. If not, the emigrant must work out his assignment. If it was to be redeemed, then it would be redeemed on the terms which would form part of the original bargain between the employer of the labourer and the Government, and which might perhaps after some accumulation of experience be reduced to rule.

Another difficult matter related to the return-passage of the emigrant. It had been our general policy to insist that the emigrant's contract should always contain a provision entitling him to a free return-passage, that is to say, one at the expense of his employer, whenever the term of his contract was worked out. However suitable that might be to other places, it was certainly not suitable to the system of short contracts and very easy redemptions which we proposed for British Burma. In point of fact the existing contracts under which labourers at this moment were going from India to British Burma did not provide for any such thing. On the contrary, it had been the policy of the Government of British Burma to offer the labourers grants of land for the purpose of inducing them to stay in their new country, instead of a money bonus for the purpose of inducing them to return to their old homes.

There were minor alterations in the Bill, some depending upon the essential alteration of principle he had mentioned, and others made because the provisions of the Bill were found not to be suitable to the circumstances of British Burma. But the Council was not now considering the Report, and he need not go into those matters in more minute detail. He thought he had stated enough to enable the Council, and those outside who might take an interest in the matter, to

grasp with facility the differences which existed between the original and amended Bills and the reasons upon which those differences rested.

The Hon'ble SIR WILLIAM MUIR said that there was one question he would like to ask his hon'ble friend Mr. Hobhouse. For sufficient reasons, the section providing for the return of the labourer to India had been properly removed from the new Bill as it now stood. But there was one exception, and that was with regard to disabled labourers. The Local Government, as he understood from section 60, should either provide for the employment and support of the disabled labourer and his dependents, or return them to the place at which they were registered. When the labourer was disabled permanently, and there was no means for his support or employment, he (SIR WILLIAM MUIR) would ask whether it would not be more suitable that the labourer should be provided with the means of returning to his home, rather than to the place of registration.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE said that the expression suggested by Sir William Muir was the more correct expression. But as it was only a matter of a few words, it was hardly worth while altering the Bill, and it would be sufficient if the Secretary made a note of it for the Select Committee, to whom the Bill would come back again.

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF enquired why no provision was made for returning emigrants.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE said that it was because the Bill contemplated a system of very short contracts. We contemplated a contract which should never be for more than a term of three years, and which in many cases would be less. Moreover a good labourer might redeem that contract within a year. The policy of the Government was to take a population into this very thinly-peopled country, and the Government of British Burma at this moment were offering grants of land to the emigrants in order to induce them to settle in British Burma. Now it would be an absurd thing if with one hand we offered inducements to the emigrants to stay in the country, while with the other we held out a money bonus to them to return home. Such a course would be both inconsistent and against our policy.

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF observed that it seemed to him that the emigrants might possibly not have intentions of settling in British Burma, and that if the rate of wages was only Rs. 7 a month, it would be a perpetual exile to a man, because he could never save a sufficient sum out of Rs. 7 a month in a foreign country to repay the Government and to defray the expense of his return home.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE said that it was the difference between the contract-price and the market-price which would repay the Government.

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF remarked that the Bill as now framed seemed to indicate the possibility of a considerable population being thrown into British Burma who did not contemplate being for ever exiled from their own country and settled in British Burma, and of being left there without the means of returning.

The Hon'ble MR. EDEN explained that although the cost to emigrants of returning from the Colonies was Rs. 40 or Rs. 50, steamers left British Burma sometimes two or three times a week, which would bring back emigrants occasionally as cheap as Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 a head. The instances, he thought, would be very exceptional in which the emigrant could not afford to pay this sum, having regard to the fact that every labourer who chose could with ease earn eight annas a day. The case with regard to Colonial labourers was very different, as they had to be sent on emigrant ships a long voyage under special arrangements at a considerable cost per head.

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF said that the only other remark he wished to make was that the fixing of nine hours a day by law was rather a long period for labour. Eight hours was considered the usual working day.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE said that was the time which was settled in the Department which attended to those matters, and that particular part of the Bill was framed by a gentleman—Mr. Geoghegan—who had great knowledge of the subject, and who was very vigilant with regard to the protection of emigrants. The point was not one on which Mr. Hobhouse himself possessed personal knowledge.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE then introduced the Bill to amend the law relating to Telegraphs in India, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in six weeks. He said that this was a Bill which he obtained leave to introduce at the last meeting of the Council, and he then explained the necessity for the measure. It was to remove all doubt with respect to the power of Government to make rules for the conduct of Telegraphs licensed under the Act of 1854. That object was provided for by section 2 of the present Bill. The rest of the Bill, as he had already mentioned, so far as it altered the present law, consisted merely of penal clauses. The present Act was passed shortly before the Penal Code, with which it was not quite in accordance. It was now to be brought more into accordance with it, and several sections we found might be omitted altogether on account of the passing of the Criminal Procedure Code. He thought that the only section to which he need draw attention as embodying any important principle was section 15. That section provided for the increase of the police force if an act causing wrongful damage to any Telegraph was repeatedly committed in any place, and that the cost of such additional force should be charged upon the inhabitants of such place. Whether, under the present law, it would be competent to do that or not, MR. HOBHOUSE was not quite certain. It seemed to him that it would. The principle was contained in the Police Act V of 1861, one section of which gave the Local Government power to employ additional police in any part of the general police district in which, from the conduct of the inhabitants, they might deem it expedient to increase the number of the force. That was exactly the same principle which we proposed to apply to the Telegraphs. We only proposed to make it clear that it was capable of that particular application, and he did not suppose that any one would dispute that the instance in question would be a very beneficial application of the general principle.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Bill be published in the official *Gazettes* in such languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SUNDRY BILLS.

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

To consolidate and define the law relating to the settlement and collection of land-revenue in Oudh.

For declaring what laws are in force in Oudh.

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

To limit the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts throughout the Bombay Presidency in matters relating to the land-revenue.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Eden be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Native Passenger Ships and Coasting Steamers.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named :—

On the Bill to amend the law relating to Telegraphs in India,—the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, Sir Douglas Forsyth and Mr. Hope and the Mover.

The Council then adjourned to Thursday, the 29th July 1875.

SIMLA,
The 15th July 1875.

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

In the Extra Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, July 19, 1875, page 5, for the first two sentences in the second paragraph read :

"Of course the principle of the Bill could not be changed in the way Mr. Hobhouse had described, we could not change the whole motive power of the machinery we created, without great modifications in the Bill itself."

ERRATUM.

EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 30. SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1875. Register No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 22ND JULY 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Good rain has fallen in the Northern Districts of Madras and in Malabar: it is much wanted in the South. In Sind heavy rain has fallen at Hyderabad and Kurrachee: the river has risen greatly and is now sufficiently high. In Gujarat, Khandesh, the Konkan, and the South Mahratta Country the falls have been heavy: in the Deccan, Poona and Satara have had abundant, and Satara and Ahmednuggur scanty, falls. The rains are general and abundant throughout the Central Provinces, Berar, Central India and Rajputana. In Assam little has fallen, and more is wanted. In Bengal the falls have been general, but less than last week: more rain is reported to be urgently wanted in several districts of the Rajshahi, Bhágalpur and Patna Divisions. In the North-West Provinces the rains continue in the Benares Division, Allahabad and Bundelkhand; more is wanted in Cawnpore, Agra, Meerut and Rohilkhand. In Oudh good rain has fallen in Sitapur, little in Lucknow and none in Fyzabad: its want is much felt. In the Punjab the rain has been general except in Delhi and Hissar, where it is much needed.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(July 22nd)	·19 at Masulipatam.	Rain about one inch elsewhere; 5 feet of water over anicut channel; supply insufficient; early crops being sown; markets well-supplied locally; prices steady; mild small-pox in five taluks; fever and cattle-disease in Paluad; pasture improving.
Kurnool	(21st)	3·28 in six days.	Pretty good rain in three taluks, and less than an inch in others; jonna, sagga and areca crops being sown; market well supplied; prices rising in Pamalcotta and Nandial, stationary in others; fever prevalent; cattle-disease in Patticondah and Markapur; water and pasture abundant; 0·7 foot of water over Sunkesala anicut.
Tanjore	(22nd)	...	No rain at Negapatam, elsewhere slight and partial; water supply low in rivers, and none in tanks; water over upper anicut north branch 10 inches, south 1 foot 1 inch; lower anicut none; cultivation, rice and a few dry crops; standing crops very few, not thriving from want of rain; harvest none; markets well supplied; prices steady; cholera generally abating; cattle generally healthy; pasture scanty.
Trichinopoly	(21st)	...	Cholera in town abating, still prevalent in the district; rain much wanted.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Malabar (July 22nd)	9·80	Rain favorable for cultivation; transplanting first crop almost completed; markets well supplied; prices steady; small-pox and fever slight; cattle healthy; pasture flourishing. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (July 22nd)		
Sindh (21st)		
Kurrachee „	...	River rising; heavy rain on Sunday and Monday.
Shikarpoor „	0·02	River 14 feet 9 inches; 8 inches higher than last year.
Hyderabad „	...	River risen 22 inches since last week; supply now sufficient for cultivation; rain 8½ inches.
Upper Sind Frontier „	0·25	Canals doing well.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad (21st)	4·95	Total rainfall 7·12; agricultural operations going on favorably.
Kaira „	7·58	Total rainfall 12·59; 39 cholera cases, 10 deaths.
Surat „	10·89	Total rainfall 26·22.
Broach „	19·92	Total rainfall 32·77; slight cholera in some talukas; agricultural prospects promising; cotton injured at Broach and Wagra by rain.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh (21st)	2·29 at Dhulia	Total rainfall 6·53; cotton and other crops in good condition; cholera continues; 1,541 cases, 690 deaths.
Nasik „	4·30	Total rainfall 13·04; fall general; kharif sowing in progress; cholera decreasing.
Konkan.		
Tanna (21st)	11·63	Total rainfall 61·69; transplantation of crops in progress; cholera prevalent.
Deccan.		
Poona (21st)	4·05	Total rainfall 18·70; sowing of kharif and cholera continues.
Ahmednuggur „	0·12	Total rainfall 2·70; sowing operations generally impeded, except in Akola and Sangamner talukas; cholera prevails throughout district; increasing in Nagar taluka.
Sholapur „	0·40	Total rainfall 7·10; cholera prevails slightly in Madha taluka.
Satara „	5·42	Total rainfall 13·3; sowing of kharif generally completed; young crops thriving; cholera in 8 and cattle disease in 3 talukas.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum (21st)	8·64	Total rainfall 29·69.
Dharwar „	4·48	Total rainfall 17·5; crops good; jowar sowing still progressing.
Kanara „	14·	Total rainfall 54·; crops good.
Kaladgi „	·18	Total rainfall 7·53; kharif sowing progressing.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rajkot (21st)	1·28	Total rainfall 4·1 inches; weather continues cloudy.
Wudwan „	1·18	Total rainfall 7·22 inches; crops well; cholera in Li mri and Sfani.
Baroda „	8·78	Kharif crops healthy; public health good. *General Remarks.*—Height of river satisfactory in Sindh; prospects generally good in remainder of Presidency; cholera still prevalent in parts of Deccan and Gujarat.
Bengal—		
Chittagong (July 22nd)	·90	
Noakhally „	7·26	General health most favourable; no particular disease prevalent; accidental deaths of children from drowning frequent as usual at this time of the year.
Tipperah „	2·29	
Chittagong Hill Tracts „	7·70	
Hill Tipperah „	1·11	
Backergunge „	6·73	A little fever continues, and also a little cattle disease.
Fureedpore „	2·63	General health continues good.
Dacca „	1·75	
Mymensingh „	1·79	
24-Pergunnahs „	1·71	Cases of cholera reported from Satkhirah, Barripore and Basirhat; fever on the increase at Diamond Harbour and decrease at Barripore.
Nuddea „	1·32	
Jessore „	3·77	
Pubna „	1·09	Public health generally good, but there is much fever in and about the town.
Moorshedabad „	1·10	Cholera still prevalent at Soojagunj, Gorabazar, Gokwur and Kallyanganj thanas.
Rajshahye „	·68	There is no marked sickness.
Bogra „	·20	Cholera has entirely disappeared.
Maldah „	·08	
Rungpore „	·52	
Cooch Behar „	1·17	
Jalpaiguri „	·03	
Darjeeling „	2·78	
Midnapore „	2·02	
Howrah „	6·24	
Hooghly „	·81	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Burdwan (July 22nd)	...	Health fair.
Bankoora „	1·06	
Beerbhoom „	1·91	
Sonthal Pergunnahs „	1·01	
Bhágalpur „	1·07	General health very good, though fever, cholera and small-pox cases are reported here and there.
Purneah „	1·98	
Darbangah „	·49	
Sarun „	...	General health good; cholera in a mild form has broken out in Sewan.
Chumparun „	·13	
Patna „	1·32	Health generally good.
Gya „	2·12	Cases of cholera show an increase again during the week in Aurungabad Sub-division.
Shahabad „	0·25	
Hazáribágh „	4·53	Health good.
Lohardugga „	5·39	In Palamow cholera is increasing.
Maunbhoom „	3·71	
Singbhoom „	5·14	Healthy.
Balasore „	...	Cholera still lingers in a sporadic form, but the number of cases reported has decreased considerably during the week.
Cuttack „	5·52	Cholera accompanying the pilgrims who are coming back from the Ruth festival at Poorce.
Pooree „	2·47	*General Remarks.*—Reports have been received from almost all districts that more or less rain has fallen which has benefited the crops in general. The high winds noticed in the last report appear to have traversed about one-third the number of districts. The rice crop in parts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, Moorshedabad, Noakhally, Tipperah, Chittagong Hill Tracts, and Gya, have suffered either from excessive rain, high winds, or both. In Hazaribagh the Indian corn has been damaged past recovery, on the other hand rain is urgently required in about ten of the districts, mostly in the Rajshahye, Patna and Bhágalpur Divisions; elsewhere the state and prospects of the crops in general are good.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (July 21st)	Average rainfall 3·8	Weather favourable for sowing.
Mirzapur „	...	More rain needed north of Ganges; showers from 15 to 27 tenths; river rising.
Azimgurh „	3· at head-quarters.	Ploughing general.
Cawnpore „	Average rainfall 1·	Ploughing and sowing continue; more rain wanted, especially in the south-eastern parganas.
Allahabad „	Average rainfall 1·33	Prospects favourable save in north.
Banda „	...	Rains favourable; prospects good.
Hamirpur (22nd)	From ·1 to 2·	Rain fairly general; prospects good in south.
Jhansi (21st)	·7 at head-quarters.	Prospects good except in pargana Jhansi where rain is wanted.
Agra „	...	Good rain in Pinahat, but little in other parganas; rain is now wanted and seems to be imminent.
Meerut „	...	Ploughing begun in some parts; rain much wanted.
Bareilly „	...	Prospects of rice doubtful for want of rain.
Moradabad „	...	Rain wanted; delay in sowing especially in the case of rice in consequence.
Punjab—		
Delhi (July 21st)	...	No rain; sowing operations consequently retarded; general health good; cholera almost disappeared.
Hissar „	*Nil*	Rain much wanted; weather warm and cloudy; ploughing and sowing commenced in a few villages of Hissar and Sirsa where rain has fallen; health generally good but 55 deaths from cholera during the week in nine villages of Sirsa where cattle disease also prevails; cattle suffering from want of pasturage generally.
Umballa „	1·2	Kharif being sown; cholera still lingers; 3 deaths during the week.
Jullundur „	2·9	Ploughing and sowing in progress; a few cholera cases in Phillour Tahsil.
Lahore „	2·1	A good fall of rain throughout district; health and agricultural prospects good.
Rawal Pindi „	2·25	Prospects and public health good.
Mooltan „	...	Drizzling while report despatched; crops improving; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan „	·3	More rain wanted; Kharif sowing progressing.
Peshawur „	3·7	Kharif sowings in progress; cattle disease still in two tahsils; slight fever prevailing. *General Remarks.*—Cholera still lingers in certain localities, but health and agricultural prospects generally good, though rain much needed in Hissar District.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (July 21st)	·3	Public health good; prices rising; rains much wanted in Lucknow, Unao and Sitapur, and some anxiety is beginning to be felt in other Districts for the Kharif sowings.
Fyzabad „	*Nil*	
Sitapur „	2·2	

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—			
Upper Godavari	(July 17th)	1·65	More rain wanted; health good; prices easy.
Sambalpur	„	4·44	Rice sowings completed; prospects favourable; health good.
Bilaspoor	„	3·90	Cholera and small-pox prevalent; prices easy.
Chanda	(18th)	1·33	Rice-crop doing well; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Chhindwara	„	3·81	Rain favourable to crops; health good; prices easy.
Balaghât	(19th)	7·60	Heavy continuous rain; transplanting rice continues; health good; prices steady.
Bhandara	(20th)	4·67	Transplanting rice continues; jowari sowings delayed owing to heavy rain; fever and small-pox continue; 10 fatal cholera cases; prices stationary.
Nagpur	(21st)	2·94	Transplanting rice commenced; four cholera cases in Ramtek tahsil; prices stationary.
Wardha	„	1·40	Sowings continue; two deaths from cholera.
Nimar	„	1·65	Sowings continue; 112 cholera cases, 58 fatal; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad	„	7·63	Nerbudda river in flood; 10 cholera cases, 7 fatal.
Betul	„	3·10	Sowings continue.
Narsinghpur	„	10·	Heavy continuous rain; sowings continue; 5 cholera cases, 3 fatal.
Jubbulpore	„	6·30	Small-pox continues; prices rising.
Saugor	„	11·12	Weeding commenced; prices stationary.
Seoni	„	4·40	Sowings continue; health good.
Damoh	„	5·75	Sowings continue; prices stationary.
Mandla	„	4·80	Sowings continue; prices stationary.
			General Remarks.—General prospects continue favourable, but in parts rain has been excessive. Cholera lingers in Nimar; elsewhere decreasing.
Mysore and Coorg—			
Mysore	(July 22nd)	·69 in Bangalore Cantonment	Fever still prevalent in Mysore.
Coorg	„	15·47	*General Remarks.*—Agricultural prospects continue satisfactory.
Assam—			
Gauhati	(July 22nd)	·07	Weather hot and sultry; want of rain retards the progress of the planting of salee; prospects of tea good; cattle disease on the decrease; public health good.
Sylhet	„	2·09	Reaping of aous crop commenced; rice slightly dearer; weather oppressive.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraoti	(July 22nd)	1·40	Cholera still prevalent; since last fortnight of 11,430 persons attacked 5,108 died; jowaree sowing nearly completed.
Rajpootana—			
Aboo	(July 22nd)	37·	Total rainfall up to date 53·, a quantity quite unprecedented.
Jodhpore	(17th)	...	2 inches of water in wells; rising in tanks; a month's supply; health good; cultivation going on; present crops promising; cholera in Mullanee entirely ceased.
Pallee	(21st)	...	Rain plentiful; rivers in flood; subsided on 17th and 18th.
Meywar	(16th)	2·3	Water supply, health and prospects good; light showers during the week.
Bickanere	(18th)	·64 on 7th & 8th	
Alwar	(15th)	2·82	Cholera subsiding in the tahsils which were suffering for the past months; good deal of land has been sown.
Harowtee States.			
Deolee	(July 15th)	3·5	
Tonk	„	1·6	
Kota	„	8·	
Jhallawar	„	4·5	Cholera abating at Kota, increasing at Tonk.
Bhurtpore	(22nd)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and close.
Jeypore	„	...	Favourable rains; ploughings and sowings active; health good.
Ajmere	„	1·75 on 16th, 17th, and 18th.	Sowings in progress; season so far favourable.
Central India—			
Indore	(July 21st)	2·31	Cholera occurs occasionally in the Bheel Villages; general health in Central India good; rains promise favourably.
Gwalior	„	1·1	
Neemuch	„	6·80	
Rutlam	„	6·18	
Baghelkhund	„	6·80	
Sutna	„		
Nepal—	(July 14th)	2·5	Agricultural prospects fair. A few cases of cholera have occurred in the city of Katmandoo.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1834 ...	I	Governor General	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	II	Secretaries to Government ...	
1835 ...	I	Governor of Madras ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	II	Assam, Arrakan, Tenasserim ...	Rep. as to Arrakan and Tenasserim, XII of 1862.
	III	Claims under certain Regulations	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	IV	Justices of the Peace, Calcutta ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	V	District Munsifs, Madras ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	VI	Khási Hills and Cachar ...	Rep. as to Khási Hills, XXII of 1869, sec. 3.
	VII	Sessions Judges	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	VIII	Sales in Satisfaction of Decrees for Rent	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	IX	Salt Chaukís, Bengal ...	Rep., Bengal Act VII of 1864.
	X	Proof of Acts of Governor General in Council	Rep., II of 1855.
	XI	Printing-presses	Rep., XXV of 1867, sec. 2.
	XII	Repealing Mad. Reg. IV, 1829, and IV, 1830	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XIII	S. F. Adálat, Bombay ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XIV	Magistrates, Bombay ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XV	Evidence: Contempt: Perjury: Madras	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XVI	Partial repeal of Ben. Reg. V, 1830, s. 2	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XVII	Silver and Gold Coinage ...	Rep., XXIII of 1870.
	XVIII	Chaprâsies	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XIX	Assistant to Agent for Sardárs in Dekkhan	
	XX	Police, Bombay	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XXI	Copper Coinage	Rep., XIII of 1862.
1836 ...	I	Light-house Funds, Cambay ...	Rep., XVII of 1858.
	II	Customs-duties, Bombay ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	III	Cattle-duty, Salsette ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	IV	Insolvent Debtors ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	V	Enforcement of Decrees, Bengal ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	VI	Prisoners under Mad. Reg. III, 1802, s. 22	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	VII	Municipal Taxes, Bombay ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	VIII	Principal Sadr Amíns, &c., Bengal	Rep., XII of 1873.
	IX	Oaths	Rep., X of 1873.
	X	Indigo Contracts, Lower Provinces and N. W. Provinces ...	Rep. in part, VIII of 1868: XIV of 1870. XVI of 1874.
	XI	Non-exemption from Jurisdiction of certain Courts	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XII	Decrees of Nawáb of Farakhábád	Rep., XIII of 1860.
	XIII	Sicca Rupees: Pice ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XIV	Customs-duties, Bengal ...	Rep., XIII of 1871.
	XV	Sabáthu	Rep., XXXII of 1850.
	XVI	Vakíl in Addl. Govt. Commissioner's Office, Madras ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XVII	Begum Samrú	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XVIII	Bhore Ghát Toll	Rep., II of 1837.
	XIX	Bank of Bengal	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XX	Batwáras, Lower Provinces ...	Rep. in part, XIX of 1868; XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874.

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1836 ...	XXI	Zilas, Lower Provinces and N.-W. Provinces	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XXII	Eastern Canal Tolls Lower Provinces	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XXIII	Gumsur and Suráda Zamíndárís ...	Rep., XXIV of 1839.
	XXIV	Judicial Officers, Madras and Bombay	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXV	Warehousing Ports	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XXVI	Governor General's Camp Police	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XXVII	Vakíls, Madras	Rep., XI of 1864.
	XXVIII	Municipal Assessments, Madras ...	Rep., XXVI of 1856.
	XXIX	Sadr Amíns, Madras ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXX	Thugs	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XXXI	Government Grants, Madras ...	Rep., XXIII of 1871.
	XXXII	Import and Export of Sugar ...	Rep., XIX of 1854.
1837 ...	I	Justices of the Peace, Calcutta ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	II	Bhore Ghát Tolls, Bombay ...	Rep., VIII of 1851.
	III	Transfer of Suits, Bengal ...	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	IV	Property in Land	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	V	Native Emigrants	Rep., XIV of 1839.
	VI	Málguzárs, Katák ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870. XVI of 1874.
	VII	Charter Courts: Pardons ...	Rep., V of 1871.
	VIII	Anjengo and Changancherry, Madras	Rep., III of 1838.
	IX	Succession to Pársís' Immoveable Property	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	X	Claims to Lands, Straits Settlements	
	XI	Repealing Bom. Reg. I, 1820, in part	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XII	Incombustible Roofs, Calcutta ...	Rep., XIV of 1856.
	XIII	Courts Martial	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XIV	Foreign Bottoms	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XV	Chaukídárí Assessment ...	Rep., XX of 1856.
	XVI	Customs	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XVII	Post Office	Rep., XVII of 1854.
	XVIII	Thugs	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XIX	Competence of Witnesses ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XX	Immoveable Property, Straits Settlements	
	XXI	Office Oaths and Declarations ...	Rep., X of 1873.
	XXII	Revenue Offences, Madras Collectorate	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	XXIII	P. S. Amíns, Madras ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XXIV	Police, Bengal	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXV	Judiciary System, Bengal ...	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XXVI	Governor General	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXVII	Salt-duties, Bombay	Rep., Bombay Act VII of 1873.
	XXVIII	Repeals Ben. Reg. X, 1829, in part	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXIX	Language of Judicial and Revenue Proceedings	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	XXX	Police Amíns, Madras ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XXXI	Coinage	Rep., XIII of 1862.
	XXXII	Emigration	Rep., XIV of 1839.
	XXXIII	Heads of District Police, Madras	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XXXIV	Judiciary System, Madras ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXXV	Decrees, Madras	Rep., X of 1861.
	XXXVI	Criminal Jurisdiction, Madras ..	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874.
	XXXVII	Political Offences, Bombay ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XXXVIII	Local Agent, Ben. Reg. XIX, 1810	Rep., VIII of 1868.
1838 ...	I	Customs, Bombay	Rep., I of 1852.
	II	Salt, N.-W. Provinces ...	Rep., XIV of 1843.

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1838 ...	III	Joint Criminal Judge, Cochin ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	IV	Perjury, Sadr Díwání Adálat, Bombay	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	V	Bengal Bonded Warehouse ...	Rep. in part, V of 1854.
	VI	Enquiries into Charges against Public Servants, Bombay ...	Rep., XXXVII of 1850.
	VII	Zila Judges, Bengal	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	VIII	Bhore Ghát Tolls	Rep., VIII of 1851.
	IX	Fines, Bombay	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	X	Kumáon	Rep., XV of 1874.
	XI	Remuneration of Amíns effecting Partitions	Rep. locally, XIX of 1863; in part, XIV of 1870.
	XII	Hidden Treasure, Madras ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XIII	Power to extend Ben. Reg. XII of 1833	Rep., I of 1846.
	XIV	Gánja and Bhang, Madras ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XV	Repeal of Bom. Reg. XII, 1827, in part	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XVI	Suits, Bombay	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874; Bom. Act II, 1866.
	XVII	Appeals from Munsifs, Madras ...	Rep., X of 1861.
	XVIII	Sureties, Bombay	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XIX	Coasting Vessels, Bombay ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874.
	XX	Post Office	Rep., XVII of 1864.
	XXI	Silver Coinage	Rep., XIII of 1862.
	XXII	Appeals from Munsifs, Bengal ...	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	XXIII	Repeal of Mad. Reg. IV, 1821, in part	Rep., XXIII of 1871.
	XXIV	Bank of Bengal	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXV	Wills made between 1st February 1839 and 1st January 1866 ...	Rep. (except as to certain Wills), VIII of 1868.
	XXVI	Principal Sadr Amíns, Madras ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XXVII	Judiciary, Bengal	Rep., X of 1861.
	XXVIII	Perjury, Supreme Courts ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXIX	Salt, Lower Provinces ...	Rep. locally, Bengal Act VII of 1864. „ in part, XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874.
	XXX	Registry of Deeds, Bengal ...	Rep., XVI of 1864.
	XXXI	Criminal Law: Supreme Courts...	Rep., X of 1875.
	XXXII	Justices of the Peace, Bengal ...	Rep., XII of 1873.
1839 ...	I	Sale of Distresses, Bengal ...	Rep., X of 1859.
	II	Fines by Magistrates ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	III	Revenue Courts and Munsifs ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	IV	Theft of Trees, &c., Straits Settlements	
	V	Search-warrants, Straits Settlements	Rep., XIV of 1851.
	VI	Bank of Bengal	Rep., IV of 1862.
	VII	Tahsildárs, Madras	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; XII of 1873.
	VIII	Jágír of Chinkhrí, Bombay ...	Rep., XV of 1874.
	IX	Pauper Suits, Bengal ...	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	X	War against Allied States, Straits Settlements	
	XI	Appeals to Queen in Council ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XII	Assessments and Taxes, Straits Settlements	Rep., IX of 1848.
	XIII	Port-dues, Madras	Rep., XII of 1875.
	XIV	Emigration	Rep., XIII of 1864.
	XV	Importation of Foreign Sugar, Madras	Rep., XIX of 1854.

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1839 ...	XVI	Government Rents, Straits Settlements	
	XVII	Post Office	Rep., XVII of 1854.
	XVIII	Thugs	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XIX	Sentences of Imprisonment, Bombay	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XX	Levy of Hakks, Bombay ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XXI	Petty Offences, Calcutta ...	Rep., XIII of 1856.
	XXII	Prisoners' Counsel, &c., Supreme Courts	Rep., X of 1875.
	XXIII	Courts Martial	Rep., XXIX of 1861.
	XXIV	Ganjam and Vizagapatam ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874; Madras Act I of 1865.
	XXV	Powers of Collectors, Bombay ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXVI	Public Officers, Bengal ...	Rep., XXXVII of 1850.
	XXVII	Execution of Decrees of Judge of 24-Parganas	
	XXVIII	Buildings in Bombay and Colaba	Rep., VI of 1857.
	XXIX	Dower	Rep. (except as to certain marriages), VIII of 1868.
	XXX	Inheritance	Rep. (except as to certain descents), VIII of 1868.
	XXXI	Injuries to the Coin ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXXII	Interest	
1840 ...	I	Faujdári Adálat, Madras ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	II	Courts Martial	Rep., XXIX of 1861.
	III	Bank of Bombay	Rep., Bombay Act X of 1863.
	IV	Affrays, Bengal	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	V	Oaths	Rep., X of 1873.
	VI	Bills of Exchange	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	VII	Deputy and Assistant Registrars to Sadr Courts, Bengal ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	VIII	Panchayats, Madras	
	IX	Arbitrations, Damages, Witnesses: Supreme Courts	Rep. in part, VIII of 1868.
	X	Temple of Jagannáth ...	Rep. in part, VIII of 1868; XVI of 1874.
	XI	Criminal Law, Bombay ...	Rep., Bombay Act IV of 1865.
	XII	Extending Act XII of 1839, Straits Settlements	Rep., IX of 1872.
	XIII	Factors	Rep., IX of 1872.
	XIV	Extending 9 Geo. IV, c. 14 ...	Rep., IX of 1872.
	XV	Agents of Foreign Sovereigns, Bombay	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XVI	Transported Convicts ...	Rep., V of 1871.
	XVII	Salt Laws, Madras ...	Rep. locally Madras Act VI of 1871. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XVIII	Licenses for Sale of Liquor, Bombay	Rep., XIII of 1856.
	XIX	Appeals by Paupers	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	XX	Revenue-sales	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXI	Suits under Ben. Reg. XLIX of 1793	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXII	Vagrants, Presidency Towns ...	Rep., XIII of 1856.
	XXIII	Execution in Presidency Towns of Mofussil Process ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874. Rep. in part locally, Bengal Act II of 1864. Rep. in part locally, Madras Act V of 1869.
	XXIV	Municipal Rates, Calcutta ...	Rep., XVI of 1847.
	XXV	A'bkári, Bengal	Rep., XXI of 1856.
1841 ...	I	Pattídári Estates, Bengal ...	Rep., XVI of 1874.

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1841 ...	II	Gánja and Bhang, Bombay ...	Rep., XXXIV of 1857.
	III	Petty Offences, Bombay Town ...	Rep., XIII of 1856.
	IV	Public Conveyances, Bombay Town	Rep., Bombay Act VI of 1863, sec. 33.
	V	Trials for State Offences ...	Rep., X of 1872.
	VI	Import of Rum, Bengal ...	Rep., VI of 1863.
	VII	Evidence	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	VIII	Interpleader	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	IX	A'bkári, Bengal	Rep., XXI of 1856.
	X	Registry of Ships	Rep. in part, XI of 1850; XVI of 1874; IV of 1875, sec. 30.
	XI	Military Courts of Requests ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; IX of 1871; XVI of 1874. Rep. locally, Madras Act I of 1866, sec. 9. Bombay Act III of 1867, sec. 2. Extended, XII of 1842. Suspended in certain cantonments, III of 1859, sec. 2. Section 17 may be suspended, XII of 1868.
	XII	Sales of Land for Revenue arrears	Rep. in part, I of 1845; XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874. Rep. locally, XIX of 1873.
	XIII	Explaining Act XXV of 1836 ...	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XIV	Markets, Bombay Town ...	Rep., XIV of 1856.
	XV	Repealing Ben. Reg. IX, 1819, s. 7	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XVI	Oaths of Justices of the Peace ...	Rep., II of 1869.
	XVII	Appeals, Bengal	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XVIII	Export of Military Stores ...	Rep. in part, XIII of 1852, s. 37; XVI of 1874.
	XIX	Wrongful Possession in case of Successions	Rep. in part, VIII of 1855, s. 13; XVI of 1874.
	XX	Collection of Debts on Successions	Rep., XXVII of 1860.
	XXI	Local Nuisances	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XXII	Municipal Rates, Madras Town ...	Rep., XXVI of 1856.
	XXIII	Import of Rum, Madras ...	Rep., VI of 1863.
	XXIV	Illusory Appointments: Infants' Property	Rep. in part, XXVII of 1866; VIII of 1868; XVI of 1874.
	XXV	Contempts in Equity ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXVI	Extending 3 & 4 Wm. IV, c. 42...	Rep. in part, VIII of 1868; XVI of 1874.
	XXVII	Unclaimed Dividends on Insolvents' Estates	Rep. in part, VIII of 1868; XVI of 1874.
	XXVIII	Extending Act XXIII of 1839 to Camp-followers	Rep., XXIX of 1861.
	XXIX	Dismissal of Suits and Appeals, Bengal and Madras ...	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XXX	Obstructions to Justice ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXXI	Criminal Appeals, Bengal ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
1842 ...	I	Sale of Opium, Calcutta ...	Rep., XI of 1849.
	II	Governor General	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	III	Extending Act XXI of 1839 ...	Rep., XIII of 1856.
	IV	Boat Regulations, Madras Roads	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874. See, too, Madras Act IV of 1869.
	V	Sale of Spirits, Bombay Town	Rep., Bombay Act IX of 1867.

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1842 ...	VI	Nipáni Jágír	Rep., XV of 1874.
	VII	Repealing Ben. Reg. XIX, 1797, s. 5, and IV, 1803 ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	VIII	Sadr Courts	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	IX	Extending 4 & 5 Vic., c. 21 ...	
	X	Municipalities, Bengal ...	Rep., XXVI of 1850.
	XI	Foreign Sugar	Rep., XIX of 1854.
	XII	Military Bázárs	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874. Rep. locally, Bombay Act III of 1867, sec. 2.
	XIII	Revenue, Bombay	Extended, XIV of 1855. Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XIV	Nuisances, Bombay Town ...	Rep., XIV of 1856.
	XV	Emigration	Rep., XIII of 1864.
	XVI	Leases, Bengal	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XVII	Revenue Commissioners, Bombay	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XVIII	Revenue, Bombay	Rep., XVII of 1862.
1843 ...	I	Registration of Instruments ...	Rep., XVI of 1864.
	II	Appeals to Sadr Díwání Adálat, Bengal	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	III	Special Appeals	Rep., XVI of 1853.
	IV	Appeals from Convictions ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	V	Slavery	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	VI	Amíns and Munsifs, Bengal ...	Rep., XII of 1873.
	VII	Courts, Madras	Rep. in part, III of 1873; „ the rest, XII of 1873.
	VIII	Provincial Courts of Appeal, Madras	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	IX	Bank of Madras	Rep., Madras Act V of 1862.
	X	Karnúl and Banganapalle ...	Rep., XXIII of 1858.
	XI	Hereditary Officers, Bombay ...	Rep., Bombay Act III of 1874.
	XII	Judicial Language	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	XIII	Conduct of Public Officers, Madras	Rep., XXXVII of 1850.
	XIV	Inland Customs, N. W. Provinces	Rep., VIII of 1875.
	XV	Deputy Magistrates, Deputy Collectors	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XVI	Repeal in part, of Ben. Reg. IX of 1808 and XVI of 1810 ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XVII	Official Trustee	Rep., XVII of 1864, (except as to trusts vested under it).
	XVIII	Thugs and Dacoits	Rep., VIII of 1863.
	XIX	Registration of certain Deeds ...	Rep., XVI of 1864.
	XX	Governor General	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXI	Emigration	Rep., XIII of 1864.
	XXII	Repeal in part, of Ben. Reg. III of 1793	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXIII	Zila Courts in Ceded Provinces ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXIV	Dacoity	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XXV	Applying 5 & 6 Vic., c. 47, s. 11	Rep., XII of 1873.
1844 ...	I	Nawáb of Carnatic	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	II	Appeals to Queen in Council ...	Rep., VI of 1874.
	III	Corporal Punishment ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	IV	Repeal of Ben. Reg. IX of 1808	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	V	Private Lotteries	Rep., XXVII of 1870.
	VI	Transit and other Duties: Salt: Madras	Rep. in part,— VII of 1859; XXIII of 1859; VI of 1863; XIX of 1866; VIII of 1868; XI of 1869; XXIV of 1869; XIII of 1871; XVI of 1874.

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1844 ...	VII	Competence of Witnesses ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	VIII	Native Military Convicts ...	Rep., VII of 1850.
	IX	Principal Sadr Amíns and Sadr Amíns	Rep., XII of 1873.
	X	Sentences for Murder ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XI	Supreme Court, Fort William ...	Rep., XIV of 1870.
	XII	Indian Navy	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XIII	Trisuli Pice	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XIV	Transportation for Life ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XV	Customs-duties	Rep., IX of 1845, sec. 3.
	XVI	Salt-duties, Bombay ...	Rep. in part,— VII of 1861; XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874; Bombay Act VII of 1873.
	XVII	Colaba	Rep., VIII of 1853.
	XVIII	Jails, Bengal	Rep., XXVI of 1870.
	XIX	Town-duties, Bombay ...	
	XX	Factors	Rep., IX of 1872.
	XXI	Emigration	Rep., XIII of 1864.
	XXII	Copper Coinage	Rep., XIII of 1862.
1845 ...	I	Sales of Land for Revenue-arrears, Bengal	Rep. as to Lower Provinces, XI of 1859; Panjáb, XII of 1873; N.W. Provinces, XIX of 1873.
	II	Adultery, Bombay	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	III	Security for Costs in Appeals, Bengal	Rep., XII of 1873.
	IV	Registration of Deeds ...	Rep., XVI of 1864.
	V	Native Law Officers	Rep., XI of 1864.
	VI	Commissions of the Peace ...	Rep., II of 1869.
	VII	Canals, N. W. Provinces ...	Rep., VIII of 1873.
	VIII	Security for Costs in Appeals, Bombay	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	IX	Import-duties	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	X	Warrants on failure to serve summons	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XI	Municipal Funds, Bombay Town ...	Rep., XXV of 1858.
	XII	Assistant Registrar, Sadr Díwání and Sadr Faujdárí Adálat, Bombay	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XIII	Attornies, Supreme Court, Bombay	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XIV	Názirs in Munsifs' Courts, Bengal	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XV	Native Soldiers	Rep., X of 1872.
	XVI	Re-admission of Appeals, Bengal and Madras	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XVII	Witnesses in Munsifs' Courts, Bengal	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XVIII	Offences by Convicts ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XIX	Assam Company	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XX	Native Army, Articles of War ...	Rep., XIX of 1847.
	XXI	Meriah Sacrifices	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	XXII	Governor General	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXIII	Union Bank	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXIV	Pilot Court, Bengal	Rep., XII of 1859.
	XXV	Emigrant Ships, Madras ...	Rep., XIII of 1864.
	XXVI	Spirit Licenses, Calcutta ...	Rep., XI of 1849.
	XXVII	Assistant Magistrates, Bengal ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XXVIII	Supreme Court, Madras ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXIX	Joint Zila and Sessions Judges ..	Rep., X of 1872.
	XXX	Fines in Compensation, Madras ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XXXI	Pensions of Soldiers, Bombay ...	Rep., VI of 1849.
	XXXII	Distillery Licenses, Madras ...	Rep., Madras Act III of 1864.

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1846 ...	I	Pleaders	Rep. locally, XX of 1865, sec. 3.
	II	Unscrewed Cotton	Rep., I of 1852.
	III	Boundary-marks, Bombay	Rep. in part, Bombay Act I of 1865, sec. 50; XVI of 1874.
	IV	Execution-sales of Land, Bengal...	Rep., XII of 1873.
	V	Surat Police	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	VI	Bhatti Territory, N. W. Provinces	Rep., IV of 1872.
	VII	Diet-money for Witnesses ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	VIII	Revenue Settlement, N. W. Provinces	Rep. in part,— XIV of 1870; XIX of 1873.
	IX	Boats in Harbours, Madras ...	
	X	Distress for Rent, Bengal ...	Rep., X of 1859.
	XI	Khándeç and Ahmadnagar ...	Rep. (except as to Scheduled Districts), XIV of 1874.
1847 ...	I	Boundaries, N. W. Provinces ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	II	Explaining Act V of 1840 ...	Rep., XIX of 1873.
	III	Police, Straits Settlements ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	IV	Military Magistrates ...	Rep., XIII of 1856.
	V	Execution of Sentences of Courts in Native States	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	VI	Copper Currency, Straits Settlements	Rep., VIII of 1863.
	VII	Distresses, Calcutta	Rep. in part, XVII of 1855.
	VIII	Emigration from Madras Port ...	Rep., I of 1875.
	IX	Assessment of new lands, Lower Provinces	Rep., XIII of 1864. Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874; Bengal Act IV of 1868.
	X	Sentences to Imprisonment for Life	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XI	Convicts from Hong-Kong ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XII	Fines on Munsifs and Sadr Amíns	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XIII	Emigration to Ceylon ...	Rep., XIII of 1864.
	XIV	Transcription of Plaints, Bengal...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XV	Survey of Lands in Calcutta ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XVI	Commissioners for Improvement of Calcutta	Rep., X of 1852.
	XVII	Defects in Civil Procedure ...	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XVIII	Registration of Deeds, Bengal ...	Rep., XVI of 1864.
	XIX	Articles of War, Native Army ...	Rep., XXIX of 1861.
	XX	Copyright	Rep. in part— XVII of 1862; XIV of 1870; IX of 1871; XVI of 1874.
	XXI	Supreme Court, Bombay ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXII	Municipal Commissioners, Calcutta	Rep., XIV of 1856.
	XXIII	Transportation	Rep., VIII of 1868.
1848 ...	I	Forgery, Bengal	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	II	Municipal Commissioners, Calcutta	Rep., XII of 1852.
	III	Meaning of 'Thug' and 'Thuggee'	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	IV	Coroners' Juries	Rep., IV of 1871.
	V	Penal Recognizances ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	VI	Foreign Bottoms	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	VII	Amending Act VI of 1848 ...	Rep., XII of 1873.
	VIII	Amending Ben. Reg. V of 1812...	Rep., X of 1859.
	IX	Municipal Rates, Straits Settlements	Rep., XXVII of 1856.
	X	Mandví, Bombay	Rep. in part, XV of 1874.
	XI	Wandering Gangs of Thieves ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1848 ...	XII	Commissioners for Recovery of Small Debts, Calcutta ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XIII	Limitation, Bengal	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XIV	Commissions to take Affidavits, Supreme Court, Calcutta ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XV	Officers of Supreme Courts ...	
	XVI	Salt, N. W. Provinces ...	Rep., XIV of 1870.
	XVII	Stamp-duties, Madras ...	Rep., VII of 1870.
	XVIII	Nawáb of Surat ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XIX	Criminal Sentences, Bengal and Madras	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XX	Attendance before Collectors ...	
	XXI	Wagers	Rep., IX of 1872.
	XXII	Indictments for forgery ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXIII	Amending Act XXV of 1840 ...	Rep., XXI of 1856.
	XXIV	Governor General	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXV	Bánganapalle, Madras ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXVI	Coroners' Juries, Straits Settlements	
	XXVII	Indian Navy	Rep., VIII of 1868.
1849 ...	I	Offences in Foreign States ...	Rep., XI of 1872.
	II	Branding Convicts	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	III	Union Bank, Calcutta ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	IV	Criminal Lunatics	Rep., X of 1875.
	V	Customs-duties, Straits Settlements	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	VI	Pensions	Rep., XXIII of 1871.
	VII	Administrator General ...	Rep. (except as to letters of administration granted before 1st March 1855), VIII of 1855, sec. 56.
	VIII	Police Magistrates, Madras Town	Rep., XIII of 1856.
	IX	[illegible]	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	X	[illegible]	
	XI	Admin[illegible] Calcutta ...	Rep. in part,— XIII of 1856; XIV of 1870.
	XII	Sadr Adálat, Bombay ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XIII	Smuggling of Salt, Calcutta ...	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XIV	Tampering with Army or Navy ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XV	Repealing Bom. Reg. XVIII, 1827, s. 6, cl. 1 ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
1850 ...	I	Title to certain Lands, Calcutta ...	Rep., VI of 1857.
	II	Extending Act VII of 1849 to Madras and Bombay ...	Rep. (except as to letters of administration granted before 1st March 1855), VIII of 1855, sec. 56.
	III	Sadr Amíns and District Munsifs, Madras	Rep., X of 1861.
	IV	Appeals to Sadr Court, Bengal ...	Rep., XV of 1858.
	V	Coasting Trade	
	VI	Military Offence[illegible]	Rep., XXIX of 1861.
	VII	Re[illegible]ed Prisoners ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	VIII	Appeals	Rep., XII of 1873.
	IX	Small Cause Courts, Presidency Towns	Rep. in part,— VIII of 1868; XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874; I of 1875.
	X	Aden	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XI	Amending Act X of 1841 ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XII	Public Accountants	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XIII	Branches of Trust	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XIV	Police Magistrates, Straits Settlements	Rep., XIII of 1856.

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1850 ...	XV	Munsifs' Courts, Bengal ...	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XVI	Fines	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XVII	Taking Land in Bombay and Colaba	Rep., VI of 1857.
	XVIII	Protection of Judicial Officers ...	
	XIX	Binding Apprentices ...	Rep. in part,— XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874.
	XX	Tributary Maháls, Katák ...	
	XXI	Non-forfeiture of Rights for Loss of Caste	
	XXII	Governor General	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXIII	Land Revenue, Calcutta ...	
	XXIV	Duty on Tobacco, Bombay Town ..	Rep., IV of 1857.
	XXV	Forfeiture of Deposits on Land-sales	Rep. in part,— X of 1861; XIV of 1870.
	XXVI	Improvements in Towns ...	Rep. locally,— Bengal Act III of 1864, sec. 5; Madras Act X of 1865, sec. 3; Bengal Act VI of 1868, sec. 3; Bombay Act VI of 1873; VI of 1868, sec. 5; IV of 1873. Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XXVII	Registry of Merchant Seamen ...	Rep., I of 1859.
	XXVIII	Merchant Seamen	Rep., I of 1859.
	XXIX	Amending Act XXXI of 1838 ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXX	Pleaders: Appeals ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXXI	Salt Revenue, Bombay ...	Rep., Bombay Act VII of 1873.
	XXXII	Repealing Act XV of 1836 ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXXIII	Sale of Patní Tenures, Bengal ...	Rep. in part,— XIV of 1870. XVI of 1874.
	XXXIV	State Prisoners	
	XXXV	Ferries, Bombay	Rep., Bombay Act II of 1868.
	XXXVI	Amending Articles of War for Native Army	Rep., XXIX of 1861.
	XXXVII	Inquiries into behaviour of Public Servants	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870. XVI of 1874. in part, locally, XVI of 1868.
	XXXVIII	Prisoners' Counsel	Rep. XVII of 1862.
	XXXIX	Municipal Commissioners, Calcutta	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XL	Pawnbrokers, Straits Settlements	Rep., XIII of 1856.
	XLI	Landing Decrepit Beggars, Straits Settlements	
	XLII	Public Works, Bengal ...	Rep., VI of 1857.
	XLIII	Joint Stock Companies ...	Rep., X of 1866, sec. 219.
	XLIV	Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XLV	Coroners	Rep., IV of 1871.
1851 ...	I	Fines under Act XXIV of 1845 ...	Rep., XII of 1859.
	II	Amending Ben. Reg. XIII of 1810	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	III	Salt-smuggling	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	IV	Deputy and Assistant Magistrates, Bombay	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	V	Turton's Insolvency	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	VI	Foras Land, Bombay ...	Rep., XIV of 1870.
	VII	Execution of Decrees, Bombay ...	Rep., X of 1861.
	VIII	Tolls on Roads and Bridges ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870. in part, locally, XV of 1864.
	IX	Gambling, Bombay Town ...	Rep., XIII of 1856.
	X	Administration Certificates ...	Rep., XXVII of 1860.

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1851 ...	XI	Registration of Deeds, Bengal ...	Rep., XVI of 1864.
	XII	Land-revenue, Madras Town ...	Rep. in part, Madras Act VI of 1867.
	XIII	Amending Act V of 1851 ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XIV	Excise, Straits Settlements ...	Rep., XXX of 1866.
	XV	Cotton-frauds, Bombay ...	Rep., Bombay Act IX of 1863.
	XVI	Receivers of Stolen Goods ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
1852 ...	I	Customs, Bombay ...	Rep., XIII of 1871.
	II	Land-customs, Bombay ...	Rep., XXIX of 1857.
	III	Spirituous Liquors, Bombay ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	IV	Emigration	Rep., XIII of 1864.
	V	Marriage by Registrars ...	Rep., XV of 1872.
	VI	Horsburgh Light-house ...	Rep., XIII of 1854.
	VII	Offences against Salt-laws, Madras	Rep. locally, Madras Act VI of 1871. in part, XVI of 1874.
	VIII	Sheriffs' Fees	
	IX	Repealing Ben. Reg. I of 1832...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	X	Municipal Commissioners, Calcutta	Rep., XXVIII of 1856.
	XI	Titles to Rent-free Estates, Bombay	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XII	Municipal Commissioners, Calcutta	Rep. (except sec. 50),— XIV of 1856; Rep., as to sec. 50, XXVIII of 1856.
	XIII	Calcutta Police	Rep., XIII of 1856.
	XIV	Extending certain Acts to Straits Settlements	
	XV	Evidence	Rep., I of 1872.
	XVI	Criminal Procedure, Supreme Courts	Rep., X of 1875.
	XVII	Special Cases, Supreme Courts ...	
	XVIII	Pleaders, Lower Provinces ...	Rep., XX of 1865.
	XIX	Abkárí, Madras Town ...	Rep. in part,— XIII of 1856; XIV of 1870.
	XX	Acquisition of Land for Public Purposes, Madras ...	Rep., VI of 1857.
	XXI	Deputy Collectors, Bombay ...	Rep. in part,— XII of 1873; Bom. Act I of 1868.
	XXII	Summary Suits for Arrears of Rent	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXIII	Fines, Madras and Bombay ...	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	XXIV	Crimping	Rep., XIII of 1864.
	XXV	Execution of Decrees on Appeal...	Rep., VI of 1874.
	XXVI	Sadr Amíns and Munsifs ...	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XXVII	Heads of Villages, Bombay ...	Rep., Bombay Act VIII of 1867.
	XXVIII	Police, Bombay	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXIX	Circuits of Judicial Commissioners, Bombay	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XXX	Naturalization of Aliens ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XXXI	Repealing Ben. Reg. XX of 1817, s. 16, cl. 17	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXXII	Prosecution of certain Officers ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XXXIII	Enforcement of Judgments ...	Rep. in part, X of 1861; VII of 1870.
	XXXIV	Gambling, Straits Settlements ...	Rep., XIII of 1856.
	XXXV	Local Taxation, Akyab and Kyook-Phyoo	
1853 ...	I	Corporal Punishment, Madras and Bombay	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	II	Public Charges on Landholders ...	
	III	Great Indian Peninsula Railway...	Rep., XVIII of 1854, sec. 39.
	IV	Tobacco Monopoly, Madras ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1853 ...	V	Amending Act IV of 1839, Straits Settlements	
	VI	Summary Suits for Arrears of Rent, &c.	Rep. in part, XII of 1873; Ben. Act VIII of 1865.
	VII	Jurisdiction of Magistrates ...	Rep., X of 1872.
	VIII	Colaba	Rep. in part, XV of 1874.
	IX	Amending Act VI of 1853 ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	X	Amending Act XXII of 1836 ...	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XI	Harbour of Bombay ...	Rep. in part, XXII of 1855, sec. 2; XIV of 1870.
	XII	Great Indian Peninsula Railway...	Rep., XVIII of 1854, sec. 39.
	XIII	Vishalghur	Rep., XV of 1874.
	XIV	Indian Navy	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XV	Regular Appeals, Bengal ...	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XVI	Special Appeals	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XVII	Imrit Rao's Jágír	Rep., XV of 1874.
	XVIII	Sale of Spirits in Cantonments ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874; locally, XXII of 1864; Madras Act I of 1866, sec. 41; Bombay Act III of 1867, sec. 2.
	XIX	Evidence, Bengal ...	Rep. in part, X of 1855; X of 1861; I of 1872.
	XX	Pleaders	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; locally, XX of 1865.
	XXI	Governor General	Rep., VIII of 1868.
1854 ...	I	Acquisition of Land, Madras Town	Rep., VI of 1857.
	II	Assessor to Court of Petty Sessions, Bombay Town ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	III	Amending Native Articles of War	Rep., XXIX of 1861.
	IV	Cantonment Bázárs, Bombay ...	Rep. locally, Bombay Act III of 1867, sec. 2.
	V	Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	VI	Supreme Courts, Equity Procedure	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	VII	Fugitive Foreign Offenders ...	Rep., XI of 1872.
	VIII	Certificates of Administration ...	Rep., XXVII of 1860.
	IX	Civil Appeals	Rep., XII of 1873.
	X	Assistant and Deputy Magistrates	Rep., X of 1872.
	XI	Copper Coinage	Rep., XIII of 1862.
	XII	District Munsifs, Madras ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XIII	Lighthouses, Straits Settlements	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XIV	Assám Tea Company ...	Rep., IV of 1855 sec. 14.
	XV	Borneo Commission	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XVI	Police, N. W. Provinces ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XVII	Post Office	Rep., XIV of 1866, sec. 3.
	XVIII	Railways	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; XXV of 1871; XVI of 1874.
	XIX	Foreign Sugar	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XX	Agent to Governor General, Rámghar, Jungle Mahás, and Midnapore	
	XXI	Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay	Rep. locally IV of 1862; Mad. Act V of 1862; Bom. Act X of 1863.
	XXII	British Subjects	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXIII	Outrages in Malabar ...	Rep., XX of 1859.
	XXIV	War-knives in Malabar ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XXV	Mofussil Treasury Warrants ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1854 ...	XXVI	Court of Wards, Bengal ...	Rep. locally, XIX of 1873; Bengal Act IV of 1870, sec. 86.
	XXVII	Názim of Bengal	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XXVIII	Municipal Commissioners, Calcutta	Rep., XXVIII of 1856.
	XXIX	Exportation of Saltpetre ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXX	Customs-duties, British Burma	Rep. in part, VII of 1859; XIV of 1870; XIII of 1871; XIII of 1873.
	XXXI	Real Actions: Conveyance of Land	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874.
	XXXII	Torture, Madras	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXXIII	Language of Judicial Decisions ...	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	XXXIV	Electric Telegraphs	Rep. (except as to licenses under it), VIII of 1860.
1855 ...	I	Governor General	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	II	Evidence	Rep., I of 1872.
	III	Indian Navy	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	IV	Assam Company	Rep., XI of 1866.
	V	Execution, Supreme Courts ...	Rep. (except as to Straits Settlements), VIII of 1868.
	VI	Execution, Supreme Courts.	
	VII	Arrest on Mesne Process, Supreme Courts	Rep. (except as to Straits Settlements), VIII of 1868.
	VIII	Administrator General ...	Rep., XXIV of 1867.
	IX	Regular Appeals, Madras ...	Rep., X of 1861.
	X	Witnesses, Madras and Bombay	Rep. in part, X of 1861; XII of 1873.
	XI	Mesne Profits: Improvements ...	
	XII	Suits for Wrongs: Executors and Administrators	Rep. in part, IX of 1871.
	XIII	Compensation for Loss occasioned by Death	Rep. in part, IX of 1871.
	XIV	Military Bázárs, Madras ...	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	XV	Joint Police Officers, Bombay ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XVI	Use of Badges, Bombay ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XVII	Copper Currency, Straits Settlements.	
	XVIII	Pardons and Reprieves ...	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	XIX	District Munsifs, Madras ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XX	Boundary-marks, Madras ...	Rep., XXVIII of 1860.
	XXI	Wards, Madras.	
	XXII	Ports and Port-dues	Rep., XII of 1875.
	XXIII	Administration of Mortgaged Estates	Rep. (except as to descents and devises occurring or made before 1866), VIII of 1868. in part XVI of 1874.
	XXIV	Penal Servitude ...	Rep. in part,— XII of 1867; XIV of 1870; V of 1871; XVI of 1874.
	XXV	Sessions at Utakamand ..	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXVI	Government Savings Banks ...	Rep., V of 1873.
	XXVII	Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay	Rep. in part, IV of 1862; Madras Act V of 1862; Bombay Act X of 1863.
	XXVIII	Repeal of Usury Laws ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XXIX	Amending Act VI of 1844 ...	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XXX	Repealing Act XXVIII of 1839, s. 7	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXXI	Emigration to St. Lucia and Granada	Rep., XIII of 1864.
	XXXII	Embankments, Lower Provinces	Rep. locally, Bengal Act VI of 1873; in part, XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874.

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1855 ..	XXXIII	Exportation of Saltpetre ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXXIV	Execution of Judgments ...	Rep. (except as to Charter Courts), X of 1861.
	XXXV	Import of Cotton, N.-W. Provinces	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXXVI	Contraband Salt, N.-W. Provinces	Rep., VIII of 1875.
	XXXVII	Santhál Districts ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870, and see. XIV of 1874.
	XXXVIII	Rebellion in Bírbhúm, &c. ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
1856 ...	I	Obscene Books and Pictures ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	II	Offences affecting the Public ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	III	A'bkárí, Calcutta, Madras Town.	
	IV	Cattle Killing	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	V	Extending Act XXIII of 1854 ...	Rep., XX of 1859.
	VI	Patents	Rep., IX of 1857, but saved as to acts done under it; XV of 1859, sec. 36.
	VII	Water-supply, Bombay Town ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	VIII	Gaols, Madras and Bombay ...	Rep. locally, Madras Act V of 1869; in part, XIV of 1870.
	IX	Bills of Lading.	
	X	Native Articles of War ...	Rep., XXIX of 1861.
	XI	European Deserters ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; XII of 1873; XVI of 1874.
	XII	Civil Court Amíns, Bengal ...	Rep. in part, X of 1861; XIV of 1870; X of 1873; XII of 1873.
	XIII	Police, Presidency Towns ...	Rep. locally, Bengal Act IV of 1866, sec. 2; Madras Act VIII of 1867, sec. 81; in part, XLVIII of 1860; XXV of 1870; XVI of 1874. XII of 1875.
	XIV	Conservancy, Presidency Towns ...	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	XV	Remarriage of Hindú Widows.	
	XVI	Port-dues	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XVII	Criminal Process	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XVIII	Collector of Calcutta ...	Rep. in part, XVIII of 1869.
	XIX	Emigration	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	XX	Police Chaukídárs, Bengal ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; X of 1872. Bengal Act VI of 1867, sec. 3; locally, Bengal Act VI of 1868, sec. 3; locally, in part, Bengal Act III of 1864, sec. 5.
	XXI	A'bkárí, Bengal	Rep. locally, X of 1871. in part, XXIII of 1860; XIV of 1870; Bengal Act I of 1874.
	XXII	Tolls, Kurratiya River.	
	XXIII	Recovery of Revenue-arrears, Madras	Rep., XXXIX of 1858.
	XXIV	Bengal Mariners, &c., Society ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXV	Municipal Rates, Presidency Towns	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	XXVI	Municipal Commissioners, Madras Town	Rep., Mad. Act IX of 1865.
	XXVII	Municipal Commissioners, Straits Settlements.	Rep. in part, XVII of 1868.
	XXVIII	Municipal Commissioners, Calcutta	Rep., Ben. Act VI of 1863.
	XXIX	Oaths by Registrars of Deeds ...	Rep., XVI of 1864.

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1857 ...	I	Native Passenger Vessels ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	II	Calcutta University.	
	III	Cattle-trespass	Rep., I of 1871.
	IV	Tobacco, Bombay Town ..	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874.
	V	Oriental Gas Company.	
	VI	Acquisition of Land for Public Purposes	Rep., X of 1870.
	VII	Uncovenanted Agency, Madras	Rep. in part, XVII of 1862; X of 1873; XII of 1873.
	VIII	Courts Martial	Rep., XXIX of 1861.
	IX	Repealing Act VI of 1856 ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	X	Santhál Districts	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; and see XIV of 1874.
	XI	State Offences	Rep. in part, XVII of 1862.
	XII	Piratical Junks, Straits Settlements.	
	XIII	Opium, Bengal	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XIV	Military and State Offences ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XV	Printing Presses	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XVI	Heinous Offences	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XVII	Mutineers and Deserters ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XVIII	Family, &c., of Nawáb of Carnatic	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XIX	Joint Stock Companies ...	Rep. (except as to Table B, which is unrepealed as to Companies existing on 1st May 1866), X of 1866.
	XX	Amending Act IX of 1850 ...	Rep. locally, Bombay Act VI of 1864.
	XXI	Suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah	Rep. locally, Bengal Act VIII of 1868; Bengal Act II of 1866, sec. 52; in part, XVI of 1874; in part locally, Bengal Acts I and III of 1864.
	XXII	Bombay University.	
	XXIII	Volunteer Corps	Rep., XX of 1869.
	XXIV	Port-dues	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXV	Forfeitures	Rep. in part, V of 1869; IX of 1871.
	XXVI	Ferries, Straits Settlements.	
	XXVII	Madras University.	
	XXVIII	Arms and Ammunition ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXIX	Land Customs, Bombay ...	Rep. in part, XXIII of 1859; XI of 1869, sec. 2 XIV of 1870; XIII of 1871; XVI of 1874.
	XXX	Port-dues, Calcutta	Rep., XII of 1875.
	XXXI	Port-dues, Bombay-port ...	Rep., XII of 1875.
	XXXII	Native Articles of War ...	Rep., XXIX of 1861.
	XXXIII	Foreigners	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXXIV	Sale of Gánja, Bombay ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XXXV	Port-dues, Burmese Ports ...	Rep., XII of 1875.
1858 ...	I	Compulsory Labour, Madras ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	II	Katák Port-dues	Rep., XII of 1875.
	III	State Prisoners	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	IV	Governor General	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	V	Escaped Convicts	Rep., XVII of 1860.
	VI	Impressment of Labour ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	VII	Port-dues, Madras	Rep., Madras Act VII of 1867.
	VIII	Karáchi Port-dues	Rep., XII of 1875.
	IX	Cambay Gulf Port-dues ...	Rep., Bombay Act XI of 1866.
	X	Confiscation, &c., for Rebellion ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1858 ...	XI	Corporal Punishment ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XII	Roads in Suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah	Rep. locally, Ben. Act III of 1864.
	XIII	Unlawful Possession of Arms ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XIV	Minors, Madras.	
	XV	Aden Port-dues	Rep., XII of 1875.
	XVI	Subordinate Criminal Court, Utakamand	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XVII	Cambay Gulf Light-dues ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XVIII	Regulation of Ports, Madras ...	Rep., XII of 1875.
	XIX	Authentication of certain Stamped Paper	Rep., XVIII of 1869.
	XX	Dispossessed Landed Proprietors, N.-W. Provinces	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXI	Native Passenger Ships ...	Rep., XII of 1870.
	XXII	Transportation	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXIII	Karnul, Madras	Rep., XV of 1874.
	XXIV	Family of Nawáb of Carnatic ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXV	Municipal Commissioners, Bombay Town	Rep., Bombay Act II of 1865.
	XXVI	State Offences	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXVII	Governor General	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXVIII	Police, Port of Madras ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XXIX	Suits in Civil Courts, N.-W. Provinces ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXX	Nawáb of Carnatic	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXXI	Alluvial Land, Bengal ...	Rep. locally, XIX of 1873.
	XXXII	Tanjore	Rep., XV of 1874.
	XXXIII	Indian Navy	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXXIV	Lunacy, Supreme Courts ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XXXV	Lunacy, Mofussil Courts ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XXXVI	Lunatic Asylums	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XXXVII	Nawáb of Carnatic	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XXXVIII	Delhi Territory	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXXIX	Arrears of Land-revenue, Madras	Rep., Madras Act II of 1864, sec. 65.
	XL	Minors, Bengal	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; Bengal Act IV of 1870, sec. 86.
	XLI	Stamp-duties, Bengal ...	Rep., XVIII of 1869.
1859 ...	I	Merchant Seamen	Rep. in part, XV of 1863; XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874; IV of 1875.
	II	Amending Act XXX of 1858 ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	III	Cantonment Joint Magistrates ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1864; XVI of 1874. „ locally, Madras Act I of 1866, sec. 9.
	IV	Removal of Prisoners ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	V	Ghátwálí Lands, Bírbhúm.	
	VI	Ahmadábád Magistracy ...	Rep., XII of 1873.
	VII	Customs-duties	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	VIII	Civil Procedure	Rep. in part,— IV of 1860; XXXVI of 1860, sec. 13, cl. 4 XXIII of 1861; XXVI of 1867; VII of 1870; XIV of 1870; IX of 1871; „ locally, XXXII of 1871; VII of 1872. Suspended in part locally, XX of 1862, ss. 5, 10.

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1859 ...	IX	Claims to Property seized as forfeited	Rep. in part, VIII of 1868. Rep. locally, XVIII of 1873, sec. 2. Bengal Act VIII of 1869, sec. 107; „ in part, XXXVI of 1860. VII of 1870; XIV of 1870; „ in part, locally,— XIV of 1863, sec. 5; XX of 1865, sec. 3; Bengal Act VI of 1862.
	X	Recovery of Rent, Bengal ...	
	XI	Sales of Land for Revenue-arrears, Lower Provinces ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; Bengal Act III of 1862; Bengal Act VII of 1868, sec. 29.
	XII	Pilots, Calcutta	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; X of 1873.
	XIII	Fraudulent Breaches of Contract by Workmen	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XIV	Limitation of Suits ...	Rep. in part, IX of 1871.
	XV	Patents	Rep. in part, XVIII of 1869.
	XVI	Nawáb of Carnatic ...	Rep., XXXVII of 1860.
	XVII	A'bkárí, Bombay Town ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XVIII	Magistrates and Justices of the Peace	Rep., X of 1875.
	XIX	Continuing Act XXVIII of 1857	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XX	Mápillas, Malabar ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870. Madras, Act VII of 1869.
	XXI	Governor General	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXII	Amending Act I of 1852 ...	Rep., XIII of 1871.
	XXIII	Land Customs, Madras and Bombay	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	XXIV	Police, Madras	Rep. in part,— XVII of 1862; XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874.
	XXV	Native Passenger Vessels ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XXVI	Continuing Act XXVIII of 1857	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXVII	State Offences	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXVIII	Foreigners	Rep., VIII of 1868.
1860 ...	I	Duty on Salt, N.-W. Provinces ...	Rep., VIII of 1875.
	II	Carriage of Passengers by Sea ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	III	Sessions Judges, Bengal ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	IV	Civil Procedure	Rep., XXIII of 1861.
	V	Cattle-trespass	Rep., I of 1871.
	VI	Native Articles of War ...	Rep., XXIX of 1861.
	VII	Joint Stock Banks	Rep., X of 1866, sec. 219.
	VIII	Electric Telegraphs ...	Rep. in part,— XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874.
	IX	Disputes between Workmen and Employers	Rep. in part, IX of 1871.
	X	Customs-duties	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XI	Indigo Contracts	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XII	Emigration to Saint Vincent ...	Rep., XIII of 1864.
	XIII	Farakhábád Zila Court ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XIV	King of Oudh.	
	XV	Calcutta Canals	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XVI	Amending Act XIV of 1856 ...	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	XVII	Escaped Convicts	Rep., V of 1871.

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1860 ...	XVIII	Governor General	Rep. VIII of 1868.
	XIX	Port-dues	Rep., XII of 1875.
	XX	Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.	
	XXI	Registration of Societies ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XXII	Chittagong Hill-tracts ...	Rep. locally, XIV of 1870. Rep. in part, XVI of 1874; Ben. Act IV of 1863.
	XXIII	A'bkárí, Bengal	Rep. locally, X of 1871; „ in part, VI of 1863; XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874.
	XXIV	Marriages by Scotch Ministers ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXV	Port-dues, Bassein	Rep., XII of 1875.
	XXVI	Administrator General ...	Rep., XXIV of 1867.
	XXVII	Collection of Debts on Successions	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XXVIII	Boundary-marks, Madras ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XXIX	Continuing Act XXVIII of 1857	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXX	Kunch and Kálpi	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXXI	Arms Act	Rep. in part, VI of 1866; XIV of 1870; IX of 1871; XVI of 1874.
	XXXII	Income-tax	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXXIII	Emigration to Natal ...	Rep., XIII of 1864.
	XXXIV	Indemnity for acts during Mutiny.	
	XXXV	Transportation of Convicts ...	Rep., XVII of 1862.
	XXXVI	Stamp Act	Rep., X of 1862.
	XXXVII	Repealing Act XVI of 1859 ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXXVIII	Nawáb of Carnatic ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXXIX	Income-tax	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XL	Amending Act XXXVI of 1860 ...	Rep., X of 1862.
	XLI	Emigration to Saint Kitts ...	Rep., XIII of 1864.
	XLII	Small Cause Courts, Mofussil ...	Rep., XI of 1865, sec. 2.
	XLIII	Amending Act VIII of 1859 ...	Rep., XXIII of 1861.
	XLIV	Governor General	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XLV	Penal Code	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; XXVII of 1870; XIX of 1872.
	XLVI	Emigration to French Colonies ...	Rep., VII of 1871.
	XLVII	University Degrees.	
	XLVIII	Amending Act XIII of 1856 ...	Rep. locally, Bengal Act IV of 1866, sec. 2; Madras Act VIII of 1867, sec. 81; „ in part, III of 1863; XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874; „ locally, in part, Bengal Act I of 1864, sec. 1; Bombay Act IX of 1867.
	XLIX	Emigration to British Colonies ...	Rep., XIII of 1864.
	L	Vacations in Civil Courts, Bengal	Rep., VI of 1871.
	LI	Amending Act XXXVI of 1860	Rep., X of 1862.
	LII	Amending Act XVIII of 1854.	
	LIII	Amending Act X of 1859 ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
1861 ...	I	Supreme Court, Bombay ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	II	Amending Act VI of 1857 ..	Rep., X of 1870.
	III	Customs-duty, Cochin ...	Rep., XIII of 1871.
	IV	Port-dues, Calingapatam and Munsoorcottah	Rep., Madras Act VII of 1867.
	V	Police	Rep. in part, IX of 1871; XVI of 1874. „ in part, locally, Bengal Act VII of 1869.

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1861 ...	VI	Commencement of Penal Code ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	VII	Salt-duty, Bombay	Rep., XXIV of 1869.
	VIII	Port-dues, Amherst ...	Rep., IX of 1864.
	IX	Minors.	
	X	Repealing Enactments relating to Civil Procedure	Rep., XIV of 1870.
	XI	Amending Act XIV of 1859 ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XII	Amending Act XLII of 1860 ...	Rep., XI of 1865, sec. 2.
	XIII	Police	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XIV	Rohilkhand	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; „ locally, XIV of 1874.
	XV	Port-dues, Konkan Ports ...	Rep., Bombay Act XI of 1866.
	XVI	Stage-carriages	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XVII	Customs-duties, N. W. P. ...	Rep., VIII of 1875.
	XVIII	License-duty	Rep., II of 1862.
	XIX	Paper-currency	Rep., III of 1871.
	XX	Amending Act XXV of 1858 ...	Rep., Bombay Act II of 1865.
	XXI	Income-tax	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXII	Cattle-trespass	Rep., I of 1871.
	XXIII	Civil Procedure	Rep. in part, VII of 1870; XIV of 1870; IX of 1871.
	XXIV	Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay	Rep., III of 1871.
	XXV	Criminal Procedure	Rep., X of 1872.
	XXVI	Occupation of Land, Malacca.	
	XXVII	Andaman Islands	Rep., Reg. 4th September 1874.
	XXVIII	Merchant Seamen	Rep., XV of 1863.
	XXIX	Native Articles of War ...	Rep., V of 1869.
	XXX	Bengal Military Orphan Society ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXXI	Saltpetre Manufacture ...	Rep. locally, VIII of 1875.
	XXXII	Limitation	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXXIII	Amending Schedule to Act XXV of 1861	Rep., VIII of 1869.
1862 ...	I	Continuing Act XXXIII of 1857	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	II	Repealing Act XVIII of 1861 ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	III	Government Seal.	
	IV	Bank of Bengal	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	V	Payment at Presidency Banks ...	
	VI	Annexing Schedule to Act IV of 1862	
	VII	Amending Act XLVI of 1860 ...	Rep., VII of 1871.
	VIII	King of Oudh	Rep. in part, XIII of 1868.
	IX	Income-tax	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	X	Stamp-duties	Rep., VII of 1870.
	XI	Amending Act X of 1860 ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XII	Repealing in part Act II of 1835	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XIII	Silver and Copper Coinage ...	Rep., XXIII of 1870.
	XIV	Amending Act XIV of 1859 ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XV	Amending Code of Criminal Procedure	Rep., VIII of 1869.
	XVI	Income-tax	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XVII	Repealing Enactments relating to Criminal Law	Rep., X of 1872.
	XVIII	Criminal Procedure, Supreme Courts	Rep. in part, XII of 1867; X of 1875. Rep. locally, XXV of 1863.
	XIX	Contraband Salt, Oudh ...	Rep., VIII of 1875.
	XX	Presidency High Courts ...	Rep. in part, XV of 1868; VII of 1870; XIV of 1870.
	XXI	Subordinate Medical Officers, Widows and Orphans' Fund ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXII	Emigration to Seychelles ...	Rep., XIII of 1864.
	XXIII	Customs-duties	Rep., XIV of 1870.

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1862 ...	XXIV	Continuing Act XX of 1862 ...	Rep. in part, VIII of 1868.
1863 ...	I	Civil Courts, Burma ...	Rep., VII of 1872.
	II	Appeals to Queen in Council ...	Rep., VI of 1874.
	III	Police, Straits Settlements.	
	IV	Effectuating Treaty with Burma	Rep. in part, XIII of 1873; XVI of 1874.
	V	Amending Act XXIX of 1861 ...	Rep., V of 1869.
	VI	Sea-customs	Rep. in part, XVII of 1867; sec. 3. XX of 1867; X of 1868. XVII of 1869; XIV of 1870. IX of 1871.
	VII	Emigration to Saint Croix ...	Rep., XIII of 1874.
	VIII	Confinement of Prisoners sentenced by Courts	Rep., V of 1871.
	IX	Amending Code of Civil Procedure.	
	X	Darjeeling ...	Rep., XIX of 1867.
	XI	Peons for Service of Process ...	Rep., VII of 1870.
	XII	Mahoba and Jeitpur ...	Rep., XV of 1874.
	XIII	Imprisonment of Convicts, Bombay Town.	
	XIV	Amending Act X of 1859 in N. W. Provinces	Rep. XVIII of 1873. Rep. in part locally, VIII of 1873
	XV	Merchant Seamen	Rep., IV of 1875.
	XVI	Excise on Spirits used exclusively in Manufactures.	
	XVII	Municipal Commissioners, Straits Settlements.	
	XVIII	Master in Equity: Process of High Courts	Rep. in part, VIII of 1868; X of 1873; XII of 1873.
	XIX	Partition of Revenue-paying Estates	Rep. locally, XIX of 1873; „ in part, XIV of 1870.
	XX	Religious Endowments ...	Rep., in part, VII of 1870; XIV of 1870 XVI of 1874.
	XXI	Recorders' Courts, Burma ...	Rep., VII of 1872.
	XXII	Acquisition of Land for certain Works of Public Utility ...	Rep., X of 1870.
	XXIII	Claims to Waste-lands ...	Rep. in part, IX of 1871.
	XXIV	Burma Courts	Rep., VII of 1872.
	XXV	Imprisonment of Convicts, Calcutta	Rep., XII of 1867.
	XXVI	Customs-duties	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXVII	Income-tax	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXVIII	Stamp-duties, Straits Settlements.	
	XXIX	Receipts of Presidency Banks.	
	XXX	Claims against Native Government of Oudh	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXXI	Official Gazette.	
	XXXII	Continuing Act XX of 1862 ...	Rep. in part, VII of 1870.
1864 ...	I	Purwá and Khadí	Rep., XV of 1874.
	II	Aden.	
	III	Foreigners.	
	IV	Small Cause Court, Karáchi ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	V	Extension of Civil Procedure Code to Sindh	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	VI	Whipping	Rep. in part, X of 1872; XVI of 1874.
	VII	Salt, Central Provinces ...	Rep., VIII of 1875.
	VIII	Comptoir d'Escompte of Paris.	
	IX	Repealing Act VIII of 1861 ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	X	A'bkárí, Bengal	Rep., X of 1871.
	XI	Native Law Officers... ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1864 ...	XII	Effectuating Act IV of 1863 ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XIII	Emigration of Native Labourers...	Rep., VII of 1871.
	XIV	Joint Judge of the Konkan ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XV	Tolls on Public Roads and Bridges.	
	XVI	Registration of Assurances ...	Rep., XX of 1866, sec. 3.
	XVII	Official Trustee	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XVIII	Municipal Committee, Lakhnau...	Rep., XV of 1873.
	XIX	Mirzápur	Rep. (except in Scheduled Districts), XIV of 1874.
	XX	Minors, Bombay.	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XXI	Police Magistrates.	
	XXII	Military Cantonments ...	Rep., in part, XIV of 1870; VIII of 1871.
	XXIII	Customs-duties	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXIV	Non-Regulation Districts, N.-W. Provinces	Rep., XV of 1874.
	XXV	Marriage of Christians ...	Rep., V of 1865.
	XXVI	Small Cause Courts, Presidency Towns	Rep. in part, I of 1875.
	XXVII	Justices of the Peace ..	Rep., II of 1869.
	XXVIII	A'bkárí...	Rep., X of 1871.
1865 ...	I	Extension of Enactments to Non-Regulation Provinces ...	Rep., XV of 1874.
	II	Rural Police, N.-W. Provinces ...	Rep., III of 1869.
	III	Common Carriers.	
	IV	Administrator General ...	Rep., XXIV of 1867.
	V	Marriage of Christians ...	Rep. (except as to Straits) XV of 1872.
	VI	Continuing Arms Act ...	Rep., VI of 1866.
	VII	Government Forests... ...	Rep. in part, IX of 1871.
	VIII	Validating Imprisonment of certain Persons	Rep., V of 1871.
	IX	Registration of Assurances ...	Rep., XX of 1866, sec. 3.
	X	Intestate and Testamentary Succession	Rep. in part, XXIV of 1867; VII of 1870.
	XI	Small Cause Courts, Mofussil ...	Rep. in part, VII of 1870; XIV of 1870.
	XII	Prisoners in Calcutta ...	Rep., XII of 1867.
	XIII	Criminal Procedure, High Courts...	Rep., X of 1875.
	XIV	Civil Courts, Central Provinces	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; XXXII of 1871.
	XV	Párs'í Marriages and Divorces ...	Rep. in part, VII of 1870; XIV of 1870.
	XVI	Revenue Courts, Oudh ...	Rep., XXXII of 1871.
	XVII	Customs-duties	Rep., XXV of 1865.
	XVIII	Stamp-duties	Rep., VII of 1870.
	XIX	Panjáb Courts	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; XIV of 1875.
	XX	Pleaders and Mukhtárs ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XXI	Intestate Succession, Párs'is.	
	XXII	Amending Act XVIII of 1864 ...	Rep., XV of 1873.
	XXIII	Panjáb Chief Court ...	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XXIV	Warrants of Attorney and Cognovits	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	XXV	Customs-duties.	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXVI	Amending Native Articles of War	Rep., V of 1869.
	XXVII	Civil Appeals, Panjáb ...	Rep., IV of 1866, sec. 52.
	XXVIII	Insolvent Traders, Bombay ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XXIX	Amending Pleaders Act, 1865.	
	XXX	Madras Irrigation Company ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
1866 ...	I	Government Paper Currency ...	Rep., III of 1871.
	II	Rural Police, N.-W. Provinces ...	Rep., III of 1869.
	III	Registrars, Recorders' Courts, Burma	Rep., VII of 1872.

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1866 ...	IV	Chief Court, Panjáb ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; X of 1873; X of 1875.
	V	Bills of Exchange: Commercial Law	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; IX of 1871; Schedule 2 No. 5. IX of 1872.
	VI	Continuing Arms Act.	
	VII	Extending Act XXIII of 1840 to Straits Settlements.	
	VIII	Criminal Procedure	Rep., VIII of 1869.
	IX	Extending Pleaders Act to Sadr Court., N.-W. Provinces.	
	X	Trading Companies	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XI	Repealing Act IV of 1855 ...	Rep., XIV of 1870.
	XII	Private Water-courses ...	Rep. locally, XXX of 1871; VIII of 1873.
	XIII	Limitation of certain Suits, Oudh	Rep., XXXII of 1871.
	XIV	Post Office	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XV	Partnership	Rep., IX of 1872.
	XVI	Signing Commissions under Act XIII of 1865	Rep., X of 1875.
	XVII	Indian Museum, Calcutta.	
	XVIII	Customs-duty on Saltpetre ...	Rep., VIII of 1868.
	XIX	Salt, Madras	Rep., XXIV of 1869.
	XX	Registration of Assurances ...	Rep., VIII of 1871.
	XXI	Dissolution of Native Converts' Marriages	Rep. in part, VII of 1870; XVI of 1874.
	XXII	Extending Marriage Act ...	Rep., XV of 1872.
	XXIII	Correcting Bombay High Court Letters Patent.	
	XXIV	Procedure of High Court, N.-W. Provinces	Rep. in part, X of 1875.
	XXV	Transfer of certain Securities to Government	Rep. in part, XXIV of 1867; XVI of 1874.
	XXVI	Subordinate Proprietors, Oudh ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XXVII	Conveyance of Property vested in Mortgagees and Trustees ..	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874.
	XXVIII	Powers of Mortgagees and Trustees	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XXIX	Court of Requests, Straits Settlements.	
	XXX	Excise Revenue, Straits Settlements	
1867 ...	I	Ganges Tolls.	
	II	Removal of Prisoners' ...	Rep., V of 1871.
	III	Public Gambling	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	IV	Meaning of "Offence" ...	Rep., XXVII of 1870.
	V	Extending Penal Code to Straits Settlements.	
	VI	Limits of Districts, Panjáb.	
	VII	Purchasing Arms, &c., from Soldiers.	
	VIII	Horse-racing	Rep., IX of 1872.
	IX	Comptoir d' Escompte of Paris.	
	X	References by Mofussil Small Cause Courts.	
	XI	Oriental Gas Company.	
	XII	Custody of Prisoners, Presidency Towns	Rep., V of 1871.
	XIII	Burma Coast-lights ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874, XII of 1875.
	XIV	Pándharí-tax, Central Provinces...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XV	Municipal Committees, Panjáb, Oudh, Central Provinces ...	Rep. as to Panjáb, IV of 1873; Oudh, XV of 1873, sec. 2; Cent. Prov., XI of 1873, sec. 2.

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1867 ...	XVI	Acting Judges.	
	XVII	Customs-duties	Rep., XVII of 1870.
	XVIII	Jhánsí Courts	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874.
	XIX	Darjeeling	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XX	Transhipment of certain Goods ...	Rep., VI of 1873.
	XXI	Licensing Professions and Trades ..	Rep., IX of 1868.
	XXII	Saráis and Puraos.	
	XXIII	Murderous Outrages, Panjáb ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XXIV	Administrator General ...	Rep., II of 1874.
	XXV	Printing Presses and Books ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XXVI	Stamp-duties	Rep. in part, VII of 1870.
	XXVII	Deputy Commissioners ...	Rep. locally, XXXII of 1871.
	XXVIII	Petty Sessions Courts, N.-W. Provinces	Rep., X of 1872.
	XXIX	Amending Act XXI of 1867 ...	Rep., IX of 1868.
	XXX	Paper Currency	Rep., III of 1871.
	XXXI	Certain Offences of Railway Servants.	
	XXXII	Chief Commissioners' Powers.	
	XXXIII	Amending Act XXXI of 1861 ...	Rep., VIII of 1875.
	XXXIV	Local Repeal of Act XIX of 1866	Rep., XIV of 1870.
	XXXV	Financial Commissioner, Panjáb....	Rep., XIV of 1870.
	XXXVI	Correcting Act XVII of 1862 ...	Rep., X of 1872.
	XXXVII	Appeals, Oudh	Rep., XI of 1871.
1868 ...	I	General Clauses	Rep. in part, I of 1872.
	II	Pepper exported from Cochin ...	Rep., XIII of 1871.
	III	Powers of Assistant Commissioner, Panjáb.	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	IV	Exempting certain Bombay Villages from General Regulations..	Rep. (except in Scheduled Districts), XIV of 1874.
	V	Commissioner in Sindh.	
	VI	Municipalities, N.-W. Provinces...	Rep., XV of 1873.
	VII	Appeals and Reviews, Panjáb ...	Rep., IX of 1873.
	VIII	Repealing Obsolete Enactments ...	Rep., XIV of 1870.
	IX	Taxing Professions and Trades ...	Rep., IX of 1869.
	X	Amending Consolidated Customs Act.	
	XI	Exempting Timber from Import-duty.	Rep., XIV of 1870.
	XII	Power to suspend Act XI of 1841, s. 17.	
	XIII	King of Oudh	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XIV	Contagious Diseases ...	Rep. in part, IX of 1871.
	XV	Stamps, High Courts ...	Rep., VII of 1870.
	XVI	P. S. Amíns, &c., Bengal ...	Rep., VI of 1871.
	XVII	Failure of Bank of Bombay ...	Rep., XIV of 1870.
	XVIII	Small Cause Jurisdiction, Nílgiris	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874.
	XIX	Rent, Oudh	Rep. in part, VII of 1870; XIV of 1870. Words substituted, XI of 1871, sec. 3. XXXII of 1871, sec. 40.
	XX	Duties in Lakhnau	Rep., XIV of 1870.
	XXI	Nawáb of Carnatic.	
	XXII	Mauza Kheria	Rep., XV of 1874.
	XXIII	A'bkárí, British Burma ...	Rep., X of 1871.
	XXIV	Inoculation, Kumaon and Garhwál.	
	XXV	Coorg Courts	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874.
	XXVI	Municipal Lock-Hospitals.	
	XXVII	Registration	Rep., VIII of 1871.
	XXVIII	Tenancy, Panjáb	Rep. in part, VII of 1870; XIV of 1870.
1869 ...	I	Taluqdárs, Oudh.	
	II	Justices of the Peace ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; X of 1873.

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1869 ...	III	Rural Police, N.-W. Provinces ...	Rep., XVI of 1873.
	IV	Divorce	Rep. in part, VII of 1870; XII of 1873.
	V	Native Articles of War ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	VI	Emigration	Rep., VII of 1871.
	VII	Forests, British Burma ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; XIII of 1873.
	VIII	Criminal Procedure	Rep., X of 1872.
	IX	Income-tax	Rep., XVI of 1870.
	X	Police Superannuation Funds ...	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XI	Land Customs, Madras and Bombay.	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874.
	XII	Customs-duties	Rep., XVII of 1870.
	XIII	Procedure of High Court, N.-W. Provinces	Rep. in part, X of 1875.
	XIV	Civil Courts, Bombay ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870.
	XV	Evidence of Prisoners ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874. in part, locally VII of 1872, sec. 78.
	XVI	Bhután Dvárs	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XVII	Landing Cargo.	
	XVIII	Stamp-duties	Rep. in part, VII of 1870, sec. 34. XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874.
	XIX	Administrator General ...	Rep., II of 1874.
	XX	Volunteers	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; IX of 1871. XVI of 1874.
	XXI	European Vagrancy	Rep., IX of 1874.
	XXII	Gáro Hills	Rep. (except as to Scheduled Districts), XIV of 1874.
	XXIII	Income-tax	Rep., XVI of 1870.
	XXIV	Salt, Madras and Bombay ...	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; XIII of 1871; XI of 1875.
	XXV	Salt, N. W. Provinces, Panjáb, &c.	Rep., VIII of 1875.
	XXVI	Correcting Act VIII of 1863 ...	Rep., V of 1871.
1870 ...	I	Quarantine Rules.	
	II	Subordinate Judges and Munsifs, Bengal	Rep., VI of 1871.
	III	Agror Valley	Rep., IV of 1872.
	IV	Appeals to Assistant Commissioner, Kulu	Rep., V of 1874.
	V	Costs of certain Petitions ...	Rep. in part, II of 1874; XVI of 1874.
	VI	Fees for Registration of Emigrants	Rep., VII of 1871.
	VII	Court-fees	Rep. in part, XIV of 1870; XVI of 1870; XX of 1870; VIII of 1871; XV of 1872.
	VIII	Murder of Female Infants.	
	IX	Elphinstone Land Company ...	Rep., XII of 1873.
	X	Acquisition of Land for Public Purposes	Rep. in part, IX of 1871.
	XI	Weights and Measures ...	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XII	Native Passenger Ships ...	Rep. in part, XII of 1872.
	XIII	State Railways.	
	XIV	Repealing Obsolete Enactments ...	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XV	Paper-currency	Rep., III of 1871.
	XVI	Income-tax	Rep., XII of 1871.
	XVII	Customs-duties	Rep., XIII of 1871.
	XVIII	Power to exempt from Customs-duties.	
	XIX	Bank of Bengal.	
	XX	Amending Court-fees Act.	

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1870 ...	XXI	Wills of Hindús, &c.	
	XXII	European British Subjects.	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874; X of 1875.
	XXIII	Coinage and the Mint ...	Rep. in part, XII of 1873.
	XXIV	Relief of Oudh Taluqdárs.	
	XXV	Timber-duty, Maulmain ...	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XXVI	Prisons	Rep. in part, XII of 1873; XVI of 1874.
	XXVII	Amending Penal Code ...	Rep. in part, X of 1872.
	XXVIII	Commitments from Andamans ...	Rep. in part, XII of 1873.
1871 ...	I	Cattle-trespass	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	II	Extending Prisons Act to Coorg	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	III	Paper Currency	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	IV	Coroners...	Rep. in part, IX of 1871; X of 1873; XII of 1873; XVI of 1874.
	V	Prisoners	Rep. in part, XII of 1873; XVI of 1874.
	VI	Civil Courts, Bengal ...	Rep. in part, X of 1873; XII of 1873; XVI of 1874.
	VII	Emigration	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	VIII	Registration of Documents.	
	IX	Limitation	Rep. in part, XII of 1873;
	X	Excise, Northern India, Burma, Coorg	Rep. in part, XII of 1873. XVI of 1874. Rep. in part, locally, XXVI of 1872.
	XI	Financial Commissioner, Oudh ...	Rep., XXXII of 1871.
	XII	Income-tax	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	XIII	Customs duties	Rep. in part, XII of 1873; XVI of 1874.
	XIV	Amending Consolidated Customs Act.	
	XV	Relief of Broach Thákurs.	
	XVI	Survey of Steamers, Burma ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XVII	Rates on Land, Oudh ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XVIII	Rates on Land, N. W. Provinces	Rep. in part, XVIII of 1873, sec. 2, XVI of 1874.
	XIX	Sessions Judges, Bengal and N.W.P.	Rep. in part, X of 1872.
	XX	Rates on land, Panjáb ...	Rep. in part, XII of 1873; XVI of 1874.
	XXI	Dehra Dún	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XXII	Chaukídárs, N. W. Provinces.	
	XXIII	Pensions.	
	XXIV	Local Public Works Loans ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XXV	Amending Railway Act ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XXVI	Advances for Agricultural Improvements	Rep. in part, XII of 1873; XVI of 1874.
	XXVII	Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XXVIII	European Vagrants	Rep., IX of 1874.
	XXIX	Repealing Bengal Regulations ...	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XXX	Canals and Drainage, Panjáb ...	Rep., VIII of 1873.
	XXXI	Weights and Measures.	
	XXXII	Civil Courts, Oudh	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XXXIII	Land Revenue, Panjáb ...	Rep. in part, XII of 1873.
...	I	Evidence.	Rep. in part, XVIII of 1872.
	II	Reviving Act XV of 1867 ...	Rep., IV of 1873.
	III	Marriage	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	IV	Laws, Panjáb	Rep. in part, XV of 1875.
	V	Sindh	
	VI	Oaths and affirmations ...	Rep., X of 1873.
	VII	Courts, British Burma.	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	VIII	Income-tax	Rep., XVI of 1874.

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1872 ...	IX	Contract Law.	
	X	Criminal Procedure ...	Rep. in part, XI of 1874; XVI of 1874.
	XI	Extradition	Rep. in part, XII of 1873, XVI of 1874.
	XII	Native Passenger Ships.	
	XIII	Patterns and Designs ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XIV	Exempting Straits Settlements from Emigration Act.	
	XV	Marriage of Christians ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XVI	Spirit-duty, Burma.	
	XVII	Postponing commencement of Code of Criminal Procedure ...	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XVIII	Amending Evidence Act ...	Rep. in part, X of 1873; XVI of 1874.
	XIX	Definition of 'Coin', Penal Code.	
	XX	Amending Act V of 1872.	
	XXI	Lunatic Sepoys	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XXII	Amending Act X of 1859 ...	Rep., XVIII of 1873.
	XXIII	Re-importation of certain goods cleared at Rangoon.	
	XXIV	Repealing Bombay Reg. XIII., 1827, s. 34, cl. 9	Rep., XII of 1873.
	XXV	Salt, Panjáb	Rep., VIII of 1875.
	XXVI	Opium, Panjáb.	
	XXVII	Criminal Procedure Code, Sindh...	Rep., XVI of 1874.
1873 ...	I	Burma Courts	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	II	Burma Ferries	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	III	Civil Courts, Madras ...	Rep. in part, XII of 1873.
	IV	Municipalities, Panjáb ...	Rep. in part, XII of 1873; XVI of 1874.
	V	Savings Banks	Rep. in part, XII of 1873; XVI of 1874.
	VI	Transhipment of Goods ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	VII	Port-dues, Burma	Rep., XII of 1875.
	VIII	Canals and Drainage, Northern India	Rep. in part, XII of 1873; XVI of 1874.
	IX	Appeals, Panjáb	Rep. in part, XII of 1873; XVI of 1874.
	X	Oaths	Rep. in part, XII of 1873.
	XI	Municipalities, Central Provinces...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XII	Obsolete Enactments Repeal ...	Rep., XVI of 1874.
	XIII	Timber, British Burma ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XIV	Lunatic Soldiers' Property ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XV	Municipalities, N. W. Provinces and Oudh	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XVI	Village and Road Police, N. W. Provinces	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	XVII	Nawáb Názim's Debts.	
	XVIII	Rent, N.-W. Provinces.	
	XIX	Land-Revenue, N. W. Provinces.	
	XX	Prince of Arcot.	
1874 ...	I	Quieting titles, N. W. Provinces	
	II	Administrator General.	
	III	Married Women's Property.	
	IV	Foreign Recruiting.	
	V	Appeals to Assistant Commissioner, Kulu	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	VI	Appeals to Judicial Committee ...	Rep. in part, XVI of 1874.
	VII	Municipalities, British Burma.	
	VIII	Exercise of Powers in Assam.	
	IX	European Vagrancy.	
	X	Salt: Ganjám, Orissa ...	Rep. in part, VIII of 1875.
	XI	Amending Code of Criminal Procedure.	

Chronological Table of Acts of Governor General in Council.

Year.	Number.	Subject-matter.	How repealed or otherwise determined.
1874 ...	XII	Exercise of Powers in Sylhet.	
	XIII	European British Minors.	
	XIV	Scheduled Districts.	
	XV	Local Extent of certain Enactments	Rep. in part, VIII of 1875. XI of 1875.
	XVI	Obsolete Enactments Repeal ...	Rep. in part, III of 1875.
1875 ...	I	Distresses, Presidency Towns.	
	II	Law Reports.	
	III	Correcting Act XVI of 1874.	
	IV	Merchant Shipping.	
	V	Unattested Sepoys.	
	VI	Loan to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.	
	VII	Fisheries, Burma.	
	VIII	Inland Customs.	
	IX	Majority.	
	X	Criminal Procedure, High Courts.	
	XI	Salt, Madras.	
	XII	Ports and Port-dues.	
	XIII	Probates and Letters of Administration.	
	XIV	Panjáb Judicial Administration.	
	XV	Amending Panjáb Laws Act.	

SIMLA;
The 22nd July 1875.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 29TH JULY 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Malabar and the Northern districts of Madras good rain has fallen: in the South-Eastern Districts none. In Bombay the rainfall is general and plentiful, except in Ahmednuggur and Kaládgi. There has been rain in Sind, and the river is sufficiently high. The rains continue to be abundant throughout the Central Provinces, Berar, Central India and Rajputana. In Bengal the fall has been general, but in several districts of the Rajshahi, Bhágalpur and Patna Divisions insufficient, and in these fears are entertained for the safety of the main rice crop if more does not soon come. The rains are now general in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, and prospects are good. In the Punjab none has fallen in the Jullunder, Lahore, Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan Districts: elsewhere prospects are satisfactory. Accounts are good from Assam and Mysore.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(July 29th)	...	Heavy rain last night, 6·84 at Masulipatam, none in Palnad, about one inch elsewhere; heavy fresh of 15 feet water over anicut; tanks full; canal supply sufficient; early dry crops being sown; markets well supplied; prices steady; mild dysentery and small-pox prevalent; cattle generally healthy; pasture good and improving.
Kurnool	(28th)	1·1 in four days.	Rain good also in the taluks; sowing of early crops continues; markets supplied; prices rising in Ramulkota and Nandial; stationary elsewhere; water and pasture sufficient; cattle disease in Markapur; fever prevalent; 3·5 feet water over Sunkesala anicut yesterday.
Tanjore	(29th)	*Nil*	Rivers rising; tanks, upland, almost empty; water over upper anicut, north branch 1 foot 6 inches, south 2 feet 7 inches; over lower anicut, north branch 4 feet 1 inch, south 4 feet 10 inches; wet cultivation general over delta; also a few dry crops; standing crops very few; in upland parts withering; harvest none; markets well supplied; prices almost stationary; cholera abating, 1,406 deaths this week against 1,624 last; cattle disease in parts, some loss; pasture scanty.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Trichinopoly (July 28th)	...	Cholera decreasing in town, much the same in taluks; no rain; good freshes in river.
Malabar (29th)	6·92	Rain favorable for cultivation; transplanting first crop completed; markets well supplied; some cases of cholera in Calicut taluk; small-pox and fever slight; cattle healthy; pasture flourishing. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (July 29th)		
Sindh (28th)		
Kurrachee „	...	River high; rain general, more expected; rice in Sehwan and Dadir talukas injured by floods from hill torrents.
Shikarpur „	...	River 14 feet 3 inches, 2 inches over last year; kharif progressing fairly; slight fever prevalent.
Hyderabad „	...	River at good height; canals well supplied; considerable mortality among cattle in Tanda division during late heavy rain, also much damage to buildings, bunds, &c.; some loss in rice cultivation from rain floods.
Upper Sind Frontier „	...	Weather extremely hot and sultry; canals full; bund breached, no danger from breaches.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad (July 28th)	1·33	Total rainfall 9·62; prospects everywhere favorable.
Kaira „	4·40	Total rainfall 17·2; cholera cases 23, deaths 13.
Surat „	1·82	Total rainfall 27·71.
Broach „	2·96	Total rainfall 35·73; cholera slight; cotton injured in four talukas by rain; agricultural prospects good.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh (July 28th)	1·88 at Dhulia.	Total rainfall 9·9 inches; sowing of kharif crops excepting bajari nearly completed; cotton plants healthy; cholera continues, 1,238 cases, 551 deaths.
Nasik „	4·66	Total rainfall 22·2 inches, fall general; agricultural prospects good; cholera slightly at Nasik and in talukas; for total rainfall 13·4 inches in last report read 17·36.
Konkan.		
Tanna (July 28th)	8·20	Total rainfall 69·89 inches; transplantation of crops in progress; cholera in eight talukas.
Deccan.		
Poona (July 28th)	4·88	Total rainfall 24·19 inches; sowing in progress wherever rain has fallen; cholera continues.
Ahmednuggur „	1·1	Total rainfall 3·31 inches; sowing operations progressing; cholera decreasing except in three talukas.
Sholapur „	1·25	Total 8·35 inches; cholera continues.
Satara „	10·57	Total 23·60 inches; kharif crops thriving; in Malwa crops suffering from excessive rain; in Khatan more wanted; slight cholera throughout district excepting Patan and Khatan.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum (July 28th)	11·32	Total rainfall 40·93 inches; damage by floods in Chikori.
Dharwar „	2·47	Total rainfall 19·52 inches; kharif crops good; sowing of jowari retarded owing to excessive rain.
Kanara „	12·	Total rainfall 70 inches; crops good.
Kaladgi „	·80	Total rainfall 8·33 inches; sowings partially impeded for want of rain.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rajkot (July 28th)	1·69	Total rainfall 5·70 inches; sowing operations over; cholera appeared at Bhannagar and Wala not of virulent type.
Wudwan „	·94	Total rainfall 8·16 inches; crops good; cholera in Limri. *General Remarks.*—Prospects generally excellent, but deficient rainfall in Ahmednuggur and a few other tracts; river risen in Sindh to a satisfactory height.
Bengal—		
Chittagong (July 29th)	3·91	
Noakhally „	2·44	
Tipperah „	6·86	
Chittagong Hill Tracts „	·18	
Hill Tipperah „	1·01	
Backergunge „	2·23	
Fureedpore „	1·18	General health good.
Dacca „	1·95	
Mymensingh „	·62	
24-Pergunnahs „	1·72	Fever and cholera decreasing at Barripore, two cases of small-pox reported from Satkhirah.
Nuddea „	2·03	Public health good.
Jessore „	·44	
Pubna „	·51	Fever of a mild type prevails in Pubna.
Moorshedabad „	·46	Cholera still lingers in the stations of Gorabazar and Soojaganj, and there were 11 deaths reported during the week.
Rajshahye „	·85	No sickness reported.
Bogra „	·24	
Maldah „	·53	
Dinagepore „	1·06	
Rungpore „	1·50	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Cooch Behar (July 29th)	1·07	
Jalpaiguri „	8·58	A few cases of endemic cholera at Jalpaiguri itself; there is less than before in the district.
Darjeeling „	9·07	
Midnapore „	1·34	
Howrah „	·91	
Burdwan „	·16	Fever decreasing.
Bankoora „	1·18	
Beerbhoom „	1·73	
Sonthal Pergunnahs „	1·21	
Bhágalpur „	·12	General health good.
Purneah „	·79	
Mozufferpore „	1·35	
Sarun „	...	General health is good; a little cholera still about in Sewan.
Chumparun „	·58	
Patna „	·47	Health generally good.
Gya „	·37	Cholera is still bad in the west of the district and not wholly disappeared in some other places.
Shahabad „	·62	
Hazáribágh „	·91	Health good.
Lohardugga „	1·88	Cholera prevalent at Palamow, and a few cases of small-pox are still reported.
Maunbhoom „	1·58	
Singbhoom „	3·05	A few cases of cholera have been reported from Dhulboom.
Balasore „	...	Cases of cholera are frequent and severe.
Cuttack „	12·43	Cholera has rather increased.
Pooree „	9·14	Cholera still lingers in the city; cattle disease is bad in Hattya. *General Remarks.*—During the week under review rain is reported to have fallen in almost all districts, but the fall has been insufficient in all the Rajshahye and most districts of the Cooch Behar, Patna and Bhágulpur Divisions; more rain is also wanted in half of the districts of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, and in parts of the districts of Mymensingh and Maunbhoom. Transplantation has stopped in many places for want of water, and serious consequences may be apprehended as to the fate of the main rice crops in most of these districts, unless rain falls copiously within a short time. Early or aus rice is being harvested in some of the districts of the Presidency, Rajshahye and Dacca divisions. In Dinagepore half of this crop has been destroyed by the drought, and unless rain falls within a day or two the entire crop will be lost. In Behar the prospects of the bhadoi crops still continue good except in Purneah and Bhágalpur; elsewhere the general prospect is favourable.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (July 28th)	...	Average rainfall 1·6; more rain wanted for the rice.
Mirzapur „	From 1·5 to 5·5	More rain wanted in Robertsganj; prospects favourable.
Azimgurh „	1·4 at head-quarters.	More rain needed in the interior for the rice.
Allahabad „	...	Average rainfall 3·50; prospects good save in north.
Cawnpore „	...	Beneficial rain everywhere; prospects good.
Hamirpur (29th)	From 1· to 6·6	Prospects good.
Jhansi (27th)	...	The rice wants rain, but the general prospects are good.
Agra (28th)	...	Timely rainfall of 3 to 35 tenths doing great good.
Meerut „	From ·7 to 1·7	Ploughing now general.
Moradabad „	...	Ample general rains; sowings secured; weather favourable.
Bareilly „	9·4 at head-quarters.	General and sufficient rainfall.
Punjab—		
Delhi (July 28th)	1·3	Sowing in progress; a few cases of cholera in Delhi city.
Hissar „	1·9	More rain expected; weather cloudy; very little barani cultivation in Hissar and Rohtak owing to continued drought; sowing and ploughing in few villages of Sirsa district; cholera abating in Rohtak and health generally good.
Umballa „	·5	More rain wanted to complete kharif sowing; cholera still prevails.
Jullundur „	*Nil*	Ploughing and sowing in progress; rain wanted; health good.
Lahore „	*Nil*	Health and agricultural prospects good.
Rawal Pindi „	1·	Prospects and health good.
Mooltan „	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan „	...	Health good.
Peshawur „	1·7	Sowing in progress; cattle disease has disappeared; slight fever prevailing and cases of small-pox in three tahsils. *General Remarks.*—Though cholera still prevails in certain localities, health throughout the province is generally good. Agricultural prospects on the whole good, but more rain required.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (July 28th)	4·7	Public health good; prices stationary; rainfall general; prospects of kharif favourable.
Sitapur „	Rainfall not reported.	
Fyzabad „	·2	

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—			
Sambalpur	(July 24th)	6·88	Rice sowing completed; prospects good; cholera in a few villages on the Bilaspur frontier.
Bilaspur	„	4·66	Prospects favorable; cholera prevalent; prices easy.
Raipur	(26th)	11·50	Heavy continuous rain has damaged lowland rice; cholera decreasing; prices easy.
Chanda	„	7·33	Transplanting rice continues; prices easy.
Chhindwara	„	2·57	Crops look well; health good; prices steady.
Balaghât	(26th)	8·90	Heavy continuous rain; transplanting rice continues; health good; prices steady.
Bhandara	(27th)	8·90	Rice crops doing well; jowar suffered from excessive rain; small-pox and fever continue; cholera decreasing; prices easy.
Nagpur	(28th)	7·61	Rain heavy for crops sown; cholera in places; prices risen.
Wardha	„	4·85	Sowings continue; five deaths from cholera.
Nimar	„	2·76	115 cholera cases, 71 fatal; prices rising.
Narsinghpur	„	3·	Sowings completed; six deaths from cholera.
Jubbulpore	„	4·95	Health good.
Saugor	„	7·47	Crops flourishing; health good: prices rising.
Seoni	„	5·30	Sowings continue; health good.
			General Remarks.—In Nagpore, Bhandara and Raipur there has been excess of rain and a break is wanted; elsewhere prospects continue good.
Mysore and Coorg—			
Mysore	(July 29th)	·03 in Bangalore Cantonment	Fever abated in Coorg; cholera shown itself in Mysore District; 8 fatal cases from 14th to 28th.
Coorg	„	12·30	
			General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects fair.
Assam—			
Gauhati	(July 29th)	2·50	Irregular rain, hot and sultry, chiefly in mornings; asu almost reaped; good outturn; prospects of all crops, as also tea, favorable; public health good; cattle disease on the decrease.
Sylhet	„	7·23	Fieldwork progresses; prices steady.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraoti	(July 29th)	1·90	Cholera still prevalent though decreasing in some places during present week; of 3,752 attacked 1,853 died; agricultural prospects good.
Rajpootana—			
Sirohi	(July 26th)	·25	Tanks and wells fairly filled; health good; prospects fair; seasonable weather so far.
Aboo	(29th)	4·3	Total rainfall up to date 57·6.
Meywar	(23rd)	4·50	Tanks and wells in good supply; constant showers; health and prospects good.
Marwar	(24th)	·47	Three months' supply in city tanks; wells rising daily; health good; prospects promising.
Ulwar	(28th)	3·4	Temperature 89°; crop prospects favorable; cholera prevalent but declining.
Harowtee States.			
Deolee	(July 24th)	·7	Cholera almost left Kota, hanging about Tonk.
Tonk	„	·5	
Kota	„	2·7	
Jhallawar	„	4·2	
Shahpoora	„	1·2	
Jeypore	(29th)	5·50	Sowing completed; favorable weather; health good.
Ajmere	„	...	Weather cloudy and sultry till 28th when rain fell; health good.
Bhurtpore	„	...	Slight showers during the week, more expected; ploughing general; cholera not yet disappeared.
Central India—			
Indore	(July 28th)	4·46	Rain has been generally heavy in Malwa and Baghelkhund during past week; cholera has re-appeared in several places.
Gwalior	„	·62	
Neemuch	„	3·50	
Rutlam	„	5·94	
Baghelkhund	„	5·70	
Sutna	„		
Nepal—	(July 21st)	0·95	More rain wanted.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Thursday, the 29th July 1875.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding.*
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G. C. B., G. C. S. I.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R. E., K. C. M. G., C. B.
The Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope.

LAW REPORTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the improvement of Law Reports. He would explain to the Council, in a very few words, the reason for the introduction of that Bill. The Council would remember that an Act was lately passed with the object of improving Law Reports. One of the sections of that Act was framed for the purpose of giving to decisions of High Courts an extent of authority which they did not possess at the present moment. Well, the Secretary of State, with whom rested the duty of advising the Crown to disallow whatever laws he thought inexpedient, considered that that provision might lead to some embarrassment, and accordingly while he assented to, and approved of, the rest of the measure, he had intimated that he could not allow that particular portion of it to become law. He, however, suggested that, instead of disallowing the whole Act, we should ourselves repeal it, and re-enact such portion of it as was unobjectionable. The Bill he (MR. HOBHOUSE) proposed to introduce was simply for that purpose, and he presumed that the Council would have no objection to re-enact portion of that which they had already enacted.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR A. ARBUTHNOT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide Reformatory and Industrial Schools. He said that the subject of the establishment of reformatories had, as the Council were aware, engaged the attention of the Government of India and of the various Local Governments for several years. So far back as 1861, the framers of the Code of Criminal Procedure included in that enactment a section which provided that, in the case of juvenile offenders, it should be competent to the Criminal Courts, on the occasion of sentencing any person under the age of 16 years to imprisonment for any offence, instead of directing that he should be confined in a criminal jail, to direct his confinement in a reformatory.

This law was still in force. Its defect had been found to be that while it had some advantage over the previous law in that it admitted of the separation of juvenile offenders, where a reformatory was available, during the period of their sentences, from adult criminals, still, as a general rule, the periods of

those sentences were so brief that very little could be done to carry out the objects with which reformatories were established.

This blot in the legislation of 1861 very speedily attracted the attention of one of the Local Governments, and it was to the credit of the Government of Bombay that, in the year in which the Code of Criminal Procedure became law, they framed a Bill for supplementing the provisions of the Code in that respect, and for providing for the detention of juvenile offenders for periods which might be sufficient to admit of a reformatory system being duly carried out. That Bill, however, was disallowed by the Governor General, and a Bill subsequently framed also by the Bombay Government in the following year shared a similar fate. The main reason given for the disallowance of the former Bill was that it imposed certain penalties which were inconsistent with those imposed by the Penal Code, and that that was a power which it was not desirable to entrust to a local Legislature. The disallowance of the Bill submitted in 1863 proceeded upon very similar grounds. In 1867, the question again came before the Government of India. Representations were made from various quarters as to the want of an effective system of reformatories. The question was very fully considered by the Government, but at that time they did not see their way to any legislation of the description which it was now proposed to resort to. The views of the Government of that day were essentially different from those now entertained on this subject. Objections were felt to the establishment of reformatories in India which at that time were considered to be insuperable. A circular, however, was issued to the various Governments drawing their attention to the necessity of providing more effective means than then existed in the various central jails and other prisons, for separating juvenile from adult offenders. This reference elicited a representation from the Government of Madras, in which Lord Napier and Ettrick entered very fully into the question, and urged very strongly that the Local Government should be permitted to establish a reformatory at Madras. Lord Napier's proposition did not go so far as the proposals made by the Bombay Government in 1862 and 1863; it did not provide for any change in the law; it merely went to the extent of requesting that the Local Government might be permitted to establish a reformatory in which practical effect should be given to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure. For reasons very similar to those which had led the Government of India in their circular on the subject of providing for the separation of juvenile offenders in jails to object to any attempt at the establishment of distinct reformatories, the Government of India rejected Lord Napier's proposition.

Perhaps he might mention here one or two of the objections which were raised at that time, and, with the permission of the Council, he would read the answers on these points which were given by Lord Napier. One of the objections was that the effect of the establishment of a reformatory would be, to an undesirable extent, to remove juvenile delinquents from the influence of their parents. Another objection was that a reformatory, in the sense in which the term was used in Europe, and in the sense in which those institutions were managed and carried on in England and other civilized countries, could not be effectively managed in India in consequence of the difficulty, in fact impossibility, of imparting sound, moral and religious teaching in an institution of that description in this country. Now, on the first point, in fact on both points, the remarks made by Lord Napier in the minute submitted to the Government of India appeared to him to be deserving of every consideration. Lord Napier said, with reference to the first point—

"I cannot help remarking respectfully that this feature in the reformatory system, which the Government of India deprecate, is exactly the feature which European philanthropists desire. It is considered in Europe that one of the greatest benefits which can be extended to the juvenile criminal in most instances is to be separated from early associations and from parents who are often his instructors in crime, and who live by the fruits of his iniquitous industry. Crime is hereditary, it goes down from generation to generation, and the reformatory is the beneficent power that breaks the chain of transmitted guilt which weighs upon a family once embarked upon this fatal course. I cannot state from personal knowledge to what extent criminality is propagated by parental teaching in this Presidency. The ancient murdering and thieving castes are no doubt much broken; still, in the country of Thugs, Maravers, Dundassies, Pullers and Kullers, a hereditary character must be more deeply stamped on crime than in England. The opinion of Captain Drever quoted above is conclusive for Presidency Towns. I cannot but think that maturer reflection, and a particular consideration of the physiognomy and history of crime in India, may induce the Government of India to modify their fourth objection to the institution of reformatories."

On the other point, the difficulty of imparting moral and religious teaching, Lord Napier wrote :—

"The absence of moral and religious teaching in a juvenile reformatory would be undoubtedly a serious want. Religious teaching in connection with the superstitions of India is, of course, out of the question; and it must be conceded that moral teaching loses much of its force when not associated with the influences of Christianity. Nevertheless, I am not prepared to admit that all direct moral teaching must be banished from an Indian reformatory. Some of the principles of morals are common to all civilized nations, and may be impressed on the mind as maxims of prudence and honour. Indian children may be convinced that it is their interest not to steal, though their Gods have not said 'thou shalt not steal;' or they may be taught to aspire to what is high and good. The Muhammadan religion comprises all the elements of morality except one. It would not be difficult to compile books of morals, acceptable to both Hindús and Mussulmans, impregnated with much of the spirit of the Gospel, without its dogmas. But, granting that I am mistaken, and that direct moral teaching is impracticable in an Indian reformatory, there still remains the invaluable force of indirect, insensible, practical discipline—perhaps more powerful than preaching and teaching on the human heart—the habits and lessons of obedience, cleanliness, punctuality, industry and economy which may all conduct the criminal child in India, as well as in England, to a better stage in life."

This representation was, however, ineffectual, and up to this period nothing had been effected in this direction at Madras. At Bombay, however, the Local Government had not relaxed in their efforts, notwithstanding the rejection of the Bills which they submitted in 1862 and 1863.

There were, in the Presidency of Bombay, two institutions which were carried out with objects analogous to those sought to be obtained by the Bill which he now moved for leave to introduce.

One was the David Sassoon Institution. From a recent report, which he had seen within the last few days, he found that during the past year that institution contained no less than 130 inmates and appeared to have been worked efficiently and well. There was also in Bombay another institution, not actually a reformatory, but a juvenile prison, under the direction of the Government, which was maintained at Poona, and which contained some 50 inmates, in which, although the designation of reformatory had not been attached to it and although it laboured under the defect common to every institution of the kind which could be established in India under the existing law, appeared to be effecting some amount of good. He had read a report on this institution by the Inspector General of Jails in Bombay in which he drew attention to the defect to which he (SIR A. ARBUTHNOT) had alluded. The Inspector General said—

"If possible, the sentences of juveniles should be proportioned to their age, e. g., a boy of ten, if sent to the reformatory, should be sentenced to such a term as would enable him to learn his trade, and be strong and independent enough to earn his livelihood on discharge, while a boy of fifteen need only be sentenced to a year or more, as it is not advisable to keep grown-up boys almost men, in the reformatory."

That remark had reference to the defect to which he had alluded, and which defect it was proposed to remedy in the Bill which he desired to bring before the Council.

More recently, the subject had attracted the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and from the papers which had come before SIR A. ARBUTHNOT, he observed that it had also engaged for some time past the attention of His Excellency the President. Sir Richard Temple had proposed to legislate locally, but on examination of the law, it was found that the Bill which he proposed, and indeed any Bill which could effect the object that he had in view, would interfere with certain provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and that was a Code which, having been passed since the enactment of the Indian Councils' Act, the local Legislatures could not alter or amend. Further, it might be said that the question was essentially an imperial one. It was as imperial as any other question connected with prison discipline, or indeed with any of our penal laws. Therefore it had been determined, with the consent of the Secretary of State, to resort to imperial legislation for the purpose of

removing the defect in the existing law to which he had referred. If permission to introduce the Bill were now given, it would be his duty, when introducing it, to draw attention to its leading provisions.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke and the Hon'ble Sir D. Forsyth be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Native Passenger Ships and Coasting Steam ers.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned to Thursday, the 5th August 1875.

SIMLA,
The 29th July 1875.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 5TH AUGUST 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The chief feature of the week has been abundant falls of rain, causing floods throughout the greater part of Northern India as far west as Meerut, and as far south as Satna in Baghelkhand. In Madras the rain has been abundant in the Kristna District, moderate in Kurnool, and scanty in the south; in Sind the river continues high, and rain has fallen in Kurrachee; in Bombay the falls have been copious along the Konkan and in Satara and Nassik, but elsewhere somewhat scanty. Throughout Central India, Rajputana and the Central Provinces the rain has been ample; in Bengal abundant rain has fallen, especially in the eastern and north central districts; some flooding has occurred in Orissa. The prospects of the crops are generally excellent. In Assam the fall has been copious; in the North-Western Provinces extraordinarily heavy falls have been registered at Benares and Allahabad, and also, though less heavy, at Mirzapur, throughout Bundelkhand and at Cawnpore and Bareilly; extensive flooding has occurred in the Ganges valley. In Oudh the fall has been ample and general. In the Punjab there has been heavy rain in Rawal Pindi, Umballa and Jullundur, and good falls in the Delhi and Hissar Divisions, less elsewhere. The prospects of the crops are generally excellent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (August 5th)	...	Rain 2·25 in Masulipatam, about 2 inches in Guntur and Bezwara, slight elsewhere, none in Palnad; 16 feet 5 inches above anicut, embankment burst in places, considerable extent of country inundated by river, no loss of life reported, houses in exposed hamlets much damaged, canals full, flood rapidly subsiding; early crops being sown, markets well supplied locally, prices steady; mild small-pox and dysentery in four taluks; cattle generally healthy; pasture improving.
Kurnool (4th)	·025 in one day.	Rain moderate in the taluks; early dry crops sown good, markets well supplied, prices generally steady; fever prevalent; cattle disease in Cumbrun, Markapur and Pattikonda; water and pasture abundant; two feet water over Sunkesala anicut yesterday.
Tanjore (5th)	...	Rain at Negapatam ·83, elsewhere partial and insufficient; water supply in rivers moderate, in tanks scanty; water over upper anicut north branch none, south 4 inches; over lower anicut north branch 1 foot 4 inches, south 1 foot 6½ inches; wet cultivation general over delta, also a few dry grains, standing crops very few, not thriving; harvest none; markets well supplied, prices tending upwards; cholera abating, 1,044 deaths this week, against 1,406 last week; cattle generally healthy; pasture insufficient.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Trichinopoly (August 4th)	...	Cholera in town very slight, better in district, except in Udaiarpoliem where it was rather bad up to close of month; good rain on 1st and slight shower last night.
Malabar (5th)	2·95	Prospects favourable; grain supply sufficient, prices high; three deaths by cholera in Calicut taluk, fever prevalent in Ernad and Walluvanad, small-pox slight; cattle healthy; pasture flourishing.
Bombay— (August 5th)		*General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.
Sindh		
Kurrachee (August 4th)	...	River continues high; terrific storm at Dadu on 18th with heavy rain, much damage; fever and catarrh prevalent; agricultural prospects fair.
Shikarpur „	...	Want of water in Mirpur taluk; river 14 feet 11 inches, 8 inches higher than last year.
Hyderabad „	...	Canals well supplied; weather very cool with high winds; fever and colds rather prevalent.
Upper Sind Frontier „	...	Kharif operations continue; water supply abundant.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad (August 4th)	·12	Total rainfall 9·74; crops well.
Kaira „	·92	Total rainfall 17·94; agricultural prospects good, transplantation of rice progressing; cholera cases 23, deaths 15.
Surat „	1·58	Total rainfall 29·29.
Broach „	·72	Total rainfall 36·45; cholera slight; low wind; crops slightly injured by rain, others thriving.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh (August 4th)	...	Kharif crops healthy except in 8 taluks, cotton plants satisfactory; cholera abaiting, cases 804, deaths 347.
Nasik „	1·12	Total rainfall 23·12; prospects favourable; cholera continues slightly.
Konkan.		
Tanna (August 4th)	4·86	Total rainfall 74·75; transplantation of crops continues; cholera slightly prevalent in 7 taluks, 1 fatal case at Tanna.
Deccan.		
Poona (August 4th)	·63	Total rainfall 24·82; sowing progressing; cholera continues.
Ahmednuggur „	·2	Total rainfall 3·73; sowing generally progressing; cholera continues except in Kopergaon, increasing again in 3 taluks.
Sholapur „	·30	Total rainfall 8·65; cholera continues.
Satara „	3·19	Total rainfall 26·79; state of crops same as before; bajoi sowing progressing; cholera generally prevalent except in Patan.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum (August 4th)	1·77	Total rainfall 42·0; cholera in 2 taluks.
Dharwar „	·38	Total rainfall 19·90; kharif crops good; black soil taluks required rain.
Kanara „	2·50	Total rainfall 72·50; crops good.
Kaladgi „	·89	Total rainfall 9·22; kharif already sown, generally doing well.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rajkot (August 4th)	·24	Total rainfall 5·94.
Wudwan „	·1	Total rainfall 8·17; crops good.
Baroda „	·99	Kharif and cotton crops healthy; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Cholera generally decreasing; more rain required in some districts; height of river in Sind satisfactory.
Bengal—		
Chittagong (August 5th)	36·68	Cattle disease is still prevalent in Cox's Bazar.
Noakhally „	9·62	
Tipperah „	20·06	
Chittagong Hill Tracts „	·74	
Hill Tipperah „	·77	
Backergunge „	4·34	Health of the people is very good; a little cattle disease in the police stations of Bonefall, Gulshekhal and Baranaddo.
Fureedpore „	4·76	
Dacca „	13·0	
Mymensingh „	3·45	
24-Pergunnahs „	3·07	Fever decreasing at Barripore, a case of small-pox reported from Satkhira.
Nuddea „	1·68	Health of the people is generally good.
Moorshedabad „	1·99	A few cases of cholera and small-pox in Thanas Shobanagore, Manullabazaar and Bhadoorihat, cholera still lingers at Soojaganj.
Jessore „	1·92	
Pubna „	1·41	
Rajshahye „	2·0	
Bogra „	6·0	
Maldah „	3·34	
Dinagepore „	5·11	
Rungpore „	11·35	
Cooch Behar „	3·90	
Jalpaiguri „	...	One case of cholera in the Police lines at Jalpaiguri, but the disease is disappearing.
Darjeeling „	7·28	
Midnapore „	4·13	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Howrah (August 5th)	·97	
Hooghly „	4·79	A few cases of small-pox and cholera, but general health is fair.
Burdwan „	4·91	Health fair.
Bankoora „	3·90	
Beerbhoom „	3·35	
Sonthal Pergunnahs „	2·7	A good deal of cholera in Deoghur.
Bhágalpur „	9·03	General health very good.
Purneah „	10·7	
Sarun „	1·87	General health good.
Patna „	2·48	Health generally good, except few cases of cholera scattered over the district.
Gya „	2·64	No sickness reported except from Aurungabad, but cholera there is said to be decreasing.
Shahabad „	8.96	Cholera almost entirely stopped.
Hazáribágh „	1·88	
Lohardugga „	2·30	Cholera is still prevalent but not increasing, cases of small-pox continue to be reported.
Maunbhoom „	2·51	
Singbhoom „	6·05	District generally healthy, only one fresh case of cholera in Dhulbhoom.
Balasore „	1·41	Cholera continues unabated not in an epidemic but in a sporadic form, this district has certainly been infected with cholera during the present year to a very unusual extent.
Cuttack „	5·89	Cholera still prevalent in some places.
Pooree „	3·45	
		General Remarks.—There has been a more copious and seasonable fall of rain in almost all districts during the week under report than in the preceding week, and it has been very beneficial to the standing rice crops. It has come just in time to save the withering crops and seedlings; but more rain is still needed in many places, especially in the districts of Rajshahye, Darbangah, Mozufferpore, and Sarun, where the fall has been scanty. The fall in the districts of Cuttack and Pooree has been heavy and overflooded portions of those districts, but no damage to crops has yet been reported. Of the aus rice crops, those sown early have suffered very little, or not at all, and are being housed; but those sown late, which had partially withered or become stunted from want of sufficient rain, will, it is anticipated, now improve. The amun or late rice crops have generally benefited by this rain, those sown broadcast and transplanted early are improving, and the seedlings are being vigorously transplanted. The anxiety which was felt during the previous week for the crops in the districts of the Rajshahye, Cooch Behar, Patna and Bhágalpur divisions is removed for the present; but periodical falls of seasonable rain are still looked for to complete the transplanting operations. The state and prospects of the crops in the eastern and other districts favourably noticed in the previous report continue good.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (August 4th)	...	Heavy and continuous rain; some damage to crops and much to houses in city by great and rapid rise of river.
Mirzapur „	From 7 to 11·50 inches.	Very high floods in the Ganges valley, destroying the kharif in parts; prospects otherwise good.
Azamgarh „	1·2 at Headquarters.	Prospects good.
Allahabad „	...	Average fall of week recorded as 13', must be far more; country swamped. Crop in Kachar much damaged, state not yet fully known as communication is difficult and in places all but impossible.
Cawnpore „	...	Average general rainfall 5'; prospects good.
Banda „	...	Three days' heavy rain; Kew and Bhagu have flooded Banda and Badausa destroying mud houses, lowlands submerged but will be resown.
Hamirpur (5th)	11'	A break in the weather required.
Jhansi (4th)	11' up to date.	Prospects good.
Agra „	...	Beneficial rainfall from 2·1 to 6·4.
Meerut „	...	General rainfall from 4·2 to 9·3; prospects good.
Moradabad „	...	Rain continues favourable.
Bareilly „	...	More than 10 inches of rain in the week.
Almora (5th)	...	Daily rain with very little sunshine; prospects good.
Punjab—		
Delhi (Aug. 4th)	1·1	A few cases of cholera in Delhi city and suburbs; sowings in progress.
Hissar „	1·6	Rain becoming general throughout the division; agricultural prospects much improved; ploughing and sowing in progress; cholera abating; health generally good; cattle disease in a few villages of Sirsa.
Umballa „	4·2	Kharif sown; cholera still prevalent in villages.
Jullundur „	3·6	Sowing nearly over; health and prospects good.
Lahore „	·7	Health and agricultural prospects good.
Rawal Pindi „	9·	Prospects excellent; health good.
Mooltan „	·1	Crops and health good.
Dera Ismail Khan „	...	A slight fall of rain; sowing progressing; health good.
Peshawur „	·3	Sowing in progress; cattle disease has disappeared; slight fever and small-pox still prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Owing to the rainfall during the week agricultural prospects throughout the province are decidedly good; general health is good, although cholera still prevails in certain localities.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Aug. 4th)	6·8	Prices stationary; public health good; rain heavy and general; kharif prospects very favourable.
Sitapur „	6·5	
Fyzabad „	5·6	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (July 31st)	3·20	Rain favourable; prices easy.
Sambalpur „	3·17	Transplanting rice continues, prospects satisfactory; cholera continues.
Bilaspur „	2·40	Prospects favourable; cholera and small-pox continue; prices easy.
Raipur (August 1st)	2·	Floods abated; cholera decreasing; prices easy.
Chanda „	2·86	Transplanting rice; jowar sowing delayed in consequence of heavy rain.
Chhindwara „	2·53	Crops look well; health good; prices steady.
Balaghât (2nd)	3·20	Transplanting rice continues; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Bhandara (3rd)	1·95	Rain favourable for rice crop; jowar suffered by excessive moisture; cholera disappeared; fever and small-pox prevalent; prices easy.
Nagpur (4th)	·34	Crops doing well; cholera increasing; prices rising.
Wardha „	·50	Jowar sowing continues; cotton plants thriving; cholera decreasing.
Nimar „	1·13	136 cases of cholera, 67 fatal; prices rising.
Hoshangabad „	4·15	15 cases of cholera, 9 fatal.
Betul „	2·53	Weeding suspended in consequence of continuous rain, a break desirable; 4 cases of cholera.
Narsinghpur „	3·	Considerable damage done to jowar and cotton by continued heavy rain; 7 cases of cholera, 4 fatal.
Jubbulpore „	4·20	Health good.
Saugor „	7·40	Crops suffering from want of weeding; health good; prices stationary.
Seoni „	1·85	Kharif sowings completed; transplanting rice commenced; health good.
		General Remarks.—Prospects generally good, but rain has been excessive in Nagpur country, Betul and Narsingpur. A break was wanted, and appears now to have set in; cholera in Nimar continues, in other districts a few cases.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Mysore (August 5th)	·19½ in Bangalore Cantonment	10 fatal cases of cholera since last report, it is also advancing from north.
Coorg „	2·26	Health good.
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects fair; more rain wanted.
Assam—		
Gauhati (August 5th)	6·41	More or less rain falls in mornings; days cool but cloudy; weather favourable to crops and tea; cattle disease on decrease; public health generally good.
Sylhet „	11·75	Prices rising.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti (August 5th)	·15	Cholera slightly decreasing; agricultural prospects good.
Rajpootana—		
Sirohi (August 2nd)	·90	Tanks and wells filled; health good; prospects fair; seasonable weather.
Aboo (5th)	1·88	Total rainfall up to date 59·54.
Meywar (July 30th)	·10	Good supply of water; health and prospects good; cloudy sky; heavy rains in the districts.
Bickanere (17th)	·70	Plenty of rain in the district; health fair.
Harowtee States.		
Deolee (July 31st)	2·06	
Tonk „	4·7	Cholera severe.
Kota „	·6	
Jhallawar „	2·5	
Shahapoora „	2·7	
Ulwar (August 4th)	1·40	Temperature 86°; cholera has not disappeared quite; weather most favourable for sowing.
Jeypore (5th)	...	Favourable rainfall during the week; public health good; agricultural operations hopeful.
Ajmere „	1·7	Season favourable, but light rain in many places.
Bhurtpore „	...	No change; weather rainy; prices stationary.
Central India—		
Indore (August 4th)	·85	Season generally favourable to agriculture; cholera still hangs about Malwa.
Gwalior „	No report.	
Neemuch „	·24	
Rutlam „	1·49	
Baghelkhund „	23·20	
Sutna „		
Nepal— (July 28th)	4·8	Agricultural prospects fair; no further cases of cholera reported.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Revision of the Indian Customs Tariff.

No. 6703, dated 25th November 1874.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Financial Dept.

READ the undermentioned papers:—

Letter from the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, dated 20th August 1873, proposing a revision of the values on which duties are assessed under the Tariff Act XIII of 1871 and of the rates of duty.

Letter to the Governments of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras and the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, No. 3073, dated 18th September 1874, forwarding the above for report.

Letter from the Government of Bombay No. 6443-319 R, dated the 26th November 1873.

Letter from the Government of Bengal No. 2372, dated 9th September 1873, proposing a revision of the customs tariff with the view of placing certain articles named on the free list.

Despatch (Separate Revenue) from the Secretary of State for India No. 2, dated 26th March 1874, forwarding for consideration a memorial from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the duties now levied on yarns and manufactured goods imported into India.

Despatch (Separate Revenue) to the Secretary of State for India, No. 10, dated 15th May 1874, stating that the subject has been under the consideration of the Government of India and that possibly a Committee for the revision of the tariff would be convened in the ensuing cold season.

Letter from the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, dated 23rd September 1874 (received 8th October), inviting attention to his previous letter of 20th August 1873 regarding a proposal for the revision of the tariff of fixed valuations, and stating that the Chamber is prepared to recommend various amendments in the tariff.

Despatch (Separate Revenue) from the Secretary of State for India No. 5, dated 8th October 1874, forwarding a further letter from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce pressing for a revision of the tariff.

RESOLUTION.—It has been represented to the Government of India that the values on which customs duties are assessed, as contained in Schedules

A and B of the Indian Tariff Act, 1871, are in some instances in excess of the market values of the articles valued.

2. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is of opinion that the time has arrived for the revision of the tariff valuations, and has resolved for this purpose to appoint a Committee to enquire into and report on the subject.

3. The Committee will be composed of the following Members:—

President:

Mr. A. Money, C. B., Member of the Board of Revenue, L. P.

Members:

The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith.

Mr. T. B. Lane, Officiating Collector of Customs, Calcutta,

and other Members* who will be subsequently appointed after communication with the Governments of Bombay and Madras.

4. The Committee will meet in Calcutta in the first week of January next.

5. The Government of India would further be glad to consider the opinion of the Committee as to the propriety of removing from the tariff any articles the retention of which may be thought unimportant in the interest of the public revenue and the removal of which from the list of dutiable articles would give freedom to trade, or any other cases in which from competition or otherwise the Committee may be of opinion that any of the existing export duties are seriously prejudicial to the trade in the articles subject to them.

6. Representations have also been made to the Government of India as to the injurious effect of the duties levied on the import of cotton goods and twist manufactured in England. The Government of India would be glad to receive a report of the opinion of the Committee on this point after inquiry into the facts.

7. In considering this question the Committee will observe that the Government of India does not impose or maintain customs duties for the purpose of affording protection to any branch or class of industry, but for revenue purposes only.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be sent to each of the Members of the Committee named therein, to the Government of Bengal, and to the Governments of Bombay and Madras for information and for communication to the officer that may be selected from each of those Presidencies to be a Member of the Committee.

No. 19 T, dated 4th January 1875.

From—J. D. MACLEAN, ESQ., Secretary to the Tariff Committee,

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

I am directed by the President of the Committee appointed for the revision of the tariff valuations to point out that in Resolution No. 6703, dated 25th November 1874, the Committee thereby appointed have three duties assigned to them:—

1.—Revision of tariff valuations;

2.—Removal from the dutiable to the free lists, any articles;

3.—Effect of import duties on cotton goods and twist;

and to represent that questions will naturally force themselves upon the Committee connected with the levy of duties on many articles besides cotton goods and twist, and to ask whether the Committee are to consider it a part of their duty to recommend the reduction of duty, the increase of duty, and the removal from the free to the dutiable list of other articles, in cases where such a course may appear expedient.

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* *N. B.*—The following Members were accordingly subsequently appointed:—

Mr. T. C. Hope, Bombay Civil Service.
Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell, Madras Civil Service.
Mr. J. C. Murray, President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
Mr. J. D. Maclean, Bengal Civil Service, Secretary to the Committee.

No. 98, dated 6th January 1875.

From—R. B. CHAPMAN, ESQ., Secretary to the Government of India,

To—The Secretary to the Tariff Committee.

In reply to your letter No. 19 T, dated 4th January 1875, I am directed to say that the Government of India will be glad to receive suggestions from the Committee upon any matters in which they may consider that the customs tariff requires amendment.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO REVISE THE TARIFF VALUATIONS.

Dated the 27th February 1875.

From—The Secretary to the Committee appointed to revise the Tariff valuations,

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

I am directed by the Committee, appointed to revise the Tariff under Financial Resolution dated the 25th November 1874, to submit the following report and recommendations as the result of the Committee's labor.

The Committee, consisting of the gentlemen whose names are noted in the margin, met on the 5th of January, and completed their inquiry by the 27th of February.

A. Money, Esq., C. B., *President.*	Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith.
Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell, C. S.	J. C. Murray, Esq.
T. B. Lane, Esq., C. S.	T. C. Hope, Esq., C. S.

In accordance with the instructions in your letter dated 25th November 1874, they proceeded—

1*st*.—To revise the tariff valuations.

2*nd*.—To give their opinion as to the propriety of removing from the Import Tariff any articles now in it the retention of which may be thought unimportant.

3*rd*.—To consider on the import and export sides any duties which may appear prejudicial to the trade in articles subject to them.

4*th*.—To enquire into the effect of import duties on cotton goods and twist.

5*th*.—To consider generally the expediency of subjecting any fresh articles to duty and of raising existing duties.

Appendix A shows not only the changes in valuations recommended by the Committee, but also the new headings introduced, classes of goods it is proposed to transfer from the free to the duty list, together with their valuations, and any changes recommended in duties. This statement places the old and the new tariff in juxtaposition, and shows at a glance every change proposed.

Appendix B shows the financial result of the new valuations on the old and also on the new rate of duty, both on the import and export side.

Appendix C shows the financial result of the proposed duties on present valuations, and of the duties on new articles brought into the tariff, as also the proposed remissions of duty, both on the import and export side.

Appendix D gives the complete result of all changes recommended both on the import and export side.

REMARKS ON NEW VALUATIONS AND ON NEW ENTRIES IN THE TARIFF.

II. All the recommendations made in tariff valuations are made with the general approval of the Committee, with the exception of the valuations of two classes of goods, in Schedule A, heading No. 12, "Cotton," in the present tariff: these will be noticed in the proper place. In fixing valuations the Committee have been influenced, partly by the averages of the last three or four years, and partly by the present prices, combined with the fact of a rising or falling market.

III. The important changes, either as regards their bearing on customs revenues, or the great difference between the past and present valuations which the Committee have proposed, are in the articles falling under the following headings:—

Import—

Cotton.

Drugs and Medicines—Camphor, China. Arsenic and Salep.

Ivory.

Metals.

Naval Stores—Pitch and Tar.

Paints—Vermilion.

Shells—Mother-of-pearl.

Spices—Cloves and Pepper.

Export—

Hides and Skins generally.

Lac.

Oils.

Spices.

IV. 1.—*Arms and Ammunition—Gunpowder.* The expediency of alter ing the values fixed for this article was considered in connection with the greatly differing values of various sorts of gunpowder, but the risk arising from handling so dangerous an article was held to be an insuperable obstacle to any but a very general classification as at present.

2. *Beads and False Pearls.*—After taking evidence on the subject of this heading, the Committee decided to leave China beads as they are, and to remove the remainder to the *ad valorem* list, in view of the practical difficulty which has been found to exist in distinguishing between the different classes.

3. *Cabinet-ware.*—It was decided to omit this heading, as it would more appropriately fall under the new heading of "Furniture."

4. *Carriages.*—It has been thought advisable to add the words "and component parts thereof" to meet a practice of importing portions of carriages as manufactures of wood, which are free.

5. *Cork.*—This has been divided into two heads in order to relieve the vial corks, for which the valuation is too high.

6. *Cotton.*—The Committee enquired most carefully and at length into this, the most important item of the tariff, with the result shown in the statement. Under this heading all the valuations have been decreased, with the exception of that of thread, which has been increased. *Thread.*—It was also decided with regard to thread in reels that the duty might be taken either on the quantity as by the mark or by the actual length. The necessity for this arises from the practice of importing reels marked in excess of the length of thread they contain. The importers declare the real quantity only, and consequently pay duty on a smaller quantity than they sell the reel to represent. It is not a fraud *quoad* the customs, but the public are the losers, and it is necessary to check the practice. *Twist.*—The decrease in twist generally has varied from one anna to two annas per pound: the present designation would not include No. 15, and should therefore be altered to "Mule No. 15 and lower Nos." *Piece Goods.*—No variation has been made in mulls: the decreases in jaconets have been one anna, and six pie, per pound respectively.

As regards shirtings, madapollams, printers, long cloths, jeans, domestics, drills and T. cloths, the Committee were agreed on the following points:—

(*a.*) That the classification was bad.

(*b.*) That the two classes would be more appropriately divided into four, *viz.*:—

1*st.*—Printers.

2*nd.*—T. cloths, 18 reed and upwards, and madapollams.

3*rd.*—Shirtings and long cloths.

4*th.*—T. cloths under 18 reed, jeans, domestics, sheetings and drills.

(*c.*) That the proposed valuation on printers should be 10 annas 6 pie per lb.

(*d.*) That, with reference to the other three classes, the valuation on shirtings should regulate the remaining two valuations, on the principle that the valuation on the goods in the class above shirtings should stand at 6 pie above the valuation on shirtings, and the valuation on the goods in the lower class should stand at one anna below.

The Committee also agreed that the 8¼lb. shirtings should be taken as the representative standard of that class of goods. But there was a difference of opinion in regard to the valuation to be fixed upon that class of shirtings. The valuation shown in the statement is that which commends itself to the judgment of three members, and which the casting vote of the President has made the valuation of the majority.

This valuation is based on the averages of the last thirteen months, from January 1874 to January 1875. It was thought that, in regard to an article in which the market has been for a long time a falling one, the averages taken should not extend over any lengthened period of time. The three members who recommend a valuation of 9 annas 6 pie per lb. considered that twelve or thirteen months' average was a fair medium for calculation between the usual plan of taking the average of three or four years, and the exceptional mode of looking only at the present prices. They believe that the present rate of prices is due mainly to the existence of a large crop of cotton in America in the current year, and that adulteration of the bulk of piece-goods during the last two or three years, but especially during the last year (a fact which was proved by evidence given before the Committee), has unduly depressed the prices. They are inclined to think that this evil will probably correct itself, and that prices will rise when the public shall insist on a more genuine article. They observe that in September 1874 (only five months ago) the Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta (letter dated 23rd September 1874), apparently considered an average of twelve months a fair basis for determining the tariff value, and 9 annas 6 pie per lb. a fair rate for the new valuation of shirtings.

On the other hand, the three members (Messrs. Bullen Smith, Murray, and Hope), whom the casting vote of the President placed in the minority, consider that this is an instance in which it is necessary to look forward as well as backward, as the Committee have unanimously done in several minor cases, and that present prices are the very highest safe basis for a tariff value. After making such allowance as may be necessary for improvement in price arising from the check on adulteration which ill repute acquired by the excessively adulterated importations of the past two years, is likely to afford, they do not see that there exists good reason to expect recovery to the average of the last thirteen months. Indeed, looking to the late course of prices, to the apparently normal condition of over-supply which exists in Bombay and Calcutta (the two largest markets of India), and especially to what they consider a permanently increased supply and probable lower selling value of the raw material, they hold that maintenance of current prices is the most that can be looked for, and that any material change is likely to be in a downward direction. They would add that the valuation of 9 annas which they advocate is the one suggested by the Chambers of Madras and Bombay and by the Collector of Customs, Madras; and that both the Calcutta gentlemen who gave evidence before the Committee considered that present prices should not be exceeded. The letter of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce cannot be taken as against this argument: for, in the first place, it was only a general exposition of the case for a revision of the tariff, and not a close fixing of values; and in the second, the position and prospects of the trade have materially altered for the worse since September last. Moreover, even a nine-anna valuation allows no margin for a fall, as has been customary in former tariffs (*vide* Sir C. Trevelyan's financial statement for 1864-65, page 21). A difference of six pie may appear trifling, but in this case it involves about Rs. 1,60,000, and there seems every reason to appre-

hend that the adoption of the higher figure will only produce dissatisfaction, and a reduction of rate at no distant period.

7. *Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals.*—The heading of chemicals was removed from the tariff by the letter, Government of India, Financial Department, No. 2498, dated 7th April 1870, under the belief, as the Committee understand, that all chemicals would practically fall under the head of "Drugs and Medicines" But this result did not follow, and doubts and disputes frequently occur; so the re-insertion of the heading is recommended.

8. In *Fruits, &c.*, after the words Buzarbutto nuts it is proposed to introduce the words "and fresh fruit and vegetables not specially assessed," with the object of removing doubts which existed at Bombay with regard to the import of these articles from Goa, Jinjeera, and Italy.

9. A new heading is recommended—"Furniture, including Cabinet-ware, Lacquered-ware and wall paper." Most of these were formerly assessed under the heading of "Cabinet-ware," and the vagueness of the definition led to frequent disputes.

10. *Glass.*—The Committee would introduce after the word bottles the words "used to bottle beer, wine, spirits or aerated waters," to prevent the importation free of cut glass and other ornamental bottles.

11. *Hides and Skins.*—The words "other than raw or salted which are free" have been added with the object of removing doubts, which appeared to exist in some of the custom houses in India, as to the kind of hides and skins which are dutiable. The addition removes the necessity for the words "Prepared" after border hides, and "tanned," after the words "buffalo and cow hides, country."

It is proposed to introduce a new class of "skins," *viz.*:—

Roan skins, valued at Rs. 30 the dozen, and also—

Goat
Sheep } as in the export.
Lamb

12. *Jewellery, &c.*—It is proposed to add "other than European" opposite to the words "silver-ware, plain, embossed, or chased." The valuations really refer to silver-ware from China, and European plate is taxed under "Jewellery and plate of all kinds," so it is desirable to make the designation correspond to the practice.

13. *Mats.*—It is recommended to introduce the word "Singapore" after the word "China," as a good deal of matting comes from there. It is also proposed to introduce a new heading—"Other sorts *ad valorem*," to provide for mats coming from elsewhere than China and Singapore.

14. *Metals.*—The excision of the words "China and Europe" will bring all foil and dauk pana under one valuation. The fact is that so little comes from Europe as to render a separate classification unnecessary.

It is proposed after the word "bridge work" to add the words "and other descriptions imported exclusively for building purposes." Hitherto this last class of goods has been taxed under head of "Other sorts," but now it is inserted separately on the authority of the letter, the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 381, dated 30th December 1868. The sub-heading "Nails, rivets, and washers" has been divided into two—

Nails ... { "Rose, clasp, and flat-headed, rivets and washers;"
"Other sorts, including galvanized."

the former being left with a tariff valuation, and the latter, which are more valuable, and of a varying value, being placed *ad valorem*. A new sub-heading of "Pipes and tubes" *ad valorem* has been added, as the Committee are of opinion that the purposes to which iron pipes are mostly applied warrant their being taxed at one per cent. in common with other specified articles under the head of "Iron," rather than under the heading "Other sorts," which hitherto has included them.

In sub-heading "Rod, round, &c.," it is proposed to substitute "not exceeding," for the word "under," which if interpreted literally would allow rod of exactly half an inch to escape tariff valuation. In "Other sorts" it is proposed to omit the exemption of "anchors and cables," and a separate sub-heading has been provided for them in alphabetical order.

Under *Lead*, pipes have been removed to the *ad valorem* list, as the values vary; and tin pipes have been omitted, as no separate classification for them is required.

Under *Sheet-lead*, the words in a bracket have been omitted, and a separate head of "Tea lead" at Rs. 20 per cwt. has been introduced.

Under the sub-head *Spelter*, "Plate, &c.," has been divided into "soft" and "hard," the former being raised to Rs. 15 and the latter left at Rs. 11.

To the sub-head *Steel, British*, the words "and foreign other than Swedish" have been added, as it was found that steel comes from other countries than England of the same value as British, with the exception of Swedish, which is more valuable.

Under *Other sorts*, after "Cutlery" it is proposed to introduce "and plated-ware" and to strike out "machinery." Plated-ware has been introduced with the object of removing disputes which often arise, and machinery has been put under a separate heading.

The revised valuations in "*Copper*" range from about 15 to 20 per cent. increase in most articles under that heading. The prices of copper at present are rising in the market.

The present prices of *Iron* are below the average of the last two or three years, and the valuations now recommended have been fixed with reference to the fact that the market is rather a falling than a rising one.

15. *Naval Stores.*—The words "Maldive and Laccadive" have been omitted, as coir rope comes from elsewhere as well.

In "Pitch and Tar" the system of valuation by the barrel has been found inconvenient, and it is recommended to fix the valuation per cwt.

16. *Oils.*—Spermaceti has been specially excepted from whale oil. Spermaceti oil is much more valuable than other whale or fish oils, and the practice has been to tax it under the head of "Other sorts" *ad valorem*. The addition made will give legal sanction to this practice.

17. *Paints, &c.*—Patent driers have been placed in a sub-heading with a separate valuation, as the valuation for composition paint is too high for them. The word "Macao" has been omitted from "vermilion," as this article comes only from China, and the small valuation of Macao leads to constant attempts at fraud.

18. *Perfumery.*—The changes under this head are made with the view of not allowing spirits, merely because they are perfumed, to escape the high duty fixed on spirits, and are based on the practice of the English Custom House. Small bottles of scents, however, will continue to be taxed *ad valorem*.

19. *Porcelain, &c.*—The word "China" has been added to remove doubts, and a fresh sub-heading has been introduced to provide for glazed tiles and bricks, and to remove earthen-ware pipes from a 7½ per cent. rate of duty to a 3 per cent. rate.

20. *Provisions.*—The word pork has been added to "Hams," to save from an unduly high valuation mutton hams, which are occasionally imported.

A new heading for "China Preserves" is introduced, as they are of a regular value, and a tariff valuation saves trouble. At present they come in under "other sorts."

21. *Ratans, &c.*—The exception as to bamboos is to remove doubts which sometimes arise.

22. *Seeds.*—There is so little difference between mustard and rape or sursee, that it is thought better to abolish the distinction.

23. *Shells.*—The price of mother-of-pearl has risen so much that the valuation of Rs. 30, instead of 8 per cwt., is still below the present market value.

24. *Spices.*—A new heading for betel nuts imported from Goa has been introduced, with a separate valuation. The increases of valuation in cloves and pepper are very great, but well within average market rates.

25. *Tea.*—A distinction has been drawn between black and green tea, the latter being more valuable.

26. *Toilet requisites, &c.*—This new heading has been introduced, as constant difficulty appears to be felt at the custom houses in taxing miscellaneous articles which would appropriately come under it. At present they are disposed of under the heads of "Perfumery, Metals, Hard-ware," &c.

27. *Umbrellas.*—The addition is made to remove from the *ad valorem* list to a fixed valuation a class of umbrellas largely imported from China, *viz.*, oiled-cotton umbrellas.

EXPORTS.

V.—1. *Cotton Goods.*—The new headings and the changes in the classification of twist are in accordance with a recommendation from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. As Bombay has almost a monopoly of these exports, the Committee adopted their recommendation.

2. *Hides, &c.*—The word "tanned" is unnecessary opposite "buffalo." The heading "Goats and sheep" has been sub-divided, goat-skins being much more valuable than sheep-skins.

3. *Lac.*—The valuations in lac show an enormous increase; the market has been a rising one, and is at present above the valuations. Lac-dye has been struck out in consequence of the recent Government Resolution on this subject.

4. *Indigo.*—It is proposed to introduce a fresh sub-heading "Leaves, green or dry," at a duty of Rs. 3 per ton, to meet a practice in Madras, whereby the revenue suffers. The leaves, which are not dutiable, are exported into Pondicherry, and indigo is subsequently made from them in foreign territory.

5. *Seeds.*—Mustard, rape or sursee are classified together for the same reasons as are given on the import side.

VI.—Little or no import trade in the following articles has led the Committee to recommend their omission from the tariff. If imports should take place, they will be dealt with under the sub-heading "Other sorts" of the heading to which the article belongs.

Import—

Red coova under "Drugs and medicines," No. 13.

Gamboge wood and four kinds of saffron under "Dyeing and coloring materials," No. 14.

Mangoes and prunes under "Fruits and vegetables," No. 17.

"Glass broken" under "Glass," No. 18.

Rhinoceros leather under "Hides and skins," 21.

Foil from Europe under "Metals," No. 29.

Cardamoms, cinnamon, earth, and sorrel oils under "Oils," No. 31.

Anchuchuck, anise, assalia, cajoo, esubgool, tookmeria under "Seeds," No. 43.

Aloe wood, cassia-buds, mace false, wild nutmegs, under "Spices," No. 47.

Export—

Aloe wood under "Spices," No. 8.

VII.—The following articles in imports which appear under fresh headings in the proposed tariff will be noticed in that part of the report which refers to duties:—

Bitumen and mineral tar—Manufactures of cork, of hemp, of gums, of ratans and canes, and basket-work—Anchors and cables—Instruments, drawing, optical, surveying, measuring, surgical (including surgical appliances)—Butter,—Tallow and grease.

REMOVALS FROM THE IMPORT TARIFF.

VIII.—The only articles of which the entire removal from the Import Tariff (*i. e.*, exemption from duty) is recommended by the Committee are—Fish maws, sozille and singally fish, and shark fins, under heading 39, "Provisions." These articles only pass through Bombay, being re-exported, and the entire duty, with the exception of the usual drawback, being refunded. The Committee would have been glad to recommend the excision of all articles yielding small amounts; but precluded as they are in the peculiar circumstances of India from proposing an increase of duty on any article which could yield a large return, they felt unwilling to recommend the relinquishment of a sum which as a total is of importance, although the items composing it are of insignificant value. It must also be noted that in the present Tariff there are only seven general headings which yield sums less than Rs. 10,000, and that there exist objections against removing from the Tariff only parts of a general heading.

DUTIES, WHETHER ON THE IMPORT OR EXPORT SIDE, SERIOUSLY PREJUDICIAL TO THE ARTICLES SUBJECT TO THEM.

IX.—*Imports.*—The Committee find that the only duties which can be deemed prejudicial are those upon certain metals regarding which a complaint addressed to the Governor General in Council by the Bombay Branch of the East Indian Association has been referred to the Committee. Under the general head of "Copper," including yellow metal, the fall has been remarkable all over India, excepting British Burmah, as will be seen from the table below:—

Year.	Bengal.	Bombay.	Madras.	Sind.	Burmah.	Total value.	Duty.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70	30,65,161	22,74,240	10,55,621	72,[illegible]	68,136	1,75,36,352	13,14,821
1870-71	62,63,436	58,91,825	12,15,667	1,74,[illegible]	73,358	1,36,17,582	8,87,821
1871-72	59,03,577	27,18,243	7,01,378	40,058	1,03,488	1,03,66,744	7,74,558
1872-73	27,27,[illegible]39	25,78,725	3,04,944	3,425	1,18,561	57,87,884	4,42,886
1873-74	27,38,973	17,99,240	5,41,040	...	99,693	51,66,946	3,87,521

This fall appears to be attributable, partly to the higher prices of metal in Europe of late years, and partly to the somewhat depressed condition of the agricultural classes in some parts of India. When those classes are prosperous they buy copper vessels, but in hard times they return to clay ones. The reaction which has taken place in Bombay since the termination of the American war is notorious. Under these circumstances, and considering that a higher tariff value has necessarily been fixed, the Committee consider that it would be good policy to relieve the article by a reduction of the rate of duty from 7½ to 5 per cent. This reduction should not, however, extend to the metal when manufactured into utensils and other articles, so as to follow the analogy of iron, such manufactures of which have always been subject to the full duty of 7½ per cent. The case of lead and spelter is somewhat similar, and the Committee would relieve them in the same way as copper, especially as lead is mostly used in conjunction with other metals. Quicksilver, too, has fallen off greatly, and should be relieved similarly.

The total revenue affected by these reductions, calculated on the basis of the new tariff valuation, will apparently be about Rs. 1,70,062, but it is fair to anticipate that some portion will be recovered by the reduced duties stimulating consumption. After considering the representation of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce regarding sugar and dates, the Committee were of opinion that the trade in them is not prejudiced by the duty.

X. *Exports*.—As regards exports, the Committee, in the first place, framed the following general estimate of the probable amount which existing duties would produce in 1875-76:

Articles.	Five years' average, 1868-69 to 1872-73.	1872-73 included in previous average.	1873-74.	Estimate.	Increase or Decrease by new valuations.	Net Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice and Paddy ...	44,03,901	61,74,968	52,96,861	53,00,000	*Nil*	53,00,000
Lac	92,703	81,765	1,03,337	1,00,000	+ 1,40,000	2,40,000
Indigo	4,33,510	4,72,097	4,72,903	4,72,000	*Nil*	4,72,000
Hides and Skins ...	1,32,513	2,08,583	1,88,987	2,00,000	+ 50,000	2,50,000
Cotton Goods	1,21,277	1,31,658	1,57,971	1,60,000	— 17,000	1,43,000
Seeds	7,57,616	4,71,719	7,26,010	7,50,000	+ 34,000	7,84,000
Grain, other sorts ...	1,90,846	2,55,912	1,37,514	2,00,000	*Nil*	2,00,000
Oils	1,04,965	1,07,090	85,567	1,05,000	— 7,000	98,000
Spices	67,197	51,391	71,036	65,000	+ 15,000	80,000
Sundry items	3,783	707	535	3,000	*Nil*	3,000
Total ...	63,08,311	79,55,890	72,40,721	73,55,000		75,70,000

Their conclusions regarding each item will now be briefly mentioned in order:—

1. The *Rice* and *Paddy* trade is to the extent of three-fifths in the hands of Burmah. The market for the Burmese article is by all accounts perfectly secure, and there are special reasons connected with the land revenue why the duty can be borne by the producer, upon whom it is believed sometimes to fall. As regards Bengal the case is somewhat different; but considering the comparatively small proportion of its export, and that its trade with the eastern markets, in which it had to encounter the competition of rice from Cochin China, Siam, and Java is practically dead, a distinction need not be made. The Committee therefore do not recommend interference with the duty, and the more so as the difficulty of replacing the large sum it yields would probably be an insuperable financial obstacle to its removal.

2. The duty on *lac* likewise need not be interfered with, as it does not affect the trade in the article, in which India holds the monopoly.

3. *Indigo* is understood to bear the present duty, amounting to 1 per cent., without actual injury to the trade, and circumstances have removed the grounds of complaint on this subject which at one time existed in Madras. The Committee therefore do not recommend any alteration in it; at the same time they would remark that there appears a certain hardship in taxing indigo while jute is free, and that whatever arguments were deemed by the Secretary of State of sufficient weight to justify the disavowal of Act XVII of 1865, by which jute was taxed, apply equally in favor of placing indigo on the free list whenever the financial position of the Government may enable them to do so. On the other hand, if the objections referred to are not of present application, the article jute is on its merits a fair subject of taxation. A duty of 6 pie per maund would come to about 1 per cent., as in the case of indigo, and would yield Rs. 2,05,000.

4. In *Hides* and *Skins* the trade has doubled in the last five years, as shown in the statement below:—

Year.	Bengal Presidency, value.	Bombay Presidency, value.	Madras Presidency, value.	British Burmah Presidency, value.	Sind Presidency, value.	Total value.	Total duty.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74 ...	2,67,566	9,78,200	50,42,733	4,900	6,166	62,99,565	1,88,987
1872-73 ...	5,40,365	15,14,996	49,01,528	10,761	11,561	69,79,211	2,08,683
1871-72 ...	2,77,978	10,23,734	38,40,195	2,017	1,233	51,15,157	1,53,982
1870-71 ...	2,15,508	5,50,216	30,06,711	2,449	10,119	37,85,003	1,17,726
1869-70 ...	1,42,742	2,43,831	29,30,653	703	15,403	33,33,332	1,00,292

It has been urged that a repeal of the duty will encourage cattle-poisoning, which already prevails to a large extent in certain parts of India. The Committee cannot of course consider that an export duty is the proper means for putting down an offence, but the objection may be allowed some weight along with the fact that the trade is flourishing and not in need of relief.

The abolition of the duty on cotton goods exported is advocated by the three Chambers of Commerce. The case is also very fully stated in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the memorial of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association already referred to. The Committee consider it clear that Indian manufactures are weighted to the extent of the export duty when competing in all foreign markets with the products of Lancashire. A large proportion of country piece-goods, moreover, is made of English twist which has already paid the 3½ per cent. import duty. The export duty on coal and iron was removed in 1862 (see Financial Statement of 1862, p. 17) as it was open to analogous objections, and the Committee recommend abolition in this instance also.

5. The Committee further recommend the removal of the duty on *seeds*, *grain, other sorts*, *oils*, and *spices*. The condition of the trade in these articles will be seen from the statement below, which shows the amount levied on each during the last six years:—

Year.	Seeds.	Grain, other sorts.	Oils.	Spices.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1868-69	6,65,054	1,69,078	1,21,510	64,457
1869-70	7,22,861	1,46,208	1,04,305	59,271
1870-71	10,79,984	1,74,472	56,038	68,882
1871-72	8,48,462	2,08,562	1,85,881	91,985
1872-73	4,71,719	2,55,912	1,07,090	51,391
1873-74	7,26,010	1,37,514	85,567	71,036
Average ...	7,52,348	1,81,957	1,01,562	67,337

These figures appear clearly to show that, speaking broadly, these articles have made no advance during the past six years. It is no doubt true that individual oils or seeds might be picked out which are doing well, but many others show a heavy and steady decline, and it does not seem desirable, if indeed it be practicable, to deal with portions only of a general head, and give an artificial encouragement or check to one grain or oil compared with another. It will also be observed that these articles are more or less subject to vicissitudes both as to price and supply. It may be added that seeds and oils encounter a formidable opposition from Russia and America—countries having great natural advantages over India as regards freight to a market, and time within which a return can be obtained. The relief of all four items is advocated by the Chambers of Commerce. It is proper to state, however, that in the case of *seeds*, *grain other sorts*, and *oils* the recommendation for abolition on the above grounds proceeds only from a majority of the Committee (Messrs. Dalyell, Bullen Smith, Murray and Hope). These members do not think it necessary to offer any lengthy and elaborate exposition of the objections to export duties, which are well known. If relief from duties be financially practicable, they think it ought in the first instance to be applied to exports, especially those of raw materials, in consideration of what the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, in their recent address to the Marquis of Salisbury, aptly term the "paramount importance of agricultural industry to the people of India, and the abundant return which rewards its development." As regards the three articles now in question, they would invite attention to the following quotations:—

"So far as India possesses the monopoly of the foreign market, or a decided superiority over all other countries taken together, an export duty must be paid by the consumer. So far as exported articles are met by an effective competition in the foreign market, the duty must be paid by the producer,"—(see Sir Charles Trevelyan's Financial Statement of 1865-66, page 20).

"When the incidence of the tax is on the producer, export duties are condemned by all sound writers on political economy,"—(Speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Bullen on passing of Act XVII of 1865).

They consider that there can be no doubt that these three articles, taken *as a whole*, are subject to effective competition, which at times throws the duty on the producer, and even checks exportation altogether.

		Rs.
Imports.	Copper, &c. ...	145,107
	Lead ...	2,800
	Quicksilver ...	8,940
	Spelter ...	13,780
Exports.	Cotton goods	1,43,000
	Grain, other sorts	2,00,000
	Seeds	7,84,000
	Oils	98,000
	Spices	80,000
	TOTAL ...	14,75,627

XI. The total estimated value of the duties which the Committee thus either unanimously or by a majority recommend for removal, as seriously prejudicial to the articles subject to them, is 14¾ lakhs, as shown marginally, and more fully in Appendix C-I. This loss is estimated on the corrected valuations and at the proposed duties. But the actual loss will be less, owing to the stimulus to consumption given by the reductions in metals.

EFFECT OF THE IMPORT DUTIES ON COTTON GOODS AND TWIST MANUFACTURED IN ENGLAND.

XII. In so far as the complaints alleged that the tariff valuations were excessive, they have been found to be just, and the Committee have already recommended reductions involving relief to the extent of Rs. 6,42,000 as shown in Part I of this Report and in Appendix B. But it is also urged that the duty is "absolutely prohibitory of the trade in yarn and cloths of the coarse and low-priced sorts," which the Indian mills make largely under the protection of the duty, and it is suggested that ere long the finer yarn and cloth will, with the help of importations from Egypt and America, be manufactured also. It must, of course, be admitted that the Indian mills have injured the English ones to the extent to which their manufactures have displaced the manufactures of Manchester, less their exports to other countries, and the amount of the injury they have inflicted on the hand-looms of India in localities which Manchester goods have not been able to reach. But the duty, though contributing to this result, cannot be said to be the sole cause of it, since India, with many disadvantages, possesses certain natural capabilities for producing goods of this low quality which will probably secure the trade in them to her, even if the duty be removed. On the other hand, if the duty were as prohibitory as it is represented to be, the market would not be habitually over-stocked, as it has been for years.

XIII. The Committee think it more to the purpose to consider what proportion the particular goods which have to meet Indian competition bear to the whole cotton import duty, and how far this competition justifies the demand for abolition of the entire duty which has been brought forward. The Indian mills can make mule twist up to 32s. and water twist up to 20s.; as also long cloths, T cloths, drills, domestics, jeans and sheeting. The prospect of the finer kinds of yarn and cloth being made with profit or success is notoriously so remote, and the enterprise so doubtful, that it is quite unnecessary to take it into present calculation. The duty levied in Bombay in 1873-74 upon the similar Manchester goods which have to stand the Indian competition was about 2 lakhs of rupees. If the total duty on such goods paid in all India be taken, though the mills beyond the Bombay Presidency are as yet comparatively unimportant, it would barely exceed four lakhs. The demand that because one class of goods, represented by 4 lakhs of duty in all India, has in one part of India to meet a local competition, the Government shall remit the remaining 77 lakhs which competition does not affect, appears to the Committee quite unreasonable, and it is unnecessary even to enquire whether the finances could afford the remission. The scheme of removing the duty on coarse goods only, though reasonable in theory, is difficult in practice, as explained by the Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in his published speech of January 5th, and has, he admits, been in England pronounced unworkable. The alternative of an excise duty on the Indian mill products remains, but part of it would have to be refunded on exportation, and the Committee see

	Rs.
On Twist ...	16,412
On Long Cloths, &c. ...	1,87,926
TOTAL ...	2,04,338

no more need for establishing a cumbersome and expensive excise machinery now than there was in 1861 and 1862, when Mr. Laing decided against it (Financial Statements, 1861, page 11, and 1862, page 14). There are numerous heads in the Import Tariff which embrace some articles which are also to a certain extent produced in India, and the Committee consider any alteration in favor of cotton goods to be uncalled for.

FRESH ARTICLES SUBJECTED TO DUTY AND INCREASE OF EXISTING RATES OF DUTY.

XIV.—The Committee, in view of meeting in some measure the loss of revenue involved in their previous recommendations, consider that the rate of duty on a few articles of import might be raised, and some new articles brought upon the tariff. They are of opinion that, generally, articles of luxury might contribute to the exchequer more than at present. It is proposed therefore to raise from 7½ to 10 per cent. the duty on—

Beads and false pearls.
Corals, real.
Fireworks.
China glass bangles.
Perfumery.
Toys and requisites for games.

On *silk piece-goods* the Committee would raise the duty from 5 to 7½ per cent.

XV.—As regards *spirits and wines*, they have recommended an increase of 33 per cent. on the former, and on certain kinds of the latter an increase of about 66 per cent. The only two principles according to which wines can be taxed are the principle of strength and the principle of value. The Committee are clearly of opinion, notwithstanding the opposite practice in England, that the principle of value is the correct one. But owing to the insuperable difficulty of ascertaining the market value of consignments of wine, the principle cannot be acted up to fully and logically. The nearest practical approach to its enforcement is a rough classification of different kinds of wines, arranged, as regards the bulk of them, according to value. This is the plan the Committee have adopted. They are also influenced with reference to the cheap French clarets by the same motives as that which lately in England led to a distinction being made in favor of these wines. It is thought advisable that clarets should continue to pay a rate of duty not higher than at present, while stronger and dearer wines can easily bear enhanced taxation. In making the present classification the Committee was met by the difficulty that the expensive French Clarets and Burgundies would come in under the lower rate of duty. It appeared, however, that the proportion of these to the weaker and cheaper kinds was so small as not to make the objection a practical one. Thus in clarets, enquiry shows the proportion of expensive to cheap claret to be, as far as a rough estimate can fix it, about 1 to 5 at most, while in Burgundy the proportion is much less. The average price of all clarets imported into Calcutta is about Rs. 15 per dozen, and about Rs. 12-8 in Bombay.

XVI.—Prima facie, *jewellery and silver-ware* would appear to be goods which should be included among other articles of luxury on which an additional duty is proposed. The reason for their non-inclusion is, as regards jewellery, facility of smuggling it, and, as regards silver-ware, the fact that the trade in this article is a declining one. In connection with this subject, the Committee would call the attention of Government to the practice of transmitting jewellery and watches to this country from England through the post office. It is believed that the customs revenue is in this manner defrauded to a considerable extent. The customs authorities and the post office would probably, if consulted, be able to devise a remedy.

XVII.—On *iron* of the kinds tariffed, the Committee propose a duty of 2 per cent. instead of 1 per cent. They fail to see why this metal should continue to be introduced into India at so low a rate of duty as hitherto. Its employment in manufacturing industries and in other businesses warrants, in their opinion, its paying a higher duty.

XVIII.—For much the same reason the Committee recommend that *machinery* be no longer admitted free, but pay a duty of 2½ per cent. It is mainly used in the many manufactures which have now established a firm existence, and there appears no reason for continuing to it the indulgence originally given as an encouragement and help to the nascent manufacturing industry of India.

XIX.—There are besides machinery a number of small new articles brought upon the tariff which appear to the Committee fit subjects for taxation, and the omission of many of which they believe to be due to an oversight.

1. Thus *asphalte* being a duty-paying article, the Committee have introduced *bitumen* and *mineral tar*, and *cements* generally.

2. *Brushes* also come under a separate heading. There has been a diversity of practice about this class of articles: some kinds of brushes paid duty, some escaped.

3. *Manufactures of cork* have been given a place. The Committee fail to see why, corks paying duty, other manufactures of cork should escape.

4. *Chemicals* have been re-introduced into the tariff. There are frequent disputes at present as to whether a certain article should pay as a drug or a dye, or escape as a chemical. There seems to be no good reason why chemicals used as medicine should be more severely treated than others.

5. *Manufactures of hemp* have also been placed in the tariff. The Committee consider them as fair subjects of taxation as manufactures of flax.

6. *Manufactures of gums* should also, the Committee think, be taxed as well as the raw material, which at present pays duty.

7. To *Instruments, musical*, the Committee would add optical and surgical, as also all instruments for drawing, surveying, and measuring, and surgical appliances. There appears no sufficient reason for exempting any of the articles coming under these heads. At present surgical instruments pay as cutlery, but they would be more appropriately taxed under the head proposed. Surgical appliances are really in the same category, in reference to their use, as surgical instruments.

8. *Compositions for application to leather and metals* it is now proposed to tax. Under this heading would come blacking, varnishes for leather, and any composition applied to metals for purposes other than lubrication.

9. *Toilet requisites* is a new heading; some of the articles falling under it have hitherto been taxed improperly as perfumery. It comprises others which have been admitted free, but which appear fit subjects for a duty.

10. The Committee think that *bricks and tiles* might well bear the small duty of 3 per cent. *ad valorem*, and that *China clay*, the substance with which the Bombay mills adulterate their cloth, ought to pay a high duty.

11. *Ratans and canes* being already taxable, the *manufactures* of them and *basket work* should, in the Committee's opinion, be similarly treated.

12. *Tallow and grease* have hitherto been improperly taxed as railway materials on this side of India, while in Bombay they have passed free. There seems no good reason, if machinery pays duty, why these two articles and compositions for lubricating purposes should not also be taxed.

	Rs.
Silk	1,21,000
Machinery	2,60,000
Iron	45,000
Items raised to 10 per cent.	84,158
Spirits and liqueurs ...	6,26,000
Wines	2,46,000
Minor items ...	75,000
TOTAL ...	14,57,158

XX. The total result of new duties and of additions to existing duties is estimated at Rs. 14,57,506, as shown marginally, and in greater detail in Appendix C.

GENERAL REMARKS.

XXI.—In conclusion, the Committee desire to point out, that if the Government should decide not to tax machinery, a definition should be introduced into the Act showing what kinds of machinery are to be admitted free. As the law stands, machines for making aerated waters, for producing ice, for grinding oats and grain, &c., pay no duty. The Committee presume this was not the intention of Government. They recommend a return to the definition of Act VII of 1859, with the addition of certain words which would make the definition as follows: "Machinery for improvement of the communications, and for development of the resources of the country, and for purposes of printing, lithography, engraving and such like."

XXII.—The Committee have experienced in the course of their inquiries a good deal of difficulty owing to the deficient manner in which custom-house returns are made up. The entries as regards many classes of goods give no sufficient details. It is recommended that orders be issued to all custom-houses in India to prepare one return strictly according to the classification of the tariff finally approved by Government.

XXIII. The financial results of the Committee's recommendationss may be summed up as follows:—

The loss by tariff valuations will be Rs. 2,60,000 as shown in Appendix A (or Rs. 4,20,000 in the event of the lower valuation for certain piece-goods referred to in page 3 of this report being adopted). The duties proposed for remission amount to Rs. 14,75,000 and the total loss therefore will be Rs 17,35,000 in the one case and Rs. 18,95,000 in the other. The new duties and increases of duty suggested are Rs. 14,57,000, so the apparent net loss would be either Rs. 2,78,000 or Rs. 4,38,000, against which must be set the increased consumption and duties which may be expected to follow the reductions in tariff value, and in rates on metals, the amount of which the Committee are unable to estimate.

XXIV. Two memoranda of dissent to certain portions of the report which have been handed in—the one by Messrs. Money and Lane, and the other by Mr. Hope,—are appended.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. D. MACLEAN,

Secretary to the Tariff Committee.

MR. T. C. HOPE'S DISSENT.

I HAVE concurred in the Report of the Committee, subject to the following reservations.

2. The proposal of a majority of the Committee to raise the import duty upon beads, bangles, corals, fireworks, perfumery, and toys and games from 7½ to 10 per cent. appears to me extremely objectionable. The general principle of the Indian tariff has been that of a uniform rate of duty, except in the case of articles such as tobacco, wines, and spirits, which were treated specially. The normal rate previous to 1859 was 5 per cent., but in that year the pressure consequent on the mutiny lead to a general increase to 10 per cent., with a 20 per cent. duty on nine articles. The 20 per cent. rate was a financial failure, and in 1860 Mr. Wilson reverted to a uniform rate of 10 per cent. This high rate was confessedly "imposed to meet an emergency." Piece-goods and twist were in 1862 put back to their normal rates of 5 and 3½ per cent., and the other articles were in 1864 reduced to 7½ per cent., as an instalment of relief which was the most then financially practicable. Mr. Wilson in 1860 said that "there is no good reason why cotton yarn and twist should be imported at a lower rate than cotton piece-goods;" and similarly there is no reason why cotton goods generally should pay a lower rate than other articles. I hope that the next general change will be a reduction of the 7½ per cent. rate to 5 per cent., and I believe that fiscally the result would be very satisfactory. An increase from 7½ to 10 per cent. at the present day seems to me a step in the wrong direction, and contrary to the principle and history of the tariff. The principle on which the seven articles have been selected for increase, namely, that they are "luxuries," appears

also to be of doubtful policy and application. What is a "luxury"? Are not some things luxuries to one class in life and necessities to another? And are we to come heavily down on the perhaps solitary luxury of the poor? Certain ornaments, as bangles, indicate in large sections of Hindú society a particular status, as of marriage. Are these luxuries or necessities? The Committee negatived formal proposals to subject to the 10 per cent. rate photographic materials, clocks and watches, china, cameos, tortoise-shell and mother-of-pearl, and musical instruments, which I submitted with the view of arriving at their principle. But are watches and cartes-de-visite necessities? What difference is there between a cameo or tortoise-shell comb on the one hand and a bangle or bead necklace on the other? And why should not French millinery pay as high as the latter? Also, why is a billiard table to pay 10 per cent. and a piano only 7½? If the "luxury" principle is to be introduced into the tariff, it should be applied throughout, and a Committee of philosophers and moralists convened to settle the curious questions which will arise. The whole of the 10 per cent. increases are only estimated to yield Rs. 84,000, and it would be much better to abandon them.

3. I regret that the Committee have only raised champagne and sparkling wines by Re. 1, and other wines (except claret) by 8 annas, instead of by Re. 1-8 and 12 annas respectively, as I had proposed. It is admitted in the Report that an *ad valorem* duty would be proper theoretically, but could not be worked in practice. Concurring in this, I proposed rates which would have a tolerably equal percentage of incidence on each main class of wine. The calculations in a minute which I laid before them, and which have not been disputed, show that claret, which it is not proposed to touch, now pays about 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, and that to subject champagne and "other wines" to that rate, increases of Re. 1-8 and 12 annas respectively are required. This being so, I fail to see why only Re. 1 and 8 annas should be adopted. The reason given that these increases are enough, being 66 and 50 per cent. over existing rates, seems to me beside the question, and inconsistent with the admission that an *ad valorem* duty, if practicable, would be best. It is not contended that the extra 8 or 4 annas would check consumption. The sum involved is Rs. 48,224 for the champagnes and Rs. 75,000 for the others, total Rs. 1,23,224, which could be obtained without difficulty, and would more than cover the abandonment of the increases to 10 per cent. above referred to.

4. I feel that there are strong objections to the proposed imposts on iron and machinery. It is probable that the extra one per cent. on the former would hardly be felt, and that two and a half per cent. on the latter would not actually check the use of machinery. But the reasons assigned by Sir Charles Trevelyan (Financial Statement of 1863, page 19) for the reduction of iron to one per cent., that it is "a material of industry so essential to the development of the great works upon which the future of India depends," has not lost its force, and an increase may also be represented as protective of the infant iron trade of India. The tax on machinery would be a tax on capital, to which the objections are well known. An increase on either article will rouse the powerful iron, coal, and machinery interests of Great Britain without either sufficient necessity or a sufficiently strong case, and I do not think it would be politic to provoke the contest. The amount involved is 3 lakhs at most, even if the large machinery imports of 1873-74 be maintained, which is doubtful.

In conclusion, I will sum up the financial results of the measures which I have advocated. The loss by tariff valuations, including the Rs. 1,60,000 on piece-goods, regarding which the Committee are equally divided—and I am on the side of reduction—will be Rs. 4,20,000. The duties proposed for reduction or remission amount to Rs. 14,75,000 (*vide* Appendix, C-II), giving a total loss of Rs. 18,95,000. Deducting from the proposed new or increased duties shown in Appendix C-I Rs. 3,05,000 for machinery and iron and Rs. 84,000 for the 10 per cent. items, total Rs. 3,89,000, but adding the Rs. 1,23,000 for higher duties on wines, the total increase *per contrà* will be Rs. 11,91,000, and the net result will be an apparent probable loss of Rs. 7,04,000. But against this must be set the increased consumption and duties which may reasonably be expected to follow the reductions in metals and tariff values, the latter alone amounting to Rs. 9,27,000, of which the share of cotton goods is Rs. 8,02,339. The amount of this recoupment we have not the means of accurately estimating, but if the net loss should prove to be three or even four lakhs of rupees, I trust that the Government of India may find their general financial position sufficiently strong to bear it, in consideration of the relief and stimulus to trade and the general satisfaction which must follow the various reductions and the removal of so large a portion of the export duties.

The 27th February 1875. T. C. HOPE.

MESSRS. MONEY AND LANE'S DISSENT.

I DIFFER with the majority of the Committee in regard to certain parts of the Report which refer to export duties. I take exception to the remark, that "there appears a certain hardship in taxing indigo while jute is free." I see no connection between the two. Indigo is a manufacture; jute a raw material. If the duty as an export duty falls upon the producer, it falls in the one case on the English planter, in the other on the Indian grower. I am of opinion that both articles are proper subjects of duty, each on its own merits. Indigo is a manufacture which no other country can equal; jute is a raw material of which India has the monopoly. If there be hardship as regards the taxing of any Indian produce while jute is free, it falls upon rice, seeds, and spices—articles in which there is much more competition than there is in indigo. The comparison with indigo has induced the majority of the Committee to recommend a duty on jute of only half anna per maund if it should be taxed. I would impose one anna, which would still be below the rates fixed on other raw materials exported and would give over four lakhs.

I do not agree with the recommendations generally of the majority as to certain headings of the export tariff.

I am opposed to the abolition of duty on grain generally as long as that on rice and paddy is retained. The question whether the duty on export in grain is or is not a proper means of raising revenue is a question which applies to all grains; and the only good reasons I can conceive for making a difference between the various kinds of grain, as far as regards their liability to be taxed, are when, from competition or other causes, the duty is found to interfere with trade in a particular class of grain, or when the financial results of the duty on any one class are so small as not to counterbalance the disadvantages inherent in the imposition of all duties, import or export. Neither of these reasons in my opinion so exist as to warrant the recommendation to free from duty all grains except rice and paddy—though on the first ground there may be cause shown for some relief. The statement below shows the duty realised on all such grains (excluding wheat, which has been freed from duty) and on pulses for the last twelve years :—

1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
Rs. 1,54,362 Mds. 12,34,896	Rs 1,90,920 Mds. 15,27,360	Rs. 1,58,320 Mds. 12,66,560	Rs. 1,41,018 Mds 11,28,144	Cannot be given, the duties on rice and other sorts being shown together.	Rs 2,83,697 Mds. 15,13,050
1868-69	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Rs. 1,69,078 Mds. 9,01,749½	Rs 1,46,208 Mds. 7,79,776	Rs. 1,74,472 Mds. 9,30,517½	Rs. 2,08,562 Mds. 11,12,330½	Rs. 2,55,912 Mds. 13,64,864	Rs. 1,37,514 Mds. 7,33,408

The falling off in the last year is attributable to the famine, which checked the exports of all grain. The statement also shows the quantities on which duty was paid during the same twelve years. While the totals of duty have increased from 1865-66, the exports themselves decreased after the duty was raised in 1867 from two to three annas a maund, and it is only in the last three years (excluding the famine year) that they are reaching their former level. I would therefore return to the two-anna duty for all grains and pulses, excepting rice and paddy. These two have not been affected by the duty. The average quantity of rice exported during each of the four years preceding the year of enhancement of duty was 781,401 tons, which in 1871-72 rose to 849,544, and 1872-73 to 1,148,689. It appears to me that as the exports of the other grains are increasing steadily, and in the year before the famine exceeded the average of the four years preceding the enhancement, the reduction of the duty from three to two annas is the maximum of relief required, if any be required.

The only exception I would recommend is as to barley, which resembles wheat, and might with advantage have the same indulgence extended to it as has been granted to wheat. The exports of this grain are small at present, but in 1871-72 a large quantity, nearly 79,000 cwt., was exported from Bombay and Sind, giving evidence of a considerable cultivation and of importations from the Persian and the Arabian Gulfs. Exemption from duty might develop the trade in barley.

With reference to the remark of the majority of the Committee, that "it does not seem desirable, if indeed it be practicable, to deal with portions only of a general head and give an artificial encouragement or check to one grain or oil compared with another," I would observe that this is exactly the course the Government took in the matter of wheat, and the very course followed by the majority themselves when they recommend the retention of duty on rice and paddy, and its abolition in connection with other grains. The difficulty seems to me quite an imaginary one.

If the duty on *grain, other sorts*, be not abolished, the word *pulses*, which formerly was in the tariff, should be reintroduced. *Gram, dâl*, and *peas*, and other similar products are pulses, *i.e.*, are formed in pods instead of in the ear, as is grain.

Oils.—The statement below shows the duty realised on oils during the last twelve years:—

1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
1,06,828	1,18,532	63,560	37,982	39,269	60,976	1,21,510	1,04,305	86,088	1,35,881	1,07,090	85,567

The figures give evidence of a very fluctuating trade, while the general result shows no improvement. I think therefore that oils generally require relief, but it does not follow that every oil is injuriously affected by the duty. Castor oil is almost a monopoly of Indian production, a small quantity only being exported from the West Indies and from North America.

The subjoined statement of exports of castor oil from Bengal to foreign countries, made out for the last twelve years, shows (especially if the first year, which was quite an exceptional one, be left out) an increase of exportations, reaching in the last year to a considerable amount:—

1862-63.		1863-64.		1864-65.		1865-66.		1866-67.		1867-68.	
Cwt.	Duty.	Cwt.	Duty.	Cwt.	Duty.	Cwt.	Duty.	Cwt.	Duty.	Cwt.	Duty.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
60,485	21,771 1 6	35,939	12,826 10 6	34,518	12,420 9	39,964	14,376 8 9	39,712	14,811 3 9	50,271	23,979 4 3

1868-69.		1869-70.		1870-71.		1871-72.		1872-73.		1873-74.	
Cwt.	Duty.	Cwt.	Duty.	Cwt.	Duty.	Cwt.	Duty.	Cwt.	Duty.	Cwt.	Duty.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
66,339	31,706 7 3	54,978	31,192 0 3	46,406	22,185 5 3	51,487	24,836 1 0	31,154	14,990 7 0	82,733	39,704 6 0

I would therefore not extend the exemption from duty to castor oil; as an article of almost purely Indian production, it is an appropriate subject of duty.

Seeds.—I do not agree with the majority of the Committee in recommending Government to give up the duty on these articles—a duty yielding over 7 lakhs of rupees. The following figures give no sign of a trade declining under a pressure of an oppressive duty:—

1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5,48,395	5,78,363	5,51,975	5,03,025	5,57,808	6,66,760	6,65,054	7,22,861	10,70,984	8,48,462	4,71,719	7,26,010

The province which mainly exports seeds is Bengal, where the duty paid last year was Rs. 4,21,351, against Rs. 1,28,892 in Bombay and Rs. 1,18,398 in Madras. The seed chiefly exported from Bengal is linseed, and the subjoined statement of exports of linseed paying duty from Bengal during the last six years gives evidence of a flourishing trade:—

1868-69.		1869-70.		1870-71.		1871-72.		1872-73.		1873-74.	
Cwt.	Duty.	Cwt.	Duty.	Cwt.	Duty.	Cwt.	Duty.	Cwt.	Duty.	Cwt.	Duty.
2,521,883	Rs. 3,78,897	1,803,155	Rs. 2,70,472	3,272,763	Rs. 4,91,234	2,694,654	Rs. 4,04,198	2,118,907	Rs. 3,18,290	2,247,463	Rs. 3,39,982

With regard to the fluctuations in the trade of exported articles which the statements attached to this note exhibit, I think there is need for great caution before coming to a conclusion that the trade in any article is declining, and still more so before deciding that the proper remedy even for a positive decrease is abolition of the duty. In 1869-70 the exports of rice fell enormously, and occasion was taken of this fact by Chambers of Commerce and others both in India and England to urge upon the Government the total removal of the duty. The Government, however, held firm, and the result is that in 1872-73 rice gave a return of more than double what it yielded in 1869-70, while the predictions of ruin to the Burmah rice trade from the free competition of Saigon and Bangkok—predictions based upon grounds sufficiently strong to induce two members of the Government to advocate immediate repeal—have been singularly falsified by the extraordinary and increasing development of exports from that province during the last five years. The remarkable fluctuations which may be noticed in most exports from India appear to me to indicate that the supply is mainly regulated by causes varying in their effects in different years. If the duty had much to do with it, exports would either remain at one level, representing such part of the demand as could afford the duty, or would gradually decrease. In some cases there might also be a gradual but slow increase. These remarks only apply to those articles of exports in which there is a competition from other countries.

While generally objecting to remission of the export duties on the ground that any substituted taxation would be worse, I am of opinion that possibly some of these duties might advantageously be lowered.

No principle seems to have been followed in their imposition. Thus indigo pays a duty of about $1\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. in value, while oils, which are also a manufacture, pay 3 per cent., and seeds and spices, which have to encounter much severer competition, pay also 3 per cent. I believe that a careful re-adjustment of some of the export duties would be attended with benefit to Government and the trade.

In saying a word for export duties, I am laying myself open to the charge of ignorance and of retrogression. At present everybody except the natives, who are supposed to pay them, condemns these duties. The advocates of abolition quote Political Economy, and gain the easy victory which always falls to those who take their stand on first principles and irrefutable theories.

Export duties are not defensible on their merits, nor indeed is any form of taxation in India, except that on land, which is rent, the excise on spirits, and the import duties on spirits, wine, and tobacco. Arguments it would be difficult to answer can be brought against the salt tax, the stamp tax, and income tax, &c. The practical question is as to the tax which possesses the least objectionable features. If export duties be looked at from this point of view, the peculiar circumstances of the country, for which the conclusion generally adopted makes no allowance, will be taken into consideration.

Surely the fact that the natives of India, a people so impatient of taxation, not only do not object, but are generally ignorant even of their existence, is greatly in favor of this class of duties. In the answers throughout the country to Lord Mayo's enquiries in 1870 about taxation, I find among those written by natives a constant enumeration of the taxes paid by the people, customs duties being altogether ignored. Only one man from Madras remarks upon these, and all he says is that people think it hard to pay as high an export duty on the cheaper pulses as on rice.

As to the incidence of an export duty falling on the producer, this in India is not necessarily an objection. In England the masses of the people are taxed more or less in various ways. In India the difficulty is to get at them at all. If by means of an export duty on rice, on seeds, and on jute the producers of these staple growths do or should contribute slightly (though unknowingly) to the resources of the Government, I fail to see wherein the mischief lies, provided always that the duty be not to the extent of discouraging production.

Again in the argument that all export duties invite competition and place the producer and the trade of the exporting country at a disadvantage with countries exporting the same articles freed from any burden of duty, the distinguishing characteristic of India—cheapness of labor—seems to me to be lost sight of; all that is considered is the fact of duty on one side and no duty on the other. But there are other important points. As a rule, no other country can equal this one in cheapness of production. If owing to this primary advantage an article can be exported from India at a lower cost, including production and duty, than from the competing country for production alone, it is evident that the duty will not act injuriously on the supply or on the trade. Russia and America grow seeds to a large extent; but as regards the competition of India with them, the question is not simply one of duty, but one of cost of production, of duty, and of freight. Possibly the duty in India turns the scale against her, but the balance, if so, could be adjusted by reducing the duty from 3 to 2 per cent. It seems to me quite unnecessary to rush into the extreme of abolition.

These remarks are perhaps beyond the scope of a dissent from certain recommendations made by the Committee of which I am a member. I submit them, however, because it seems to me that between the pressure from England against all import duties (I say all, for if the duties on cotton goods are abolished, scarcely any others can be retained) and the constant appeals in this country to the stock arguments against export duties, the revenue derived from customs is in some danger.

Having for years supervised the administration of every form of taxation in Bengal, I am strongly of opinion that there are practical objections against enhancement of salt duties and re-imposition of income tax, the only available means at present discovered of increasing the revenue, far weightier than against the continuance of any existing custom duties, import or export.

(Signed) A. MONEY.

I CONCUR in the above minute of dissent.

(Signed) T. B. LANE.

Appendices.

APPENDIX A.

This shows in juxtaposition the Import and Export Tariff as now existing and as proposed by the Committee. It has not been reprinted, because the Committee's valuations, having been adopted in all cases, appear in the new Tariff Act, and their other recommendations will be found in the body of their report. Ed.

APPENDIX B.

RESULT OF NEW VALUATIONS ON IMPORT AND EXPORT AT PRESENT RATES OF DUTY.

Articles.	Increase of duty.	Decrease of duty.
IMPORTS—	Rs.	Rs.
Asphalte ..	450	..
Beads ..	...	7,400
Coffee ..	2,000	..
Cotton ..	..	6,42,389
Drugs ..	..	1,300
Dyes ..	..	30,000
Fruits ..	27,000	..
Glass ..	..	37,000
Gums ..	5,250	...
Hides ..	250	...
Ivory ..	30,000	...
Jewellery ..	..	1,500
Mats ...	1,400	...
Metals ..	1,10,000	...
Naval Stores	2,500	...
Oils ..	..	5,250
Perfumery ...	200	...
Provisions ...	5,250	...
Seeds ..	,,	1,250
Shells ...	5,000	...
Silk ...	..	15,000
Spices ...	40,000	...
Sugar ..	38,000	..
Umbrellas ..	...	1,500
	2,68,050	7,43,239
Net result, Decrease 4,75,189	...	..
EXPORTS—		
Cotton goods	..	17,000
Hides ..	50,000	..
Lac ..	1,40,000	..
Oils ..	..	7,000
Seeds ..	34,000	..
Spices ..	15,000	..
	2,89,000	24,000
Net result, Increase 2,15,000	..	..
Total of Import and Export ...	5,07,000	7,67,000
Total result of Valuations, Import and Export ..	..	2,60,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Articles.	Duty at present valuations and rates of duty.	Variation in duty at proposed valuations and present rates of duty.	Variation in duty at proposed valuations and proposed rates of duty.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel, including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c. ...	4,28,611	Nil	Nil.
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores ...	56,949		
Asphalte	2,908	2,458 "	"
Beads and False Pearls ...	82,631	75,231	1,00,308 "10 per cent.
Cabinet-ware	13,142	Nil	Nil.
Candles, wax, composition and other kinds ...	35,697 7½ per cent.	"	"
Carriages	10,463	"	"
Clocks, Watches, and other Time-keepers	18,986		
Coffee	8,774	10,774 "	"
Corals, real	51,491	Nil	68,655 "10 per cent.
Corks	10,124		Nil.
Cotton, Thread	35,064	49,266 "	"
,, Twist ...	8,82,398 8½ per cent.	7,90,892	"
,, Piece-goods ...	75,05,866 8 ,,	69,40,854	"
Cotton goods, other kinds ...	1,775	Nil	"
Drugs and Medicines ...	2,02,676	2,01,676	"
Dyeing and Coloring Materials	1,07,749	77,749	"
Fireworks ...	24,621	Nil	32,828 "10 per cent.
Flax, manufactures of— ...	31,000	"	Nil.
Fruits and Vegetables ...	2,78,459	3,05,459 "	"
Glass and Glass-ware ...	1,58,740 7½ per cent.	1,21,740	1,34,439 "Bangles at 10 per cent.
Gums	1,06,238	1,11,488	
Groceries, not otherwise described ...	3,316	Nil	Nil.
Hides and Skins ...	29,581	29,580	"
Instruments, Musical ...	30,267	"	"
Ivory and [illegible] ...	1,00,[illegible]	1,03,567	Nil.
Jewellery, including Plate ...	24,464	28,064	"
Leather, and manufactures of—	63,879	Nil	"
Liquor—Ale, Beer, &c. ...	84,217 1a. per Gal.	"	"
Spirits	18,25,364 Rs. 2-0 "	"	24,33,364 Rs. 4 per Gal.
Liqueurs	18,000 Re. 1-8 "	"	36,000 " 3 "
Champagne, Sparkling Wines	1,44,672 " 1-8 "	"	2,41,120 " 2½ "
All other sorts	3,00,000 " 1-0 "	"	4,50,000 " 3½ "
Claret, Burgundy, Austrian	1,88,270 " 1-0 "	"	Nil.
Matches	29,067	Nil	"
Mats, Floor-matting, China, of all sorts	3,777 7½ per cent.	5,177	"
Metals, Copper and Yellow Metals	3,87,521	4,54,521 7½ per cent.	8,09,414 5 per cent.
,, Iron	2,31,050 1 ,,	2,40,050 1 ,,	2,35,050 2 ,,
,, Lead	8,473	8,400	5,600
,, Quicksilver ..	10,728	26,820 7½ per cent	17,880 5 per cent.
,, Spelter	33,740	41,340	27,560
,, Steel	41,428	Nil	Nil.
,, Tin	1,23,610	1,38,610 7½ per cent.	"
,, Other sorts ..	91,765	Nil	Nil.
Naval Stores	47,922	51,422	"
Oils	51,338	45,338	"
Oil and Floor Cloth ...	2,509	Nil	"
Paints, Colors, and Painters' materials	89,175	Nil	"
Perfumery	25,454 7½ per cent.	25,654	23,987 10 per cent.
Photographic apparatus and materials	4,607	Nil	Nil.
Piece-goods, not otherwise described	4,054	"	"
Porcelain and Earthenware	71,733	"	"
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	2,46,749	2,45,749	"
Railway Materials ..	1,36,575	Nil	"
Rattans and Canes ..	20,771	"	"
Seeds	15,858	12,558 "	"
Shells	21,094	26,094	"
Silk	8,18,551 5 and 7½ per cent.	8,02,551	9,23,851 7½ per cent.
Soap	9,743 7½ ,,	Nil.	Nil.
Spices	1,21,098	1,61,098	"
Stationery other than paper	43,232	Nil.	Nil.
Sugar and Sugarcandy ..	4,14,749	4,52,749	"
Tea	1,35,684	Nil.	"
Tobacco	77,276 10 per cent.	"	"
Toys and requisites for all Games	37,564	"	50,112 10 per cent.
Umbrellas	68,127	66,627 "	Nil.
Woollen Piece-goods ..	3,32,099	Nil.	"
Braids and other sorts ..	19,891	"	"

N.B.—*Nil* indicates that the figure in the preceding column holds good.

NOTE.—These calculations are based on the year 1873-74 only. A further comparative statement has not been printed. Ed.

APPENDIX C.

Showing the financial result of proposed duties on present valuations, and of duties on new articles brought into the Tariff, as also proposed remissions of duty both on the Import and Export side.

I. *Estimated amount of duties proposed for remission.*

		Previous rates and revised valuations.	Revised rates and va uations.	Loss by remission.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports.	Copper ...	4,54,521	3,09,414	1,45,107
	Lead ...	8,400	5,600	2,800
	Quicksilver ...	26,820	17,880	8,940
	Spelter ...	41,340	27,560	13,780
				1,70,627

		Five years' average, 1868-69 to 1872-73.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Preliminary estimate.	Corrections for new valuations.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Exports.	Cotton goods	1,21,277	1,31,658	1,57,971	1,60,000	—17,000	1,43,000
	Seeds ...	7,57,616	4,71,719	7,26,010	7,50,000	+34,000	7,84,000
	Grain, other sorts ...	1,90,846	2,55,912	1,37,514	2,00,000	...	2,00,000
	Oils ...	1,04,965	1,07,090	85,567	1,05,000	— 7,000	98,000
	Spices ...	67,197	51,391	71,086	65,000	+15,000	80,000
					12,80,000	+25,000	13,05,000
							14,75,627

II. *Estimated amount of increased duties and new duties.*

		Rate of increase.	Rs.	Rs.
Increased duties. *Import.*	Beads	2½ per cent.	25,077	
	Corals		17,163	
	Fireworks		8,207	
	Glass bangles		12,699	
	Iron	1 per cent.	45,000	
	Perfumery	2½ per cent.	8,484	
	Silk		1,21,000	
	Toys		12,528	
	Spirits	Re. 1 0 0	6,08,000	
	Liqueurs	„ 1 8 0	18,000	
	Wines { Champagne and Sparkling ...	„ 1 0 0	96,000	
	Wines { Other than Claret and Burgundy	„ 0 8 0	1,50,000	
				11,22,158
New duties. *Import.*	Machinery	2½ per cent.	2,60,000	
	Cements	7½ per cent.	20,000	
	Instruments		10,000	
	Tea lead		15,000	
	Wall paper		5,000	
	Other items		25,000	3,35,000
	Total of increased and new duties ...	...	...	14,57,158

Remission of duty Rs. 14,75,000. Increase of duty Rs. 14,57,000. Loss by duties Rs. 18,000.

NOTE.—A third explanatory statement and a corresponding one in Appendix D, have not been reprinted. Ed

APPENDIX D.

Showing the complete result of all changes recommended both on the Import and Export side according to Appendix B and Statements I and II Appendix C.

	Rs.
Loss by valuat ions	2,60,000
„ by duties	18,000
TOTAL LOSS OF REVENUE ...	2,78,000

Dated 31st May 1875.

From—H. W. I. WOOD, Esq., Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce,
To—R. B. CHAPMAN, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Financial Dept.

BY the Resolution of the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 6703 of 25th November 1874, the formation of a Committee for the revision of the customs tariff valuations was sanctioned.

Under the orders then issued, the Committee commenced their duties early in January following, and they appear to have submitted their report without delay, as it was acknowledged in the Budget statement published on the 13th March last, the customs estimates having been framed after reference to it.

As considerable time has passed since the Government have had the report under consideration, and as the deferred publication of the orders of Government regarding the tariff is causing great inconvenience to many of the commercial community, the Committe of the Chamber of Commerce direct me to request you will be so good as to express to His Excellency the Governor General in Council their hope that an early decision may be arrived at, and that His Lordship may be pleased to place at their disposal a copy of the Tariff Committee's report.

No. 1459, dated 11th June 1875.

From—R. B. CHAPMAN, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Financial Dept.,
To—The Secretary to the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

In reply to your letter dated 31st May 1875, I am directed to state, for the information of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, that action on the report of the Committee lately appointed to revise the Customs Tariff valuations and to report upon other matters relating to the customs duties generally, has been unavoidably delayed, in consequence of certain further enquiries that were found necessary. The report will, however, be taken into consideration as soon as possible.

I am also to intimate that His Excellency the Governor General in Council regrets that he is not in a position to furnish the Chamber with a copy of the Tariff Committee's report.

Dated 21st June 1875.

From—H. W. I. WOOD, Esq., Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce,
To—R. B. CHAPMAN, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Financial Dept.

THE Committee of the Chamber of Commerce direct me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1459 of the 11th instant.

As considerable time, upwards of three months, had passed since the Tariff Committee submitted their report to Government, and as the customs estimates in the Budget for the current year, published on 13th March, were declared to have been framed after reference to the Committee's recommendations, the Chamber's application of 31st ultimo was made in the confident expectation that the orders of Government would be speedily announced.

It is therefore with much regret the Committee now learn that no decision can, at present, be arrived at, pending further enquiries, and they would urge upon Government the advisability of an early decision upon the tariff question, which is of the greatest importance to the trade of the country.

Under the existing tariff, merchants are paying duties on valuations largely exceeding real values, thereby incurring actual loss; and the business of those who are bonding their goods in anticipation of a more equitable tariff, is obstructed by the uncertainty of the changes that may be introduced.

Under these circumstances, the Committee trust His Excellency the Governor General in Council will pardon the renewal of their application for the earliest publication of the revised tariff.

No. 2636, dated 12th August 1875.

RESOLUTION,—By the Government of India, Financial Department.

READ—

Proceedings in the Separate Revenue Department, Nos, 13 to 51 of January 1875.

Read the following papers—

From Secretary to the Tariff Committee, No. 197, dated 4th January 1875.
To ditto ditto No. 98, dated 6th January 1875.
Report of the Committee, dated 27th February 1875.
Letters from the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, dated 31st May and 21st June 1875.

THE Indian Customs Tariff was carefully revised by a Committee at the beginning of 1869, when the tariff valuations of cotton yarn and piece goods and other articles, were largely reduced.

2. In April 1873, the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces of Bengal, forwarded to the Government of Bengal a memorandum by the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, suggesting a number of alterations in the import tariff annexed to Act XIII of 1871, and some additions thereto. The Board supported, generally, the recommendations made by the Collector, and made some further proposals.

Upon receiving these papers from the Government of Bengal, the Governor General in Council invited the opinions upon them, of the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

3. In August 1873, the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce submitted for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the expediency of revising the rates on which duties were assessed under the Indian Tariff Act, 1871, as well as the rates of duty to which merchandise was, at that time, subject, and intimated that the Chambers of Commerce of Bombay and Madras had been addressed on the matter, and that it was believed that these bodies would communicate with the Government of India and endeavour to obtain an object in which they were interested in common with the Bengal Chamber.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and British Burmah were invited to report upon these proposals.

4. On the 31st January 1874, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce addressed a memorial to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India complaining—

that the duties of 3½ per cent. on yarns and 5 per cent. on British cotton manufactures imported into India were assessed on tariff rates fixed many years ago, when values ruled much higher than at present; so that the duties thus levied, actually amounted to about 4 per cent. on the actual price of yarn, in India, and nearly 6 per cent. on cloth;

that the tax was found to be absolutely prohibitory to the trade in yarn and cloth of the coarse and low-priced sorts;

that the Chamber were informed that it was proposed to import Egyptian and American raw cotton into India (no duty being charged thereon) to manufacture the finer yarns and cloth, which would thus compete with goods received from England on which duty was levied;

that a protected trade in cotton manufacture was, thus, springing up in British India, to the disadvantage both of India and Great Britain; and

that the duties increased the cost to the native population, or at least to the poorest of the people, of their articles of clothing, and thereby interfered with their health, comfort and general well-being.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce, therefore, prayed that early consideration might be given to the subject of the duties levied on yarn and cotton piece-goods on import into India, with a view to their abolition.

5. On receipt from the Secretary of State of a copy of this memorial, the Government of India pointed out that the tariff had been carefully revised at the beginning of 1869, when the tariff valuations of cotton yarns and cloths were largely reduced; but held out an expectation that a Committee of revision would, again, be convened in the following cold season.

6. Thereupon, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, while quoting facts to show that the tariff valuation required immediate revision, reminded the Secretary of State that, in their memorial, they had only incidentally referred to *valuations*, and that their main object and prayer was the total and immediate repeal of the duties themselves, for the reasons given in their memorial; and added:—

"The statements as to the baneful operation of these duties on commerce, and on the best interests of Her Majesty's subjects, both in India and in England, are abundantly confirmed by the latest advices from Bombay, which show that, under the protection extended by the levying of duties on imports, to the spinning and weaving of cotton yarn and goods in India, a large number of new mills are now being projected, and the revenue from import duties, will be consequently diminished. The impost is therefore defeating its own object, as well as inflicting an injustice on the consumer and importer."

7. In September 1874, the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce again addressed the Government of India with a view to the revision of the tariff valuations, and furnished figures to show that the existing valuations were too high.

8. In November 1874, the Government of India constituted the following Committee for the revision of the tariff valuations:—

President.

MR. A. MONEY, C. B.	...	... Member of the Board of Revenue, Calcutta.

Members.

THE HON'BLE J. R. BULLEN SMITH	...	Member of the Legislative Council of India.
THE HON'BLE R. A. DALYELL	...	Member of the Legislative Council of India.
MR. T. C. HOPE	...	... Acting Commissioner of Customs and Opium, Bombay.
MR. T. B. LANE	..	... Collector of Customs, Calcutta.
MR. J. C. MURRAY	...	... Chairman of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

9. Mr. Murray was nominated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce were invited to depute a Member, but declined to do so.

10. The whole of the papers hereinbefore described, together with the various reports and opinions received from the several local Governments and Chambers of Commerce, were placed before the Committee; and they were instructed not only to revise the tariff valuations, but to give their opinion "as to the propriety of removing, from the tariff, any articles the retention of which may be thought unimportant in the interest of the public revenue, and the removal of which from the list of dutiable articles, would give freedom to trade; or any of the existing export duties which, in the opinion of the Committee, were, from competition, or otherwise, seriously prejudicial to the trade in the articles subject to them."

The opinion of the Committee was especially invited upon the representations which had been received upon the injurious effect of the import duties on cotton goods and twist. "The Government of India," they were informed, "does not impose or maintain customs duties for the purpose of affording protection to any branch or class of industry, but for revenue purposes only."

Finally, the Committee were told that the Government of India would be glad to receive suggestions from them, generally, upon any matters in which they might consider that the customs tariff required amendment.

11. The report of the Committee is dated the 27th of February last. They recommended considerable changes in the tariff valuations, the only difference of opinion among the members, in this respect, being as to the valuation of certain classes of cotton piece goods, in regard to which the members were equally

divided. The President gave his casting-vote in favor of a scale which, calculated on the importations in 1873-74, would reduce the duty on cotton goods by Rs. 6,42,000. The three remaining members, among whom were the two members connected with trade, proposed a lower scale, which would increase the relief to Rs. 8,00,000.

12. In regard to the larger question of alterations in the rates of duty, the Committee made several important proposals. They noticed the falling off of the imports of metals, which they attributed, partly to the rise in the price of metals of late years, and partly to the somewhat depressed condition of the agricultural classes in India, and recommended that, as a higher value would be put upon metals in the new tariff, the rate of duty upon copper, lead, spelter and quicksilver, in their raw state, should be reduced from 7½ to 5 per cent.

13. With regard to the representations by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce as to the effect of the import duty upon yarn and cotton cloths, they observed:—

"In so far as the complaints alleged that the tariff valuations were excessive, they have "been found to be just; and the Committee have already recommended reductions involving "relief to the extent of Rs. 6,42,000. But it is also urged that the duty is 'absolutely "prohibitory to the trade in yarn and cloths of the coarse and low priced sorts' which the "Indian mills make largely, under the protection of the duty; and it is suggested that, ere "long, the finer yarn and cloth will, with the help of importations from Egypt and America, "be manufactured also. It must, of course, be admitted that the Indian mills have injured "the English ones, to the extent to which their manufactures have displaced the manufactures "of Manchester, less their exports to other countries, and the amount of the injury they have "inflicted on the hand-looms of India in localities which Manchester goods have not been "able to reach. But the duty, though contributing to this result, cannot be said to be the "sole cause of it; since India, with many disadvantages, possesses certain natural capabilities "for producing goods of this low quality, which will probably secure the trade in them to her, "even if the duty be removed. On the other hand, if the duty were as prohibitory "as it is represented to be, the market would not be, habitually, over-stocked, as it has been "for years.

"The Committee think it more to the purpose to consider what proportion the particular "goods which have to meet Indian competition bear to the whole cotton import duty, and "how far this competition justifies the demand for abolition of the entire duty which has "been brought forward. The Indian mills can make mule twist up to 32s., and water twist "up to 20s., as also longcloths, T cloths, drills, domestics, jeans and sheeting. The pros-

		Rs.
On twist	...	16,412
On longcloths, &c.	...	1,87,926
TOTAL	...	2,04,338

"pect of the finer kinds of yarn and cloths being "made, with profit or success, is notoriously so "remote, and the enterprise so doubtful, that it "is quite unnecessary to take it into present cal- "culation. The duty levied in Bombay, in 1873-74, "upon the similar Manchester goods which have "to stand the Indian competition was about 2 lakhs of rupees. If the total duty on such "goods paid in all India be taken, though the mills beyond the Bombay Presidency are, as "yet, comparatively unimportant, it would barely exceed 4 lakhs. The demand that, because "one class of goods, represented by 4 lakhs of duty in all India, has, in one part of India, to "meet a local competition, the Government shall remit the remaining 77 lakhs which com- "petition cannot affect, appears to the Committee quite unreasonable, and it is unnecessary even "to enquire whether the finances could afford the remission.

"The scheme of removing the duty on coarse goods only, though reasonable in theory, is "difficult in practice, as explained by the Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in "his published speech of January 5th, and has, he admits, been, in England, pronounced "unworkable.

"The alternative of an excise duty on the Indian mill products remains; but part of it "would have to be refunded on exportation, and the Committee see no more need for establish- "ing a cumbersome and expensive excise machi- "nery now, than there was in 1861 and 1862, "when Mr. Laing decided against it.*

* Financial Statements, pp. 57 and 85.

"There are numerous heads in the import tariff which embrace some articles which "are also, to a certain extent, produced in India; and the Committee consider any alteration "in favor of cotton goods to be uncalled for."

14. The Committee recommended that the import duty upon certain articles of luxury should be raised from 7½ to 10 per cent., that on silk piece goods from 5 to 7½ per cent., and that upon iron from 1 to 2 per cent.; and that a duty of 2½ per cent. should be levied on machinery.

15. They proposed that the duty on spirit should be raised from Rs. 3 to 4 a gallon, that on liqueurs from Re. 1-8 to Rs. 3 a gallon, that on champagne and sparkling wines from Re. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8 a gallon, and that on all other wines, except Claret, Burgundy, Austrian and Greek, from Re. 1 to Re. 1-8 per gallon.

16. They also proposed to insert, in their appropriate places, in the tariff, certain minor articles which appear to have been accidentally omitted.

17. The Committee expressed an opinion against removing from the list the articles from which but a small amount of duty is derived, for the following reasons:—

"The Committee would have been glad to recommend the exclusion of all articles yielding "small amounts. But, precluded as they are, in the peculiar circumstances of India, from proposing "an increase of duty on any article which could yield a large return, they felt unwilling to "recommend the relinquishment of the sum which as a total is of importance, although the "items composing it are of insignificant value. It must also be noted that, in the present "tariff, there are only seven general headings which yield sums less than Rs. 10,000, and that "there exist objections against removing from the tariff only parts of a general heading."

18. The Committee, rightly considering the export duties to be the most objectionable portion of the Indian tariff, enquired carefully into these duties and recommended the abolition of the duties on—

Cotton goods;
Grain and pulse, except rice and paddy;
Seeds;
Oils, and
Spices.

19. The financial result of the proposals of the Committee, calculated upon the actual trade of 1873-74, was as follows:—

1st.—The alteration of the valuations was estimated to raise the receipts from customs duties by Rs. 5,07,000 and to lower them by Rs. 7,67,000, showing a net loss of Rs. 2,60,000. This loss would be increased by Rs. 1,60,000, or to Rs. 4,20,000, if the proposal for the lower valuation of cotton goods were adopted.

2nd.—The loss from the proposed remission of duties, was estimated as follows:—

			Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS ...	Metals	... ...	1,70,627	1,70,627
EXPORTS ...	Cotton goods	... ...	1,43,000	
	Seeds	... ...	7,84,000	
	Grain and pulse other than rice and paddy		2,00,000	
	Oils	... ...	98,000	
	Spices	... ...	80,000	
				13,05,000
		TOTAL		14,75,627

3rd.—The gain by the increase of duties proposed, was estimated as follows:—

		Rs.
Duty on articles of luxury raised from 7½ to 10 per cent.	...	84,158
Ditto silk goods from 5 to 7½ per cent.	...	1,21,000
Ditto iron from 1 to 2 per cent.	...	45,000
Ditto machinery	...	2,60,000
Ditto spirit from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 a gallon ...	...	6,26,000
Ditto liqueurs from Re. 1-8 to Rs. 3 a gallon ...	...	
Ditto wines	...	2,46,000
Small items brought into the tariff	...	75,000
TOTAL	...	14,57,158

leaving a net loss of Rs. 18,469 from alterations of duties.

20. Assuming the lower valuation of cotton goods to be accepted, the revision of the valuations and alteration of the duties together showed a net loss of Rs. 4,38,469. Against this was to be set the probability of an increase in the

imports of cotton yarn and piece goods, which, by the reduction of the valuations, would be relieved of duty to the extent of about Rs. 8,00,000 a year; and perhaps also some increase in metals.

21. Two dissents were appended to the Committee's report. Mr. Hope objected to the proposals to raise the import duty upon certain articles of luxury from 7½ to 10 per cent. and to double the one per cent. duty upon iron, and impose a duty upon machinery, and advocated a still larger increase of the duties on wines than the Committee. The President and Mr. Lane were opposed to the remission of the export duties in general, and especially of the export duties on grain and pulse, castor oil and seeds.

22. The Governor General in Council, having considered the report of the Committee, arrived at the following conclusions upon the various questions arising in connection with it:—

TARIFF VALUATIONS.

23. The tariff valuations recommended by the Committee have been accepted, with the exception of the valuation of shirtings and longcloths, T cloths, madapollams, jeans, domestics, sheetings and drills. Three members of the Committee advocated a valuation of these goods lower by half an anna a pound than that recommended in the Committee's reports. The Governor General in Council preferred to adopt the lower valuation of these goods.

EXPORT DUTIES.

24. The Governor General in Council carefully considered the dissent, recorded by Messrs. Money and Lane, from the recommendations of the Committee for the remission of many of these duties. But he concurred with the majority of the Committee in the opinion that it is of primary importance as far as possible to relieve the export trade of India from taxation, and to stimulate the growth of Indian produce, whether raw or manufactured, for exchange with other countries. In the judgment of the Governor General in Council, no part of the Indian tariff more urgently needed reform than the schedule of export duties. It was therefore with great satisfaction that His Excellency in Council found himself able to assent to all the recommendations made by the Committee for the remission of export duties. Moreover, the Governor General in Council was pleased to remit the export duties on hides and skins. The Committee do not seem to have observed that the existing export duty was confined to *tanned* hides and skins, and that the export of raw and salted hides and skins was already free. It seemed to the Governor General in Council inexpedient thus to tax the export of the manufactured article only; and the duty, which yielded, in 1874-75, only Rs. 1,51,100, has been abandoned altogether.

25. Thus the export tariff of British India now contains only three articles—Indigo, Rice and Lac. With these exceptions, the entire export trade is freed from all fiscal burdens.

IMPORT DUTIES.

26. The Governor General in Council has not thought it necessary to increase the duty on certain articles of luxury as proposed by the Committee. As will presently be explained, he had resolved to reduce the general rate of import duty from 7½ to 5 per cent.; and it would have been inconsistent with this resolution to raise the duty on these articles. For like reasons, His Excellency in Council was unwilling to increase the duty on silk piece goods; and, as the reasons for treating iron and machinery with special favor appeared to him as strong now as they have ever been, the recommendations of the Committee for imposing a duty on machinery and increasing that on iron were not adopted.

27. The inclusion in the import tariff of certain petty articles for the exemption of which there was no particular reason, has been approved. On the other hand, *coffee* has been exempted from duty as yielding a very small net revenue and as being largely produced in India, and *quinine* as an article the import of which deserves special encouragement. Further, His Excellency in Council deemed it expedient to fix the duty on arms, ammunition and military stores at 10 per cent.; and, in order to place those who are engaged in curing fish,

with taxed salt on an equality with the curers of fish with untaxed or less highly taxed salt, it was considered necessary to impose a duty of 12 annas a cwt. on salted fish imported into the Bombay Presidency, except Sindh: it was not, for the present, thought necessary to impose this duty in other parts of India; but power has been taken, under the Indian Tariff Act 1875, to extend it as may be found expedient.

28. The Governor General in Council accepted the conclusion of the Committee in respect to the demand made by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce for "the total and immediate repeal of the import duties on yarn and piece goods." The revenue obtained in 1874-75 from these duties was Rs. 92,15,383; and, even at the valuations as now revised, it would have been more than Rs. 83,00,000. It would be impossible for the Government of India to give up such a sum without seeking some compensation from other sources. These duties are levied at a very small cost and at a minimum of inconvenience to the people, and they cause no discontent. Had the Government of India found it necessary, for the reasons given on behalf of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, or for any other cause, to abandon these duties, they would have been placed in a position of much anxiety. If necessary, they must probably have resorted to the alternative of an excise on the indigenous mills, rather than give up a large revenue which cannot be spared. But it is plainly shown by the Committee, that, in regard to the great bulk of the trade in these goods, the importers are, as yet, subject to little or no new competition by the manufactures in India. The Committee have reported, after careful inquiry, that the import trade which is exposed to competition from Indian manufactures, yields a duty of only Rs. 4,00,000. It should be remembered that the handlooms of India have, all along, competed with importers in respect to this class of goods: the only new feature in recent times is the construction of cotton mills in increasing numbers; some have long existed, and have not, it is believed, till lately been very successful.

It is difficult to obtain trustworthy statistics of the consumption of cotton goods in India. The following were given at a meeting of cotton spinners held at Blackburn on the 21st of October last:—

210,000,000 lbs. imported from England.
210,000,000 lbs. supplied from native hand manufacture.
40,000,000 lbs. supplied from Indian manufactories.

Whether these figures be correct or not, it cannot be doubted that the imports of cotton manufactures are mainly composed of the higher qualities of goods, and that the coarser fabrics have always been largely manufactured in India.

29. The figures given in the margin show the quantities of cotton yarn imported, each year, since 1859-60, and the value of cotton yarn and piece-goods together for the same period. The figures of value cannot be trusted for purposes of accurate comparison; the valuations were partially raised in November 1860;* in 1864† the remainder were raised; in 1867, and again in 1869, they were reduced. It will be remembered that, in 1862, the duty on cotton twist and piece-goods was reduced to 3½ and 5 per cent. respectively. The imports of cotton goods were affected by the high prices caused by the interruption in the supply of raw cotton to England from the United States owing to the civil war. These prices lasted till 1865.

YEARS.	Quantities of cotton twist and yarn.	Value of cotton twist and yarn and piece-goods.
	lbs.	£
1859-60	31,477,257	11,622,926
1860-61	20,850,500	11,068,118
1861-62	not given.	10,245,400
1862-63	19,493,879	9,630,590
1863-64	19,096,137	11,945,663
1864-65	17,901,925	13,227,325
1865-66	16,892,073	13,810,358
1866-67 (11 months) ..	30,855,040	15,096,306
1867-68	26,719,280	17,698,267
1868-69	29,042,052	18,852,485
1869-70	32,049,088	18,271,216
1870-71	40,387,059	19,044,869
1871-72	25,853,900	17,483,334
1872-73	32,192,843	17,229,753
1873-74	30,947,634	17,781,341
1874-75	37,097,200	19,387,270

* Mr. Wilson, Financial Statements, p. 21.
† Sir C. Trevelyan, *ibid.*, p. 150.

30. In the three years from 1859-60 to 1861-62 the average annual value of the imports of cotton twist and piece goods was, in round numbers, £11,000,000. In the four years from 1862-63 to 1865-66 the

average annual value was £12,150,000. The financial year 1866-67 is useless for purposes of comparison, as it only embraces 11 months. In the four years from 1867-68 to 1870-71, the average annual value was £17,966,000.

31. In the four years from 1871-72 to 1874-75, the average annual value was about the same—that is to say, £17,970,000: but, in 1869, the tariff valuations were lowered by 15 per cent.; and, if allowance be made for this, there is an increase of about a quarter of a million sterling over the average for the preceding period. In the year 1874-75, the value was £19,387,270, which is the highest amount for any year of the period under review.

32. The Governor General in Council is aware that it is stated that the trade of last year was not prosperous; but, looking at these figures together, and making every necessary allowance, he can see no indication that the demand in India for English cotton manufactures has diminished, or is likely to diminish. On the contrary, it is more probable that, as the demand for English cotton manufactures has, hitherto, steadily progressed, notwithstanding the competition which has always existed in the lower classes of goods, from native hand-loom weavers, and even, for several years past, from mills, so it will continue to progress, although the lower classes of goods may, in future, be produced in the new Indian manufactories more cheaply and more suitable for the Indian consumer, than they have been by hand-looms, or in the older mills.

33. An alternative proposal was made, not by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, but by that of Bombay, that the Government should exempt from duty the coarse sorts of yarn and cloth, which alone are subject to indigenous competition. The Government of India would have been willing to adopt this proposal, and to sacrifice revenue in giving effect thereto, if, on investigation, it had been found to be practicable. But it is open to two serious objections: 1*st*, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to draw any clear and stable line to describe the goods to be thus exempted; and 2*ndly*, if any such line were fixed, it would be hardly possible to protect it from evasions; and moreover, a very onerous responsibility would be imposed, upon customs officers. To fix any such line, if it were possible, would be to stimulate the indigenous mills to devote their attention to the manufacture of goods such as would compete with those just above the line. It is stated to be the opinion of some leading members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce that this alternative scheme is impracticable; and it certainly so appears to the Government of India with the information now before them.

34. Duties upon imports have not been imposed in India with the object of protecting Indian manufactures or produce, but solely for purposes of revenue. When, after the Mutiny, the Government were compelled to raise additional taxes, the general rate of the import duties was increased; but the earliest opportunity was taken to reduce this rate, and among the first articles relieved were cotton twist and piece goods, the duty on which articles was lowered in 1862 to 3½ and 5 per cent. respectively, while the general rate remained at 10 per cent.

The following observations then made by Mr. Laing expressed the views entertained by the Government:—

"Free-trade does not mean that there shall be no taxes, but that taxes shall be levied solely with a view to revenue, and not partly for revenue and partly for protection.

That every customs duty on an imported article should have a corresponding excise duty on similar articles produced at Home has, therefore, become an axiom; and it only admits of one exception—where the amount of import duty is so moderate that it does not seriously affect trade, while it makes it obviously inexpedient to establish an excise machinery for the sake of levying a trifling duty.

This is the case with regard to corn in England, where a duty of 1*s.* a quarter equal to 5 per cent. on the cheaper sorts of foreign grain is retained; and it is precisely our case with regard to piece goods.

We cannot dispense with customs duties on our imports generally; and, while this is the case, no reasonable man can object to our retaining an old accustomed duty of 5 per cent. on manufactured goods."

The Government of India are still of opinion that a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, upon cotton goods, cannot practically operate as a protection to native manufacture.

The Government fully admit the advantage that would be derived to the people from a reduction in the cost of their clothing; but, as has been already said, financial considerations will not admit of so large a sacrifice as that of the duty on cotton goods. There are other items of customs, moreover, particularly the export duty upon sugar by land, which, in regard to the general interests of the people of India, demand prior consideration.

35. While, thus, unable to accede to the demand made by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce for the remission of the import duties on cotton yarn and goods, the Governor General in Council has gladly assented to the revised valuations of these goods proposed by the minority of the Committee, which are calculated to afford relief to the trade by a reduction of duty to the extent of Rs. 8,00,000, if reckoned upon the trade of 1873-74, and Rs. 8,80,000, if reckoned upon the trade of 1874-75. The Governor General in Council hopes that this relief will give some help to a commerce which is of vast importance to both India and Great Britain.

36. The value of American and Egyptian raw cotton imported in 1873-74 was less than Rs. 70,000; and the Governor General in Council has not ascertained that, hitherto, such cotton has been imported to any extent to be manufactured into cloth in Indian mills. But, in order to place the Indian manufacturer upon the same footing as the importer, it would be necessary to levy a duty upon such raw cotton, if it should be imported: as a precautionary measure, therefore, an import duty of 5 per cent. has been imposed by the Tariff Act, 1875, on raw cotton not the produce of continental Asia or Ceylon. It is not necessary thus to tax foreign cotton of the same quality as that grown in India.

37. The duty on twist is left, for the present, at 3½ per cent. But, if it be found that imported twist is largely manufactured into cloth in the Indian mills, it may become necessary, hereafter, to increase this rate.

38. The value of metals, machinery, and railway materials imported yearly from 1859-60 is shown in the margin. A comparison of the imports for the ten years from 1863-64 to 1873-74* gives the following result:—

Years.	Machinery.	Railway materials.	Metals.
	£	£	£
1859-60 ...	871,531	1,706,002	2,241,255
1860-61 ...	870,251	1,903,344	2,503,046
1861-62 ...	553,883	1,509,580	2,551,829
1862-63 ...	506,518	1,165,852	3,003,407
1863-64 ...	585,516	1,267,240	3,368,352
1864-65 ...	554,150	685,632	3,755,932
1865-66 ...	586,182	1,435,929	3,043,234
1866-67 (11 months)	601,740	2,091,417	2,587,427
1867-68 ...	1,077,529	2,464,966	3,939,156
1868-69 ...	794,569	1,591,813	3,839,651
1869-70 ...	556,097	1,217,334	3,570,128
1870-71 ...	447,570	1,466,068	2,713,591
1871-72 ...	405,835	516,996	2,390,775
1872-73 ...	517,316	441,360	1,802,621
1873-74 ...	1,002,347	889,639	1,738,807
1874-75 ...	1,185,943	763,057	2,607,075

Average of—		Metals.	Machinery.	Railway materials, &c.
		£	£	£
Five years	1863-64 to 1868-69	3,589,325	719,588	1,489,116
Five years	1869-70 to 1873-74	2,443,124	585,833	906,259
Year	1874-75	2,607,075	1,185,943	753,057

39. There has been a decrease in the imports under each head during the ten years. The import of railway materials depends upon the operations of the State, either directly or through guaranteed companies; and the decrease has been caused by the gradual completion of the main lines of railway. Machinery shows a large recovery in the years 1873-74 and 1874-75; in the latter year,

* The year 1866-67 has been omitted because the returns for this year include only 11 months.

the imports rose to a higher value than in any previous year. The chief decrease has been in raw metals; and it has continued during the last eight years of the series, until last year, when there was a satisfactory improvement. The values given are the tariff valuations, and they do not accurately represent the real values, for the price of metals has of late risen considerably; but the figures are good for the purpose of comparison. But for the encouraging reaction in 1874-75, it might have been necessary for the Government to grant a larger measure of relief to the trade in metals than has been actually given. As it is, the Governor General in Council hopes that the reduction of the general rate of duty from 7½ to 5 per cent., by which metals will benefit largely, will give adequate relief to this branch of trade.

40. The Governor General in Council has adopted the recommendations made by the Committee for the increase of the duties on spirit and wines, with some slight modifications, the chief being that the duty on liqueurs has, in accordance with a recommendation made in 1873 by the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, been fixed at the rate adopted for spirit, *viz.*, 4 rupees a gallon.

41. It will be generally admitted that spirit and wines are legitimate subjects of taxation; it is only necessary to take care that the duties are not pitched so high as to induce illicit practices, and that the principle is kept in view of preserving a relation between the customs duty on spirit imported from abroad, and the excise duty on spirit distilled in India. This principle has been clearly affirmed in Section 11 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, and the Local Governments will be immediately consulted as to how far practical effect can be given to it. The circumstances of India and the present stage of development of the administration of the Excise Department are not such that the internal duties can be raised indiscriminately, or without careful consideration of local circumstances.

Reduction of the general rate of import duty to 5 per cent.

42. Before 1845 the general rates of import duty were as follows:—

	Imported on British bottoms.	Imported on foreign bottoms.
Raw produce	3½ per cent.	7 per cent.
Manufactured articles ...	3½ and 5 per cent.	7 and 10 per cent.

43. By Act IX of 1845, a general rate of 5 per cent. was substituted for all manufactured articles not enumerated with special rates of duty; and by Act VI of 1848, goods imported on foreign bottoms were admitted on the same terms as those imported on British bottoms.

44. In 1859, after the Mutiny, the rate was raised to 10 per cent. and, during one year, in some instances, to 20 per cent.

45. In 1864, the rate was reduced to 7½ per cent. The articles then, and now, subject to the general rate, are numerous; but their value does not exceed one-fifth of the value of the whole import trade, the chief articles of import having special rates of their own, and not coming under the general rate.

46. The Committee, naturally, did not consider it within their province to propose any revision of the general rate of import duty. But Mr. Hope, in his dissent, incidentally expressed a hope that it might soon be found possible to reduce the general rate to 5 per cent., and added that he believed that "fiscally the result of such a reduction would be very satisfactory."

47. The Governor General in Council has had much pleasure in announcing the determination of the Government of India to make this reduction, and again to fix at 5 per cent. the general rate of import duty for all articles not enumerated in the Tariff with special rates of duty. His Excellency in Council was pleased, at the same time, to remove from the special, to the general category, tobacco, a high import duty on which must operate as a protection to the Native produce and manufacture.

48. The articles specially taxed are, now, as follows:—

	Rates.
Arms, ammunition and military stores	10 per cent.
Cotton twist	3½ „
Liquors	Various rates.
Iron, enumerated sorts, and railway materials	1 per cent.
Opium	24 rupees a seer.
Salt and salted fish	Various rates.

The import duty on all other articles liable to such duty, is, now, five per cent.

49. It is important to form some opinion how soon the ordinary growth of trade, together with the stimulus given by the relief now granted, may be expected to recoup to the revenue the sacrifice which has, thus, been made. The facts of the last reduction were as follows:—the average receipts, from the 7½ per cent. duty from 1861-62 to 1863-64 inclusive were about 40 lakhs of rupees a year: the duties were reduced in March 1864; the average yearly receipts from 1864-65 to 1866-67 inclusive were about 33 lakhs. The average yearly receipts, from 1867-68 to 1869-70, were about 40 lakhs, and, from 1870-71 to 1872-73, Rs. 40,40,000. Thus, it appears that, in three years, the increased trade recouped the revenue for the loss by the reduction in the duties made in 1864.

50. In estimating the effect of the further reduction now made, it must be borne in mind that the reduction from 10 to 7½ per cent. was one-fourth, whereas the reduction from 7½ to 5 is one-third, of the duty. The value of the trade on which the general rate of 7½ per cent. duty was levied, in 1874-75, was Rs. 6,88,00,000, yielding a revenue of Rs. 51,60,000. To yield the same revenue with a 5 per cent. rate of duty the value of the trade must increase to Rs. 10,32,00,000, or by Rs. 3,44,00,000. The reduction from 10 to 7½ per cent. was recouped in three years, showing an increase of trade of 1⅓ crore in three years, or at the rate of about Rs. 46,00,000 per annum. At this rate of increase, it would take more than seven years for the revenue from the duty now reduced to rise again to its recent amount. But, since 1864, the development of the railway system and of the trade with England has been very great, and it may be hoped that the trade will respond to the still more liberal concessions now made to it, so that, perhaps, a more rapid recovery may be looked for now than after 1864.

Financial Results.

51. The Committee calculated the results of their recommendations upon the ascertained trade of 1873-74. Upon this basis, they estimated the net loss of revenue, if all their proposals were accepted, and if, moreover, the lower rate of valuation recommended by the minority for certain cotton goods, were adopted, at Rs. 4,38,800. To this must have been added the following amounts, owing to the alterations made by the Government in some of the proposals of the Committee:—

Increased duties proposed by the Committee but not adopted.

	Rs.
Silk	1,21,000
Machinery	2,60,000
Iron	45,000
Articles of luxury	84,158
Add duties taken off in excess of the Committee's recommendations—	
Export duty on hides and skins	1,88,988
Import duty on coffee and quinine, less increase on arms, ammunition, &c.	10,000
Total ... Rs.	7,09,146

52. The Committee, however, reckoned as lost by the remission of the export duties which they recommended, not only the actual duty obtained in 1873-74, but a further sum of Rs. 25,000 which would have been also received,

if the duties had been retained at the new valuations. This sum of Rs. 25,000 should be deducted from the Committee's calculation. It thus appears that the loss of duty calculated upon the trade of 1873-74, and upon the basis of the Committee's recommendations as modified in detail by the Government of India, would have been Rs. 11,22,946.

53. The figures of the trade of 1874-75 are, however, now known; and the Government of India prefer to calculate the financial effect of the measures recorded in this Resolution, upon the basis of this trade, being the latest ascertained statistics.

The figures are as follows, after allowing for the net reduction (estimated at Rs. 46,333) of refunds and drawbacks owing to the reduction of the import duties:—

LOSSES.

Import duties remitted.

	Rs.
General rate reduced to 5 per cent.	17,20,000
Duty on coffee and quinine remitted—less increased duty on arms, ammunition and military stores	10,000
	17,30,000

Export duties remitted.

	Rs.
Cotton goods	1,63,826
Grain and pulse	2,73,450
Hides and skins	1,51,104
Oils	94,955
Seeds	9,84,730
Spices	59,500
All others	534
	17,28,099 or say 17,30,000

Revision of Valuations.

	Rs.	Rs.	
Loss on cotton goods		8,80,000	
Less net gain on other goods—	Rs.		
Import tariff	1,20,000		
Export tariff	1,40,000	2,60,000	
			6,20,000
Total loss ...			40,00,000

GAINS

	Rs.	
On spirit	6,40,000	
„ wines and liqueurs	2,80,000	
„ other articles	80,000	
		10,00,000
Net yearly loss ...		30,80,000

54. It thus appears that the net amount of revenue sacrificed by the present revision, calculated upon the trade of 1874-75, is Rs. 30,80,000.

EFFECT UPON THE ESTIMATES.

55. Rather more than one-third of the current financial year is already passed; and the loss, during the remainder of the year, may be estimated at Rs. 20,00,000. The customs revenue of the year is, however, as yet, prosperous; and, apart from the revision of the tariff, the Government consider that it would have been reasonable, now, to estimate the revenue of the year at Rs. 2,80,00,000 instead of Rs. 2,67,00,000, as originally estimated. In considering these figures, it should be remembered that, in expectation of the present revision of the tariff, the customs revenue of the year was estimated at Rs. 4,20,000 less than would, otherwise, have been set down. There is, thus, reason to hope that, notwithstanding the sacrifice of Rs. 20,00,000 during

the present financial year, the customs revenue will reach the sum of Rs. 2,60,00,000; in other words, that it will fall short of the estimate by only Rs. 7,00,000.

This augurs well for the rapid recovery of the revenue from the reductions now conceded; and it may fairly be expected that, notwithstanding the present concessions, the customs revenue, as a whole, will in a very few years be again as high as it was in 1874-75. For these reasons, the Government are of opinion that the changes introduced into the customs tariff, while they will give a substantial relief to the trade of India, will not cause any risk to the stability of the finances.

NEW CLASSIFICATION OF THE TARIFF FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES.

56. It remains only to observe that the classification of the tariff schedules has been revised in accordance with instructions issued by the Secretary of State for India, upon the report of a Committee convened to consider the best means of assimilating the statistics of Indian trade with those of Great Britain and Europe.

CONCLUSION.

57. In conclusion, the Governor General in Council desires to offer the thanks of the Government of India to the Members of the Tariff Committee whose Report has been reviewed in this Resolution, and, especially, to those Members who, though not public servants, have willingly contributed their valuable time and experience to the laborious task which has now been accomplished.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and published in the supplement to the *Gazette of India*; and that a copy be sent to each Member of the late Committee for the revision of the Customs Tariff.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Thursday, the 5th August 1875.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding.*
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G. C. B., G. C. S. I.
Major General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R. E., K. C. M. G., C. B.
The Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope.

INDIAN TARIFF BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to customs duties and for other purposes. He would explain in a few words the origin of this Bill. About four years had elapsed since the existing tariff values were fixed by Act XIII of 1871, and numerous representations had been made to the Government of India that market-prices had fallen considerably below those values. Regarding cotton-goods especially, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce had stated that the excess in values amounted to an addition of nearly one per cent. to the rates of duty. It likewise happened, in the course of customs administration, that as time went on, it was necessary to make various petty changes by notification, and legal difficulties came to light which could only be removed by legislation. Thus a new customs law became necessary from time to time at no very long intervals. In December 1874, the Government of India appointed a Committee to consider all these matters. The constitution of the Committee was this: Bengal was represented by the Collector of Customs, Mr. Lane; Madras by the Hon'ble Mr. Dalyell, who had held the post of a Member of the Board of Revenue at that Presidency; Bombay by the Commissioner of Customs and Opium, an appointment held at that time by himself. The mercantile community were represented by the Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith, who was a Member of this Council, and Mr. J. C. Murray, the Chairman of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber of Commerce of Bombay was invited to send representatives, but was unable to do so. The Madras Chamber sent a short letter explaining their views upon the principal subjects under discussion, and the Bombay Chamber sent a detailed statement of the tariff values they desired, and also their proceedings at a public meeting, which were very voluminous, and expressed their views on all the points in dispute. The Chairman of the Committee was Mr. Money, Member of the Bengal Board of Revenue. The Committee had made their report, it had been taken into consideration by the Government of India, and the result was the Bill he now requested permission to introduce.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE then applied to the President to suspend the Rules for the conduct of business, with a view to the Bill being taken into consideration and passed at the present sitting. The reasons for asking His Excellency to take this somewhat unusual course were, that urgent representations were still being made as to the loss which trade was suffering by the enhanced tariff values; that there was no reason why trade should be kept waiting for any relief as to rates of duty which the Government, with the concurrence of the Council, were prepared to give; and, lastly, that if the Bill were proceeded with in the ordinary manner, there would be, under some heads, loss to the public revenue, and under others a complete paralysis of trade.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said that the reasons given by the Hon'ble Mr. Hope for the suspension of the Rules appeared to him to be conclusive. These Bills relating to customs tariffs were necessarily such as could not be circulated to the public previous to their introduction, because the circulation of them would have the effect of disturbing trade. Mr. Hope had also correctly remarked that there was considerable pressure to deal with this question. THE PRESIDENT therefore declared the Rules to be suspended.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE then introduced the Bill and moved that it be taken into consideration. He added that in doing so he would explain to the Council, as concisely as the subject would allow, the nature and scope of the measure.

Taking first the body of the Bill, the Council would observe that sections 1, 4, 5, 8 and 10 corresponded almost word for word with sections 1, 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the existing Tariff Act No. XIII of 1871. Section 2 of the Bill repealed that Act, and also Act XVIII of 1870, which it was desirable to get rid of and re-enact in the present measure. Section 3 was the old section 4, shorn of the Opium clause, modified to suit the proposed change in the export tariff, and with an addition of 'salted fish,' which he would explain presently. Section 6 was the old section 6, with the addition of the substance of the repealed Act XVIII of 1870, empowering the Government of India to reduce or take off the duties on any particular goods. Section 7 placed in the body of the Bill a proviso regarding rendering unfit for human consumption spirit intended for use in arts, manufactures and chemistry, which existed in Schedule A of the present Act, and added a penalty corresponding with that in Act XVI of 1863, which was the law on this subject for country-made spirit. Section 9 expanded the old Opium clause omitted from section 3, so as to place all the action of Government regarding opium on a clear legal footing. Section 11 was new, and empowered the Governor General in Council to control the excise duties on country-made spirit, with the view of maintaining a proper proportion between them and the duties on imported spirit. Section 12 was the old section 5, with two similar verbal amendments of the Consolidated Customs Act which had been found necessary, and also an important proviso regarding arms. Its object was to enable the Government to deal with arms, ammunition, and military stores, for which a license had been refused, in ways other than sale by auction, which alone was legal at present, and of course could not be resorted to without nullifying the refusal of license.

Turning to the schedules of the Bill, it would be observed, in the first place, that the classification of articles had been entirely altered. Under the orders of the Secretary of State for India, a Committee had met in England to revise the whole of the Indian forms of trade statistics, with the view of bringing them into correspondence with the publications of the Board of Trade. Under the advice of this Committee, a new classified list of all imports and exports had been sent out for adoption, and the classification of the tariff had necessarily to be changed in conformity with it.

He would now explain all changes of importance which were proposed in the substance of these schedules for the approval of the Council—first taking changes in duties, next tariff values, and finally giving an outline of the financial result of the whole.

Commencing with duties which were said to be prejudicial to trade, and with the import side, the most important item was cotton goods and twist. In the course of 1874, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce had made two

important representations to the Secretary of State, to the effect that the duty was "absolutely prohibitory to the trade in yarn and cloth of the coarse and low priced sorts;" that it was intended to import into India, American and Egyptian raw cotton in order to make the finer qualities also; that the duties increased the cost to the poor consumer, and fostered a protected trade and new mills, thus defeating their own object and endangering the revenue; and finally, that their "total and immediate repeal" was necessary.

The Tariff Committee, to whom these representations were referred, enquired carefully into them, and found that the duty levied in all India on the coarse goods referred to was only about four lákhs of rupees, or five per cent. of the entire duty on cotton goods, which amounted to about eighty lákhs, and that only half of this sum, or one-fortieth of the whole, belonged to Bombay, where alone there was as yet any considerable local manufacture. The case therefore stood thus, that because one-twentieth of the cotton goods imported were subject to a local competition, which only seriously affected one half of that twentieth, the Government were asked for the "total and immediate repeal" of the nineteen-twentieths of the duty, paid by the remaining cotton goods on which local competition had no present effect whatever. It might of course be said that the present duty was no measure of the injury local manufacture had caused, and that, to estimate it properly, we must take into consideration the quantity of goods which the local mills were now producing, and which it was to be supposed would, but for them, have been supplied by Manchester. But as far as Bengal and Madras were concerned, there was no trace of any injury whatever. In Bombay, no doubt, the mills took to a certain extent the place of increased imports, but the competition of Bombay mills, like their profits, had been greatly exaggerated. After deducting what they made for exportation; and allowing for the extent to which they had displaced the hand-loom weaving of the country, the residuum was not sufficient materially to affect the argument as stated above. The Committee were therefore of opinion that the case for total abolition, on the grounds on which it was claimed, must inevitably fall to the ground.

There was an alternative scheme put forward by the Chamber of Commerce—not of Manchester but of Bombay—which he would now notice. It consisted in the exemption from duty of only the coarser sorts of yarn and cloth which were subject to local competition. This scheme had, at first sight, a great deal to recommend it, but it was open to two objections: 1*st*, that it was impossible to draw a well defined line between coarse and fine goods; and 2*ndly*, that any line drawn would not only lead to elaborate evasions and frauds on the part of the home manufacturer, who would endeavour to make goods which should just come within the exemption, but would stimulate the local mills to manufacture goods just above the line, and so would enlarge the range of the competition now complained of. The line would never be a steady and permanent one, for it would be necessary perpetually to keep moving it on further and further, higher and higher, until in the end, perhaps, the whole duty would be affected. There were two principles on which a line might be drawn—the principle of value and the principle of description. By the principle of value was meant saying, for instance, that all cotton goods valued at nine, or ten annas, per lb. and under should be exempt. By that of description was meant specifying that certain kinds of cloth, say longcloths, domestics, T cloths, and other coarse grey cloths under 18 × 18 reed, should be free. "Value" was objectionable in that it was not only a matter of opinion but subject to a double fluctuation—one following the market, like a tariff value, and another following the advance to higher and therefore more valuable kinds of cloth in which the local mills would be encouraged. "Description" threw on the Customs officers the onus of deciding whether the varieties of cloth which existed and the new ones, such as with 18 × 17 reed, which would spring up, were within the exemption or not. While fully appreciating the compliment paid to the honesty and intelligence of Custom-house appraisers by those who advocated "description," he did not think that the burden was one which ought in justice to be imposed upon them, or which they would be able to bear to the satisfaction of the mercantile community. As to invoices, weight and size of bales, and other

indications which it was thought would prove safeguards, Customs officials knew well that only a limited reliance could be placed upon them. The difficulty of drawing a line could hardly be better illustrated than by the fact that in January last the Bombay Chamber of Commerce addressed the Tariff Committee advocating the principle of value, but that now the Secretary of the Chamber informed him (Mr. Hope) that on reconsideration leading members were in favour of the principle of description. On the whole, therefore, there appeared to be no doubt of the soundness of the verdict, understood to emanate from some leading members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and announced by the Chairman of the Bombay Chamber in his speech of the 5th January last, that this alternative scheme was unworkable.

It might be said that this decision against either total or partial repeal showed a total indifference to the interests of Manchester. It was, no doubt, the fashion in some quarters to represent the interests of the Government of India and Manchester as antagonistic. But in point of fact the reverse was the truth. Both were in the same boat, for if Manchester lost her trade, the Government would lose its revenue, and would be obliged to resort to some other form of taxation which, considering the suitability and extensive incidence of a tax on clothing and the ease with which a customs duty was collected, would be far more objectionable than the duties now complained of. The wisest policy in the interests of both seemed to be to leave matters to take their natural course, instead of aggravating by interference any evil, such as it was, which might exist. The Council had already heard how small a proportion of the cotton trade was really affected. There was scarcely a trade furnishing imports to India which had not to suffer to some extent from local manufacture. We had only to look around at some of the ordinary articles we consumed to see that they were produced in India as well as in England. The competition of which Manchester complained was now but little more than had always been encountered from the hand-looms of India. And moreover what did the duty amount to?—5 per cent.! Mr. Massey had remarked with truth that the Indian import duties were "the lightest in the world." Until two or three years ago the English import tariff itself comprised a duty on wheat called, like the Indian counterpart, a revenue duty, and yet no one thought of accusing England of being a protective, instead of a free-trade country.

In accordance with the above view it was the desire of the Government, with the concurrence of the Council, to do whatever seemed to be in accordance with sound policy to prevent what little evil might be thought to exist from assuming through their neglect undue proportions. The only measure at present required appeared to be the imposition of a duty upon raw cotton not the produce of continental Asia or Ceylon, which had therefore been provided for in the Bill. The reservation was intended to save Persian and similar cotton which was analogous to Indian and useless for the finer fabrics. The duty would, therefore, fall on American and Egyptian cotton, which the Bombay mills might be tempted to import. Another point was worthy of note, that the fact of the duty on imported twist being 1½ per cent. lower than that on cloth gave an encouragement to Indian mills to make the finer cloths from such twist. If it were thought by the English manufacturers that this modicum of protection was injurious, no doubt the Government would be ready to consider any representation they might make on the subject, and might abandon the policy of Mr. Laing, who reduced the duty on twist, and revert to that of Mr. Wilson, who declared in his financial statement of 1860 that he could "discover no good reason why cotton yarn and twist should be imported at a lower rate of duty than cotton piece-goods." If in spite of such precautions the Indian mill manufactures should assume more important dimensions than at present, then there appeared no doubt that the proper course would be, not a repeal of the import duty with its concomitant resort to more objectionable taxation, but the imposition of an excise duty. Home and imported goods would thus be put on an absolute equality, and the revenue unobjectionably derived from clothing would be preserved. At present there appeared to be little

more need for such a measure than when in 1861-62 Mr. Laing decided against it. But it would be well if investors in Indian mills would bear this hint in mind and, thus forewarned, be precluded from charging the Government with breach of faith to them in the event of the imposition of an excise duty at any future date.

Having thus noticed the question of cotton goods, he would now take up that of raw metals. The Tariff Committee found that there had been a heavy fall in all of these, and especially in copper, lead, spelter and quicksilver. They accordingly recommended a reduction of the duty on these from 7½ to 5 per cent. But for the recovery which had been found since the date of their report to have taken place in 1874-75, it was probable that even a larger reduction than they advised would have been thought desirable. As it was, the present Bill adopted their recommendation, but extended it to all the metals paying 7½ per cent.

This reduction introduced the broader question of a reduction to 5 per cent. of all the articles in the tariff now paying 7½ per cent. Previous to the Mutiny the normal rate of the tariff had been 5 per cent. except on a few special articles; but that event necessitated heavy increases, and it was not till 1864 that a return even to 7½ per cent. was attained. Ever since then there had been an implied understanding that the 5 per cent. rate would be reverted to whenever the state of the finances would permit.

The items paying 7½ per cent. were some fifty in number, and comprised several which could ill-afford the additional impost. In the case of raw silk, on which the additional rate produced nearly two lákhs of rupees, there was the anomaly that the home spinners of Gujrát and other Provinces had to contend at this disadvantage with imported silk goods paying only 5 per cent. duty. Another important point was, that all the 7½ per cent. articles were falling off. The average of the last four years was below that of the preceding four by no less than nine lákhs of rupees of duty, from which, at 7½ per cent., the falling off in the value of the imports themselves could readily be calculated.

The amount involved in a reduction of these articles to 5 per cent. was very large—no less than seventeen lákhs of rupees! The reduction from 10 per cent. to 7½ per cent. in 1864 had been recouped to the revenue in three years. But as in the present case the reduction would be of one-third instead of one-fourth, a longer period would perhaps be required. On the other hand the railway system had since then been greatly developed, and a greater proportionate recoupment might also be expected from every fresh reduction of duty.

Considering this prospect, and also that the relief would reach very numerous branches of trade, that it would in some cases be a set-off against unavoidably increased tariff valuations, as also that trade was believed to be generally depressed and the value of silver was low, he was glad to say that the Government were prepared, with the approval of the Council, to take a bold course, and reduce to 5 per cent. all items except arms, ammunition and military stores, which would be noticed presently.

The Tariff Committee were instructed, amongst other matters, to consider whether there were in the tariff any articles so unimportant that they might be exempted altogether from duty. The Committee found under this category only fishmaws, sozille and singally fish, and shark-fins, the whole duty on which was refunded on exportation. To this the present Bill proposed to add coffee, because two-thirds of the duty was refunded, and the net sum received was under £500 a year. Quinine, it was also thought, might be exempted, both on hygienic grounds and in the hope of encouraging the importation of a purer article than that which was now received.

All changes in import duties thought to be prejudicial having been explained, he would proceed to exports. The first item was cotton goods. This duty was subject to the general objection that it was laid upon a local manufacture subject to severe foreign competition, and was thus a burden of 3 per cent. on Indian manufactures in foreign markets. Where, as happened to some extent, the goods were made of imported twist, which had of course paid the 3½ per cent. import duty, the burden was 6½ per cent. instead of 3. The returns showed a falling off in the trade of late. As coal and iron were relieved

in 1862 on similar grounds, and the three Indian Chambers of Commerce, together with the Committee, recommended the measure, the abolition of this duty was provided for in the Bill.

Hides and skins, the Committee thought, might remain dutiable, as the trade was undoubtedly thriving. But considering that raw hides had been exempted some years ago, and it was an anomaly to tax the industry alone, especially in the face of competition, abolition was recommended in this instance also.

Seeds, grain (other than rice and wheat—the former to be noticed presently and the latter already free), oils, and spices were recommended for relief from duty by only a majority of the Committee, who held that although individual oils and seeds might be doing well, the trade as a whole had been nearly stationary for some years, and had to encounter severe competition from America and Russia—countries holding a great advantage as to freight and time of reimbursement of investments. These grounds were considered to warrant abolition.

With regard to exports generally, due weight ought to be given to the importance of relieving the producer, and the indirect returns in land-revenue, indirect taxation, railway receipts, and especially exchange, which would follow that policy. By the measure proposed the Indian export tariff would be reduced to three articles, all taxable, for the present at least, on special grounds. Indigo and lac were still in the main monopolies in the hands of India, and where, as might sometimes happen, the duty on rice fell on the producer, an exceptionally light land tax rendered him able to bear it, and justly liable to do so.

It was not possible, MR. HOPE proceeded to state, that relief from duty of the extensive nature now proposed, and amounting to perhaps thirty-four lákhs of rupees, could be given without increase of other duties where such a course was reasonable. Spirit was an article which had long been known as capable of bearing a higher duty. Two years ago the Bengal Board of Revenue had recommended that the duty of Rs. 3 per gallon should be raised to Rs. 4, in order to preserve a proper relation with the excise on country-made spirit. The Madras Collector of Customs on similar grounds recommended as much as Re. 5 per gallon. As the existing duty was not light and every rupee per gallon was equal to six lákhs of rupees of duty, an increase to Rs. 4, which the Committee advocated, was thought sufficient for the present Bill. No doubt there was a possibility that this increase might check consumption, but not a probability, and if a decrease did occur it was likely to be met by a corresponding increase in the excise on country spirits.

Liqueurs were at present classed with champagne, and paid Re. 1-8 per gallon. The Committee recommended their being raised to Rs. 3; but considering that they were a pure luxury, there appeared no reason why they should not pay Rs. 4, as spirit did.

Wines were at present placed in two classes, champagne and other sparkling wines, paying Re. 1-8 per gallon, and all other wines paying Re. 1. On examining into the incidence of this rate the Committee found that claret and Burgundy were at this rate paying on an average 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, and held this rate to be sufficient, especially in view of the desirability of encouraging the use of such innocuous beverages by Europeans, in preference to spirits. Champagne and the like were found to pay only from 10 to 15 per cent *ad valorem*, and the remaining wines 11 per cent. on an average; so the Committee recommended that the one should be raised to Rs. 2-8 and the other to Re. 1-8 per gallon. In both cases the increase left the duty a little under 20 per cent., which could not be deemed excessive, since the duty on wines in England was believed to be about 23 per cent. The Committee's recommendations were adopted in the Bill.

It might of course be said that these increases on both spirit and wines were an addition to class-legislation at the expense of Europeans. There were, no doubt, certain well known objections to class-legislation which, however, need not be gone into on the present occasion, as in this case nothing more was effected than a readjustment of class duties, and a very desirable

one. The long list of articles the duty on which was reduced from 7½ to 5 per cent. embraced very many which were much consumed by Europeans. Apparel, for instance, got relief to the extent of a lákh and a half; glass-ware, Rs. 80,000; provisions and oilman's stores, Rs. 80,000; carriages, watches, pianos, billiard-tables, saddlery, china, stationery, and other things too numerous to mention, came in for their share. Soap, for which Europeans were believed to have an especial predilection, got a bonus of Rs. 5,000; and even the lovers of pipes and cigars were not forgotten.

Arms, ammunition and military stores were the last item entered in the Bill for increase. The Government thought it desirable on political grounds to raise the duty on them from 7½ to 10 per cent.

Besides the increases of duty already referred to, there were a few minor articles on which new duties were proposed. The reasons for a duty on raw cotton had been already given. As to the rate of duty, it was clear that in order that a local manufacturer using imported raw material might have no advantage over the importer of a manufactured article who had to pay duty, a duty on the raw material was required at least equal in amount to that paid on such manufactured article. Theoretically, perhaps the duty on the former ought even to exceed somewhat that on the latter. But in the present case it was thought sufficient to make the two equal—that is, to impose 5 per cent.

A small duty on salted fish was found necessary in Bombay, in order to prevent Indian salters who had to use our excised salt being at a disadvantage compared with importers of foreign salted fish, which had no excise to pay. The rate had been made nearly equal to our excise duty on salt. Indigo-leaves also it was proposed to subject to a special duty, to prevent the loss to the revenue arising from the manufacture of indigo in Pondicherry from leaves exported from British India. Duties were likewise recommended by the Committee in their 19th paragraph on a variety of small articles, in order to fill up gaps and correct anomalies. Their suggestions were adopted in the Bill, except as regarded bricks, tiles, tallow, and grease.

It was a relief, MR. HOPE continued, to turn from duties which it seemed necessary to impose to the mention of others which, though formally recommended by the Committee, did not appear expedient. The Committee suggested that six items which they deemed luxuries might be raised from 7½ to 10 per cent.—a measure which was fortunately not financially necessary, and lay open to various objections. It was only fair, however, to those members of the Committee who by their votes carried this recommendation, to state that they probably would not have made it but for the belief that some equivalent must be found for the duties they desired to remove. Silk they proposed to raise from 5 to 7½ per cent. but this placed silk higher than other piece-goods. They also advised the increase of the duty on iron from one to two per cent., and the imposition of a 2½ per cent. duty on machinery, which was now free. The Government, however, were of opinion that it was as important to encourage manufacturing industry now as at the time when these articles received the favour they enjoy. The total estimated yield of duties thus suggested, but not included in the Bill, was Rs. 5,10,000.

Having thus explained the changes of all kinds in rates of duty which were comprised in the Bill, he would mention briefly tariff values. The valuations of the Committee involved a net loss of Rs. 2,60,000 on the basis of 1863-64, and they had been adopted in every instance except one. The Committee were equally divided as to the valuation of shirtings, which it was agreed among them should govern that of the classes above and below. Those members whom the casting vote of the President constituted the majority advocated a higher valuation, based on an average of the preceding thirteen months, the others a lower, in consideration of the present and future prospects of the trade. The difference between the two, though only amounting to six pies per pound, involved about Rs. 1,60,000 of duty. In view of actual quotations since the date of the report the adoption of the lower rate was now proposed. According to the estimates now prepared on the basis of 1874-75, and with allowance for all the proposed changes of duty, the net loss by valuations would

be Rs. 6,20,000. The actual relief to cotton goods alone was no less than Rs. 8,80,000, or nearly 11 per cent. of the whole duty paid.

In conclusion, he would trespass but a few moments longer on the patience of the Council, for the purpose of stating very briefly the financial result of the entire measure, leaving to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Finances to show how that result affected the Budget and was justifiable on general financial grounds. The loss by reduction of import duties would be £173,000 per annum, and that by remission of export duties an equal amount, or £346,000 in all. To this was to be added, as already stated, £62,000 for tariff valuations, making a total of £408,000 per annum. Against this loss was to be placed a gain of £100,000 per annum, composed of £64,000 from spirit, £28,000 from wines, and £8,000 from minor articles. The net loss was therefore £308,000 per annum. It would be perceived that the consumer would get a net relief of £161,000 and the producer of £173,000. As regarded the current financial year of course only two-thirds of these figures were to be taken, as four months of the year had expired. He had every confidence that the Council, in view of these figures and the explanations which had been offered, would approve of the measure he had had the honour of laying before them, as being sound and opportune.

The Hon'ble SIR WILLIAM MUIR said: MY LORD,—"The Council will probably expect from me some explanation of the bearing which the measures now proposed for their consideration will have upon the finances of the empire.

"Hitherto no extensive revision of the tariff has been made but at the beginning of the financial year and in connection with the budget. Measures of the kind taking effect during the currency of the year are inconvenient because of their disturbing influence on the estimates; and the present is no exception to the rule. But it was found impossible to mature the details connected with this revision at an earlier period; and my hon'ble friend has explained the evils that would have resulted from further delay. It is true that Government was in possession of the Tariff Committee's report before the budget was closed; but so many weighty questions required careful deliberation, that anything like immediate or precipitate action would have been most inexpedient; and in view of the broad and liberal treatment the subject has received on both sides of the tariff, the delay will not, I trust, be regretted by the mercantile community.

"Formerly all questions connected with Customs were dealt with in the Financial Department alone; but since the establishment of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, the responsibility has naturally been shared with it. The proposals now before the Council, framed under the personal guidance of Your Excellency, have been carefully elaborated in both Departments and, I may add, have the cordial concurrence of both.

"As regards the charge of the Bill, it was felt that no one was more competent to the duty than my hon'ble friend who has introduced the measure, both from his intimate acquaintance with the subject and also because, having been himself a member of the Tariff Committee, he was thoroughly cognizant of their proceedings and the reasons which dictated their proposals. And I am sure that the Council will feel that the manner in which he has discharged the trust has fully justified the confidence reposed in him. I think that the thanks of the Government are in an especial manner due to Mr. Hope both for his labours in elaborating all the details involved in this important measure and also for the exhaustive and able speech in which he has placed them before the Council; and the thanks of Government are similarly due to the Committee for the thorough and earnest manner in which they conducted their investigations, and for their complete and most satisfactory report of the results of their deliberations.

"The duty now devolves upon me of showing in what way the changes proposed will affect the estimates of the year, and how our future finances will bear the strain of the loss arising therefrom.

"And first as to the re-adjustment of VALUATIONS. The Committee estimated the loss of duty by reduction of values at £76,700 and the gain by increased values at £50,700, leaving a net loss of £26,000. But there was a difference of

opinion as to the price of cotton goods; and the Government, giving the doubt in favour of the trade, adopted the lower valuation of the Minority, thus increasing the net loss to £42,000. A provision to this amount was accordingly made in the estimates for the year.

"But the loss has been increased by further alterations in the tariff. Making the calculation on the receipts of 1874-75, the reduction on cotton goods alone amounts to £88,000; whilst against this we have a gain by increased values of only £26,000, leaving a net loss of £62,000. Of this only two-thirds, or £41,333, will be incurred during the remaining eight months of the year: and this is covered by the provision in the budget of £42,000. In calculating the loss in future years, as compared with the estimates of the present year, a deduction to the extent of this provision should be allowed, which will leave a sum of £20,000 to be debited hereafter as the annual loss for decreased valuation.

"I proceed to notice the loss on IMPORT duties. In their treatment of the import tariff, the Committee confined their proposals to a reduction in the duty on metals, estimated at £17,000. They no doubt refrained from recommending any larger measures, not considering themselves at liberty to do so. But Your Excellency has happily determined on the broader and bolder course of cutting down the duty all round from its present rate of 7½ to 5 per cent.

"My hon'ble friend was himself in favour of this reduction, though he did not venture to look for it till some future occasion; in his separate paper he writes:—

"'There is no reason why cotton goods generally should pay a lower rate than other articles. I hope that the next general change will be a reduction of the 7½ rate to 5 per cent.; and I believe that fiscally the result would be very satisfactory.'

"The Tariff Committee of 1869 also advocated the same measure.

"'If the finances of the country,' they said, 'could bear the reduction at the 7½ per cent. duty to 5 per cent., we would urge the expediency of the change by which a considerable measure of relief would be afforded to the commerce of the country.'

"Looking back to the various changes which have taken place in the import tariff, I find that prior to the mutiny, the general rate on British goods was 3½ per cent. on raw products, and 5 per cent. on manufactured or prepared articles; with special rates at 7 and 10 per cent. on certain classes of goods. In 1859, owing to the deficit caused by the mutiny, the general rate was raised to 10 per cent., and on a variety of luxuries (as tea, coffee, millinery, grocery, &c.) as high as 20 per cent.; but this latter rate so crippled the trade that in the following year it was reduced by Mr. Wilson to 10 per cent.; and this continued to be the ruling duty for the next five years. Meanwhile in 1861 cotton yarn was lowered by Mr. Laing to 5 per cent., and in the following year still further to 3½ per cent., and piece-goods from 10 to 5. In 1863 iron was brought down from 10 to 1 per cent. The next large measure was in 1864, when the general rate was lowered from 10 to 7½ per cent.

"The measure then which Your Excellency has now resolved on, namely, a reduction of the general rate of import duty from 7½ to 5 per cent., brings us back to the normal import duty that prevailed before the finances were disorganized by the events of 1857-58, but without the special rates. From this large measure of relief we may anticipate the happiest effects, in the encouragement of commerce, and in causing a material accession to the import trade. The expectation is based on experience; for the rebound, when the duty was similarly lowered in 1864, is truly surprising. The average customs revenue from the articles affected for the three years preceding that reduction was £400,000; in the three years following, it fell to £333,000; but in the second triennial period (1867 to 1869) it rose to £404,000, that is to say, the loss was more than recouped within three or four years. There is a distinction, however, between the former and the present measure; that was a reduction from 10 to 7½ per cent., or one-fourth; this, from 7½ to 5, or one-third; £400,000 duty at 10 per cent. represents a trade of four millions; at 7½ per cent. of five and one-third millions. Thus the former reduction was covered by an increase in trade of £1,400,000 in three years; or at the rate of above £450,000 a year. To recoup the loss in the present case, the addition to trade must be £3,440,000, which, at the former rate, would take at the least seven years. But then the present reduction is larger in the proportion of 4 to 3; and we may naturally expect that the stimulus to trade will be proportionately stronger, and more rapid in its action. Add to this that the railway system has since been greatly extended and the facilities for the distribution of merchandise multiplied. The import trade will also receive a reflex impetus from the relief proposed for the export trade.

"It is true that other causes may also have been at work to create the rapid development of trade from 1864 to 1867; but credit may justly be taken for the reduction as the chief agent; and the precedent strengthens the position of Government in its present resolution.

"Hardly any articles have been removed from the Import Schedule, excepting coffee which is a home product, and quinine, which was recommended by the Committee in 1869, and the cheap and plentiful supply of which cannot but be regarded as a blessing to the country at large. On the other hand, some minor articles, before accidentally omitted, have been added; for, constituted as the Indian import tariff is with a general reach and incidence, exemption can only be justified on special grounds, as e. g., with machinery, the attraction of which is of the highest consequence to develope the resources of the country, or where the duty is so small that its collection is not worth the expense and trouble. For any other cause, exemption would, under the present conditions of the tariff, be tantamount to a class-privilege.

"Bating the set-off from these additions, the loss to our Customs revenue by the reduction of import duty from 7½ to 5 per cent., as estimated on the receipts of 1874-75, will amount to £173,000.

"I now come to the EXPORTS: and here the recommendations of the Committee have (with one exception) been adopted whole and entire. Every staple has been swept away from the list of dutiable exports, but three. The reform now achieved has long been demanded. For 30 or 40 years, it has been admitted on all hands that to levy a duty on the export of our own productions is the most vicious form of taxation, excepting only where we have either a monopoly of the staple, or such special advantages of soil and climate in its production as will enable us to command the market, and so to throw the increase of price upon the foreign consumer. As long ago as 1846, the Hon'ble Court of Directors stigmatized the levy of duties on the export of our staples, because 'they could not fail to restrict the demand for these articles, and to render them less able to compete with the similar products of other countries,' and concluded that 'all these duties were objectionable in principle and ought to be abolished with the single exception of indigo.'

"SIR W. MUIR then quoted a number of distinguished authorities, from that time to the present, including Sir H. Maddock, the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Bullen, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Bullen Smith and Colonel R. Strachey, who had in the strongest terms denounced export duties, and urged their abolition. In 1860, the Right Hon'ble Mr. Wilson, thus addressed the Council:—

"'As a general rule, when the products of our soil have to find a foreign market, and in cases in which they enter into competition with those of other countries, the direct effect of export duties must be to place our products in those countries at a disadvantage with their foreign competitors. ... With regard to export duties on articles which have to compete with the products of similar articles from other countries in neutral markets, the first effect no doubt is that the export duty acts to that extent as a reduction of the price paid to the producer, and is a special tax and discouragement to him as a producer; but a further and serious danger is that your duty may exclude the articles from the foreign market altogether, act as a prohibition, and thus put an end to, or greatly limit, the production and the demand for labour. It is this obvious distinction that has made us so desirous to relieve our exports as the best means of improving our internal resources.'

"Notwithstanding these vigorous and unassailable protests extending over the last thirty years, the tariff has till very recently been clogged with a vast number of export duties. Slowly, and one by one, they have gone. In 1860, tea, coffee, wool, flax, jute, and raw hides, were freed; in 1865, silk, saltpetre,

borax, wax and shawls; in 1873 wheat, and in 1874 lac-dye. But up to 1867, no less than 97 articles were subject to export dues, besides every article not enumerated in the tariff. A great reform was made, at the recommendation of the Committee in 1867, when only 9 articles were retained. And so the tariff has remained to the present time, when it is now left for Your Excellency to give the *coup de grâce*, or nearly so, to this bad system.

"Six staples of the country,* all labouring under the disadvantage of foreign competition, it is now proposed to free. The remission has been recommended in every case by the Committee excepting that of hides. But raw hides having been exempted in 1860, the maintenance of the duty would evidently have been a burden on the export of tanned and prepared skins, and thus a check upon a profitable industry. Indeed one chief merit of the present measures is that unfettered export will promote domestic manufacture not only in this case but in that of Cotton goods, Oils, and other commodities, (as has already been done with Jute), and so encourage the shipment of our staples in a more valuable shape, and one that will ensure a higher return. And we may assuredly hope that India has now a new rôle before her by the growth of a flourishing export trade in her own manufactures.

	Duty.
* Cotton goods ...	£ 16,383
Grain ...	„ 27,345
Hides (prepared) ...	„ 15,110
Oils ...	„ 9,496
Seeds ...	„ 98,473
Spices ...	„ 5,950
Miscellaneous ...	„ 53
TOTAL ...	„ 172,810

"In comparing with by-gone tariffs the Schedule now submitted to the Council with its three remaining articles, it is hardly possible to believe that but eight years ago, the export tariff contained close upon one hundred articles, besides every other commodity that was not therein expressly freed by name.

"From this measure, we may surely anticipate that a great impetus will be given to production throughout the country and to the export trade. The saying of the Wise man is true in this aspect as in so many others; 'there is that scattereth and yet increaseth, and there is that withholdeth more than is meet and it tendeth to poverty.' Instances are not wanting of the export of a staple having been checked with the view of retaining it in the country; and the result has been the drying up of its production, scarcity and dearness, and the eventual impoverishment of that country. On the contrary, the increased demand caused by free export, will, we confidently trust, stimulate production everywhere, cause fresh capital to be invested, and new labour applied; and thus, like fresh springs each one contributing its portion to the flood, the quickened manufactures and production will from every quarter help to swell the great stream of merchandise.

"This is not to be set down as mere theory or fond expectation. It can be illustrated from many undoubted examples of the marvellous growth of trade when freed from the burdens of the custom-house. I will adduce a few instances by way of illustration.

"JUTE (raw) was made free in 1860. In the five years preceding, the quantity exported averaged 684,800 cwts., value £344,500. In the five years ending 1874-75, the trade had increased to an average 5,790,000 cwts., value £3,504,000.*

	Cwt.	£
*Five years' average 1855-59 ...	684,800	344,500
„ „ „ 1860-64 ...	1,641,259	902,463
„ „ „ 1865-69 ...	2,580,000	1,326,000
„ „ „ 1870-74 ...	5,790,000	3,504,000

"HIDES (raw) were exempted in 1860. In the five years from 1863-68, the value of raw hides exported averaged £894,758: in the next five years £2,355,677: and in 1874-5 £2,677,767.

"The statistics of TEA have a special significance for the confidence they afford of the steady growth and bright future of this important staple. It was made free in 1860; in the five years from 1863 to 1868, the average annual value of export was £519,164. In 1874 it had reached £1,937,429.†

†Five Years.	Average. lbs.	£
1863-68	6,340,418	519,164
1869-73	16,285,653	1,409,589
1874-75	21,137,087	1,937,429

"The growth of the WHEAT trade (freed in 1873) is remarkable. From 1862 to 1865 the annual export was only 63,557 cwts.: during the last two years it has averaged 1,412,500 cwts.‡

	Average. Cwt.	£
‡1862-65	63,557	...
1867-69	217,700	77,664
1870-72	426,540	188,313
1873-74 ... ... }	1,412,500	659,000
1874-75 ... ... }		

"The rapidly improving aspect of our general Export trade will be clearly learned from the following particulars, in which quaternial periods are compared for the last twenty years. The figures are exclusive of the value of raw cotton, the greatly enhanced price of which from 1862 to 1865, consequent on the American war, would have vitiated the comparison.

	£
Average for 4 years 1859 to 1862	... 25,800,000
„ „ 1863 „ 1866	... 28,880,000
„ „ 1867 „ 1870	... 33,239,247
„ „ 1871 „ 1874	... 41,480,543

In 1834-35 the total of our exports to all parts, as Mr. Wilson shows in his speech of 1860, was under Eight millions. It is now more than five times that amount. Mr. Wilson goes on to say:—

"'Again, Sir, in 1834-35, the value of our imports into India was only £4,261,106: in 1858-59 it was no less than £21,366,447; and in the present year will exceed £24,000,000" [*in 1874-75 it was close on 36 millions*]. "And this is independent of treasure, to the average amount of no less than £11,223,107 yearly ... ... Taking the exports and imports of merchandise and treasure, and there is really no distinction between the two, we find that the trade of India has grown up from a total sum of £13,847,289 in 1833-34 to one of £60,219,660 in 1858-59. Can we desire a stronger proof of the steady prosperity of the country?'

"A bright and promising view; but no one can accuse it of having been over-sanguine, when we find the average of the total trade for the five years ending 1873-74 was nearly Ninety-five millions, and that in 1874-75 it exceeded One hundred and one millions. With these facts before us, we may not doubt the marvellous buoyancy of Indian merchandise, nor question the capacity of the trade for future expansion in the same ratio;—or rather, having regard to the concessions now proposed, and the increasing facilities created by the railway, in a ratio still more rapid and surprising.

"The loss from the remission of export duty is close upon £173,000, which (by happy coincidence) is the exact relief given also to the import dues. The loss by exchange is a loss to importers, but it is a gain to exporters. The importers, therefore, may say that they were in need of greater relief. This is of course not stated as an objection, but simply as a suggestion, in case it might seem to render expedient a modification of the expression 'just.' But this must not be regarded as altogether a dead loss. For *first*, the remission of duty will stimulate the export trade; and that again, by swelling the amount required in repayment, will re-act upon our imports, and increase our customs revenue. *Second*, an increase of exports (until, at any rate, they shall have been balanced by an equal increase of imports) will improve the exchange by creating a greater demand at home for the means of remittance to India; and any improvement in exchange will lighten our burden on account of the heavy payments made in England. *Third*, the expanded trade will add to the railway traffic, and so to its receipts in which Government is directly interested. And *fourth*, whatever increases the demand for the products of the soil or enhances their value, must add to the wealth of the people; and moreover the Land-revenue is benefited not only by greater ease and regularity of realisation, but also (where the settlements are temporary) by an eventually higher assessment. These are all clear advantages to our finance, which, though indirect, are not to be the less thought of on that account.

"Three articles are still retained on the export schedule. Of lac and indigo* we have practically almost a monopoly, and so the duty, serving to raise the price, falls on the foreign consumer. It is true that indigo is exposed

	Duty.
* Lac ...	£ 24,300
Indigo ...	„ 47,300

to some inconsiderable competition from America and also to danger from mineral dyes; and Mr. Wilson seemed to contemplate its eventual remission. But the Committee say that the duty (not more than one per cent. *ad valorem*) is not felt, and they do not recommend its removal. It is a trade, however, which engages much capital and employs much labour, and is deserving of every encouragement: and I trust that it may be possible at some future time favourably to consider its claim to be free. The third staple is rice. The propriety of retaining the export duty on it was much discussed some time ago. It was then doubtful whether the duty had not a prejudicial effect upon the trade. But of recent years there seems ample evidence that neither production nor export is checked by it; on the contrary, both expand and flourish in a manner quite astonishing. The greater part of the export is from Burma, and the position of Burma is peculiar: the land assessments are extremely low; and this duty, which is a moderate tax on the profits of the peasant proprietors, is the most easy and convenient form of supplementing the land-revenue. It is clear that, for the present at any rate, it does not press; and such being the case, we could not afford to give up the large customs revenue of £600,000 derived from it for any mere theoretical objection. We are fortunate in having here present, in my hon'ble friend Mr. Eden, the highest authority on the subject; and I hope that he will give us the benefit of his views upon it.

"I should have said that there was a fourth commodity subject to the trammels of the custom-house, and that is opium; for the income derived from it, under whatever form taken, is in reality an export duty. But it falls on the foreign consumer; and I think there are few, at the present day, who would wish to see the duty on it lowered or the traffic stimulated. Rather should it be our object, if possible, even to enhance the duty.

"We come now to consider the total loss for which we must be prepared. Upon imports and exports, there will be a loss on each of £178,000, for duties reduced; and (as will be remembered) there is on account of lowered valuations a balance to be debited against future estimates of £20,000, making in all a total of £366,000. Against this must be put the gain expected from increased duty on spirits and wines, and the additional articles taxed, amounting (as Mr. Hope has shown) to £100,000; so that the net loss will be £266,000. The calculation is made on the returns of 1874-75, a favourable year. On the average of the three preceding years, it would be some £25,000 less.

"Such, then, is the loss for which we must be prepared. This is without taking account of any recoupment, direct or indirect, from increased trade. It is also irrespective of enlarged receipts from spirit manufactured in the country, the excise on which will be raised, as far as possible, to the enhanced standard of the new import duty; but against this there may possibly be some diminution of consumption. All such sources of increase are, however, contingent on the future; and to be absolutely safe (so far as safety is possible in finance) we must look how our ways and means will stand without them.

"In the current year, then, there will be no difficulty. Four months of the year have already passed; for the remaining eight the loss will be £177,334. The surplus provided in the estimates is £506,000; so that the margin is ample. And we have every reason to expect that the out-turn of the year will be materially better than the estimates. One heavy loss, indeed, there will be—for exchange; but however high we may take this, it will be far more than covered by the rising receipts in other branches. It is early, and perhaps imprudent, to calculate as yet the issue of the year. But there are certain branches in which we shall almost certainly be above our estimate. Opium is already £167,000 in excess, and by the close of the year may probably be £300,000 to 400,000. In customs we are even now £118,000 above estimate, and an equal sum in salt.

"So far as can be foreseen, no extraordinary charges are likely to devolve upon us. The only item of the kind is the grant of £80,000 for the visit of His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES. And should the expenditure exceed that sum, assuredly we shall not grudge it on the auspicious occasion that augurs so well for the future of India, and promises to deepen the personal

interest of the Throne, and one might add of the whole Realm, in the prosperity of this great dependency.

"Everything, indeed, looks prosperous at the present moment: and although it would be rash to calculate on the continuance of equal fortune to the close of the year, yet we may with some confidence assume that, even with the drain of the present measures upon it, the surplus of the year will prove to be considerably larger than what was estimated in the Budget.

"And now as regards future years, the same considerations may induce a feeling of security that the loss, even if in no degree recouped, would not endanger the equilibrium of our finances. True, if anticipated, that loss would have reduced the estimated surplus of the year to £240,000. But, then, we must bear in mind that the estimate for Opium, though taken at a higher figure than before, was still avowedly low. It was, in fact, £380,000 below the lowest income of the last seven years, and £800,000 below the average of that period. It is not unreasonable then to expect that we shall, on the average, have in the future at least £400,000, or half a million, above the estimate of 1874-75. Then the other main sources of revenue,—Land, Excise, Salt, Customs,—are all in a sound state, and show a tendency to rise, and that in a far more marked and rapid way than any increase in the charges of administration. It is true that the prospects from exchange and the depressed value of silver are not encouraging; but any loss on that account must be small in comparison with the sources of enhancement. And over and above all these considerations, we have the good hope of an eventual full recoupment of our loss by the steady growth of trade, increased Railway receipts, and other benefits to be looked for from the present measure.

"In forming any forecast of our position, it would be wrong not to take into account the contingencies of the future in reference to three enemies of Finance,—*famine*, *flood* and *foe*. In so great an empire, we cannot but expect from time to time the visitation of drought and famine in some parts of the dominion. But the experience of the past is not discouraging. The special conditions of the recent famine in Bengal involved, from the inaccessibility of the tract, the necessity of an unusually large expenditure. And yet the cost, nearly Six millions, was (as shown in the financial statement for the year) nearly covered by the surplus of the preceding three years alone. And it should be remembered that this conclusion is not affected by the money we have been borrowing during that period. All this and more has been devoted to the construction of reproductive works which, besides adding to the revenue and the prosperity of the country, will eventually repay the interest due upon them. The debt, therefore, will in reality prove no burden. The general revenues will not be one whit the worse on their account.

"As respects floods, we are no doubt frequently exposed to them; but I do not recollect any instance in which they have seriously affected our receipts. During the past year there were serious losses from this cause both in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies; but they hardly told perceptibly on the revenues of the year.

"As for war, it is of course entirely beyond the scope of any computation, and we can only trust that there may be 'peace in our time.' But bating this last contingency, we have, I believe, every ground of confidence that our receipts will continue to be in excess of our normal expenditure; and that even after the drain upon them caused by the proposed measures, we shall have a sufficient and an improving margin.

"There is one other conclusion to be drawn from this brief review of our finances. It will have been clear that, even if it had been on other grounds expedient, our position would not have admitted abandonment of the duty on cotton imports. The loss of £800,000 could not have been undergone unless we could have substituted for it some new source of taxation; that is to say, we should have to give up a productive source of income, the pressure of which, though of wide incidence, is not appreciably felt by the people, and in its stead impose some new measure that could not fail to harass and irritate the people. I hardly think that any one could seriously contemplate the

alternative. Indeed the arguments of the Committee, as clearly enforced by my honourable friend, are conclusive against the necessity for any change. The competition from domestic manufacture affects at the most only Four out of Eighty lákhs of rupees of duty, that is only one-twentieth part of the trade. If the coarser commodity so affected could have been treated separately, it might have been exempted altogether; but, as Mr. Hope has shewn, there are insuperable difficulties in the way. No doubt, the argument is theoretically correct that where a commodity is produced at home, we should either free the import of that commodity, or excise its production to an extent equivalent to the import duty, or altogether prohibit its production. But if Hon'ble Members will cast their eye down the import schedule, they will find hardly any article which, in consequence of the vast area and varying conditions of our soil and climate, cannot be more or less produced in some part of our dominions. The argument, however perfect in theory, would prove too much in practice; for I presume no one will contend that, in deference to mere theory, we should surrender our whole revenue on imports, of £1,700,000. And, in point of fact, the duty is so low that it cannot perceptibly affect the trade. This was evidently the opinion of Mr. Laing. In his financial statement of 1861, when vigorously denouncing all protective duties, and asserting that they 'certainly could not be maintained for a couple of years,' he at the same time admitted an exception where the import duty was 'so small that it would be palpably not worth while to establish a countervailing system of excise.' The duty on cotton piece-goods was then 10 per cent., and that on yarn (reduced by him to) 5 per cent.; it is now but 5 and 3½ per cent., respectively. His views are still more explicitly stated in the following passages delivered on the same occasion:—

"'Free trade does not mean that there shall be no taxes; but that taxes shall be levied solely with the view to revenue, and not partly for revenue and partly for protection.

"'That every Customs duty on an imported article should have a corresponding excise duty on similar articles produced at home, has therefore become an axiom; and it admits of only one exception, where the amount of import duty is so moderate, that it does not seriously affect trade, while it makes it obviously inexpedient to establish an excise machinery for the sake of levying a trifling duty.

"'This is the case with regard to corn in England, where a duty of 1s. a quarter equal to 5 per cent. on the cheaper sorts of foreign grain is retained, and it is precisely our case with regard to piece-goods.

"'We cannot dispense with Customs duties on our imports generally; and while this is the case, no reasonable man can object to our retaining an old accustomed duty of 5 per cent. on manufactured goods.'

"The argument is sound, and on the present occasion most pertinent. The trade flourishes under the duty, and the imports indeed were higher last year than ever, even although burdened with an excessive valuation. The trade will now receive material relief in that respect to the extent of £88,000, or 11 per cent. of the entire duty hitherto paid, and it must not be forgotten that the Government has specially favoured this branch of merchandise by adopting the lower valuation of the Minority of the Committee. Moreover, in common with all other imports, the cotton trade must benefit in the increased demand, which we trust will follow the freeing of the export traffic, in repayment of growing shipments to Europe.

"I must apologize to the Council for having detained them so long; but the measure which I trust they will shortly pass into the law of the land, will, I am sure, form an important era in the history of the Indian tariff; and although the effect upon the finances is by no means serious, yet the interests involved are so weighty, that the subject demanded a review in all its bearings so far as it lay in my power to furnish it. And I trust Your Excellency will allow me to congratulate you on having carried this important reform so near to its conclusion; swept away the last financial trace of the mutiny; and placed the tariff for the first time on anything approaching to a sound and consistent basis. I hope that even within the period of your own Viceroyalty, Your Excellency will witness the success of this reform financially in the increase of trade, and still more, under the blessing of God, in developing the wealth and advancing the welfare and prosperity of India."

The Hon'ble MR. EDEN said:—"There can, I think, be no doubt as to the soundness of the policy by which the Government has been guided in making the alterations of customs duty just announced by the Hon'ble Mr. Hope. Coming at a time when trade generally is slack and depressed, they give relief to nearly every branch of trade, either by a direct reduction of duty from 7½ to 5 per cent., or by a modification of the fixed valuation on which duty is assessable, or, in the case of exports, by their removal to the free list. In making these changes, I think that Government has gone quite as far as it safely can go for the present. Possibly the Manchester trade may not be satisfied and may consider that sufficient concession has not been made to their representations regarding the injurious effect of the present duties on the cotton trade. But, as explained by the Hon'ble Mr. Hope and by the Tariff Committee, their expectations were not altogether reasonable and were not warranted by the actual condition of the trade. Still they have received very material aid by the reduction of the fixed valuation on cotton goods, which is equivalent to a surrender of £80,000 of the duties now levied on such goods, being 10 per cent. on the total collections on that head.

"It is not, however, necessary for me to follow the Hon'ble Mr. Hope and Sir W. Muir through the different changes which have been made; but with reference to what has been said by Sir W. Muir regarding the maintenance of the export duty on rice, I wish to make a few observations, as it is a subject in which I am particularly interested, and regarding which I have had special means of observation. As Sir W. Muir has observed, this export duty on rice has for some years past been very strongly attacked by those who think that all export duties are unsound in principle and indefensible. Fully admitting the principle as a general one, I have always maintained that there are special circumstances under which export duties are perfectly justifiable and are an excellent form of taxation. This may be either where we have a complete monopoly of the trade in the article in foreign markets, or where, as in the case of the rice trade, there are special circumstances connected with its production which render the duty innocuous while it at the same time yields a very large revenue. The duty on rice comes under this last condition, and I think I shall be able to shew by incontestable figures that the foreign rice trade is in a singularly prosperous condition, and that it is developing and progressing in a degree which is almost without precedent in any branch of the export trade.

"In taking figures, it will be best to confine my remarks to what are called the rice ports, that is to say, the ports of Burma, which have really almost a monopoly of the trade with Europe in the cheap and common kinds of rice. Bengal is affected by a number of considerations which do not affect the Burma trade, and exports a great deal of superior rice on which the duty falls very lightly. Not many years ago the advocates of the abolition of the export duty on rice brought great pressure to bear on Government, and by declaring that the Burma trade was declining in favour of the trade of Siam and Cochin China, very nearly succeeded in making Government sacrifice the important revenue which these duties afford. How far they were from being justified in their apprehensions will be apparent from the following figures. The duty on rice was raised in 1867; the amount exported in the two years before this rise of duty was—in 1865, 380,000 tons, in 1866, 340,000 tons. While in 1872 the export under the duty had risen to 660,000 tons, in 1874 it was 760,000 tons, up to the latter part of July of the current year it has reached 600,000, while there are between 200,000 and 300,000 tons remaining to be shipped. The total surplus crop for this year is not much less than 900,000 tons, or nearly treble the export which took place before the duty was raised, and if this is all shipped, as I believe the bulk of it will be to foreign ports, it represents a revenue of £450,000, or nearly half a million, and it is this that the Government of India is asked to surrender for the sake of supporting a theory.

"In 1872, the Government of India invited from the Local Governments an expression of opinion on this subject. In replying to this call, the Government of Madras, while objecting to the duty as a matter of principle, admitted that 'the general opinion seems to be that the duty exercises no appreciable influence on

the trade,'—a view which is completely borne out by the return of rice exports from Madras. In the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal's reply it was said that 'the export of rice keeps up pretty steadily, though it of course varies with the harvests and the price of grain in Bengal and Europe. The rice export flourishes and improves, notwithstanding the small duty it has to bear. Almost every one of the reporting officers says that no ryot, landholder, or dealer in the interior of the country, even knows of the existence of the duty. So far, then, as Bengal is concerned, the Lieutenant-Governor does not consider that the rice duty should be the first tax for reduction or abolition.' The Chief Commissioner of Burma strongly upheld the continuance of the duties on the ground of the enormous development of the trade and the peculiar circumstances of Burma. He said—

"'It is quite clear from this that the anticipations of those opposed to the imposition of these rice duties have in no way been fulfilled. It has been said that we could never compete, weighted as we are, with Saigon and Bangkok, the rice of which ports is subjected to no duties. The results, on the contrary, show that they are quite unable to compete with us, and that they have been beaten altogether out of the European markets. Indeed, the rice of those countries would never have entered the European market, had it not been that there was in 1868 a very large harvest in China, and the home supply of that country was such as to make the foreign rice a drug in the market. Under these circumstances, Saigon and Bangkok had no other course but to ship to Europe; this they did and were supposed to have become dangerous competitors, though, after all, the quantity they shipped to Europe was very insignificant, Bangkok sending in 1869, 53,000 tons, Saigon, 31,260 tons, a very small export compared with the 550,000 tons which Burma is sending this season. The experimental export from Saigon and Bangkok, however, was a failure; their rice did not suit the European market and fetched £1 to £2 per ton less than the Burma rice; and, as a natural consequence, as soon as the rice market in China resumed its normal condition, the exports from Saigon and Bangkok ceased, and the whole trade again fell into the hands of Burma. It must be prominently kept in view that the natural ports of supply for China are Saigon and Bangkok, the natural ports of export to Europe are the Burma ports. It may be taken as an undeniable fact that so long as the rice supply of Siam and Cochin China are not capable of meeting the wants of China, we shall be called upon to make good the deficiency; whenever they are capable of meeting this demand, no rice will go from this to the East. On the other hand, so long as those ports can obtain a market in the East, they will not endeavour to compete with Burma in the European market.'

"This view of the little danger to be apprehended from the competition of the Eastern ports with Burma, has been fully confirmed by the returns of subsequent years. Even in 1874, when Burma was called upon to supply rice in large quantities to meet the Bengal famine and when prices were high, Saigon only sent to Europe 14,000 tons, while Bangkok sent 3,000 tons. During the first half of the current year, while Burma has exported 600,000 tons, Saigon has sent none to Europe, and Bangkok under 3,000 tons. In the same letter the Chief Commissioner showed that, owing to the keen competition in the rice trade the merchants gave to the producers the full amount which European quotations enabled them to give, and that if the duty was taken off, it would not in any way affect the price to the consumer, but would be added to the price given to the producer. Competition with foreign markets therefore was not affected by the duty, which fell wholly on the producer. The opinions of some of the leading rice merchants were quoted. One merchant said: 'At the present moment if the rice duty were remitted, I do not think it would affect the gross cost of rice intended for the European market.' Another said that the duty had not affected the trade: 'In fact, in spite of the heavy export duties the trade has steadily gone on developing and increasing, and the cultivation of paddy seems to be extremely profitable to the cultivators, who are yearly increasing their cultivation. The export duty falls exclusively on the cultivators.' A third merchant said that he believed that the duty falls entirely on the producer, in fact, the duty may be regarded as an indirect tax on the grower. And he goes on to say that 'were the duty repealed to-morrow, the price of paddy would immediately advance proportionately, thus benefiting the producer entirely and not even in the slightest the shipper.' Thus clearly those interested in the trade do not agree with those who maintain that because export duties are wrong as a general principle, therefore their continuance must strangle the trade.

"It has been shown that the duty falls on the producers, the real test as to whether this is mischievous is the extent to which it has hindered production.

Now the amount of land under rice cultivation in British Burma in 1870-71 was 1,709,490 acres, while in 1873-74 it had run up to 2,061,568 acres, an extraordinary increase when we recollect that the agricultural population of the country is only 1¼ million, and that therefore under ordinary circumstances and with normal profits the cultivation of new land would be a matter of time. In the one year for which we have the latest returns, 1873-74, the increase of cultivation was 206,578 acres. In the face of these facts it is quite impossible to maintain that production has been impeded by the duty. The ground upon which the maintenance of the rice duty has always been advocated by the authorities in Burma is, that it does fall exclusively on the producer, and that it is therefore an admirable way of supplementing the land-revenue. It is most important to keep the land-revenue as light as possible. Burma is peculiarly situated; it has a vast territory but a scanty population; it is however surrounded by Foreign States from which we desire to draw the surplus population, and we have hitherto been most successful, but this can only be done by placing on the land a very light assessment, and supplementing it by a rice duty which the people pay without knowing anything about it. To make our revenue system compare favourably with the system of taxation in the Native States from which we draw our immigrants, we must keep our taxation out of sight as much as possible.

"I trust that I have succeeded in showing that the rice duty has not injuriously affected the trade or the producer, that if it were surrendered it would inflict a serious injury on the revenues of the country with absolutely no corresponding advantage to compensate for the sacrifice, and that the result would be sooner or later that we should have to substitute some offensive and objectionable tax for one to which no one has raised the slightest practical objection and which is collected in the manner most in accordance with the feelings of the people."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"Mr. Hope has so clearly put before us the reasons which induced the Government to appoint a Committee to revise the Indian Customs Tariff, the recommendations of the Committee, the extension that the Government has been able to give to those recommendations, and the financial effect of the Bill which he has introduced, that I have little more to say upon the Bill itself than to express my cordial concurrence in the thanks which Sir William Muir has tendered on the part of the Government to the Committee, and especially to Mr. Hope himself both for his services as a Member of the Committee, and for having accepted the task, which he has so ably performed to-day, of explaining the subject to the Council.

"Without dwelling upon details that have already been fully discussed, I desire to say a few words upon the general considerations which govern the Customs duties of India.

"The Government of India possesses the advantage of being closely associated with the Government of England—a Government which has taken the lead in adopting and developing the principles of free trade; and we must expect to see our financial policy judged by a comparison with that of England—judged, that is to say, by the highest standard in the world.

"Indian statesmen have always acknowledged the principles of recent English financial legislation to be sound, although owing to differences between the two countries it has been impossible to carry them out as completely in India as in England. Indian statesmen have never regarded Customs duties as desirable for the purpose of protecting the products or manufactures of India. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Laing, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Massey, and Sir Richard Temple have all been thorough free traders. In India, equally as in England, protection has been regarded as an exploded doctrine, contrary to the general interests of the country which imposes protective duties. In India, equally as in England, the doctrine has long since been abandoned that the mother country should favour colonies or foreign possessions by Customs tariffs or navigation laws; as well as the corresponding doctrine that colonies and foreign possessions should adopt Customs tariffs or other financial measures which favour the mother country against the interests of the colony.

"At the time of the American War, Sir Charles Wood, who was then Secretary of State for India, was pressed to take certain measures for increasing the export of raw cotton from India to England. 'Whatever,' he said, 'is for the 'real interests of India, I will do, and do willingly, but no more.' His position was never challenged; and in all financial questions the true interest of the people of India is the only consideration which the Government of India has to regard.

"The general principles, then, which should guide us are agreed upon both here and at home; and, if we examine our Customs tariff by the light of those principles, we must frankly confess that there is much to amend.

"A considerable revenue has hitherto been raised by export duties upon articles of Indian produce which are subject to the competition of articles produced in other countries, and there exists also what I can only call the monstrosity of a duty upon the export of Indian cotton manufactures. Such duties are of course altogether inconsistent with free trade. Sir William Muir has told us that they have only been retained in consequence of the necessity of the case; that many have been abolished from time to time; and that an intention has frequently been expressed to abolish the remainder as soon as the condition of the finances would admit of it. The measure which I hope will to-day be passed into law is a very substantial advance in this direction. Grain, seeds, oils, spices, hides, and cotton manufactures will be freed from export duty, and only three articles of export—rice, indigo, and shell-lac—will hereafter be taxable.

"Although our duties upon imports are not so open to objection as those upon exports, much still remains to be done before our import tariff can be regarded with satisfaction. If the English and the Indian tariffs are compared, it will be found that in England Customs duties are imposed on a few main articles of consumption—such as tea, coffee, sugar, and wine which cannot be produced in England,—tobacco whose production is prohibited—and spirits upon which an equivalent Excise duty is imposed. The reason why such simplicity has been found practicable in the English tariff is that the wealth of the country has sufficiently increased to admit of a large revenue being derived from a few articles; and, moreover, that some of the principal articles of consumption in England are the products of tropical countries, and cannot be produced in England.

"It is only, however, under the most favourable external circumstances, after the lapse of many years, and a great progress in education and wealth, that this result has been achieved in England: it has indeed been for the most part brought about within my own Parliamentary recollection. No other nation in the world has as yet been able to come up to the English standard, on account either of disadvantages of position or of the predominance of unsound doctrines of finance.

"In India we cannot hope as yet to arrive at so simple a tariff upon imports. The reason is that India is a far poorer country than England, and therefore we cannot obtain a large Customs revenue upon a few articles, and are obliged to draw a larger number within our net. Moreover, India is a country which possesses, either in existence or in embryo, the means of supplying all the necessaries, and many of the luxuries of life. Indeed, with the exception of wines and some classes of spirits, there is hardly any article imported from abroad which could not be produced in India; and, in order to obtain any substantial revenue from duties on imports, we are forced to tax articles which may be, and many of which actually are, produced in India; and so far our import duties, although low in amount and imposed for revenue purposes only, may have had some protective effect.

"The theoretical conclusion is obvious—that, in order to bring our tariff into absolute conformity with the latest development of English financial legislation, all import duties, excepting those on the few articles which India cannot produce, or upon which an equivalent Excise duty can be put, should be abolished, and other means should be found of raising the revenue which would be sacrificed.

"But I agree with Sir William Muir that the practical conclusion is entirely the reverse. India is a country in which there is but little choice of new

sources of taxation: it would be difficult to replace a large amount of revenue excepting by an Excise duty on tobacco or by some kind of direct taxation. I am satisfied that such a change would not be desirable even in a financial point of view. The army of tax-gatherers, on low pay, which would be let loose over the country to collect a new Excise, would probably involve a larger charge to the Government than the cost of collecting the Customs duties; and, what is of more importance, by the imposition of a new Excise duty or of direct taxation under the best arrangements that could be made to levy either, the people of India would, in my opinion, have to pay a larger sum than they would gain by the reduced cost of the articles which would be affected by the abolition of our Customs duties.

"But this is not all. I have no hesitation in asserting that the political evil of giving up our Customs duties, or a large part of them, and of imposing fresh taxes in their place, would be great. Whatever may be the objections to Customs duties, they possess the advantages of being collected easily and paid without pressure. These advantages are of peculiar importance in India, where new taxes are particularly liable to occasion popular discontent. To substitute direct taxes or new Excise duties for the Customs duties which are now imposed upon foreign goods, seems to me to be a policy which would be contrary to the interests of the people of India, and which no statesman with a knowledge of India and a sense of responsibility could be found to propose.

"Under these circumstances successive Governments have done all that was feasible. From time to time, as Sir William Muir has pointed out, articles of importance to the development of the resources of India—such as machinery and iron—have either been entirely relieved from duty, or the duty has been reduced to a very low amount. We propose now, leaving all exceptionally low duties as they stand, to reduce the present general rate of 7½ per cent. *ad valorem* upon imports to the old rate of 5 per cent.,—a rate imposed entirely for purposes of revenue, and which cannot be fairly described as protective.

"I need not detain the Council with many observations upon the effect of the import duty upon cotton goods after the exhaustive manner in which Mr. Hope has dealt with that subject. Indeed the general remarks I have already made upon our tariff are sufficient to show that we could not give up so large an item of revenue as the import duty on those goods, which brings us in more than £800,000 a year. It is to be observed that, while we are only now able to reduce our general rate of import duty from 7½ to 5 per cent., the latter rate has been adopted since the year 1862 for cotton goods, while cotton twist has been charged with a duty of only 3½ per cent. Mr. Hope has shown that the competition of the Indian manufactures is confined, owing to the inferior quality of the raw cotton produced in India, to the lower classes of goods which form but a small part of the whole trade.

"It is difficult to draw a perfectly accurate comparison between the imports of cotton goods over a series of years owing to alterations in the tariff valuations. The annual statement of Trade and Navigation furnishes the following figures:—

"In the three years from 1859-60 to 1861-62 the average annual value of the imports of cotton twist, yarn, and piece goods was in round numbers £11,000,000.

"In the four years from 1862-63 to 1865-66 the average annual value was £12,150,000.

"It will be remembered that the duty was reduced in 1862, and the tariff valuations were raised in 1864; but the high price of cotton goods which prevailed owing to the American War must have had a prejudicial effect upon imports.

"I omit the financial year 1866-67, as it only embraces 11 months.

"In the four years from 1867-68 to 1870-71 the average annual value was £17,966,000.

"In the four years from 1871-72 to 1874-75 the average annual value was about the same—that is to say, £17,970,000; but the tariff valuations were lowered in 1869 by about 15 per cent.; and, if allowance be made for this, there

would be an increase of about a quarter of a million over the average for the preceding period.

"In the year 1874-75 the value was £19,387,270, which is the highest return for any year of the period which I have reviewed. I know it is stated that the trade of last year was not prosperous; but looking at these figures together, and making every necessary allowance, I can see nothing in them to lead us to suppose that the demand in India for English cotton manufactures has diminished or is likely to diminish.

"On the contrary, it is more probable that as the demand for English cotton manufactures has hitherto steadily progressed, notwithstanding the competition which has always existed in the lower classes of goods from Native hand-loom weavers, so it will continue to progress, although the lower classes of goods may in future be produced in the Indian manufactories cheaper and better than they have been by hand-looms.

"While, however, for the reasons given by Mr. Hope and Sir William Muir we see no reason for remitting the duty, we have gladly given substantial relief to the trade in cotton goods by a reduction of their tariff valuation. We have preferred the lower valuation recommended by the minority, and relief to the extent of no less than £88,000 per annum, as compared with the duty paid last year, will be given to the imports of cotton manufactures.

"The only increase of duties which we propose, putting aside some minor items, is to raise the import duty upon spirits and wine. We think that wine may fairly bear a moderate increase, and spirits are undoubtedly a legitimate subject for increased taxation. The Excise duty on spirits manufactured in India will as far as possible be raised in the same proportion as the Customs duty on imported spirits. The principle by which the Government is guided in the taxation of spirits is exactly the reverse of that which is followed in regard to other imports. The general principle is to impose low duties, and to rely upon increased consumption for an expansion of revenue. In dealing with spirits, the principle is to impose as high a duty, whether by way of Customs or Excise, as can be levied without being defeated by smuggling or illicit manufacture.

"Sir William Muir, who has especial charge of our finances, has shown that we need not apprehend any disturbance of the estimates of the current year from the alterations in the tariff which we propose to make. He has, moreover, given us good reasons to anticipate that the relief we are about to give to trade will involve no ultimate loss to the revenue. For my own part, taking into consideration the indirect, as well as the direct, advantages to the revenue which will be derived from the proposed measures, I believe that they will prove financially successful. I have therefore no hesitation in recommending them to the approval of the Council.

"Shortly stated, they are as follows:—

Export duties will be abolished which last year produced a revenue of £173,000.

Import duties will be reduced which last year produced a revenue of £173,000.

Import duties will be imposed which are estimated to produce a revenue of £100,000.

The tariff valuations will be revised at a net loss to the revenue of £62,000.

The whole net relief calculated upon the Customs receipts of last year will be £308,000.

"Notwithstanding this, the Customs revenue for the financial year 1875-76 is not expected to fall short of the estimate by more than £70,000 for reasons which have been fully explained to us. The result in future years depends upon the correctness or otherwise of our anticipations that the loss will be speedily met by a substantial increase of other sources of revenue.

"I do not dare to borrow the proud metaphor with which Mr. Gladstone illustrated a policy similar in character, but on a far grander scale than that which we propose for the abolition and reduction of Customs duties. He likened it to the tree of golden leaves described by Virgil; from which his

hero was ordered to pluck a branch, and on whose trunk the moment one branch had been plucked another took its place. In the language of the Poet—

"Primo avulso non deficit alter
Aureus; et simili frondescit virga metallo."

"We in India, pursuing the same course at a respectful distance, may be allowed to draw upon the great scholar of the Latin Poet for a less ambitious metaphor, and to use the language in which Dante describes a similar legend—

"Qual egli scelse
L'umile pianta, cotal si rinacque
Subitamente là onde la svelse."
"As he selected every humble plant,
Wherever one was pluck'd another there
Resembling, straightway in its place arose."

"We believe that the humble plant we are about to pluck will, if not at once, assuredly ere long, be replaced by a healthy and vigorous offspring.

"I am glad to embrace this opportunity of making some observations upon the general condition of the finances of India.

"During the last three years it has not been necessary for the Government to propose any fresh taxes; and, consequently, under the provisions of the Statute by which this Council is governed, there has been no opportunity for the Financial Member of Council to make the Budget statement which, in former years, under less fortunate circumstances, used to be looked for with so much anxiety. I do not regret that the necessity for annual budget discussions has ceased to exist. On the contrary, I look back with satisfaction to the fact that no fresh taxes have been imposed during the past three years; and I agree with the high authorities who hold that the annual discussions were open to the objection of raising apprehensions of additional taxation, or at least of leading the public to expect changes every year in the financial arrangements of the State. Such changes in England are well understood and regarded without apprehension, but in India they are liable to be exaggerated and to disturb the minds of the people. There are none of the constitutional reasons for annual discussions which exist in England, and the consideration of financial measures by this Council only when the necessity for them arises is, in my opinion, both more in accordance with our functions, and more calculated to maintain the stability of Indian finance than such annual discussions.

"While, however, there have been no annual budget statements in this Council for the last three years, there has been no concealment as to the state of our finances. The Government of India has always pursued the wise course of giving the fullest publicity to everything relating to the financial condition of the State, and we publish with the most ample explanations our annual estimates and accounts, together with every other information which bears upon trade and finance.

"In order to place before the Council, as clearly as I can, the present financial condition of India, I will take the statistics of the four last financial years, beginning with the year 1871-72, and ending with the year 1874-75. For the first three years we have the final accounts, and for the last we have what are called the 'Regular Estimates,' which usually approach very closely to the actual results. I will first compare the ordinary revenue of each year with the ordinary expenditure, omitting the charge which we have had to defray on account of the Bengal famine, and omitting also the expenditure which has been incurred in the construction of rail-roads and irrigation works, which, in the accounts, are classed as 'Extraordinary.'

"The revenue exceeded the expenditure in the year 1871-72 by £3,124,177; in the year 1872-73 by £1,765,672; in the year 1873-74 by £2,071,937; and in 1874-75 it is estimated to exceed the expenditure by £1,889,000. In the four years, therefore, there appears upon the face of the account to have been a surplus of revenue over expenditure of no less than £8,850,786.

"These figures, however, present the account in rather too favourable a light. Certain deductions, with the reasons for which I need not trouble the Council, should be made from the revenue in order to show the correct balance

between income and expenditure. I calculate these deductions to amount in the four years to £1,738,253, but, after making them, the surplus still amounts to the goodly sum of £7,112,533.

"The expenditure upon famine relief in 1873-74 was £3,864,673, and the estimated expenditure for 1874-75 is £2,442,000, giving a total of £6,306,673. After charging the whole of this expenditure against the ordinary revenue of the four years, there remains a surplus of £805,860. I am informed that the accounts for 1874-75 will probably show a larger increase than usual over the Regular Estimate, and we may confidently anticipate that, after defraying the famine charges, there will remain a surplus of revenue over expenditure in the four years of not less than a million sterling.

"In a Resolution of the Government of India last year we expressed our opinion that, 'besides a fair surplus of income over ordinary expenditure, such a margin should be provided as would constitute a reasonable provision for meeting occasional expenditure upon famines.' The financial history of the last four years shows that such a margin has been amply provided. We have met a very large expenditure for famine relief out of the ordinary revenue of four years, with a substantial balance besides. It may interest the Council to know that when a calamity of the same kind fell upon Great Britain, in consequence of the failure of the potato crop of Ireland, only two millions out of a total expenditure of about ten millions was defrayed from ordinary sources of revenue, the remainder having been raised by loan and not appearing, according to the best information I can obtain, in the accounts of ordinary income and expenditure.

"In several despatches which successive Secretaries of State have addressed to the Government of India on the subject of finance, a desire has been expressed—more I think in the nature of a hope than of a confident expectation—that the Indian finances might show an annual surplus of more than £500,000. It will be seen that our surplus in four years has amounted to £7,000,000, or more than three times the sum which the Home Government has desired.

"This satisfactory result, moreover, has been accompanied by a considerable remission of taxation. In the year 1873, the Income tax, which during the preceding two years had produced a net sum of £1,362,570, was allowed to lapse. The Southern Customs Line, which drew its long and obstructive length of 800 miles across Central India, has been abolished at a considerable sacrifice of the salt revenue; and yet in each of the last two years we have realised a very substantial surplus.

"Our cash account for the four years we are examining is given in a statement which is in the hands of Members of Council.

"The cash balance in India and England stood on the 1st of April 1871 at £20,124,715, and it was estimated to stand on the 31st March 1875 at £18,386,198. We have spent in the four years on Public Works Extraordinary £11,401,351, the balances of the Guaranteed Railway Companies have been diminished by £1,212,466, a disbursement which is of the nature of a reduction of debt, and we have lent to Native States, Municipalities, &c., £1,570,231, which we shall eventually recover, and which in the meantime has been of great benefit to those whom we have assisted. These disbursements, amounting together to £12,613,817, have been met as follows:—By diminution of cash balances, £1,738,517; by surplus of revenue over expenditure, £805,860; by excess of receipts over disbursements on the sundry accounts which are embraced in our cash transactions, £2,103,007; and by net increase of debt, £9,536,664,—an increase which is considerably less than the sum spent upon Public Works Extraordinary.

"The terms upon which loans have been raised in India and England in 1874, and in India in June last, are as follows:—

"In 1874—Five millions sterling were borrowed in England at £101-7-11¼ for £100 stock. Two and a half crore of rupees were borrowed in India at Rs. 102-12-2 for 100 Rupees stock.

"In 1875—Two and a half crore of rupees were borrowed in India at Rs. 102-3-8 for 100 Rupees stock.

"These terms afford a proof of the high estimation which is entertained of the credit of India in the money market, both here and in England.

"The cash balances in India were estimated to amount at the beginning of the present financial year to £15,700,042. This is held by some to be too high an amount, and the business of the Government could certainly be transacted with lower balances; but I do not consider them to be excessive, considering the magnitude of the liabilities to which the Government of India is exposed, and the difficulty that would be found in suddenly increasing our means in case of need. India is in this respect very differently situated from England. London is the centre of the banking business of the world, and in England the Chancellor of the Exchequer can, if he pleases, safely reduce his cash balance to the amount which is just sufficient to meet the business of the day; but the money market of India is very limited, and it would be hazardous to rely upon it for temporary assistance if a sudden demand should come upon the State, particularly as such a demand would almost certainly occur at a time when there would be a pressure for accommodation on the part of the public. The condition of the Calcutta money market in the beginning of 1873, when considerable funds had to be suddenly supplied to pay for rice from Burma and elsewhere, sufficiently indicated the risk which would be run by reducing our cash balances too low. I entertain a strong opinion that a substantial cash balance over and above what is absolutely required, although it involves a considerable annual cost from loss of interest, is essential to the security of the finances of India.

"The Council will, I think, desire to consider to what causes the satisfactory condition of our finances is to be attributed. First I will observe that great improvements have been effected of late years in our estimates and accounts. Unless estimates are carefully framed and accounts promptly and accurately rendered, a Government is liable to fall into difficulties without any warning. Nothing can be better than our present system of estimates and accounts, and I am sure Sir Richard Temple will confirm me when I add that the chief credit for this improvement is due to Mr. Chapman, the Financial Secretary to Government.

"The sound condition of our finances, in my opinion, mainly results, on the one hand, from the gradual increase of the revenue in consequence of the increased wealth and prosperity of the country, and, on the other, from the exercise of strict economy in every department of the State. Both these subjects are so important that it is worth while to illustrate them by a few figures.

"We have sources of revenue which mainly depend upon circumstances other than the progress of the wealth and prosperity of India. Our opium receipts depend upon the supply of the drug and the demand for it in China. Although our land-revenue, taking a term of years, depends upon the increased wealth of the country, yet the increase arises from time to time as existing settlements expire, and it would be difficult without going into lengthy explanations to exhibit any comparative statement that would be of value for my present purpose. I will therefore confine myself to the revenue derived from Customs, Salt, Excise, and Stamps, all of which mainly depend upon the general prosperity of the country. I take the net receipts from these taxes since the year 1870-71, because alterations were made in 1869 in the Salt and Stamp Laws as well as in the tariff valuations, which would vitiate the comparison with former years.

"The average annual net receipts from Customs, Salt, Stamps and Excise in the three years from 1870-71 to 1872-73 amounted to £12,691,262 a year. In the years 1873-74 and 1874-75 the receipts rose to £13,035,857 a year. These figures exhibit an increase, in the last two as compared with the first three of the five years, of £350,000, and this increase has taken place notwithstanding some remissions of Salt and Customs duties.

"On the other side of the account we have to meet expenditure which depends but little upon the action of the Government of the day—for example, the interest of our debt, and the charge for superannuation and retired allow-

ances. Taking the expenditure within the control of Government, namely, the cost of Civil Administration, Law and Justice, Public Works, the Army, and the Marine Service, I find that the average annual expenditure for the three years 1867-68 to 1869-70 was £31,833,512; for the three years 1870-71 to 1872-73, £29,748,527; and for the two years 1873-74 and 1874-75, £29,331,793. The average annual expenditure upon these services during the last two years is therefore less by two millions and half than it was six years ago, and less by rather more than £400,000 than it was three years ago.

"These figures show that while, on the one hand, the revenue steadily increases, although not at a very high rate, on the other, the expenditure has been carefully supervised by the Government.

"I can say this without scruple, because the result is mainly due to the attention which was paid to the control of expenditure while Lord Mayo was Viceroy, and it was the constant care of Sir Richard Temple during the time he filled the office of Financial Member of Council. The exertions of the Government have been cordially seconded by the several departments of the Government of India, by the Local Governments, and by all the officers concerned throughout India; and the thanks of the Government of India are due to them for their valuable co-operation.

"While such has been the result of the Imperial finance of the past four years, the Government have not neglected the subject of provincial taxation. In 1872 circulars were addressed to the different Local Governments, and the opinions of officers, both English and Native, were obtained respecting the effects of provincial and local taxation. The answers showed that there were at that time some taxes which were productive of discontent, and which might with advantage be discontinued. In the Madras and Bombay Presidencies the taxes to which most objection was then taken have been readily abandoned by the Local Governments. In the Central Provinces the Pándhari tax,—a direct tax which extended over a very large number of people,—has been greatly modified. The only new measure of provincial taxation which has since been carried into effect is the road cess in Bengal,—a proper and legitimate impost which, owing to the care which has been taken by Sir George Campbell and Sir Richard Temple to apply it gradually and cautiously to the different parts of the Province, is being levied without difficulty, and applied to the advantage of the people who have to pay it.

"The Council will have observed that in the remarks which I have hitherto made I have only cursorily alluded to what is termed 'extraordinary' expenditure. This, however, is a part of our annual expenditure of great importance, a notice of which cannot be properly omitted in any review of the finances.

"I have seen it observed that we have in the last few years 'drifted back into a condition of chronic deficit,' and that the expenditure upon railroads and irrigation works has greatly increased. This misconception may perhaps have arisen from the manner in which the account of our annual revenue and expenditure is published. What is called the 'extraordinary' expenditure is added to the ordinary expenditure of the year, and the result appears at the bottom of the account. Those who have made a study of the accounts are able to appreciate the real facts of the case, but they are not unlikely to be misunderstood by others who have not had time or opportunity for such a study. If the expenditure upon works such as railroads, which are of too great magnitude to be paid for altogether out of the ordinary resources of the Government, and which are in the nature of investments of capital, be added to the ordinary expenditure, the result must be a deficit. But expenditure upon such works belongs to an entirely different category from the ordinary expenditure of the State, and ought to be excluded in drawing a balance between income and expenditure for the practical purpose of showing the real surplus or deficit of the year.

"In England, works of this kind are carried out by private enterprise without the aid of the State; in India this has been found to be impossible. The works themselves are essentially reproductive, in the broadest sense of the term,—I mean that whether or no they may pay the full interest on the capital invested they certainly add to the general wealth of the country—and moreover, in my opinion, they will directly or indirectly recoup to the State the full interest on the capital expended in their construction. Whether the capital be raised by giving a guarantee by the State of a fixed rate of interest to private companies, as has been done in the case of what are termed 'guaranteed railroads,' or the capital be borrowed by the State and the works carried on by the agency of the officers of Government, is, so far as the finances are concerned, one and the same thing.

"In order, therefore, to institute a correct comparison between the expenditure on such works in recent years, and the expenditure which formerly prevailed, it is necessary to add the expenditure of guaranteed rail-road capital to the direct expenditure by the State. I have had a return prepared showing the sum spent annually upon rail-roads and irrigation works, both from guaranteed capital, and directly by the State, and I will give the Council the results shown by that return. In the four years from 1867-68 to 1870-71 the sum of £25,330,518 was spent by Government and from guaranteed capital together, which gives an average annual expenditure of £6,332,629. In the four years from 1871-72 to 1874-75 there was spent from similar sources a sum of £16,647,871, which gives an average annual expenditure of £4,161,967. The annual rate of expenditure therefore during the last four years has been less by more than two millions than that of the preceding four years.

"But it is of more consequence to consider whether the expenditure which has hitherto taken place has been wise; and whether, although its rate may be diminished, it is at the present time within the resources of the Government.

"The answer to the first question is supplied by the steady progress of the national wealth since the policy of pushing forward railways throughout India was adopted in the time of Lord Dalhousie, and by the sound and satisfactory condition of our finances. In reply to the question whether our present rate of expenditure is within our resources, I need hardly do more than remind the Council of the careful forecasts which have been published showing the calculations upon which the present rate of expenditure has been determined. We considered that, however advantageous the extension of railroads or irrigation works might be, it would not be right to carry them on at such a rate as would require the imposition of fresh taxes, and the rate of expenditure has therefore been based upon calculations showing that any additional interest for which we may be liable on account of money borrowed for the purpose of constructing rail-roads and canals will be met from increased receipts derived from works which have been, or will from time to time be, completed and brought into operation. The calculations originally made in 1873 were carefully checked this year, and the Government have no doubt of their substantial accuracy.

"I may observe, moreover, that we are now in a far better position than we have been at any former time in respect to our liability for the completion of railroads and irrigation works.

"So long as the main lines of communication—such as the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways—were in progress, a very large liability rested upon the Government for their completion; a liability which, as those rail roads were constructed by guaranteed companies, could not be set aside whatever financial exigencies might arise. Now that the principal lines of communication are completed and the works under construction are of a more limited character, this liability for the future expenditure necessary to complete works under construction is considerably diminished. The rate of progress, moreover, is now almost entirely at the command of Government, because the works are mainly constructed directly by the State, instead of through the agency of guaranteed companies. I believe that in the course of a few years our liability will never at any time much exceed the annual sum which is appropriated to the construction of such works. Thus, in the case of a failure of any great branch of our revenue, or if other calls, such as those of war, should fall upon the Government, we should be able within a very moderate time to contract our expenditure, without subjecting the country to the loss which would be occasioned by abandoning important works before they are brought into remunerative operation.

"I have one more remark to make upon this subject. Although the Government, rightly in my opinion, preferred the more expensive mode of construction of the Indus Valley railroad in order to complete a very important trunk line upon the broad gauge, we feel that the utmost possible economy should be observed in the construction of public works in India. We are therefore carrying out the narrow gauge system of rail-roads for the minor lines of communication; we reconsidered a few years ago the schemes of irrigation works which were then before us, and abandoned, for a time at any rate, works which were projected at an estimated cost of not much less than 9 millions sterling. We have recently, in discussing the projected irrigation works for Behar, impressed upon the Government of Bengal, and upon the Engineer Officers who were engaged in making the plans, the necessity of carefully considering certain minor works which will probably be sufficient for the purposes in view, in lieu of more ambitious schemes which, however creditable they may be to their constructors, are not likely to be remunerative, and indeed are not unfrequently accompanied by serious drawbacks to the advantages which irrigation undoubtedly confers upon most parts of the country.

"The general conclusion to be drawn from a review of the present state of finances of India is highly encouraging. It is dangerous to anticipate the future; but with one exception I see no reason to doubt that, so long as a wise economy prevails, the prosperous condition of Indian finances will be maintained. The exception to which I allude is the effect of the recent fall in the value of silver. This subject has been alluded to by Sir William Muir, and comes home to most of the English residents in India. Every one who has to make a remittance to England, that is to say who has to make a payment in gold while he receives his income in silver, has to pay more silver, or in other words a larger portion of his income, than he had to pay when the value of silver was higher.

"The Government of India is one of the best abused Governments in the world, and I have seen it asserted that this fall in the value of silver is our fault. This accusation reminds me of the witty lines—

"Who makes the quartern loaf and Luddites rise?
Who fills the butchers' shops with large blue flies?"

"I need hardly say that the Government is not a whit more responsible for the fall in silver than Buonaparte was for the flies. Governments can do much—when they interfere with trade they usually do much harm—but they are powerless to control the value of any article in the markets of the world. What the cause of the fall in silver has been, and how long it may continue, is not easy to say. It may be produced mainly by the change in the currency of some European Nations from silver to gold, which has thrown a large quantity of silver into the market. It may arise from the increased production of silver. As long as it lasts, however, the Government of India suffers in common with private individuals. The Government of India has to make large fixed payments in gold out of income received in silver, and a fall in the value of silver raises the cost of those payments. This really governs the item 'loss by exchange' which has of late years figured so heavily on the wrong side of our accounts; for whatever temporary fluctuations in the rate of exchange may be produced by the balance of trade between India and other countries (and the measure which I hope we shall pass to-day by encouraging the export trade may have a temporary effect upon the rate of exchange, and, so far, assist our finances), these fixed payments in gold must in the long run constitute a lighter or heavier charge upon the Indian finances in proportion to the rise or fall in the value of silver.

"The net sum provided in the estimates of the current year for loss by exchange amounts to more than a million sterling, and if the value of silver should continue to fall, this charge will be considerably increased. But I do not think that this liability seriously affects at present the reasonable prospect we have of a substantial surplus in future, provided—and I cannot repeat this too often—a careful check is kept upon increases of expenditure.

"The condition of the finances of a country greatly depends upon the state of its trade, and the information which Sir William Muir has given us of the progress of the trade of India is highly encouraging.

"Mr. Wilson, who came to India with a long financial experience, in his budget statement of 1860, made at a time of gloom, expressed a sanguine view of the future finances of India; and brought forward, as the principal reason for his favourable anticipations, statistics showing the progress of the Indian foreign trade during the preceding five and twenty years. The most recent returns, when Mr. Wilson made his celebrated budget speech, were those for the year 1858-59. Fifteen years have passed between that year and the year 1873-74, which is the last for which we have complete Trade and Navigation accounts; and it is not without interest to examine how far Mr. Wilson's hopes have been realized.

"The average annual value of the foreign trade of India, including imports and exports of merchandise and treasure, for the five years ending with 1838-39, was £18,638,552.

"For the five years ending with 1858-59, the average annual value rose to £52,700,013.

"The increase was £34,061,461, or at the rate of about £1,700,000 a year for the 20 intervening years, and these were the results which Mr. Wilson stated.

"For the five years ending with 1873-74, the value of our foreign trade has further risen to an annual average of £95,077,948.

"This increase, as compared with the five years ending with 1858-59, was £45,646,103, or at the rate of about £3,000,000 a year for the 15 intervening years. The rate of increase has therefore far exceeded that which Mr. Wilson regarded with so much satisfaction.

"Individual years included in this period have shown considerable fluctuations. The extraordinary development of the export trade in raw cotton during the American War was followed by the usual re-action. The accidents of the seasons have affected both the produce of the principal Indian staples, and the quantity of them available for export. The lowering of the valuations of cotton goods and metals in 1869 by 15 per cent. has considerably affected the returns, and the imports of railway materials have varied according to the requirements of the State. But the broad result drawn from averages of years, which is the only safe way of making a calculation of the kind, has amply justified Mr. Wilson's anticipations, and proved the soundness of his observation, that let cultivation be extended ever so much, there would be no fear of the want of a market for the produce of the Indian soil.

"Of late years, since the old Indian manufactures decayed owing to competition coupled with the heavy import duties imposed in old times upon their import into England for the purpose of protecting English manufactures, the principal exports of India have been raw products; but I agree with Sir William Muir that there are signs that Indian manufactures may again before long take their place in the market of the world.

"The conclusions which I believe may safely be drawn from the considerations which naturally present themselves in discussing the subject before us are that the trade of India is steadily increasing; that our finances are sound, but that their stability mainly depends upon the exercise of strict economy in our expenditure; and that the relief from taxation that we propose is both safe and wise. For, to adapt the weighty words of our greatest English financier, we abolish restrictions upon the application of capital and the exercise of industry and skill, and the principal object of our policy is to give full and free scope to the energies of the people of India."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

LAW REPORTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE introduced the Bill for the improvement of Law Reports, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in six weeks.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR A. ARBUTHNOT introduced the Bill to provide Reformatory and Industrial Schools, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in four months. He said that at their last meeting the Council gave permission for the introduction of this Bill. On that occasion he endeavoured to explain the circumstances under which the Government of India had deemed it expedient that legislation should be resorted to on this subject. He showed that so far back as 1861 the matter had engaged the attention of the framers of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and that they had inserted in that Code a provision having for its object the establishment and utilization of Reformatories, but that that provision was in one important respect defective; that the defect had attracted the attention of the Government of Bombay which, in the very year in which the Code of Criminal Procedure was passed, framed and passed through their Council a Bill for remedying the defect, which however was vetoed by the Governor General; that a similar Bill was framed in the following year, which shared a similar fate; that in 1867 the subject again attracted attention and received consideration from the Government of India, and also from the Government of Madras, and elicited from the Governor of that Presidency a forcible and, in SIR A. ARBUTHNOT'S opinion, a very just representation; that more recently the question had occupied the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and also that of His Excellency the President; and that after further consideration the Government of India had come to the conclusion that it was desirable no longer to postpone a resort to legislation for the purpose of enabling the several Local Governments to provide that youthful offenders should be secluded for longer periods than was possible under the existing law, with a view of reclaiming them from the evil habits and associations in which they had been brought up, bringing them under salutary influences, and training them to habits of honest industry. At the last meeting he had omitted to advert to one point of some importance in connection with this Bill, namely, the number of juvenile offenders in any Presidency or Province who could be brought under the influence of a reformatory, if such institutions existed. In the correspondence to which he had referred, it was shown that in the year 1866 in Madras the number of juvenile offenders in our prisons in that Presidency was less than 70; but it was also shown that this small number was, in point of fact, no criterion of the number of youthful offenders who might with advantage be brought under the influence of a reformatory; for it appeared that during the period in question no less than 651 boys had been sentenced to punishment, most of whom probably had been flogged and dismissed, and it was obvious that many of them probably would and might, with great advantage, have been sent to a reformatory. It appeared that in the one institution of this character, which existed at present in India—the Sassoon Reformatory at Bombay—there were at present over 100 inmates, and in the juvenile prison at Poona there was about half that number. According to Sir Richard Temple's estimate, the number of juvenile offenders now in the jails in the Province of Bengal was about 100, and the Lieutenant-Governor anticipated that if a reformatory should be established, about an equal number of juvenile vagrants who were being trained to crime, might be expected to be received into it under the provisions of the Bill which he (SIR A. ARBUTHNOT) was now introducing.

Having made these preliminary remarks, he would request the notice of the Council to one or two of the leading provisions of the Bill. He might, in the first place, observe that the principle of the Bill was very similar to that of the English law bearing upon the subject, which was contained in two Statutes, chapters 117 and 118 of 29 & 30 Vic. The provisions, or perhaps he should say, the ideas, of those two Statutes were combined in the Bill now before the Council. In England, it had been deemed expedient to provide separate legislation for the two different classes of persons with which we proposed to deal. Under the English Statutes two separate classes of institutions existed for those separate classes of persons. Under the first of the English Acts (117 of 29 & 30 Vic.), Reformatory Schools

were established and made use of for juvenile offenders who had been convicted of offences. Under the second Statute (Cap. 118) schools, which were called Industrial Schools, were established for the reclamation of boys and girls who were found to be in close association with the criminal classes, to be leading vagrant lives, and to be, in the opinion of the authorities, suitable persons to subject to the influences of an institution of this character. It had been deemed sufficient here to provide in a single Bill for the two classes of persons to whom he alluded. There were one or two points of detail in which the Bill before the Council differed from the English Acts. The English Reformatory Schools Act limited the period during which a youthful offender might be confined in a reformatory to five years, and under that Act the maximum age at which he could be sent to a reformatory was 16 years, and in the case of a youthful offender under the age of 10 years, an order could not be passed sending him to a reformatory unless he had already been sentenced on conviction for some criminal offence. Under the English Industrial Schools Act the maximum age for sending youths, whom he might designate as juvenile vagrants, or the juvenile associates of criminals, to an Industrial School, was 14 years. Under that Act also, a child under 12 charged with certain offences must go to an Industrial School, and there was a provision in it, which we had not adopted here, which enabled refractory children under the age of 14, at the instance of their parents or guardians, to be sent to an Industrial School. That provision, he had reason to believe, had been found in England to be susceptible of some abuse, and certainly in this country it did not seem advisable to resort to it. Under the Bill now in the hands of the Council the maximum age at which boys could be sent to a Reformatory and Industrial School was fixed at 14 years, and that was only applicable to the cases of boys convicted of the offences which, under the Penal Code, were punishable with transportation or imprisonment, in fact, of offences of the more serious character provided for in the Code. In the case of boys convicted of offences which were simply punishable with imprisonment, the maximum age at which they could be sent to a Reformatory was 12 years. Under the Bill the maximum period for which a boy could be detained in the institution was seven instead of five years, the term named in the English Acts. In those Acts and in the Bill, the maximum age up to which a boy might be detained was specified at 16 years. In the English Acts, while there was a practical limit as to the number of years of detention, there was no limit to the age further than that which was provided by fixing a limit as to the age up to which a juvenile offender might be sent. All these provisions of detail would have to be carefully examined by the Committee to whom the Bill would be referred, and he had no doubt that they would also engage the attention of the various local authorities.

He might mention that it had not been deemed expedient in this country to apply this legislation to the case of girls. Probably the operation of the Bill would principally be confined to schools established and maintained by the Government, but it would also be applicable to private institutions, and it so happened that there was at the present time one existing private institution—the Sassoon Institution at Bombay—to which, no doubt, the Bill would, if passed, become applicable. Provision was also made for enabling Municipal authorities to establish institutions of this character and for bringing them under the operation of the Bill. The only other provision to which he need draw the attention of the Council, was one contained in section 20, one of the sections relating to Boards of Management, which provided that on every Board there should be at least two Native members. This was a provision which had been deemed to be of importance by the Government. Inasmuch as the proposed legislation was of a novel character, and might be said, in some respect, to affect the liberty of the subject, it was very desirable that the Native community, through their representatives, should have every opportunity of watching the working and operation of the institutions which might be established under the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR A. ARBUTHNOT then moved that the Bill be published in the local official *Gazettes* in English and such other languages as the Local Governments thought fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LAWS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DOUGLAS FORSYTH moved for leave to introduce a Bill to declare and amend the law in force in the Central Provinces. He said that the necessity for a Bill of this kind would be apparent if he placed before the Council in a very few words a description of the territories which formed the Central Provinces.

The Central Provinces were formed under the Resolution of the Government of India dated 2nd November 1861, and comprised the Province of Nágpur and the Ságar and Narbada territories.

To these were added Sambalpur with its dependencies in 1862, the District of Nimár in 1864, and the Bijeragogarh territory in 1865.

By the death of the last Bhonsla Rájá in 1853, who left no heir, the Nágpur Province lapsed to the paramount power, but for some time previous to this event a considerable supervision over the administration had been exercised by the British Resident.

In fact, for a period of some twelve or thirteen years, during the minority of Rájá Raghují III., the administration of the country was conducted by the British Resident under the orders of the Governor General and by the aid of British officers.

Sir R. Jenkins, the Resident, issued orders and proclamations laying down a system of procedure and principles of law, based on general instructions issued by the Supreme Government.

Under that system the people were secured in their own laws based on the customs and usages of the country, but in *criminal* punitive law the system was based on the Bengal Regulations.

One or two rather objectionable customs were however abolished, such as the auction sale of widows and the levy of a tax on the remarriage of widows and the putting to death of witches, whilst an order was given to punish persons who should denounce another as a wizard or witch.

Sir R. Jenkins' system of administration seemed to have been retained to a considerable extent, even after the Rájá attained his majority; and up to the time of the death of the last Chief in 1853 and on the assumption of the administration of the country by the Government of India, Sir R. Jenkins' system was authoritatively re-introduced and subsequently was somewhat modified by the introduction of the Panjáb civil judicial system with some improvements borrowed from Assam.

The Ságar and Narbada territories were acquired by treaty: the former in 1817 from the Peishwa Báji Rao; the latter in 1818 from the Rájá of Nágpur. He would quote from the Resolution of the Government of India:—

"These territories have been transferred at various times from one Government to another. They were originally under the Supreme Government; subsequently they were placed under the Lieutenant-Governor of Agra. Again in 1842 the general control of them was vested in a Commissioner and Governor General's Agent in direct communication with the Supreme Government, while the supervision of fiscal and judicial affairs remained with the Sadr Board and Sadr Court at Agra respectively. Again at a later date the general jurisdiction was once more entrusted to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, under which it remained up to the time of annexation."

These territories were first governed by special rules issued to the Commissioners, and subsequently by the spirit of the Regulations of Government applicable to the Province: though in a report written in 1834, Mr. Bird declared that of the British officers supposed to be conducting the administration in accordance with the spirit of these Regulations, not one had read a word of them, and the spirit and all that was valuable in the Regulations was unknown.

Subsequent to this sweeping condemnation and before their incorporation with the Central Provinces, the Ságar and Narbada territories had the good

fortune of being administered by officers of very high distinction, such as General Sleeman, Sir D. McLeod, and Mr. A. Roberts, to the last-mentioned of whom the Province was indebted for a Code of Civil Procedure, which was adopted to a very great extent in the formation of the Panjáb Civil Code, which in its turn was sent to the Central Provinces as a model for guidance.

Sambalpur with its dependencies lapsed to the British Government in 1849, up to which time the civil, police and judicial administration had been conducted by the Rájás in their own way; and if he might trust Mr. Nicholls, a Civilian who had drawn up a most valuable work on the Law, special and local, of the Central Provinces, and from whom he was quoting largely now, it would appear that until the Province was made over to the Chief Commissioner, Nágpur, in 1862, it was governed by our own officers very much in the same manner. Mr. Nicholls said that Sambalpur was treated as what was called a political mahál. If justice was administered, it was, as in Nimár, justice without the niceties of law, and the spirit of the laws and regulations was observed, if observed at all, in a Pickwickian sense. In Nimár our first acquisitions were by treaty from the Peishwa in 1818, and the desolation of the tract acquired was such as to give rise to the saying that "there is not a crow in Kanapur Beria."

As Mr. Nicholls remarked, the political condition coupled with the original desolation of the country, and superadded to the curiously vagrant habits or instincts of a very large portion of the inhabitants, formed at all events a fair excuse for the almost entire absence of authoritatively imposed laws and regulations in Nimár.

Even so late as 1862, SIR D. FORSYTH found in the annual report the following important postscript:—

"There is no authorized Code of Civil Procedure in Nimár. Improvements have been introduced from time to time and in some instances the spirit of Act VIII of 1859 is acted upon. But with the weak establishments in Nimár we can attend to justice only, and not to justice and the niceties of the law combined."

Nimár was incorporated with the Central Provinces in May 1864.

Bijeragogarh was first brought under the management of political officers in 1848 during the minority of the last Chief, Surju Pershád. When he attained his majority, he was placed in full possession of his hereditary estate, but shortly afterwards the mutiny broke out and he was induced to rebel. His territory was confiscated and placed under the charge of the Governor General's Agent in Bandelkhand and was finally incorporated with the Central Provinces in 1865.

Such was a very summary glance at the history of the various tracts which went to make up the present administration known as the Central Provinces.

In his report for 1862-63, the then Chief Commissioner, Sir Richard Temple, thus described the previous judicial condition of these Provinces:—

"In other Non-Regulation Provinces even where there were no laws there was yet a rule and system clear and complete. But in the territories newly brought together under the general designation of the Central Provinces, there could be no universal procedure, no general regulation, no complete legal foundation for the conduct of affairs. There were up to the year 1862-63 a variety of laws, rules and systems, each having force more or less in the several parts, but none having force over the whole."

In 1866 the Chief Commissionor addressed the Government of India on the subject of declaring what Acts and Regulations should be considered applicable, and a long correspondence ensued. He might here remark that in the Resolution of the Government of India, the administrationof the Central Provinces was declared to be formed on a system similar in most respects to that which existed in the Panjáb and Oudh.

When, therefore, it became necessary a few years later to pass an Act of the Legislature to declare what the law was in the Panjáb, and the same is now being done in respect of Oudh, it followed, as a necessary consequence, that the same operation must be performed with regard to this younger Province.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committees were named:—

On the Bill for the improvement of Law Reports,—the Hon'ble Sir A. Arbuthnot, Sir D. Forsyth, and Mr. Hope and the Mover.

On the Bill to provide Reformatory and Industrial Schools,—the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse, the Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, Sir D. Forsyth and Mr. Hope and the Mover.

The Council then adjourned to Thursday, the 19th August 1875.

SIMLA,
The 5th August 1875.

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

Statement showing the Revenue and ordinary Expenditure of the Government of India in India and in England for the four years from 1871-72 *to* 1874-75, *the expenditure for Famine Relief in the years* 1873-74 *and* 1874-75, *and the surplus upon the whole ordinary account.*

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	£	£	£
1871-72	50,110,215	46,986,038	3,124,177
1872-73	50,219,489	48,453,817	1,765,672
1873-74	49,611,711	47,539,774	2,071,937
1874-75 (Regular Estimate)	50,070,000	48,181,000	1,889,000
TOTAL ...			8,850,786
*Deduct receipts not ordinary revenue ...			1,738,253
Surplus, excluding Famine Relief ...			7,112,533
1873-74 (Expenditure on Famine Relief) ...	.....	3,864,673	
1874-75 (Regular Estimate)	.....	2,442,000	
Total Famine Relief			6,306,673
Surplus upon the whole ordinary account for the four years, including Famine Relief			805,860

* These receipts consist of transfers from Military Funds, £1,315,495, and loss by exchange saved by borrowing in England (net) £422,758.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT;
Simla, 4th August 1875.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Abstract of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India in India and England from 1871-72 *to* 1874-75.

RECEIPTS.	£	DISBURSEMENTS.	£
Cash balance 1st April 1871 ...	20,124,715	Public Works Extraordinary...	11,401,351
Surplus upon the ordinary account, 1871-75	805,860	Guaranteed Railway Capital repaid	1,212,466
Sundry accounts	2,103,007	Loans to Native States, &c. ...	1,570,231
Borrowed	9,536,664	Cash balance 31st March 1875 (Regular Estimate) ...	18,386,198
	32,570,246		32,570,246

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT;
Simla, 4th August 1875.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement showing the Expenditure of Guaranteed Railway Capital and upon Public Works Extraordinary in each year from 1861-62.

Year.	Guaranteed Railway Capital.	Public Works Extraordinary.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£
1861-62	6,602,212	.....	6,602,212
1862-63	5,863,344	.....	5,863,344
1863-64	4,755,653	.....	4,755,653
1864-65	4,122,240	.....	4,122,240
1865-66	5,636,866	.....	5,636,866
1866-67 (11 months)	7,297,703	.....	7,297,703
1867-68	7,120,081	602,462	7,722,543
1868-69	4,481,898	*836,073	5,317,971
1869-70	4,742,851	*2,612,663	7,355,514
1870-71	3,776,270	*1,158,220	4,934,490
1871-72	2,496,728	1,628,474	4,125,202
1872-73	477,245	2,184,569	2,661,814
1873-74	970,131	3,553,307	4,523,438
1874-75 (Regular Estimate)	1,390,467	*3,946,950	5,337,417

* These figures differ from the amounts charged in the Finance and Revenue Accounts by the sums that were paid in those years for the purchase of the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway. These latter sums have been deducted, because they are included in the expenditure of Guaranteed Railway Capital, *viz.*:—

	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1874-75.
	£	£	£	£
Public Works Extraordinary per Finance and Revenue Accounts	1,370,613	2,599,614	1,167,810	4,035,000
Less for Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	534,540	—13,049	9,590	88,050
	836,073	2,612,663	1,158,220	3,946,950

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT;
Simla, 4th August 1875.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 12TH AUGUST 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been general rain in Madras, where prospects are satisfactory; in Mysore more is needed. In Bombay the falls have been scanty in parts of Guzerat, the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country, but the crops are generally in good condition. In Sind the river remains high and prospects are favourable. There has been abundant and in some places excessive rain in the Central Provinces, where a break is needed. In Bengal unusually heavy falls are reported from the eastern, and abundant rain in the central and northern districts; in Behar the fall has also been ample, and prospects are upon the whole excellent. There has been general rain in the North-Western Provinces, heaviest in the eastern and Bundelkhand districts: the floods in the Ganges valley are now subsiding; great damage has been done in the Allahabad district, and some in Mirzapur; in Rohilkhand and the western districts the season is favourable. In Oudh the rainfall has been general and abundant. In the Punjab heavy rain has fallen in the districts of the Delhi, Hissar, Umballa and Jullundur divisions; eleven inches fell in Lahore, doing much damage to houses; no reports have been received from the northern districts, where a considerable extent of country is flooded and telegraphic communication interrupted. There has been continued rain in the northern States of Rajpootana and throughout Central India. Reports from Assam, Burmah and Berar are favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (August 12th)	At Masulipatam 1·9. At Bizwara Sattanapully 3·0. At Nasaropett nuzid 2·0.	Rain slight elsewhere; 6½ feet water over anicut, canals full; early crops being sown, transplanting commenced in a few inundated villages, some crops are still under water, elsewhere crops good; markets well supplied locally, prices steady; mild small-pox and fever in some taluks; mild cattle disease in four taluks; pasture improving.
Kurnool (11th)	1·88 inches in two days.	Good rain in three taluks, moderate in others; early dry crops in good condition; markets well supplied, prices generally steady; fever prevalent, small-pox in two taluks; cattle disease in Pattikonda and Markapur; water and pasture abundant; 1·2 feet water over Sunkesala anicut on 10th.
Tanjore (12th)	2·30 inches at Nagapatam.	Rain elsewhere light and partial; water supply in rivers moderate, in tanks scanty; water over upper anicut south branch 1 inch, lower north and south branches 1 inch in each; cultivation, wet and a few dry crops; standing crops very few, not thriving for want of good rain, harvest almost none; markets well supplied, prices rising; fever here and there, cholera abating, 507 deaths this week against 1,044 last week: cattle disease prevalent; pasture insufficient.
Trichinopoly (August 11th)	In Trichinopoly more than 1 inch. In Perambular and Udiarpollium ·25	Water sufficient, except for the Kadarambam wet crops; dry crops suffering from want of rain in parts of the district; out-turn up to average; markets well supplied; cholera declining, except in Udiarpollium; condition of cattle good; pasture scanty.
Malabar (12th)	4 22	Prospects favourable; markets well supplied, prices high; bowel complaints and fever prevalent in Ernad and Walluvanad; cattle disease in Wynaad; pasture flourishing.
		General Remarks.—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (August 12th)		
Sind.		
Kurrachee (August 11th)	...	River still rising; canals all flowing; weather cloudy; agricultural prospects fair.
Shikarpur "	...	River 15 feet which is 9 inches higher than last year; kharif crops healthy; fever prevalent.
Hyderabad "	...	River keeps steady.
Upper Sind Frontier "	...	Weather extremely close and sultry; kharif crops being sown; water supply good.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad (August 11th)	·52	Total rainfall 10·26; more rain needed everywhere; cholera re-appeared, 63 cases, deaths 14.
Kaira "	3·49	Total rainfall 21·43; rice transplantation completed; crops well; cholera cases 10, deaths 6.
Surat "	1·27	Total rainfall 30·56.
Broach "	1·5	Total rainfall 37·50; cholera slight; injured crops being resown.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh (August 11th)	·72	Total rainfall 9·81; kharif crops generally thriving; cholera abating, cases 671, deaths 280; cattle disease in Shahada.
Nasik "	3·1	Total rainfall 26·13; bajri sowing suspended owing to heavy rain, in one taluk crops suffering from excessive moisture; cholera decreasing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Konkan.		
Tanna (August 11th)	7·12	Total rainfall 81·87; transplantation of crops almost completed; cholera still slightly prevalent.
Deccan.		
Poona (August 11th)	1·8	Total rainfall 25·90; sowing nearly completed; young plants in some places well; cholera slight.
Ahmednuggur "	·42	Total rainfall 4·15; sowing finished in seven taluks; crops middling; cholera rather decreasing.
Sholapur "	·98	Total rainfall 9·63; cholera prevails.
Satara "	2·20	Total rainfall 28·99; crops in three taluks have suffered slightly from excessive rain; cholera throughout the district, although decreasing in some taluks.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
	2·39	Total rainfall 44·39; cholera in 3 taluks.
Belgaum (August 11th)	·83	Total rainfall 20·73; kharif crops good; rain wanted in 4 taluks.
Dharwar "	3·50	Total rainfall 76 inches; season satisfactory.
Kanara "	·6	Total rainfall 9·28; more rain wanted throughout; kharif still damaged by rats; cholera in two taluks, cases 37, deaths 15.
Kaladgi "		
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
	·32	Total rainfall 6·26; crops suffering from drought in some parts.
Rajkot (August 11th)	1·36	Total rainfall 9·53; more rain wanted; two deaths from cholera.
Wudwan "	1·46	Kharif and cotton crops healthy; public health good.
Baroda "		*General Remarks.*—Cholera abating except in Ahmedabad, where it has re-appeared; agricultural prospects generally good.
Bengal—		
Chittagong (Augt. 12th)	35·87	Cattle disease in parts.
Noakhally "	24·29	
Chittagong Hill Tracts, "	25 78	
Hill Tipperah "	21·71	
Backergunge "	11·60	The general health of the people is remarkably good, and the sick rate even in the notoriously unhealthy Jail is not quite 4 per cent.
Fureedpore "	8·59	General health good.
Dacca "	·98	
Tipperah "	·10	
Mymensingh "	7·91	
24-Pergunnahs "	1·52	Fever increasing at Barripore.
Calcutta "	1·84	
Nuddea "	4·07	
Moorshedabad "	Very heavy rain, but no return received.	
Jessore "	9·87	
Pubna "	3·47	Fever is still common in Pubna; a sudden outbreak of small-pox occurred in a village 10 miles north-east, 4 persons were attacked, 1 died, and the disease disappeared.
Rajshahye "	6·93	
Bogra "	7·0	
Maldah "	9·50	Cattle disease in parts.
Rungpore "	1·0	
Cooch Behar "	14·94	
Julpaiguri "	4·74	
Midnapore "	1·89	
Howrah "	4·15	
Hooghly "	4·27	General health fair; a little small-pox and cholera.
Burdwan "	1·18	General heath fair.
Bankoora "	4·63	
Beerbhoom "	9·59	
Sonthal Pergunnahs "	7·44	
Bhágalpur "	4·57	General health very good.
Monghyr "	6·53	
Purneah "	2·69	
Darbangah "	7·28	
Mozufferpore "	·97	
Sarun "	4·19	General health good.
Chumparun "	3·09	
Patna "	3·55	Health generally good, slight cholera.
Gya "	·84	Cholera still prevalent in some parts of the Aurungabad sub-division.
Shahabad "	0·51	
Hazáribágh "	2·08	A few cases of cholera reported.
Lohardugga "	2·48	Cholera still prevalent in Palamow; small-pox decreasing.
Maunbhoom "	5·33	
Singbhoom "	2·65	Cholera ceased.
Balasore "	1·16	The number of cholera cases has somewhat diminished.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*			
Cuttack	(August 12th)	...	Cholera is still prevalent in places, but not severe.
Pooree	,,	·39	
			General Remarks.—In the western and central districts the rainfall has been ample and the prospects of the crops, especially of the late rice crops, are very promising; in the district of Jessore both the beel rice and indigo were injured by excessive rain, whilst in the district of Dinagepore the bhadoi or early rise was spoiled and the late bhadoi it is calculated will yield only an eight to ten-anna crop. In the eastern districts the rainfall has been unusually heavy, reaching 35·87 inches in the district of Chittagong, and 21·7 inches in that of hill Tipperah, doing considerable damage to villages, cattle, roads and the crops. The abundant rain in the Behar districts has generally resulted beneficially, the only exceptions being in the inundated lowlands and dearah lands on which the early bhadoi has considerably suffered; in the north-west of Purneah alone more rain is said to be wanted. In the Orissa districts the crops are in many places under water, but no great damage has yet been reported. The Gondli and Mokai crops have suffered from excess of rain in the Chota Nagpore districts, but the rice crops are said to be favourable.
N. W. P.—			
Benares	(August 11th)	...	Average 4·50; prospects generally favourable; floods have subsided after doing a good deal of damage to houses in the city and crops in river villages.
Mirzapur	,,	From ·8 to 2·7	Prospects excellent except in recently flooded tracts; river fallen; kharif crops except sugar-cane much injured by recent floods covering more than one-third of the district.
Azamgarh	(10th)	At head-quarters, 9·9	Prospects generally good, though the rainfall in some places has been excessive.
Cawnpore	(11th)	...	Average 1·50; prospects good.
Banda	(12th)	...	Kharif in low lands damaged by floods; weeding obstructed by rain.
Allahabad	11th)	...	Average 2.0; immense damage to over 200 villages chiefly on Tons and Belan; 174 lives reported lost up to date; crops severely injured; great loss of agricultural cattle and stored grain; full reports not received yet; pressing distress being alleviated; general health good.
Hamirpur	,, (12th)	...	Average 2·1; a break much wanted.
Jhansi	,, (10th)	2·4	Upwards of 10 inches of rains in parganas Mau and Garotha; a break required for weeding.
Agra	,, (11th)	From .6 to 3.4	Prospects good.
Meerut	,,	From 1·6 to 2·9	Prospects good.
Moradabad	,,	...	The season continues to be favourable.
Bareilly	,,	·7	Sowings of Joar and Bajra going on.
Punjab—			
Delhi	(Aug. 12th)	2·6	Agricultural prospects improving; health of district good.
Hissar	,,	4·4	Crop prospects improved, ploughing and sowing in progress, and grass now obtainable for cattle; a few cases of cholera in certain villages of Hissar, otherwise health good; cattle disease in a few villages of Sirsa.
Umballa	,,	3·9	Crops good; cholera still prevalent.
Jullundur	,,	3·8	Crops and health good.
Lahore	,,	11·	Health and crops good.
Mooltan	,,	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; crops and health good.
Dera Ismail Khan	,,	Slight fall of rain.	Health good and prospects of harvest in parts favourable.
			General Remarks.—No reports from the north, telegraph communication interrupted, but heavy rain known to have fallen and a great extent of country flooded; rainfall in Lahore the heaviest known for years and destruction of house property very great.
Oudh—			
Lucknow	(Aug. 11th)	6·3	Prices stationary; public health good; rain general throughout; prospects of the crops very favourable.
Sitapur	,,	3·4	
Fyzabad	,,	4·8	
Central Provinces—			
Upper Godavari	(Aug. 7th)	3·77	Prospects favourable; prices easy.
Sambalpur	,,	2·96	Prospects favourable; 38 cases of cholera, 21 fatal.
Bilaspur	,,	1·97	Cholera and small-pox continue; prices steady.
Raipur	(8th)	4·20	Cholera continues; prices easy.
Chanda	,,	3·48	Crops doing well; cattle disease continues; prices easy.
Balaghât	(9th)	6·40	Transplanting rice continues; health good; prices steady.
Bhandara	(10th	4·68	Rice crops continue favourable; jowar suffered in consequence of much rain, small-pox, fever and cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Nagpur	(11th)	2·16	Crops doing well; cholera increasing; prices stationary.
Wardha	,,	2·40	Sowings completed; cholera increasing.
Nimar	,,	4·60	Weeding commenced; 111 cases of cholera, 42 fatal; prices falling.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—*contd.*			
Hoshangabad	(Aug. 11th)	3·28	64 cases of cholera, 27 fatal.
Betul	,,	2·57	A break required; cholera prevalent.
Narsinghpur	,,	3·0	Prospects unfavourable owing to continued heavy rains; cholera continues.
Jubbulpore	,,	2·25	Health good.
Saugor	,,	5·81	Crops suffering from want of weeding; preparation of rabi lands stopped in consequence of continued heavy rains; health good; prices stationary.
Seoni	,,	4·10	Transplanting rice continues; prospects favourable; health good.
Damoh	,,	2·30	A break wanted; prices stationary.
Mandla	,,	3·60	A break wanted; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
			General Remarks.—On the whole prospects not altogether favourable; rain has been too incessant; cholera too is slightly on the increase.
British Burmah—			
Arakan	(August 11th)	...	Public health good.
Akyab	,,	11·0	Sowing progressing.
Pegu	,,	Abundant	Public health good.
Rangoon	,,	...	Considerable cattle disease; cultivation progressing favourably.
Tenasserim	,,	...	Public health good; few cases of Cholera at Thatone and Shwegyeen; crops flourishing; inundations in some places.
Tounghoo	,,	5·50	
Amherst	,,	4·0	
Mysore and Coorg—			
Mysore	(August 12th)	1· in Bangalore Cantonment.	17 fatal cases of cholera in Mysore District and town since last report.
Coorg	,,	6·52	Health good.
			General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects generally fair, but more rain needed especially in two districts whence reports are gloomy.
Assam—			
Gauhati	(August 12th)	1·95	Mornings more or less overcast, with slight rain; days fairly cool; transplanting of saleo progressing; prospects of tea favourable; public health good.
Sylhet	,,	4·05	Finer weather; prices falling.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraoti	(August 12th)	1·50	Cholera broken out in Woon District, decreasing in other five districts of province; agricultural prospects good.
Rajpootana—			
Sirohi	(August 9th)	·25	Tanks and wells filled; health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Aboo	(12th)	5·16	Total rainfall 64·70.
Meywar	(6th)	·10	Tanks full; health good; prospects fair; cloudy sky; sunshine required.
Marwar	,,	...	Wells ceased to rise; tanks drying daily; mild fever prevailing; crops promising though damaged by Kotra worms; no rain; heat very oppressive.
Harowtee States.			
Deolee	(August 7th)	·7	
Tonk	,,	*Nil*	Cholera at Tonk.
Kota	,,	*Nil*	
Shahapoora	,,	*Nil*	
Ulwar	(11th)	5·17	Temperature 84½°; crops very promising; cholera markedly less.
Jeypore	(12th)	2·35	Favourable agricultural prospects; public health good.
Ajmere	,,	2·9	Weather cloudy, and rain expected; health good.
Bhurtpore	,,	1·93	Total rainfall 9·12; weather favourable; public health improved.
Central India—			
Indore	(August 11th)	3·36	Excessive rain has damaged jowar in Rutlam; cholera still flits about the Province.
Gwalior	,,	1·49	
Neemuch	,,	3·	
Rutlam	,,	2·4	
Baghelkhund	,,	2·10	
Sutna	,,		
			Bhopal Agency. — Rainfall up to 31st July.
			Sehore ... ... 32·13
			Beora ... ... 34·8
			Bhilsa ... ... 45·4
			Nursinghur ... ... 36·10
			Khilchipore ... ... 28·15
Nepal—	(August 4th)	2·45	Agricultural prospects fair; cholera has re-appeared.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 19TH AUGUST 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Floods have injured the crops in several provinces. In the Central districts of Bengal rice and indigo have both suffered, and in the Eastern districts there has been considerable destruction in the rice crops. In the North-Western Provinces also, where the rains have been heavy a break is wanted, and the crops in the flooded lands have suffered severely: but here and in Bengal prospects are satisfactory wherever the floods have not extended. In the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Central India, and Burmah, floods have also done damage, especially in the Lahore district of the Punjab. In all these provinces however prospects are on the whole satisfactory. From Madras, Berar, Rajputana, Oudh and Assam reports are favourable. In Bombay also the state of the crops is generally satisfactory, but in three districts (Ahmednagar, Khandesh, and Kaladgi) the want of rain is felt. More rain is also wanted in Mysore (where the crops are suffering in parts) and Nepal. In Sindh prospects are generally satisfactory, except in Kurrachee, where caterpillars are damaging the crops.

On the whole, except in flooded districts, the crops are in very good condition.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(August 19th)	2·74 at Masulipatum. 5·47 at Bezwara. 4·37 at Gudivada.	Rain good elsewhere, none in Kimkonda; 9 feet 11 inches water over anicut; canals full; early crops sown; transplanting progressing; standing crops good, except in inundated country; prices steady; mild small-pox in three talukas; fever in Guntur; markets well supplied; cattle generally healthy; pasture sufficient.
Kurnool	(18th)	0·10 in one day.	Rain moderate in six talukas, scarce in Pattikonda and Rawalkota; early dry crops good; markets moderately supplied; prices steady; water and pasture sufficient; some tanks received partial supplies; fever and small-pox prevalent; cattle healthy; 1·7 feet water over Sunkesala anicut yesterday.
Tanjore	(19th)	1·75 at Negapatam.	Rain elsewhere insufficient; supply in rivers moderate, in tanks scanty; water over upper anicut, north branch, 1 inch, south 6 inches; lower north branch 7½ inches, south 8½ inches; cultivation wet and a few dry crops; standing crops very few; dry crops in Tanjore taluka not thriving; harvest none; market well supplied; prices steady; cholera abating, 362 deaths this week against 507 last week; cattle disease in Sheally and Manargudi; pasture inadequate.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Trichinopoly (August 18th)	Slight but general rain between 11th and 15th.	Wet crops good, dry crops want water; cholera in town very slight, much better in district, except in Udiarpollium, where it still prevails; cattle healthy; pasture ample in wet parts, scanty in dry parts of district.
Malabar (19th)	2·27	Prospects favourable; markets well supplied; prices high; bowel-complaint prevalent in Ernad and Calicut, five cases and three deaths; fever prevalent in Ernad and Walluvanad; cattle disease in Wynaad; pasture flourishing. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (August 19th)		
Sind.		
Kurrachee (August 18th)	...	River still rising; myriads of caterpillars damaging crops in Kurrachee taluka; rain holds off; total fall to date in Kurrachee 3·16.
Shikarpur „	1·9 in three talukas.	Slight rain; kharif crops flourishing; river 15 feet 3 inches, one foot two inches above last year.
Hyderabad „	...	River a little higher than last week.
Upper Sind Frontier „	...	Kharif sowings progressing; canals well supplied; cotton crops in taluka Thul damaged by floods extending north to Tangwani, west towards Gunia and the Nurwah, progress very slow; part of Shikarpur—Jacobabad road flooded.
Guzerat.		
Ahmedabad (August 18th)	1·27	Total rainfall 11·53; more wanted for rice; cholera cases 186, deaths 40.
Kaira „	·57	Total rainfall 22 inches; prospects good.
Surat „	·46	Total rainfall 31·2.
Broach „	2·42	Total rainfall 39·92; cholera slight.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh (August 18th)	·53 at Dhulia.	Total rainfall 10·34; kharif crops promising; cultivation of American cotton increased; cholera cases 587, deaths 248; cattle disease in two talukas.
Nasik „	·99	Total rainfall 27·12; grain crops suffering in two talukas from excessive rain; cotton crops promising; cholera continues slightly.
Konkan.		
Tanna (August 18th)	3·1	Total rainfall 84·88; transplantation of crops almost completed; cholera still slightly prevalent.
Deccan.		
Poona (August 18th)	·99	Total rainfall 26·89; young plants well; cholera continues slightly.
Ahmednagar „	·07	Total rainfall 4·22; sowing finished in eight talukas, and crops withering in four; cholera decreasing except in four talukas.
Sholapur „	·26	Total rainfall 9·89; cholera diminished.
Satara „	3·30	Total rainfall 32·29; sowing of bajri partially completed; young crops flourishing in four talukas, but slightly injured by excessive rain; cholera prevalent.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum (August 18th)	1·92	Total rainfall 46·31; cholera continues; crops good.
Dharwar „	·64	Total rainfall 21·37; kharif crops good; rain wanted in black soil talukas.
Kanara „	13·	Total rainfall 22·8 inches; season good.
Kaladgi „	·16	Total rainfall 9·44; more rain wanted throughout; kharif sowing not finished; crops already sown well; cholera at Kaladgi and in three talukas, 34 deaths.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rajkot (August 18th)	2·33	Total rainfall 8·49; more generally wanted throughout the province; crops suffering for want of it.
Wudwan „	1·28	Total rainfall 10·81; crops good except at Sitha where they are damaged by insects. *General Remarks.*—Rainfall satisfactory, except in Ahmednagar, Khandesh, and Kaladgi; cholera general, except in Sind; but the epidemic is not virulent.
Bengal—		
Chittagong (Augt. 19th)	2·17	
Noakhally „	·61	
Chittagong Hill Tracts „	3·75	
Hill Tipperah „	1·12	Health good.
Backergunge „	·91	Health good.
Fureedpore „	·11	General health good.
Dacca „	·75	
Tipperah „	3·20	
Mymensingh „	·74	
24-Pergunnahs „	3·59	Ordinary fever prevailing in Diamond Harbour and Basirhat Sub-division.
Nuddea „	·23	
Moorshedabad „	·34	
Jessore „	·73	
Pubna „	·51	
Rajshahye „	1·69	37 cases of cholera have been reported during the week, 24 proved fatal.
Bogra „	·34	Fever prevailing to a great extent.
Maldah „	2·38	
Dinagepore „	1·38	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Rungpore (Aug. 19th)	·50	
Cooch Behar „	3·70	
Jalpaiguri „	·40	
Darjeeling „	Not received.	
Midnapore „	1·23	
Howrah „	1·11	
Hooghly „	1·20	Small-pox a little on increase, measles in places; general health good.
Burdwan „	·79	Health fair.
Bankoora „	·68	
Beerbhoom „	1·35	
Sonthal Pergunnahs „	·90	Cholera still hanging about Deoghur.
Bhágalpur „	1·30	Fever and small-pox reported from Madehpoora, elsewhere health is very good.
Monghyr „	·49	
Purneah „	·98	
Darbangah „	Not received.	
Mozufferpore „	·35	
Sarun „	·58	Cholera has broken out again at Raghanathpur, an outpost of thana Darowli, in Sewan Sub-division.
Chumparun „	3·53	
Patna „	·06	Health generally good.
Gya „	1·13	Sickness decreasing.
Shahabad „	1·30	General health good.
Hazáribágh „	1·92	Cholera continues where first reported.
Lohardugga „	2·17	Cholera still prevalent in Palamow.
Maunbhoom „	2·08	
Singbhoom „	4·66	Healthy.
Balasore „	4·84	Cholera on the decrease.
Cuttack „	1·38	Cholera appears to be decreasing.
Pooree „	3·91	*General Remarks.*—In the western districts the reports of the state and prospects of the crops are favourable; the indigo prospects are also good. The reports from the central districts are also generally favourable, but both rice and indigo have suffered more or less in the submerged lands. Nearly the whole of the eastern districts suffered considerably from the late floods, and there was much destruction of the amun seedlings. Re-sowing is proceeding steadily, and it is anticipated that much of the injury will be repaired in the Behar districts; the bhadoi crops are flourishing, though some injury has been done to them and the makai in the low lands by the floods; transplanting is going on vigorously. The crops in the Orissa and Chota Nagpore divisions are also generally promising; the murwa millet in Hazaribagh is recovering itself, but both murwa and goondli millets in Lohardugga have suffered much.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (August 18th)	...	Kharif in tahsil Benares damaged by heavy rain; favourable reports from other parts; a break is wanted.
Mirzapur „	1·3 to 2·6	Kharif promising except in flooded tracts.
Azamgarh (17th)	3·8 at headquarters.	Prospects good.
Cawnpore (18th)	Average rainfall 2·50.	Prospects good.
Banda (19th)	Average rainfall 2·1.	Crops in low lands in danger; a break wanted.
Allahabad (18th)	2·5	Bajra sowing going on generally; health good. No distress for food; rebuilding cannot commence until rain stops.
Hamirpur (19th)	Average rainfall 2·	A break is wanted.
Jhansi (17th)	·1 at headquarters.	Prospects favourable.
Agra (18th)	1·1 to 7·3	Prospects good.
Meerut „	2·4 to 6·1	Prospects good.
Moradabad „	...	Rains still heavy; a break wanted.
Bareilly „	...	Prospects good.
Almorah (19th)	Daily showers.	In valleys and irrigated lands complaints are made, but elsewhere prospects are very good.
Punjab—		
Delhi (Aug. 18th)	4·1	Health and prospects good.
Hissar „	3·7	Agricultural prospects improved; grass abundant; health generally good, though cholera still lingers; slight cattle disease in Sirsa villages.
Umballa „	5·2	Crops good; cholera has not quite disappeared.
Jullundur „	12·9	Heavy floods; much damage done to crops, villages and wells; a few cases of cholera; otherwise health good.
Lahore „	3·5	The recent heavy floods have done immense damage to house property in towns, also to district communications; agricultural prospects and health good.
Rawal Pindi „	·25	Agricultural prospects excellent.
Mooltan „	1·1	Great damage to crops by floods; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan „	1·9	Health and agricultural prospects good.
Peshawur „	1·3.	Sowing in progress; fever and small-pox prevalent. *General Remarks.*—Rain has fallen abundantly in those districts which up to the last week or two were most in need of it. The excessive rainfall in other districts has caused considerable damage.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Aug. 18th)	8·5	Public health good; rain general; kharif prospects continue favourable; prices stationary.
Sitapur „	3·2	
Fyzabad „	2·6	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (Aug. 14th)	2·86	Prospects favourable; health good.
Sambalpur „	4·3	Prospects good; cholera continues.
Bilaspur „	·76	Prospects favourable; cholera and small-pox continue.
Raipur (15th)	1·60	Prospects excellent; cholera continues; prices easy.
Chindwara „	1·45	Prospects unchanged; 174 cases of cholera, 80 fatal; prices steady.
Chanda „	4·1	Sowings of late kharif crops delayed owing to excessive rain; 10 cases of cholera, 4 fatal; cattle disease abating; prices easy.
Balaghât (16th)	2·90	Transplanting rice completed; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Bhandara (17th)	8·11	Rice crops good; failure of jowar on low lands anticipated owing to excessive moisture; 7 cases of cholera; fever and small-pox continue.
Nagpur (Aug. 18th)	4·35	Cotton and jowar suffered from continuous rain; cholera continues; prices rising.
Wardha „	3·20	Prospects fair; cholera continues.
Nimar „	·92	Weeding commenced; 96 cases of cholera, 46 fatal; prices fallen.
Hoshangabad „	4·74	A break wanted; 27 cases of cholera, 15 fatal.
Betul „	4·77	A break wanted; 37 cases of cholera, 19 fatal.
Narsinghpur „	3·	A break wanted; 19 cases of cholera, 8 fatal.
Jubbulpore „	3·10	A break wanted; health good; prices rising.
Saugor „	4·29	Jowar and cotton damaged owing to excessive rains; rabi ploughing stopped; prices stationary.
Seoni „	1·60	Transplanting rice continues; prospects good; fever and bowel-complaint prevalent.
Damoh (19th)	1·30	A break wanted; prices stationary.
Mandla „	4·	A break wanted; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Excessive rain has injured jowari in low lands, and a break is wanted in the Narbada Valley, Saugor and Damoh. Prospects of rice crops good.
British Burmah—		
Arakan (August 18th)	5·0 in Akyab.	In Akyab public health good.
Pegu „	25 inches over last year in Rangoon District.	Public health good. In Rangoon district cattle disease still prevalent; crops favourable. Inundations excessive in the Thayetmyo, Henzada and Prome districts; embankments at Kyanghen in Henzada district washed away.
Tenasserim „	Plentiful.	Public health good; fever at Shwegyeen and small-pox at Tavoy; crops flourishing, inundated at Tounghoo.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Mysore (August 19th)	1·32 in Bangalore Cantonment.	Cholera confined still to Mysore district; 63 deaths up to date; want of rain felt generally; crops suffering in parts.
Coorg „	6·15	Health good.
Assam—		
Gauhati (August 19th)	1·34	Mornings overcast and cool, with occasional slight rainfall; days clear and hot; transplanting operations going on; season for tea favourable; public health good.
Sylhet „	2·67	Weather rainy; rice market steady; transplanting of shali crop progresses.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti (August 19th)	·05	Cholera increasing in Woon district, decreasing in other districts; crops in good condition.
Rajputana—		
Sirohi (August 16th)	·80	Prospects and health good; weather seasonable.
Aboo (19th)	·97	Total rainfall up to date 65·67.
Meywar (13th)	1·3	Wells and tanks full; health good; makai crops threatened by too much rain and want of sunshine; prospects still good; weather cloudy, with occasional sunshine.
Bickaneer (July 31st)	From 27th to 28th 2·90	Good deal of rain reported from districts; sowing progressing; prices decreasing; health fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—*continued.*		
Harowtee States.		
Ulwar (August 18th)	2·08	Temperature 84°; crops doing well; cholera still prevalent.
Jeypore (19th)	1·50	Prospects continue favourable; health good.
Ajmere „	1·1	Weather favourable for crops; health good; tanks not full.
Bhurtpore „	2·24	Crops progressing; weather favourable.
		General Remarks.—General prospects good; weather clearing.
Central India—		
Indore (August 18th)	·64	Damage in Baghelkund from floods; agricultural prospects improving in Malwa; cholera still sharp in places.
Gwalior „	1·46	
Neemuch „	*Nil*	
Rutlam „	·94	
Baghelkhund „	4·30	
Sutna „		
Bhopal Agency.		
Sehore (August 7th)	1·	
Beorah „	5·1	
Bhilsa „	4·5	
Nursingurh „	4·	
Nepal— (August 11th)	1·65	More rain needed in the hills; Indian corn crop in the Bara and Pursah districts of the Terai very deficient; cholera increasing in Katmandoo.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Thursday, the 19th August 1875.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding.*
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G. C. B., G. C. S. I.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R. E., K. C. M. G., C. B.
The Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LAWS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR D. FORSYTH introduced the Bill to declare and amend the law in force in the Central Provinces, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in two months. He said that when he had asked for leave to introduce the Bill, he explained that the Central Provinces was composed of various territories, the different Regulations applying to which were in some confusion, and that the present Bill, which was now prepared at the desire of the Local Government and to a great extent by the Judicial Commissioner, was intended to remove all doubts and difficulties with reference to the application of those laws.

The Bill was exceedingly short, and contained only ten sections. It repealed certain obsolete enactments, and declared what laws were in force throughout the Central Provinces. In order to preclude doubts which might arise from the way in which additions had from time to time been made to those Provinces, section 4 made the following declaration:—

"Every Act of the Governor General in Council which extends, or can by notification be extended, to the territories which were under the administration of the said Chief Commissioner at the time of the passing thereof, shall extend, or may by notification be extended, as the case may be, to all the territories now under the administration of the said Chief Commissioner."

There were no special laws applicable to the Central Provinces, as was the case in the Panjáb, such as the law of pre-emption, or the law relating to vagrants; and the work of the Committee, to whom he trusted this Bill would be referred, would consist chiefly in overhauling the different Acts and Regulations in the Schedules to see that they were correct. The Bill left untouched the revenue system of the Central Provinces, which would probably be dealt with by some other enactment.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR D. FORSYTH moved that the Bill be published in the *Central Provinces Gazette* in English and such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OPIUM BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR W. MUIR moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to Opium. He said that the law was defective in various parts of India in respect of the control which the Government should have over the growth, manufacture, possession and transport of opium. In Bombay the cultivation of opium was prohibited, and its transport was practically under check; but the legal power for enforcing the action of the State in the matter was imperfect. In Madras, where the same practice prevailed, the state of things was still more defective, there being no law to enable the State to interpose in respect to the cultivation, manufacture, possession and transport of opium. Both these Administrations had had it in contemplation to introduce projects of law to remedy the want; but the subject of opium being an imperial one, it was thought better that the law should be uniform throughout India, and they were therefore requested to stay their action in respect to the introduction of the Bills which they had before them. The law was also in some respects uncertain in other parts of British India, that was to say, with regard to the new Administrations which had been formed in recent times. Advantage would be taken in the Bill to remove these doubts by having a uniform law which would be applicable to the whole country, and which would give the authorities the necessary power to interpose in the matter as he had explained. Opium being the subject of imperial revenue, there appeared no doubt that the proposed legislation should be by this Council, and should be also of an imperial character. At their next meeting he would take the opportunity of introducing the Bill and of explaining the provisions of the proposed measure.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named:—

On the Bill to declare and amend the law in force in the Central Provinces—The Hon'ble Messrs. Hobhouse and Hope and the Mover.

The Council then adjourned to Thursday, the 2nd September 1875.

SIMLA,
The 19th August 1875.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 26TH AUGUST 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—More rain is wanted in Bombay, and in Sindh caterpillars and rats are injuring the crops; but prospects are still generally good. In Bengal also more rain is wanted in the Central districts, but the prospects of the main rice crop and of the *rabi* crops are good. The early rice crop has suffered in many districts from the floods, and the yield of indigo is uneven. In Mysore and Coorg and in Nepal also the want of rain is much felt. On the other hand in the North-Western Provinces a break in the rains, which was much wanted, seems to have set in generally. In the Central Provinces also a break is greatly wanted: the autumn crops have suffered from excessive rain, but in the rice districts prospects are good. In Madras, the Punjab (where there has been a break in the rains), Oudh, British Burmah (where the floods are subsiding), Assam, Berar, Rajputana and Central India, prospects are generally satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(August 26th)	No rain in Masulipatum and Rewarri.	Rain very slight elsewhere; 5 feet 7 inches of water above anicut; canals full, except two that breached; early crops sown; transplanting progressing; early crops require more rain in Bapatha and Palnad; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; mild small-pox and fever in four taluks; cattle disease slight in three taluks; pasture sufficient.
Kurnool	(25th)	No rain in Kurnool, nor in three taluks.	Rain slight in others; standing crops suffering from want of rain in Sirwill and Pattikonda, good elsewhere; market moderately supplied; prices rising in Nundial and Markapur, steady in other taluks; fever and small-pox prevalent; cattle generally healthy; water and pasture sufficient; one foot water over Sunkesala anicut yesterday.
Tanjore	(26th)	1·99 at Negapatam.	Rain elsewhere insufficient; water supply in rivers moderate, in tanks scanty; water over upper anicut, north branch, 1 foot, south 5 inches; lower, north 4·50 inches, south 4 inches; cultivation wet and a few dry crops; standing crops not thriving in some parts for want of rain; harvest none; market well supplied; prices steady; cholera abating; 343 deaths this week against 362 last week; cattle disease in Sheally, Negapatam and Manargudi; pasture inadequate.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Trichinopoly (August 25th)	Good rain the last few days.	Cholera in town very slight, a few cases in district, principally in Udiarpolliem.
Malabar (26th)	1·29	Rain insufficient; first crop cultivation good; markets well supplied; prices steady; bowel complaint, 22 serious cases and 13 deaths; fever in Ernad and Walluvanad; cattle disease in Wynaad; pasture flourishing. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (August 26th)		
Sind.		
Kurrachee (August 25th)	...	River risen 4 inches; caterpillars infest Kurrachee taluka; rats in Jati taluka.
Shikarpur ,,	...	Weather cooler; river 14 feet 9 inches, which is 1 foot 2 inches higher than last year; fever prevalent.
Hyderabad ,,	...	River steady; crops well; in Guni taluka rats attacking crops; fever has commenced.
Upper Sind Frontier ,,	...	Floods extending slowly; Jacobabad partly surrounded; river falling; damage to kharif crops not fully known.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad (August 25th)	·13	Total rainfall 11·66, more needed everywhere; cholera cases 175, deaths 32.
Kaira ,,	·28	Total rainfall 22·28; more rain required for rice; other crops good.
Surat ,,	·18	Total rainfall 31·20.
Broach ,,	·28	Total rainfall 40·20; public health good; slight cholera in Ankleswar; crops thriving.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh (August 25th)	...	Rain wanted throughout the Collectorate for kharif and cotton crops; cholera abating, cases 391, deaths 142; cattle disease continues in two talukas.
Nasik ,,	·17	Total rainfall 27·29; sowing progressing; prospects fair; cholera continues slightly.
Konkan.		
Tanna (August 25th)	·34	Total rainfall 85·22; transplantation of crops completed in almost all talukas; cholera continues slightly in the districts.
Deccan.		
Poona (August 25th)	...	Condition of crops same as before; cholera has not quite disappeared.
Ahmednagar ,,	·10	Total rainfall 4·32; kharif sowing finished; land unsown in 77 villages in 2 talukas; crops withering in 8, and cholera abating in 6 talukas.
Sholapur ,,	...	Crops suffering from want of moisture; cholera decreasing.
Satara ,,	...	Crops flourishing, but have suffered slightly in 3 talukas from excessive rain; slight cholera throughout district.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum (August 25th)	·09	Total rainfall 46·40; more rain required in northern and eastern talukas; cholera decreasing; crops good, but damaged by locusts and rats.
Dharwar ,,	·23	Total rainfall 21·60; kharif crops suffering for want of rain in 6 talukas; ground being prepared for sowing late crops.
Kanara ,,	1·	Total rainfall 23·8; crops good.
Kaladgi ,,	·12	Total rainfall 9·56; kharif already sown, but withering for want of rain; cholera in 6 talukas, severe in Indi, 14 cases fatal at Kaladgi and 85 in the district.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rajkot (August 25th)	·12	Total rainfall 8·61; crops suffering for want of rain; price of grain rising; cholera at Bhounagar and Wala abating.
Wudwan ,,	·54	Total rainfall 11·35; crops good; cholera cases 5, fatal 3.
Baroda ,,	2·54	Cotton and kharif crops thriving; public health good. *General Remarks.*—During the past week there has been a general break in the monsoon; prospects generally good.
Bengal—		
Chittagong (Aug. 26th)	9·17	
Noakhally ,,	1·73	Fever has been more prevalent.
Chittagong Hill Tracts ,,	1·3	
Hill Tipperah ,,	2 18	Public health is good everywhere except in Koilashur where a good deal of fever prevails in the low lands.
Backergunge ,,	·82	Health of the people is good.
Fureedpore ,,	1·03	General health good.
Dacca ,,	1·39	
Tipperah ,,	6·23	
Mymensingh ,,	1·04	
24-Pergunnahs ,,	2 83	Fever increasing at Barripore, ordinary fever prevailing in sub-division Basirhat; two cases of small-pox reported from Satkhira.
Nuddea ,,	1·87	
Moorshedabad ,,	·76	Health good.
Jessore ,,	1·83	
Pubna ,,	·94	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Rajshahye (August 26th)	·83	10 cases of cholera have been reported in different places during the week, 5 fatal.
Bogra ,,	·44	
Maldah ,,	1·05	Cholera is still present in the English bazaar; in Maldah and Seebgunge thanas 17 attacks and 13 deaths.
Dinagepore ,,	2·41	
Rungpore ,,	7·59	
Cooch Behar ,,	·53	
Jalpaiguri ,,	5·33	Cholera still continues in two places in the district, a few cases only occurring.
Darjeeling ,,	4·87	
	Previous week 2·98	
Midnapore ,,	1·18	
Howrah ,,	3·10	
Hooghly ,,	3·13	General health good; small-pox in a few places.
Burdwan ,,	1·0	Health fair.
Bankoora ,,	3·19	
Beerbhoom ,,	2·08	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ,,	1·22	Cholera disappearing from Deoghur, but reported from a village in Hendowa.
Bhágalpur ,,	2·46	General health very good, but cholera has broken out in town at head-quarters.
Monghyr ,,	·72	
Purneah ,,	3·66	
Darbangah ,,	2·89	
	Previous week ·99	
Mozufferpore ,,	1·87	
Sarun ,,	·78	Cholera still bad in the jurisdiction of Roghonathpore, an outpost of thana Darowli in Sewan sub-division.
Chumparun ,,	1·84	
Patna ,,	·81	Health generally good.
Gya ,,	3·07	A little sickness reported.
Shahabad ,,	Not received.	
Hazáribágh ,,	3·29	Cholera abating.
Lohardugga ,,	6·20	Cholera still prevalent in Palamow.
Maunbhoom ,,	1·26	
Singbhoom ,,	2·64	Healthy.
Balasore ,,	6·50	Cholera has disappeared from the north, while sporadic cases are reported as still frequent in the south.
Cuttack ,,	2·51	Cholera has almost disappeared.
Pooree ,,	·38	
		General Remarks.—More or less rain is reported from all the districts of these Provinces during the week under report; but more rain is still wanted in parts of the districts of Burdwan, Bankoora, Dinagepore, Rungpore, Bogra, Cooch Behar, Patna, Gya, Mozufferpore, Sarun, Bhágalpur, Purneah and Maunbhoom. The harvesting of the early rice crop is progressing fast; the outturn is reported to be good. In Moorshedabad the loss of the early rice crop has been considerable, five annas loss at Lalbaugh and four annas at Jungipore. If the rivers continue to fall, a fair crop is expected in the Sudder sub-division. In Maldah the floods have done serious injury, and the total outturn is still uncertain; mulberry has suffered also. Half of the early rice crops has been destroyed in Chittagong; in the hill tracts the Kurnapoolie rose 6 feet above its usual height. Great damage done to plough cultivation in Hill Tipperah; the early rice in the valley of Koilashur has been completely destroyed by inundation, and great damage is reported to have been caused in Oodeypore; the loss is estimated at half in the plains and one-fourth in the hills. In Monghyr the bhadoi crop between the Ganges and the Gunduck has been generally damaged or destroyed by the flood, but the silting deposit on the soil will produce fine rabi crops. The transplantation of the amun or main rice crop is nearly completed in some districts, while more rain is wanted in others to complete it. In Balasore the rainfall not only exceeded the requirement, but has hindered the cultivation; generally speaking, however, it may be said that the prospects of the great rice crop are favourable in most places. Indigo has been an uneven crop this season; in some districts the yield has been a very good one, while in others it was a poor one. Jute is being cut. Sugarcane doing well.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (August 23rd)	Average rainfall 7·50.	There is some appearance of a break, which is much wanted.
Mirzapur (25th)	20·4 at head-quarters; *elsewhere less down to 5·7 at Chunar.*	Some injury in parts from heavy rain; a break required and seems to have arrived; prospects as before.
Azamgarh (24th)	3·7 at head-quarters.	Prospects on the whole still good; some days of clear weather would be beneficial; some early kharif grain crops ripe and ripening; indigo being cut.
Banda (26th)	Average rainfall 3·3.	Some damage to kharif from rain; weather improving.
Hamirpur (26th)	Average rainfall 4·3.	Sunshine much required; fine weather the last three days.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P.—*continued.*		
Jhansi (August 24th)	From 17th to 23rd instant, 3·2	Break urgently wanted; kharif prospects depend now on dry weather; rain has prevented bajra sowings.
Agra (25th)	No rain for some days.	Prospects favourable.
Meerut "	...	A break in the rains; prospects good.
Moradabad "	...	A break in the rains; reports good.
Bareilly "	1·1	Prospects good.
Allahabad (26th)	Average rainfall, 6·50	Much recently sown bajra swept away; a break appears now to have set in.
Cawnpore "	Average rainfall, 3·	A break wanted; prospects good.
Almorah "	...	Less rain during past week; crop prospects excellent.
Punjab—		
Delhi (August 25th)	...	No rain; agricultural prospects and health of district good.
Hissar "	...	No rain; strong westerly winds and cloudy weather; sowing in progress; young crops doing well since the ample rainfall; health generally good, though there are still a few cases of cholera.
Umballa "	...	No rain; crops good; cholera not yet entirely disappeared.
Jullundur "	...	No rain; crops good, except where injured by floods; a few cases of cholera, but health generally good.
Lahore "	...	No rain; health and agricultural prospects good.
Rawal Pindi "	·5	Prospects excellent; health good.
Mooltan "	...	No rain; crops under average; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan "	...	No rain; agricultural prospects favourable.
Peshawur "	...	No rain; sowing completed; still slight fever but small-pox abating.
		General Remarks.—Health and agricultural prospects generally good.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (August 25th)	1·7	Public health good; prices stationary; kharif prospects continue favourable.
Sitapur "	2·7	
Fyzabad "	3·3	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (Aug. 21st)	1·27	Prospects favourable; small-pox continues; prices easy.
Sambalpur "	5·97	Prospects good; cholera decreasing.
Bilaspur "	1·8	Prospects favourable; cholera and small-pox continue; prices steady.
Raipur (22nd)	·65	Rainfall ample; prospects good; cholera continues; prices easy.
Chhindwara "	1·96	Prospects unchanged; 222 cases of cholera, 122 fatal.
Chanda "	·04	Prospects good; cholera prevalent; rinderpest continues; prices rising.
Balaghât (23rd)	2·10	Transplantation of rice completed; fever and cattle disease prevalent; prices steady.
Bhandara (24th)	·22	Prospects of rice good; jowar in low lands damaged by over moisture; 24 cases of cholera, 10 fatal; fever and small-pox continue; prices easy.
Nagpur (25th)	·42	Jowar and cotton suffered from over moisture, other crops good; cholera continues; cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Wardha "	1·42	Prospects favourable; cholera increasing.
Nimar "	1·24	Prospects favourable; 148 cases of cholera, 57 fatal; prices rising.
Hoshangabad "	1·73	Cholera continues.
Betul "	2·97	Crops partially damaged; 77 cases of cholera, 23 fatal.
Narsinghpur "	7·	A break much required; cholera continues.
Jubbulpore "	·95	Health good.
Saugor "	5·11	Crops injured by continuous rain; rabi ploughing stopped; cholera prevalent.
Seoni "	·95	Transplanting of rice continues; prospects and health good.
Damoh "	5·45	A break required; prices stationary.
Mandla "	1·60	A break required; small-pox decreasing; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—In rice districts prospects good, jowari in low lands injured. In Narbadda Valley and Vindhyan districts a break much wanted, and autumn crops injured. Cholera still prevalent.
British Burmah—		
(Aug. 26th)		
Arakan Division ...	4·5 in Akyab.	Public health good; crops promising.
Rangoon "	...	Sowing impeded by heavy floods; public health good.
Prome "	...	Floods subsiding.
Thayetmyo "	...	River fallen; inundation subsiding; in Thoukwa rainfall heavy; crops good; health good.
Bassein "	...	Public health good.
Shwegyeen "	...	Fever, cholera and small-pox prevail; rainfall plentiful.
Amherst "	...	Fever, cholera and small-pox prevail; crops promise fair.
Tavoy "	...	Cattle disease prevails.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Mysore (August 26th)	·22⅛ in Bangalore Cantonment.	Cholera has not extended beyond the Mysore District; 96 deaths up to the 25th instant; want of rain much felt.
Coorg "	1·73	
Assam—		
Gauhati (August 26th)	6·21	Light rains during the early part of the week, heavy continuous rain on the last three days, still continuing; prospects of all crops and tea favourable; public health good.
Sylhet "	12·54	Transplantation of shali crop progresses; price of rice slightly higher; very heavy rains; river risen considerably.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti (August 26th)	1·45	Cholera still prevalent in the Woon District, gradually disappearing from other districts of the province; crops in good condition.
Rajputana—		
Sirohi (August 23rd)	...	Tanks and wells fairly filled; health good; prospects fair; more rain required; weather seasonable.
Aboo (26th)	...	No more rain; weather clear and pleasant.
Meywar (20th)	...	Good supply of water; health and prospects good; south-westerly breezes; clear sky and sun.
Marwar (14th)	1·96	Four months' supply in city tanks; well water rising; fever prevalent; prospects much improved and promising.
Harowtee States.		
Deolee (August 14th)	3·4	
Kota "	4·5	
Tonk "	2·5	
Jhalrapatun "	1·8	
Shahapoora "	2·3	
Ulwar (25th)	·72	Temperature 86°; crop prospects favourable; cholera still prevalent.
Jeypore (26th)	0·1	Agricultural prospects unchanged; public health good.
Dholepore ...	...	No rain; sky cloudless; prices of food-grain rising; rain much wanted.
Ajmere ...	...	Strong westerly winds; no rain; health good; crops good.
Central India—		
Indore (August 25th)	1·97	
Gwalior "	·32	
Neemuch "	·10	
Rutlam "	·75	
Baghelkhund "	1·90	
Sutna "		
Bhopal "	3·8	
Rajgarh "	11·6	
Bhilsa "	4·9	
Nursingarh "	3·2	
Kilchipur "	8·6	*General Remarks.*—Cholera decreased in Malwa, some cases in Gwalior; agricultural prospects favourable.
Nepal— (August 18th)	1·4	More rain wanted in the hills; cholera still in Katmandoo and its neighbourhood.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 2ND SEPTEMBER 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras the rain has been partial, except in Malabar: most has fallen in the Northern districts: prospects are satisfactory. In Mysore more rain is much wanted. In Sind the river has fallen below last year's level, and unless it rises damage is apprehended to the kharif crops. In Bombay more rain is wanted in Gujarat, Khandesh and Ahmednagar; elsewhere enough has fallen and prospects are fair. In the Central Provinces a break has done good: the prospects of the rice crop are excellent, and those of other crops more promising. In Bengal there has been general and seasonable rain throughout the province: in some of the Eastern districts it has been excessive, floods having stopped rice transplantation; the indigo crop is excellent in Tirhoot, and prospects are generally satisfactory. There has been light rain in most districts of the North-West Provinces, except Bundelkhand, Meerut, Moradabad and Cawnpore: the break has done good generally, but more rain is wanted in Agra, Meerut and Moradabad. In Oudh there have also been light falls, and prospects are good. In the Punjab rain has fallen in Rawalpindi, but not elsewhere, except slight showers in Delhi and Peshawar; prospects are good. In Rajputana the break has been general, rain having fallen only at Mount Abu, in Bickanere and Jhalrapatan: in the Northern States and Ajmere more rain is much required. In Central India rain has failed only at Gwalior, where it is wanted: elsewhere prospects are satisfactory. Reports are good from Assam, Burma and Berar.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(Sept. 2nd)	2·79 at Masulipatam. 6·35 at Repalli. 3·7 at Bapatla. 2·0 at Nandigama. 1·28 in four days.	Rain slight elsewhere; none in Sattanapully and Vissanapett; 3 feet water over anicut; canals full, except those requiring repairs; early crops sown; rain wanted in five taluks; transplanting improving; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; mild small-pox and fever; no cholera; slight cattle disease in five taluks; pasture sufficient.
Kurnool	(1st)		Rain good in five taluks, scanty in Sirwell and none in Cumbum and Markapur; crops suffering from want of rain in the last three taluks; markets moderately supplied; prices rising in Cumbum, generally steady elsewhere; fever prevalent; cholera has broken out in Sirwell, Pattikonda, Banganapilli and Kurnool town; 28 attacks and 10 deaths since 18th instant; cattle healthy; water and pasture sufficient; 1·5 feet water over Sunkesala anicut.
Tanjore	(2nd)	...	No rain at Negapatam; elsewhere sufficient; water-supply in rivers decreasing, in tanks scanty; water over anicuts none; cultivation wet and dry crops, standing crops not thriving in some parts for want of rain; harvest none; markets well supplied; prices steady; cholera abating; 158 deaths this week, against 243 last week; cattle disease in some localities; pasture procurable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Trichinopoly (Sept. 1st)	...	Slight rain; water-supply barely sufficient; crops generally good; outturn in two taluks up to average; markets well supplied; prices steady; cholera disappearing, except in Udiarpolliem; condition of cattle good; pasture limited.
Malabar (2nd)	3·43	First crop good; markets well supplied; prices steady; bowel-complaints in Walluvanad and Palghat,—14 serious cases and 7 deaths; cattle disease in Wynaad; pasture flourishing. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (Sept. 2nd)		
Sind.		
Kurrachee (1st)	...	River on the 30th August 45 inches lower than on the same date last year; crops damaging rice crops in Shahbandar tapa; weather warm; nights still and close.
Shikarpur ,,	...	River 12 feet 2 inches, 1 foot 3 inches lower than last year; this fall will damage kharif crops.
Hyderabad ,,	...	River 2½ feet lower than last week; unless it rises crops will suffer, at present they are well.
Upper Sind Frontier ,,	...	Floods extending; height of water decreasing; weather hot; rain expected; kharif crops fair.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad (Sept. 1st)	·03	Total rainfall 11·69; crops suffering from drought; rain much needed; cholera cases 80, deaths 22.
Kaira ,,	·36	Total rainfall 22·64; more rain required; weather sultry.
Surat ,,	1·91	Total rainfall 33·11.
Broach ,,	1·96	Total rainfall 42·16; fever in Broach.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh (Sept. 1st)	2·62 at Dhulia.	Rainfall very seasonable, total 12·96; crops revived and prospering; cholera abating rapidly,—cases 202, deaths 76; cattle disease in 2 pettas.
Nasik ,,	2·30	Total rainfall 29·69; agricultural prospects fair; cholera continues slightly.
Konkan.		
Tanna (Sept. 1st)	2·45	Total rainfall 67·67; more rain wanted; transplantation of crops completed; cholera slightly prevalent.
Deccan.		
Poona (Sept. 1st)	...	Rain throughout; standing crops well; cholera has not quite disappeared.
Ahmednagar ,,	3·54	Total rainfall 7·86; crops improving; cholera abating except in two talukas.
Sholapur ,,	3·2	Total rainfall 12·91, fall general; slight cholera in some talukas, none at Pandharpur.
Satara ,,	1·33	Total rainfall 33·62; crops good; slight cholera throughout the district.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum (Sept. 1st)	2·34	Total rainfall 48·74; crops good; more rain required in 2 talukas.
Dharwar ,,	2·15	Total rainfall 23·75; more rain wanted throughout; early crops good in western talukas, middling in eastern.
Kanara ,,	5·	Total rainfall 28·8; crops good.
Kaladgi ,,	·03	Total rainfall 9·59; want of rain felt in all talukas; cholera continues,—36 deaths in 3 talukas, 9 at Kaladgi.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rajkot (Sept. 1st)	·03	Total rainfall 8·64; the want of rain severely felt throughout the province; weather hot; crops withering.
Wudwan ,,	·11	Total rainfall 11·46; crops withering for the want of rain; one death from cholera.
Baroda ,,	·72	Kharif and cotton crops good, except in Okhamandal and Amreli mahals, where want of rain up to date has given rise to serious apprehension; public health good. *General Remarks.*—There has been a serious fall of the river in Sind; more rain is wanted in Gujarat, Khandesh and Ahmednagar; prospects otherwise fair.
Bengal—		
Chittagong (Sept. 2nd)	4·32	
Noakhally ,,	8·40	Fever and spleen cases as usual with some outbreaks of small-pox.
Chittagong Hill Tracts ,,	4·66	
Hill Tipperah ,,	8·71	Fever on the increase in the Koilashur Sub-division; in other parts the public health is good.
Backergunge ,,	1·75	
Fureedpore ,,	7·71	General health good.
Dacca ,,	0·22	
Tipperah ,,	·18	
Mymensingh ,,	4·60	
24-Pergunnahs ,,	1·40	Ordinary fever prevailing to some extent in Satkhira, 2 cases of small-pox and 1 case of cholera reported from that sub-division; fever increasing at Barripore.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Nuddea (Sept. 2nd)	2·87	
Moorshedabad ,,	4·70	Public health is satisfactory.
Jessore ,,	3·30	
Pubna ,,	11·18	
Rajshahye ,,	2·32	No cases of cholera or small-pox reported.
Bogra ,,	5·76	
Maldah ,,	2·63	21 deaths from cholera reported during the week.
Dinagepore ,,	3·16	
Rungpore ,,	1·89	
Cooch Behar ,,	6·86	
Jalpaiguri ,,	2·96	Cholera still continues in two places, but there are only a few cases.
Darjeeling ,,	5·08	
Midnapore ,,	0·46	
Howrah ,,	3·78	
Hooghly ,,	·80	A little small-pox and a little fever still exist, but general health is good.
Burdwan ,,	3·48	Fever slightly on the increase.
Bankoora ,,	8·73	
Beerbhoom ,,	3·46	
Santhal Pergunnahs ,,	3·11	A bad and sudden but short outbreak of cholera in the north of Kandowa, the disease was decreasing by the last report.
Bhágalpur ,,	2·03	General health is very good, but cholera is increasing in the town and appearing in a few villages in the Banka Sub-division.
Mongheyr ,,	4·60	
Purneah ,,	2·25	
Darbangah ,,	3·03	
Mozufferpore ,,	2·75	
Saran ,,	1·23	Cholera still prevalent at Roghonathpore, an outpost of thana Durowli, in the Sewan Sub-division.
Chumparun ,,	Not received.	
Patna ,,	·91	Health good.
Gya ,,	1·15	Cholera reported only from Nubbeenuggur in south-west corner of the district.
Shahabad ,,	0·78	
	Previous week 2·03	
Hazáribágh ,,	1·37	Cholera still continues.
Lohardugga ,,	2·07	Cholera still prevalent but on the decrease.
Maunbhoom ,,	4·39	
Singbhoom ,,	2·13	Some cases of cholera have been reported from pergunnah Bamunghatty.
Balasore ,,	·38	Health of the district fair, but some dengue and low fevers about.
Cuttack ,,	1·16	
Pooree ,,	3·14	*General Remarks.*—During the week under report seasonable rain has fallen throughout the districts; in some the fall was excessive. In parts of Noakhally the reaping of the early rice and transplanting of the late rice are stopped in consequence of the heavy rains. The plough cultivators of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, who lost their crops during the late flood, are re-sowing paddy broadcast, although a poor return is anticipated. In Tipperah the flooded tracts, about one-tenth of the entire area of the district, are still under water, and there is but little hope of any rice crop being reaped in those parts. In Moorshedabad the Bhagaruthy is again rising steadily, and the crops on low lands are again under water, and considerable damage is apprehended. In some parts of Maldah the early rice has been damaged by the floods. In the Hajeepoor Sub-division of Mozufferpore considerable damage has also been done by the floods which are annual occurrences. The outturn of indigo is unusually large in Darbangah and Mozufferpore. In pergunnah Soopur in Maunbhoom only one-fourth of the rice cultivation has been completed, and most of the Indian corn and other millets have failed in pergunnah Bagundi. In Pooree the crops in low lands are partially blighted by the floods; the harvesting of the early rice is progressing well, and the outturn is generally good; the transplantation of the late or main rice is still progressing and nearing completion; the prospects are as yet favourable.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (Aug. 30th)	Average rainfall 2·2	Weather during the past week favourable.
Mirzapur* (Sept. 1st)	2· at head-quarters, elsewhere less.	Prospects generally good.
Azamgarh (Aug. 31st)	1·4 at head-quarters.	Reports from all parts of districts favourable; prospects good.
Allahabad ,,	Average rainfall ·2	Late bajra sowing going on in places; undrowned crops very fine; ploughing for rabi commencing.
Cawnpore (Sept. 1st)	....	Fine weather; crops flourishing.
Banda (2nd)	Average rainfall 1·3	Sama, kukun and cotton crops injured in low lands.

* *Erratum.*—In the weather and crop report, published in the Extra Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of 14th ultimo, the words "kharif crops except sugarcane much injured by recent floods covering more than one-third of the district" entered against Mirzapur should be read as applying to Ghazipur.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P.—*continued.*			
Hamirpur	(Sept. 2nd)	...	Fine weather throughout the week, doing much good to crops which promise well.
Jhansi	(Aug. 31st)	No rain from 21st.	Clear weather; kharif prospects good.
Agra	(Sept. 1st)	Slight rain.	More rain wanted.
Meerut	,,	...	Prospects good, but rain wanted.
Moradabad	,,	...	No change; more rain desired.
Bareilly	,,	·3	Prospects good.
Almora	(2nd)	...	Only a few heavy showers with plenty of sunshine; very favourable for the crops.
Punjab—			
Delhi	(Sept. 1st)	Slight rain	Sporadic cholera in city and district, otherwise health good.
Hissar	,,	*Nil*	Crops progressing, but more rain would be beneficial; cholera still lingers, and cases of fever occurring, otherwise health generally good.
Umballa	,,	...	Crops good; cholera has not quite disappeared.
Jullundur	,,	...	Crops good, except where injured by floods; a few cases of cholera, otherwise health good.
Lahore	,,	...	Health and crops good.
Rawal Pindi	,,	2·50	Prospects excellent; health good.
Mooltan	,,	*Nil*	Kharif crops nearly ripe; ploughing for rabi commenced; water in canals subsiding; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan	,,	...	Health good; harvest prospects favourable.
Peshawur	,,	·1	Kharif sowing completed; slight fever prevalent; small-pox abating. *General Remarks.*—Agricultural prospects and health of province good.
Oudh—			
Lucknow	(Sept. 1st)	2·2	Prices stationary; agricultural prospects continue favourable; public health generally good.
Sitapur	,,	·2	
Fyzabad	,,	·1	
Central Provinces—			
Upper Godavari	(Aug. 28th)	·9	Break favourable for weeding; prospects good; small-pox continues; prices easy.
Sambalpur	,,	·66	Prospects good; cholera continues.
Bilaspur	,,	1·53	Prospects favourable; cholera continues; prices steady.
Raipur	(29th)	·90	Prospects excellent; cholera decreasing; prices easy.
Chanda	,,	·23	Transplanting rice completed; cholera continues; prices stationary.
Chhindwara	,,	1·73	Prospects good; kutki cutting; 321 cases of cholera, 174 fatal.
Balaghât	(30th)	1·40	Transplanting rice completed; kodo suffered from over-moisture; fever continues; prices stationary.
Bhandara	(31st)	1·18	Prospects of rice crops favourable; jowar in low lands suffered; rabi ploughing commenced; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease continue; 68 cases of cholera, 17 fatal; prices easy.
Nagpur	(Sept. 1st)	·89	Jowar damaged by over-moisture; other crops good; cholera and cattle disease continue; prices stationary.
Wardha	,,	·25	Prospects favourable; cholera continues.
Nimar	,,	·28	Prospects good; 92 cases of cholera, 46 fatal; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad	,,	*Nil*	Weather hot and close; cholera continues.
Betul	,,	...	Weather clear; cholera continues.
Narsinghpur	,,	...	
Jubbulpore	,,	1·90	Crops promising; health good.
Sangor	,,	·24	Break beneficial; rabi ploughing continues; cholera prevalent.
Seoni	,,	2·25	Transplanting rice continues; prospects favourable; health good.
Damoh	,,	·35	Prospects favourable; prices stationary.
Mandla	,,	1·20	Prospects favourable; small-pox declining; prices stationary. *General Remarks.*—The prospects of rice are good, and generally things are more promising. Jowar in low lands injured, also cotton in Narbadda Valley. The break in rains has been beneficial.
British Burmah—			
Akyab	(Sept. 1st)	6·0	Public heath good; crops promise well.
Pegu Division	,,	Plentiful.	Public health good; crops favourable, except in some portions of the Bassein District.
Tenasserim Division	,,	Moderate.	Public health good; crops favourable, except in Shwegyeen, inundated at Tounghoo.
Mysore and Coorg—			
Mysore	(Sept. 2nd)	2· In Bangalore Cantonment. 3·63	Rain still much needed everywhere; cholera appeared in Kolar and Bangalore taluks, spreading also in Mysore District, where 75 deaths have occurred since last week's report.
Coorg	,,		

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—			
Gauhati	(Sept. 2nd)	1·21	Weather fine with cool north-east winds; transplanting operations going on; prospects of all crops and tea favourable; public health good.
Sylhet	,,	12·53	Weather now fine; nothing new.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraoti	(Sept. 2nd)	·50	Kharif crops in good condition; cholera throughout Woon district; lingering still in the other districts.
Rajputana—			
Sirohi	(Aug. 30th)	...	No rain since 12th; health good; total rainfall 16·84.
Aboo	(Sept. 2nd)	3·46	Total rainfall 69·41; bright mornings; cloudy afternoons; weather warm.
Meywar	(Aug. 27th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells in good supply; total rainfall 15·2; health and prospects good; sunshine and clouds; rain required.
Marwar	(21st)	...	No rain nor signs; weather quite clear; south-westerly winds; total rainfall 8·46; tanks subsiding but wells rising; fever prevalent; prospects good.
Bickanere	,,	1·96	Total rainfall 6·29; health fair; prospects favourable; prices decreasing.
Harowtee States.			
Deolee	(Aug. 28th)	*Nil*	
Kota	,,	...	
Tonk	,,	*Nil.*	
Shahapoora	,,	*Nil.*	
Jhalrapatun	,,	·25	Health good; rain wanted.
Ulwar	(Sept. 1st)	*Nil.*	Thermometer 92°; crops promising, but late sowing wants rain badly; cholera decreasing.
Bhurtpore	(2nd)	...	Slight showers on 31st August; strong sun during day; nights oppressively close; rain much wanted; cholera and fever prevalent.
Jeypore	,,	A few drops of rain.	Rain much needed; clouds hanging about; health good.
Ajmere	,,	...	Some fatal cases of cholera; weather hot, and parching up crops; rain much wanted.
Central India—			
Indore	(Sept. 1st)	·10	
Gwalior	,,	*Nil.*	
Neemuch	,,	1·20	
Rutlam	,,	2·8	
Baghelkhund	,,	·20	
Sohna	,,		
Bhopal Agency.			
Bhopal	(Aug. 21st)	2·6	
Rajgarh	,,	8·9	
Bhilsa	,,	5·6	
Nursingarh	,,	4·9	
Kilchipore	,,	1·5	*General Remarks.*—Rain wanted at Gwalior; crops suffering; a few cases of cholera there. In Malwa health good, though rain is much needed in places.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 9TH SEPTEMBER 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras there has been general rain, slight in the southern districts, though 13 inches fell during the week at Negapatam. In Sind the river is still low and causes some anxiety: elsewhere throughout the Bombay Presidency there have been heavy falls of rain, and prospects are excellent. In the Central Provinces the rain has been general: prospects are good except in the Nerbudda Valley, where excessive rain has damaged the crops. Good rain has fallen in Berar. There has been rain throughout Bengal, heavy in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Dacca, Cooch Behar, the 24-Pergunnahs, the Sonthal Pergunnahs and Balasore, elsewhere moderate; the prospects of the crops are good, and the harvest of the early rice continues, with an excellent outturn. Rain has fallen generally in the North-West Provinces, except in Banda: it was heavy in the eastern districts: prospects are good. In Oudh rain has fallen except in Sitapur. In the Punjab there has been no rain in Hissar, Lahore, Mooltan, Dera Ismail Khan or Peshawar: elsewhere the fall has been moderate: prospects are favourable. There has been rain throughout Rajputana except in Harowtee, Tonk, Marwar and Bickanere: the anxiety felt for the harvest in Jeypore and Ajmere has been removed. In Central India there has been general heavy rain. In Mysore the fall has been insufficient and more is much wanted. Reports are good from Burma and Nepal.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(Sept. 9th)	2·19 at Masulipatam. 5·2 at Nandigama. About 2 inches elsewhere.	Five and a half feet water above anicut; canals generally full; early crops sown; transplanting improving; sajja in ear; some dry crops in Repalli suffering from grub; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; mild small-pox and fever in six taluks; slight cattle disease in four taluks; pasture sufficient.
Kurnool	(8th)	2·11 in four days.	Rain good throughout the district; standing crops in good condition; markets well supplied; prices of rice and paddy falling in Pattikonda, and rising in Sirwell, others generally steady; fever and small-pox prevalent; 22 cases of cholera in Kurnool, 6 fatal; 49 attacks and 24 deaths in four taluks; cattle healthy; water and pasture sufficient; one foot water over Sunkesala anicut yesterday.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Tanjore (Sept. 8th)	13·0 at Negapatam.	Rain elsewhere little and partial; water-supply in rivers slightly increasing, in tanks scanty; water over anicuts none; cultivation wet and dry crops; standing crops not thriving in some parts for want of rain; harvest, a few dry grains in some parts; markets well supplied; prices steady; cholera abating; seizures 243, deaths 184; cattle disease in some localities; pasture insufficient.
Trichinopoly „	...	Rain very slight, much wanted; wet crops fair, dry crops bad; cholera again slightly on increase; cattle healthy; pasture scanty.
Malabar (9th)	2·77	First crop good; markets well supplied; prices steady; bowel complaints in Walluvanad and Palghaut, 37 serious cases and 20 deaths; pasture good. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (Sept. 9th)		
Sind.		
Kurrachee (8th)	...	River on the 6th 37 inches below last year; crops fair.
Shikarpur „	...	Much want of water; slight damage to crops from insects in Sijáwal; river 11 feet 10 inches, 1 foot above last year; fever prevalent.
Hyderabad „	...	River falling; fear of crops suffering in taluka Badin; weather warm; slight fever prevalent in talukas Tando Alahyar, Naushahro, Hyderabad and Guni.
Upper Sind Frontier „	...	Dust-storm with hot winds and drops of rain on the 2nd instant; flood fallen considerably but continues flowing; hopes entertained of swamped kharif crops reviving; cough and fever prevailing.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad (Sept. 8th)	6·07	Total rainfall 17·76; much improvement in crops and public health; cholera cases 28, deaths 5.
Kaira „	6·77	Total rainfall 29·41; crops and public health good.
Surat „	5·62	Total rainfall 38·73.
Broach „	9·74	Total rainfall 53·90; bajri crops injured by excessive rain.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh (Sept. 8th)	2·64 at Dhulia.	Total rainfall 15·60; crops good, but slightly affected by excessive moisture above Bhalisgaon and Bhadgaon; cholera nearly extinct,—cases 42, deaths 24; cattle disease in 3 talukas.
Nasik „	3·19	Total rainfall 32·78; heavy fall throughout the Collectorate; crops suffering in two talukas from excessive moisture; prospects in others fair; cholera continues slightly.
Konkan.		
Tanna (Sept. 8th)	7·60	Total rainfall 95·27; crops thriving; cholera slightly prevalent.
Deccan.		
Poona (Sept. 8th)	3·82	Total rainfall 30·71; standing crops doing well; cholera has not quite disappeared.
Ahmednagar „	4·9	Total rainfall 11·95; crops good; cholera increasing in 3 talukas, decreasing in others.
Sholapur „	3·93	Total rainfall 16·84; kharif improving; rabi sowing commenced in Pandharpur; slight cholera prevalent.
Satara „	·72	Total rainfall 34·34; crops partly suffered from excessive rain; slight cholera prevalent.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum (Sept. 8th)	1·70	Total rainfall 50·44; cholera in Athni, Chipori and in villages near Belgaum; crops doing well.
Dharwar „	·64	Total rainfall 24·39; early crops good, sowing of late ones progressing; rain wanted in Karajgi taluka and Sawanur State.
Kanara „	3·50	Total rainfall 98·50; season good.
Kaladgi „	2·31	Total rainfall 11·90; the fall was general; kharif doing well; cotton sowing commenced; cholera prevalent except in Hungund, 108 deaths.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot (Sept. 8th)	3·59	Total rainfall 12·23; the fall was general; fears of scarcity of grain removed.
Wadhwán „	2·15	Total rainfall 13·61; crops good; cholera cases 23, deaths 9. *General Remarks.*—There has been a very heavy fall of rain in the last week, which has made prospects excellent, except in Sind, where the state of the river still causes some anxiety.
Bengal—		
Chittagong (Sept. 9th)	1·19	
Noakhally „	1·61	
Chittagong Hill Tracts „	6·87	
Hill Tipperah „	2·46	
Backergunge „	·11	
Fureedpore „	2·62	General health good.
Dacca „	3·89	
Mymensingh „	·97	
Tipperah „	2·37	
24-Pergunnahs „	4·56	Fever increasing at Barripore; 1 case of cholera reported from Satkhira.
Nuddea „	·78	
Moorshedabad „	2·93	Health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Jessore (Sept. 9th)	·65	
Pubna „	1·61	Four cases of cholera reported during the week, 3 recovered.
Rajshahye „	1·65	
Bogra „	1·75	Twenty-nine attacks of small-pox and 4 deaths from cholera reported during the week.
Maldah „	1·38	
Dinagepore „	1·6	Much sickness; fever at head-quarters.
Rungpore „	1·56	
Cooch Behar „	7·27	
Jalpaiguri „	·64	Cholera still continues; a few cases here and there.
Darjeeling „	·97	
Midnapore „	·77	
Howrah „	·77	
Hooghly „	1·86	General health not quite so good; a little small-pox still; fever slightly on the increase.
Burdwan „	2·12	
Bankoora „	·43	
Beerbhoom „	1·54	
Sonthal Pergunnahs „	3·64	Cholera still in the Deoghur country.
Bhágalpur „	2·08	General health very good.
Monghyr „	·71	
Purneah „	·41	
Darbangah „	·40	
Mozufferpore „	·57	
Sarun „	1·41	
Chumparun „	1·18	
	Previous week 1·17	
Patna „	·83	Health generally good.
Gya „	·95	Cholera almost disappeared.
Shahabad „	·56	
Hazáribágh „	1·09	Cholera abating.
Lohardugga „	·26	Cholera still prevalent in Palamow.
Maunbhoom „	·84	
Singbhoom „	·28	Few cases of cholera in pergunnah Bamunghatty are still reported, but the rest of the district is healthy.
Balasore „	4·57	Cholera has at length disappeared.
Cuttack „	2·62	Public health is not very good; low fevers, dengue and a little cholera still about; a little cattle disease in Thanas Barisal, Bowfal, Gulsakhali and Baramuddi.
Pooree „	·24	*General Remarks.*—More or less rain has fallen in all parts of Bengal. Shocks of earthquake on the 3rd instant reported from several districts. The harvesting of the early rice still continues, and the outturn is very fair; upon an average the prospects of the bhadoi crops are on the whole good. The harvesting has commenced in places in Chumparun; this crop is said to be the best ever known in the district; the transplantation of the main rice crop is all but complete, and the prospects are favourable. The plough cultivators of the Chittagong Hill Tracts have re-sown parts of their rice land on which the previous sowings have been destroyed; the flooded tracts of Tipperah still continue under water. Jute is being cut. About 8,000 bigahs of standing crops in Sarun have been inundated by the bursting of the Gunduck embankments.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (Sept. 6th)	3·3 in districts north of Ganges. 5·6 at head-quarters, elsewhere less.	Rice and other crops have suffered from excessive rain; reports from south of Ganges favourable.
Mirzapur (8th)	2·1 at head-quarters.	Crops good except where drowned last month.
Azamgarh (7th)	Average rainfall 1·7, chiefly on the 6th instant.	Prospects good.
Allahabad „	Average rainfall ·4	Late bajra sowing going on in places; undrowned crops very fine; ploughing for rabi commencing.
Cawnpore (8th)	...	Weather most favourable.
Banda (9th)	Average rainfall 1·0	Dry weather during the past week has done good; kankun being cut.
Hamirpur „	·8 on the 6th instant.	Prospects good.
Jhansi (7th)	From ·5 to 5·4	Rice prospects bad; other crops good.
Agra (8th)	...	Prospects good.
Meerut „	...	Prospects good; rains set in again.
Moradabad „	1·8	Slight tantalizing rain.
Bareilly „	...	Prospects continue good.
Almora (9th)		Weather showery and very favourable for the crops.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—			
Delhi	(Sept. 8th)	1·9	Crops flourishing; cholera decreasing; health of district generally good.
Hissar	„	*Nil*	Rain now wanted for young crops, water in canal having become deficient; health generally good, but few cases of cholera in the district, where fever is also on the increase.
Umballa	„	1·	Crops good; cholera still prevalent.
Jullundur	„	·4	Crops good; cases of cholera in Kartarpur; health otherwise good.
Lahore	„	*Nil*	Crops good; some cases of cholera in villages and three in Lahore, otherwise health good.
Rawal Pindi	„	1·	Agricultural prospects excellent; health good.
Mooltan	„	*Nil.*	Kharif crops nearly ripe; ploughing for rabi in progress; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan	„	...	Health good; harvest prospects fair.
Peshawur	„	...	Kharif sowing completed; fever commencing.
			General Remarks.—Though cholera still prevails in certain localities, the health of the province is generally good; agricultural prospects favourable.
Oudh—			
Lucknow	(Sept. 8th)	2·7	Prices stationary; agricultural prospects favourable; public health generally good.
Sitapur	„	*Nil.*	
Fyzabad	„	2·3	
Central Provinces—			
Upper Godavari	(Sept. 4th)	3·64	Prospects favourable; small-pox continues; prices easy.
Sambalpur	„	·25	Crops doing well; rain wanted; cholera continues.
Bilaspur	„	1·21	Prospects favourable; cholera continues; prices easy.
Chanda	„	1·94	Crops doing well; cholera continues.
Raipur	(5th)	1·88	Prospects favourable; cholera decreasing; prices easy.
Chhindwara	„	2·34	Prospects continue good; 200 cases of cholera, 93 fatal; prices steady.
Balaghât	(6th)	2·40	Transplanting rice completed; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Bhandara	(7th)	3·45	Rice crops favourable; jowar partially injured; rabi ploughing retarded owing to continuous rain.
Nagpur	(8th)	2·20	Jowar injured by over moisture, other crops doing well; cholera and cattle disease continue.
Nimar	„	1·27	Prospects favourable; 67 cases of cholera, 36 fatal; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad	„	4·47	Cholera continues.
Betul	„	2·14	Weeding progressing; cholera continues.
Wardha	„	2·20	Prospects fair; cholera continues.
Jubbulpore	„	·80	Rain opportune; health good.
Saugor	„	2·80	A break wanted; rabi ploughing progressing; cholera continues.
Seoni	„	3·20	Rabi ploughing commenced; fever and bowel complaint prevalent.
Damoh	„	1·30	Prospects good; prices stationary.
Mandla	„	1·	Prospects good; small-pox declining; prices stationary.
Narsinghpur	„	2·	Prospects gloomy; cholera continues.
			General Remarks.—Prospects everywhere good for rice; jowari injured in low lands; on the whole, except in the Narbada Valley, prospects fair, there rain excessive.
British Burmah—			
Arakan Division—			
	(Sept. 8th)	...	Public health good; rain moderate; crops promise well.
Rangoon	„	...	Public health good; crops retarded by floods; slight cattle disease.
Thonkwa	„	...	Public health and crops good.
Bassein	„		
Thayetmyo	„	...	River rising higher than in 1874.
Henzada	„	...	Public health good; crops progressing.
Prome	„	...	Health and crops good; two cases of small-pox.
Tenasserim Division	„	...	Public health good; half crops expected at Shwe-gyeen; at Amherst crops inundated; reports favourable from other districts.
Mysore and Coorg—			
Mysore	(Sept. 9th)	·45 in Bangalore Cantonment.	Rain much wanted; scarcity at Mysore; crops suffering; cholera extending its area but inactive except at Mysore, where average daily deaths in past week were nearly twenty; population 57,000.
Coorg	„	4·39	Public health and crops good.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraoti	(Sept. 9th)	3·75	Cholera gradually subsiding, though prevalent in mild form in the Woon District; kharif crops in good condition.
Rajputana—			
Sirohi	(Sept. 6th)	1·	Total rainfall 17·84; health good; prospects improved since rain; weather sultry.
Aboo	(9th)	3·64	Total rainfall 72·95; weather cloudy with mists; more rain expected.
Meywar	(3rd)	1·9	Total rainfall 17·1; health and prospects good; sunshine and occasional showers.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—*continued.*			
Marwar	(Aug. 28th)	...	Rain much needed both for present and future harvests; oppressive heat indicative of rain; health good; total rainfall 8·46.
Bickanere	„	...	No more rain; crops progressing; sowings completed; health good.
Harowtee States.			
Harowtee		*Nil.*	Rain everywhere much required; cholera decreasing at Tonk.
Tonk			
Ulwar	(Sept. 8th)	1·75	Temperature 85°; cholera decreasing; crops promising.
Bhurtpore	(9th)	2·45	Winds easterly; fever prevalent.
Jeypore	„	1·3	Rain generally throughout the district; all anxiety removed; health good.
Ajmere	„	...	Seasonable rain secured harvest, still raining; cholera diminishing; public health otherwise good.
Central India—			
Indore	(Sept. 8th)	5·79	Rainfall has been heavy; cholera decreasing.
Gwalior	„	1·90	
Neemuch	„	3·40	
Baghelkhund	„	·90	
Sutna	„		
Bhopal Agency.			
Bhopal	(Aug. 28th)	1·8	
Rajgarh	„	*Nil*	
Bhilsa	„	·07	
Nursingarh	„	*Nil*	
Kilchipur	„	2·1	
Nepal—	(Sept. 1st)	4·4	Agricultural prospects fair; cholera not abated.
Assam—			*(Received too late for inclusion in the General Remarks.)*
Gauhatti	(Sept. 9th)	·08	Weather more or less settled; fine cool north-east winds; shocks of earthquake on 3rd and subsequent days; transplanting operations going on; prospects of crops and tea favourable; no cattle disease; public health generally good.
Sylhet	„	4·27	Rice crop being reaped; price of rice slightly fallen owing partly to importation, partly to new crops coming into market; small-pox declining.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Thursday, the 2nd September 1875.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding.*
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G. C. B., G. C. S. I.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R. E., K. C. M. G., C. B.
The Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope.

OPIUM BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR W. MUIR introduced the Bill to amend the law relating to Opium, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in three months. He said that in accordance with the permission he had received at the last meeting of the Council, he had now the honour to introduce the Bill to amend the law relating to Opium. On that occasion he had explained the necessity which existed for the measure. The provisions were very simple. Under section 3 it was proposed to enact that the cultivation and manufacture of opium, its possession, transport or sale, should be permitted only in accordance with rules framed under the Act; and by section 4 the Local Governments were empowered, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, to make such rules. The remainder of the Bill provided appropriate penalties for contravention of the law. These were in accordance with the provisions of the law as they now existed in Bengal for the control of the cultivation, possession, transport and sale of opium.

The present measure had no bearing whatever on the system for realizing the Government revenue from opium. Although the measures now proposed had heretofore been in force only on this side of India, yet they were equally required everywhere. The advocates of the Bombay system, under which the Government revenue was realized by an export duty, disapproved of the State manufacture and monopoly prevailing in Bengal, and desired that endeavour should be made to substitute the export-duty arrangement for it; and he himself had long shared these views. But if such experiment were to be made to-morrow in any part of Behar, the North-Western Provinces or Oudh, it would be necessary to have equally stringent checks as now existed in Bengal—perhaps checks of even greater stringency—for controlling the cultivation and manufacture, the possession, transport and sale of opium; and these checks were equally required under the existing system in Bombay and Madras. The Bill therefore, as now introduced, had no reference whatever to the policy of the Government in this respect, either one way or the other.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR W. MUIR also moved that the Bill be published in the several *Gazettes* of the Local Governments in English and such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to Merchant Seamen. He said that the Council were aware that we had already upon the stocks a Bill for the general consolidation of our law relating to Merchant Shipping and for introducing certain amendments into it. But that Bill had been suspended, owing to the delay in proceeding with a similar Bill which was before the British Parliament. The subject was one in which it was necessary that the Indian legislation should be framed very carefully with reference to the Imperial legislation, because, not only was the subject-matter closely related, but the Imperial Acts, to a great extent, included India, and therefore we had Imperial laws in working, and in detailed working, in India. Some of those laws were subject to the operations of this legislature; others of them were not, and therefore we had to be exceedingly careful in all our legislation to see what was the course of legislation in England. Under those circumstances the Secretary of State was of opinion, some years ago, that we had better not proceed with our general consolidation Act, and it was waiting at this moment for the action of the British Parliament. From time to time, however, isolated matters had arisen with regard to which it was desirable to amend the law; and the Council would remember that only in the beginning of this year we passed an Act for the purpose of amending our Merchant Shipping Act with reference to one separate but important topic, namely, the constitution of tribunals for enquiries into casualties affecting ships and the conduct of officers.

There were one or two other points, none of them perhaps of very much importance, but all requiring some amendment of the law, with which we found ourselves in a position to deal. Therefore we thought it better to deal with those as the opportunity had arisen instead of waiting, perhaps for two or three years, until we were enabled to consolidate the whole of the law. He would just mention the principal of those topics.

One related to the subject of distressed seamen. In the English Acts there were certain provisions which enabled the Governments of all British possessions to send British seamen, who were in a state of distress, back to England on board British ships, and to provide for the payment of the expenses out of certain funds over which the Board of Trade had control. Well, it had been found that disputes arose with respect to the fact whether a seaman was a distressed seaman or not, and it had occurred that the Master of the vessel objected to receive the seaman on the ground that he was not. It was obvious that such a dispute might arise in any case, and when those disputes had once arisen, they had a great tendency to multiply themselves. They all arose under a critical state of circumstances; that was, when a ship was just going to sail, and when it was very inconvenient to decide the dispute by any lengthened process. Therefore it was proposed in the first place to provide a summary method of deciding such disputes, and, in the second place, to impose a penalty payable in India on the Master of any vessel who, after the proper certificate was given that the seaman was a distressed seaman, declined to receive him on boardship.

The next topic related to the discharge of seamen, and to seamen who were imprisoned in India. It was obvious that if there was an unlimited power of discharging British seamen in foreign countries, a great many of them would simply become a burden upon the society of the country where they were discharged. Now the English Merchant Shipping Act provided, in order to meet that difficulty, that no seaman should be discharged without the sanction of certain authorities in the country where it was proposed to discharge him. But that mere requisition of sanction had been found insufficient. There was no penalty attached to it which we could enforce in this country, and besides that, there had been disputes of rather a grave nature respecting the power of the authority in question to withhold his sanction under certain circumstances; that was to say, it had been disputed whether it was a purely discretionary power, or a ministerial power which he was compelled, as a public servant, to exercise under certain circumstances. We proposed therefore, in the first place, to make our law quite clear upon that subject, and to put it beyond doubt that the power was simply a discretionary power. He (MR. HOBHOUSE) believed it to be a discretionary power according to the present law. It was certainly held so in England, and the

Board of Trade had issued instructions in which they had asserted that the matter was one beyond dispute. The matter, however, was not beyond dispute in India, for a judgment had been passed by one Court of Law, luckily opposed by the judgment of another, to the effect that the power was a ministerial and not a discretionary power. It was proposed however to make that point clear. It was also proposed to add a penalty payable in India in case the Master of a ship discharged any seaman without the requisite sanction.

But one great temptation for the discharge of seamen here was found to be the unlimited facility that existed for getting lascars to serve on boardship for the voyage home. Some Masters preferred to have those lascars, partly because they were less expensive than seamen, partly for other reasons; and therefore it was proposed by the Government of Bombay (and their suggestion was adopted) that power should be given to the Local Governments to prohibit the engagement of Native seamen without sanction from the Government; at all events in cases in which British seamen had been discharged. That, it was conceived, would strike at the root of the evil.

Another mode in which British seamen were detached from their ships was when they got into prison, and it was alleged that the Masters who desired to get rid of men preferred complaints against them for breaches of discipline and other petty offences, which probably would not have been preferred if the Masters did not desire to get rid of their men. Now in section 88 of Act I of 1859, power was given to Magistrates to release all sailors imprisoned for breaches of discipline if the Masters of the ships were willing to take them back; but it was often found that the Masters were not willing to take them back: in fact, the very object of getting them into prison was that they should be there when the ship was sailing, in order that the ship might obtain lascars and so depart from India. That mischief would partly be met by the proposal that the Government should have a veto on the engagement of Native seamen; and it was proposed further to meet it by giving power to Port authorities to call upon Masters to accept back those seamen who were imprisoned for petty offences, and if they did not choose to accept them back, to require them to deposit a sufficient sum to cover the expense of the subsistence of the men during their stay in India, and of their passage home. That, it was thought, would be a test of the *bona fides* of the objection to receive back the men.

Then, with regard to the subject of desertions, there was at present a defective machinery for giving notice to the Government of desertions directly they took place, and we proposed to require Masters of ships to inform Government whenever a desertion took place. We proposed also that, when a sailor was imprisoned for desertion, the Master should deposit in the local Shipping Office his wages and effects, and that there should be some machinery for settling claims between Masters and men.

Another topic we proposed to deal with was the increase of space on board ships. It seemed to be the prevailing opinion that the present law did not provide a sufficient amount of space. It was not intended to introduce any new principle of legislation on this point. Measurements of space were given by the present Merchant Shipping Act, and it was proposed slightly to increase the space required.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also presented the Final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts in British Burma.

The following Select Committee was named—

On the Bill to amend the law relating to Opium—The Hon'ble Messrs. Hobhouse, Eden, and Hope, and the Mover.

The Council then adjourned to Thursday, the 16th September 1875.

SIMLA;
The 2nd September 1875.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 16TH SEPTEMBER 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras there has been good rain in the north, but scanty in the southern districts: prospects are satisfactory. In Sind the river is still falling and many canals have failed: great damage to the kharif crops is reported. There has been general moderate rain throughout the Bombay Presidency, except in Satara, where a fall of 15½ inches has caused some damage to houses and crops: prospects are good. In the Central Provinces the rain has been heavy and continued; the rice crops are doing well, but other staples have been injured by the rain, and in the northern districts preparations for the *rabi* have been retarded. In Bengal general rain has fallen in all districts: the early rice harvest still continues, with a good yield; the prospects of the main rice crop are generally favourable. There has been general rain throughout the North-West Provinces and Oudh: prospects are very good. In the Punjab no rain has fallen in Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan: the fall has been moderate in the northern districts. In the Delhi and Hissar Divisions and at Jullundur the fall has been extraordinarily heavy (25 inches at Delhi, 17 at Rohtak, 15 at Jullundur): the floods have damaged house property largely and crops to some extent: but the rain has nevertheless been of great benefit. In Rajputana good rain has fallen in the Northern States, none in Bickanere, Deoli, Shahpoora or Tonk: elsewhere it has been moderate: prospects are generally good. There has been heavy rain throughout the Central India States, which has caused some damage to crops. Reports are good from Burmah and Berar. In Assam Proper no rain has fallen and its want is felt. In Mysore the want of rain is great and the prospects of the crops are critical.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(Sept. 16th)	1·17 at Masulipatam. 3·0 at Palnad.	Rain slight elsewhere; canals generally full; 14 feet water over anicut; heavy flood expected; dry crops sown; standing crops good; rain wanted in some taluks; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; public health good; cattle disease in three taluks; pasture sufficient.
Kurnool	(15th)	1·29 in four days.	Rain moderate in four taluks; none elsewhere; standing dry crops withering in Markapur for want of rain, good in other places; markets moderately supplied; prices generally steady; fever prevalent; cholera, 29 cases in Kurnool, 3 fatal; 172 cases in five taluks, 96 fatal; water and pasture sufficient, except in Markapur; cattle disease in two taluks; 1·7 foot water over Sunkesala anicut yesterday.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Tanjore (Sept. 16th)	No rain at Negapatam.	Rain elsewhere partial and scanty; water supply in rivers slightly increasing, in some tanks full, in others small; water over upper anicut, south branch, 5 inches; cultivation, wet and dry crops; standing crops not thriving well for want of rain; harvest, a few dry grains in some parts; markets well supplied; prices steady; fever in some parts; cholera much abated, seizures 203, deaths 139; cattle disease in some localities; pasture insufficient.
Trichinopoly (15th)	No rain.	Wells failing in some dry villages; dry crops withering; outturn of rape and gingelly seed up to average; prices slightly risen in the town, elsewhere steady; cholera still increasing in town; cattle healthy; pasture scarce.
Malabar (16th)	0·24	First crop harvest begun; markets well supplied; prices steady; bowel complaint in Palghaut and Tangacheri, 13 cases and 6 deaths; pasture good. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (Sept. 16th)		
Sind.		
Kurrachee (15th)	...	Gauge at Kotri marked 154 inches on the 13th, shewing a fall of 3 feet since the 6th; estimated loss of crop 6¼ annas; heavy rain in Kohistan on the 3rd.
Shikarpur „	...	River 10 feet 4 inches, 2 feet 5 inches less than last year; insufficiency of water all over the district; kharif crops suffering; fever prevails; cattle disease in Kambar taluka.
Hyderabad „	...	River still falling; smaller canals dry; no other change.
Upper Sind Frontier „	...	No change; rabi sowings commenced.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad (Sept. 15th)	...	Crops good; cholera cases 55, deaths 3.
Kaira „	·03	Total rainfall 29·44; prospects excellent.
Surat „	·33	Total rainfall 39·06.
Broach „	1·07	Total rainfall 54·97; health good.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh (Sept. 15th	·76 at Dhulia.	Total rainfall 16·86; kharif and cotton crops as before; cholera cases 9, deaths 5; cattle disease in three talukas.
Nasik „	2·40	Total rainfall 35·18; crops suffering in two talukas from excessive rain; prospects otherwise fair; cholera continues slightly.
Konkan.		
Tanna (Sept. 15th)	3·95	Total rainfall 99·22; agricultural prospects fair; slight cholera in four talukas.
Deccan.		
Poona (Sept. 15th)	·78	Total rainfall 31·49; crops well, although injured in some places by heavy rain; cholera slightly exists.
Ahmednagar „	1·46	Total rainfall 13·41; crops well; cholera decreasing except in two talukas.
Sholapur „	·55	Total rainfall 17·39; slight cholera throughout the district.
Satara „	15·50	Total rainfall 49·84; injury from excessive fall to crops and houses in some places; in Satara taluka crops swept away; cholera disappearing.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum (Sept. 15th)	1·01	Total rainfall 51·45.
Dharwar „	·21	Total rainfall 24·60; more rain wanted in four talukas; early crops good; sowing of late crops progressing; cholera in Ibubari taluka, cases 23, deaths 13.
Kanara „	2·25	Total rainfall 100·75; crops good.
Kaladgi „	·10	Total rainfall 12·; kharif sowing completed; crops thriving; cholera in seven talukas, 114 deaths.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot (Sept. 15th)	...	Crops good; more rain wanted.
Wadhwán „	...	Crops good; one death from cholera.
Baroda „	9·9	*General Remarks.*—The fall in the river in Sind is causing great damage to the crops, the smaller canals being dry; elsewhere prospects very good, except where excessive rain has injured the crops.
Bengal—		
Chittagong (Sept. 16th)	4·43	
Noakhally „	3·78	
Chittagong Hill Tracts „	3·2	
Hill Tipperah „	1·24	
Backergunge „	3·49	
Furreedpore „	4·61	General health good.
Dacca „	1·77	
Mymensingh „	3·83	
Tipperah „	2·40	
24-Pergunnahs „	·72	Fever increasing at Barripore.
Jessore „	2·38	
Nuddea „	2·30	
Moorshedabad „	2·37	Cholera has appeared in thana Burwa in the Sadr Sub-division, health otherwise good.
Pubna „	2·97	
Rajshahye „	1·97	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Bogra (Sept. 16th)	1·73	
Maldah „	3·31	
Dinagepore „	2·07	
Rungpore „	1·13	
Cooch Behar „	·48	
Jalpaiguri „	3·75	Cholera seems to have ceased.
Darjeeling „	6·74	
Midnapore „	1·24	
Howrah „	3·67	
Hooghly „	·59	Fever more prevalent.
Burdwan „	3·16	Fever slightly increased.
Bankoora „	2·89	
Beerbhoom „	1·75	
Sonthal Pergunnahs „	3·14	Cholera still continues to break out in new places but not very extensively.
Bhágalpur „	1·35	General health very good; cholera decreasing, but still prevails in the town and a few villages in the Banka sub-division.
Monghyr „	2·51	Much sickness in the town.
Purneah „	1·82	
Darbangah „	3·58	
Mozufferpore „	1·37	Cholera reported to have broken out again in Belunda thana.
Sarun „	1·92	General health good.
Chumparun „	3·8	
Patna „	3·62	Health generally good.
Gya „	·90	
Shahabad „	2·20	Some fever and cholera still hanging about in one or two villages.
Hazáribágh „	1·34	Cholera nearly disappeared.
Lohardugga „	9·96	Cholera in Palamow decreasing.
Maunbhoom „	3·66	
Singbhoom „	4·18	Cholera in Bamunghatty is reported to have ceased.
Balasore „	2·29	
Cuttack „	3·25	Public health good.
Pooree „	2·24	*General Remarks.*—Seasonable rain has fallen in all the districts. Early rice is still being reaped and the yield is very fair. Upon an average the prospects of the bhadai crops are on the whole good, and it is being harvested in places with good results. The transplantation of the main rice seedlings is still being pushed on, but in a few districts the full area of land has not been planted with rice in consequence of insufficient rain; the prospects of this crop are generally favourable.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (Sept. 13th)	Average rainfall 1·3.	Rice and other crops have suffered from excessive rain; reports from south of Ganges favourable.
Mirzapur (15th)	1·2 at Kourh, elsewhere less.	Prospects continue good; river rising.
Azamgarh „	4·2 at headquarters.	Prospects continue favourable; early kinds of rice being cut; outturn reported good.
Allahabad „	2·1	Rain still persistently falling.
Cawnpore „	3·5	Rain most beneficial; prospects good.
Banda (16th)	Average rainfall 2·4	Cotton reported injured in parts; prospects good.
Hamirpur „	Average rainfall 2·4	Prospects good.
Jhansi (14th)	2·9	Prospects good.
Agra (15th)	From ·2 to 7·1	Prospects favourable.
Meerut „	...	Fine after heavy rain; prospects good.
Moradabad „	...	Favourable rain; agricultural prospects excellent.
Bareilly „	1·2	Prospects good.
Punjab—		
Delhi (Sept. 15th)	25·3	This great rainfall has caused much damage to crops and house property; cholera lingers in city and in one or two villages in the district.
Hissar „	6·	Crops promising; the heavy rains have saved the kharif, and will prove beneficial to the rabi sowings; health generally good, but fever prevalent in Hissar District.
Rohtak „	17·	
Umballa „	4·7	Crops good; cholera still prevalent.
Jullundur „	15·1	Extensive floods and much damage done to crops and houses; cases of cholera in Kartarpore; health otherwise good.
Lahore „	1·8	Agricultural prospects good; health generally good, but a few cases of cholera.
Mooltan „	*Nil*	Indigo crops under sickle; prospects of rabi excellent; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan „	*Nil.*	Health good.
Peshawur „	·6	Agricultural prospects favourable; fever prevailing. *General Remarks.*—Rainfall in the southern districts of the Punjab unusually heavy; damage to buildings very great, while crops have also been damaged by the floods. The rainfall in the Hissar Division is greater than has been known for years, but it was needed and all crops there will benefit. General health of the Province good.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Oudh—			
Lucknow	(Sept. 15th)	3·2	Kharif prospects continue favourable; prices stationary; public health generally good.
Sitapur	,,	1·8	
Fyzabad	,,	1·4	
Central Provinces—			
Sambalpur	(Sept. 11th)	9·	Rain beneficial; prospects good; cholera decreasing.
Bilaspur	,,	3·47	Rice crops progressing; cotton suffered; cholera decreasing; prices easy.
Raipur	(12th)	·78	Prospects good; cholera decreasing; prices easy.
Chhindwara	,,	9·33	Jowar damaged; other crops favourable; 124 cases of cholera, 50 fatal; prices steady.
Balaghât	(13th)	3·90	Prospects favourable; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Bhandara	(14th)	1·77	Rice crops promising; jowar in low lands suffered; rabi ploughing stopped in consequence of continuous rain; cholera, fever and small-pox continue; prices stationary.
Nagpur	(15th)	1·27	Jowar suffered by over moisture; other crops good; cholera decreasing; fever prevalent; prices cheaper.
Wardha	,,	2·	Kharif suffered from too much rain; cholera decreasing.
Nimar	,,	7·37	Superior crops being cut; cholera decreasing; prices risen.
Hoshangabad	,,	11·70	Crops damaged; cholera continues.
Betul	,,	7·45	Cholera continues.
Narsinghpur	,,	4·	Rain damaged standing crops; cholera disappeared.
Jubbulpore	,,	7·	Prospects good; 7 deaths from cholera.
Saugor	,,	2·89	A break wanted; rabi ploughing stopped; cholera and cattle disease continue; prices stationary.
Seoni	,,	4·75	Rabi ploughing continues; prospects favourable; health good.
Damoh	(16th)	9·20	Kharif crops except rice injured; prices stationary.
Mandla	,,	1·30	Prices stationary.
			General Remarks:—Rice crops promise well, but continued rain injures other standing crops, and prevents land being prepared for rabi partially in Northern Districts.
British Burmah—			
Akyab	(Sept. 15th)	...	Public health good; rainfall abundant; crops promise well.
Rangoon	,,	...	Health good; rain plentiful; crops flourishing; cattle disease prevalent in Myanoung, disappearing in Tharrawaddy.
Bassein	,,	...	
Henzada	,,	...	
Prome	,,	...	Health good; cultivation progressing.
Thayetmyo	,,	...	Health good, except slight fever; inundation subsiding.
Thonkwa	,,	...	Rain abundant; crops and health good.
Tenasserim Division	,,	...	Health good; crops partially inundated.
Amherst	,,	Abundant.	
Mysore and Coorg—			
Mysore	(Sept. 16th)	*Nil.*	Crops suffering from want of rain; cholera still inactive, except at Mysore, where deaths in town and district during the past week averaged 22¾ daily. Epidemic has extended in Tumkur District.
Coorg	,,	1·4	
			General Remarks.—Prices slightly risen in parts; agricultural prospects not hopeful.
Assam—			
Gauhati	(Sept. 16th)	*Nil.*	Weather clear, dry, and hot; transplanting operations of sáli almost finished; prospects of crops not unfavourable, but rain wanted; prospects of tea reported not very cheering; public health good.
Sylhet	,,	2·93	Rivers falling; weather fine.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraoti	(Sept. 16th)	2·60	Province nearly free from cholera, except in one taluk of Woon District; agricultural prospects good.
Rajputana—			
Aboo	(Sept. 16th)	1·47	Total rainfall 74·52; weather cloudy with slight mists, more rain probable.
Meywar	(10th)	2·3	Total rainfall 19·4; water-supply, health and crops good; sunshine and occasional showers.
Bickanere	(4th)	*Nil.*	Weather exceedingly hot; standing crops withering for want of rain.
Marwar	(14th)	1·89 since the 4th.	Tanks received two months' additional supply and wells rising; health good; crops much improved, but outturn will not be as abundant as expected.
Harowtee States—			
Deolee	(Sept. 4th)	*Nil.*	Cholera at Tonk; health elsewhere good.
Shahpoora	,,	*Nil.*	
Tonk	,,	*Nil.*	
Kota	,,	·40	
Jhallawar	,,	·50	

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—*continued.*			
Ulwar	(Sept. 15th)	2·37	Temperature 84°; prospects of crops excellent; cholera present but decreasing; tanks filled.
Bhurtpore	(16th)	3·45	Weather cloudy; crops progressing favourably; fever still prevalent.
Jeypore	,,	3·50	Agricultural prospects excellent; public health good.
Ajmere	,,	3·20	Crops satisfactory; cholera not quite gone from Ajmere, none in rest of district; otherwise health good; heavy rains wanted.
Central India—			
Indore	(Sept. 15th)	3·39	Heavy rain has damaged crops, sweeping them away in places; health improving.
Gwalior	,,	4·7	
Neemuch	,,	6·13	
Rutlam	,,	3·7	
Baghelkhund	,,	2·60	
Sutna	,,		
Bhopal Agency.			
Bhopal	(Sept. 4th)	2·7	
Rajgarh	,,	1·2	
Bhilsa	,,	2·7	
Nursingarh	,,	·04	
Nepal—	(Sept. 8th)	0·35	Agricultural prospects fair; cholera still in the valley and city of Katmandoo.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 23RD SEPTEMBER 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras the fall of rain during the week has been scanty: prospects are however generally satisfactory. In Mysore the condition of the crops is still reported to be critical owing to want of rain: 16½ inches are however reported to have fallen at Bangalore. In Sind the river has risen, and rain has also fallen. Elsewhere throughout the Bombay Presidency there has been general and abundant rain, except in Dharwar and parts of the Baroda territory. In Ahmedabad there have been floods: in Broach, Khandesh, and Nasik the cotton is reported to have been injured by excessive rain, and the same cause has slightly damaged the crops in Poona, Ahmednagar and Belgaum; prospects are however generally good. In the Central Provinces and Berar the rain has been general: damage to the cotton crop has been caused by excessive rain in the Nerbudda Valley, and preparations for the *rabi* retarded. In Bengal moderate rain has fallen in all districts, except in Orissa, where it has been heavy: more is said to be wanted in Rungpore, Purneah and parts of Gya: the prospects of the late rice crop continue satisfactory. There has been general rain in the North-West Provinces and Oudh: a break is wanted in Bundelkhand; prospects are generally good. In the Punjab slight rain has fallen in Delhi, Lahore, Rawal Pindi, Mooltan, Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar: the condition of the crops (where not damaged by floods) is satisfactory. Throughout Central India copious rain has fallen, and in Western Malwa the crops are suffering from its excess. In Assam more rain is wanted. Reports from Burmah are satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Sept. 23rd)	·92 at Masulipatam. 3·5 at Repalli. Slight elsewhere.	Six feet water above anicut; dry crops sown; embankments burst in places; crops recently submerged in parts of Devi and Repalli; markets well supplied; prices steady; small-pox and fever in four taluks; 4 deaths from cholera in Narsaropett; slight cattle disease in four taluks; pasture sufficient.
Kurnool (22nd)	0·76 in three days.	Rain good in two taluks, moderate in five, none in Cumbum; standing crops generally good, except in Markapur, where they are withering from insufficient rain; markets moderately supplied; prices steady; fever prevalent; cholera abating in Kurnool town; 331 attacks and 160 deaths reported in five taluks; water and pasture sufficient; seven feet water over Sunkesala anicut.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Tanjore (Sept. 23rd)	0·87 at Negapatam, elsewhere none.	Water in rivers decreasing; no fresh supply to tanks; water over anicuts none; cultivation wet and dry crops; standing crops not thriving for want of rain, and good supply in rivers; harvest a few dry grains in some parts; markets well supplied; prices steady; fever in some parts; cholera 228 seizures, 165 deaths; cattle disease in some localities, some loss; pasture insufficient.
Trichinopoly (22nd)	...	Good rain last night; cholera decreasing, but not actually gone.
Malabar (23rd)	0·71	First crop harvest begun; markets well supplied; prices falling; fever and small-pox prevail slightly in Ernad and Walluvanad; bowel complaint in Palghaut and Walluvanad, 77 cases, 28 deaths; slight cattle disease in two taluks; pasture abundant.
		General Remarks.—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (Sept. 23rd)		
Sind.		
Kurrachee (22nd)	...	River risen 19 inches; heavy rain in Kurrachee on Saturday, also in districts; fever and colds prevalent.
Upper Sind Frontier „	·82	Rabi sowing progressing.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad (Sept. 22nd)	2·80	Total rainfall 20·56; extraordinary heavy floods in Sabarmati; good portion of city under water, large portion of Ellis bridge carried away; crops good; cholera cases 5, deaths none.
Kaira „	2·34	Total rainfall 31·78; kharif crops flourishing.
Surat „	3·26	Total rainfall 42·32.
Broach „	3·15	Total rainfall 56·12; cotton and other crops injured by excessive rain.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh (Sept. 22nd)	3·5 at Dhulia.	Total rainfall 19·41, fall general; kharif and cotton crops injured by excessive rain; in Chalisgaon and Chopra cholera cases 7, deaths 3; cattle disease in Shahada.
Nasik . „	1·23	Total rainfall 34·16; crops suffering in some places from excessive rain; prospects otherwise fair; cholera continues slightly.
Konkan.		
Tanna (Sept. 22nd)	11·15	Total rainfall 110·34; agricultural prospects fair; cholera very slightly prevailing in six talukas.
Deccan.		
Poona (Sept. 22nd)	1·30	Total rainfall 32·79; slight injury done to crops in some places by heavy rain; cholera continues.
Ahmednagar „	3·39	Total rainfall 16·80; kharif crops suffering in some places; rabi sowing impeded by excessive rain; cholera generally decreasing, cases 86, deaths 33.
Sholapur „	1·37	Total rainfall 18·76; slight cholera; crops good.
Satara „	1·4	Total rainfall 50·88; state of crops same as before; rabi sowing progressing; slight cholera in Máu.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum (Sept. 22nd)	·55	Total rainfall 52 inches; crops damaged by floods; in Chikori and Athni cholera continues.
Dharwar „	·18	Total rainfall 24·78; rain much wanted in almost all talukas; kharif crops good; cotton sowing progressing; cholera in several villages of Hubli taluka and at Hebli in Dharwar taluka.
Kanara „	5·75	Total rainfall 107·; crops on coast ripening; fever, dysentery, and cattle-disease prevail.
Kaladgi „	2·17	Total rainfall 14·17; kharif crops good; rabi sowing progressing; cholera continues, 90 deaths in seven talukas.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot (Sept. 22nd)	1·41	Total rainfall 13·64; crops thriving.
Wadhwán „	·62	Total rainfall 14·23; crops good.
Baroda „	1·89	Kharif and cotton crops thriving; serious apprehension continues in Okhámandal and Amreli; public health good.
		General Remarks.—River risen again in Sind; apprehensions for safety of crops in parts of Baroda State; elsewhere rainfall heavy, especially in Gujarat, and propects excellent.
Bengal—		
Chittagong (Sept. 23rd)	·31	
Noakhally „	5·11	
Chittagong Hill Tracts „	·8	
Hill Tipperah „	·87	Public health good except at Koilashur, where it is said that fever prevails.
Backergunge „	1·78	
Furreedpore „	1·14	
Dacca „	·63	
Tipperah „	·60	
Mymensingh „	·17	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
24-Pergunnahs (Sept. 23rd)	·80	Fever increasing at Barripore and Sudder Sub-divisions.
Nuddea „	·90	
Moorshedabad „	·83	Much fever prevalent at Lalbagh Sub-division; cholera in Burwa; health otherwise good.
Jessore „	·65	
Pubna „	·45	
Rajshahye „	2·88	10 cases of cholera reported during the week, 4 proved fatal.
Bogra „	1·75	
Maldah „	·13	
Dinagepore „	1·39	Much fever at head-quarters and Neetpoor and probably elsewhere, though from some places reports say health is good; outbreak of cholera in Poteeram lately, 22 deaths reported.
Rungpore „	·1	
Cooch Behar „	1·42	
Jalpaiguri „	2·87	There were three fatal cases of cholera in the Jail which have not been followed by others. A few cases occur in the interior here and there and from time to time without apparent connection.
Darjeeling „	1·10	
Midnapore „	1·59	
Howrah „	·29	
Hooghly „	1·3	General health fair; a few cases of small-pox and cholera; fever more prevalent.
Burdwan „	2·9	Fever slightly increased.
Bankoora „	1·09	
Beerbhoom „	1·20	
Sonthal Pergunnahs „	1·51	Cholera decreasing.
Bhágalpur „	·70	Cholera abated in town, but is prevalent in villages in the Banka Sub-division; elsewhere general health is very good.
Monghyr „	·64	
Purneah „	1·97	
Darbangah „	2·95	
Mozufferpore „	1·32	
Sarun „	1·42	General health good.
Chumparun „	·78	
Patna „	Not received.	Health good.
Gya „	1·05	
Shahabad „	1·26	
Hazáribágh „	2·88	
Lohardugga „	1·66	Cholera much abated.
Maunbhoom „	·26	
Singbhoom „	1·26	Healthy.
Balasore „	5·28	
Cuttack „	10·45	Public health improving.
Pooree „	2·16	
		General Remarks.—More or less rainfall is reported from all the districts of Bengal; but in Rungpore, Purneah and parts of Gya, more rain is wanted. Early rice and jute are still being harvested, and the transplanting of the late rice crop is still going on in a few places; the prospects of the late rice are as a whole statisfactory; kalai pulse and sonee oilseeds are being sown.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (Sept. 22nd)	Average rainfall ·9.	No change as to crops.
Mirzapur „	1·1 at Kourh, elsewhere less.	Prospects generally good; early rice commenced harvesting.
Azamgarh „	3·9 at head-quarters.	Prospects fair; some days of clear dry weather needed now for ploughing of rabi lands.
Allahabad (21st)	Average rainfall 2·8	
Cawnpore (22nd)	Average rainfall 2·3	Prospects continue favourable.
Banda (23rd)	Average rainfall 2·9.	Kakun sama cut; cotton blossoming.
Hamirpur „	Average rainfall 3·2.	Dry weather required.
Jhansi (21st)	4·6	Some damage to crops in Mau from heavy rains.
Agra (22nd)	From ·1 to 6·2	Prospects generally good; slight damage to bajra from rain and to jowar from insects.
Meerut „	...	Favourable weather now; prospects good.
Moradabad „	Little or no rain.	Rice harvest commencing in parts; prospects good.
Bareilly „	1·5	Agricultural prospects continue good.
Almorah „	Slight.	Weather very favourable for the crops; in many parts rice cut.
Punjab—		
Delhi (Sept. 22nd)	1·5	Cholera dying out in city but lingering in a few villages in district; crops on low lands suffered from floods, on high ground in flourishing condition.
Hissar „	*Nil.*	Kharif promising; ground being prepared for rabi; health good.
Umballa „	*Nil.*	Crops good; cholera still hanging about district.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*continued.*		
Jullundur (Sept. 22nd)	*Nil.*	Crops good where uninjured by flood; cholera abating in Kartarpore; fever about, but health generally fair.
Lahore „	·6	Agricultural prospects good; health generally good, but cholera hanging about.
Rawal Pindi „	1·5	Prospects excellent; health good.
Mooltan „	·5	A second flood from Ravi and Sutlej has damaged crops; fever about, otherwise health good.
Dera Ismail Khan „	1·8	Health good.
Peshawur „	1·1	Agricultural prospects favourable; fever about.
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects may be considered good, though damage has been caused by the unusual floods of this season; cholera still lingers, and a few districts are suffering from the usual autumnal fevers, otherwise health good.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Sept. 22nd)	6·9	Prices stationary; public health generally good; kharif prospects favourable, and preparations for the rabi in progress.
Sitapur „	2·5	
Fyzabad „	1·2	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (Sept. 18th)	5·3	Stormy weather; prospects favourable; health good; prices easy.
Sambalpur „	2·42	Prospects good; cholera continues.
Bilaspur „	2·70	Crops promising except cotton; cholera decreasing; prices easy.
Raipur (19th)	2·16	Prospects favourable; cholera decreasing; prices easy.
Chhindwara „	1·37	Kutkijowar damaged by continuous rain; 97 cases of cholera, 42 fatal; prices stationary.
Chanda „	2·54	Jowar damaged; other crops doing well; cholera and cattle disease continue; prices steady.
Balaghât (20th)	·90	Prospects favourable; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Bhandara (21st)	3·83	Except jowar other crops favourable; rabi ploughing continues; cholera, cattle disease and small-pox lingering; prices steady.
Nagpur (22nd)	1·80	Jowar suffered, other crops doing well; cholera abating; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Wardha „	3·	Crops damaged by excessive rain; cholera almost extinct.
Nimar „	1·66	Cotton slightly damaged, other crops well; cholera decreasing; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad „	2·55	Cholera continues.
Betul „	2·64	Cholera continues.
Narsinghpur „	2·	Crops considerably damaged by excessive rain; cholera disappeared.
Jubbulpore „	2·97	Prospects good; no fresh cholera cases.
Saugor „	·74	Break wanted; rabi ploughing stopped; cholera ceased.
Seoni „	·90	Prospects good; a break required for rabi ploughing; health good.
Damoh „	1·70	Kharif crops except rice injured; prices stationary.
Mandla „	1·10	Prospects of rice good, other crops damaged by continuous rain.
		General Remarks.—Rice crops promise well, but jowari and cotton have suffered from wet. In Nerbudda Valley rain has done damage to crops, and it is difficult to prepare land for rabi.
British Burma—		
Arakan Division.		
Akyab (Sept. 22nd)	...	Public health normal; crop prospects good.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon (Sept. 22nd)	...	Public health good; extensive destruction of crops in Hline from inundation. Rainfall 23 inches in excess of last year.
Bassein „	...	Health good; crops doing well.
Henzada „	...	Public health good; crops flourishing; slight cattle disease.
Prome „	...	Healthy; crops promising.
Thayetmyo „	...	Health good; river fallen greatly; rain required.
Thonkwa „	Rain copious.	Health and crops good.
Tenasserim Division.		
Amherst	52·5	Public health good; crops partially inundated in Amherst, Shwegyeen and Toungoo.
Toungoo	4·5	
Mysore and Coorg—		
Mysore (Sept. 23rd)	16·50 in Bangalore Cantonment.	Cholera spreading slowly in Nandidroog and Ashtagram divisions; deaths at Mysore number 443 up to date; last week's average for town and district 21; dry crops suffering severely from want of rain, especially in Mysore District.
Coorg „	1·71	*General Remarks.*—Agricultural prospects still doubtful.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Sept. 23rd)	·06	Cool north-east wind; weather clear and dry; transplanting operations almost finished, but rain wanted; season for tea tolerably good; public health good.
Sylhet „	·75	Prices steady; field work progresses.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti (Sept. 23rd)	1·74	Cholera gradually disappearing from the province; kharif crops suffered slightly in a few places from excessive rain; land under plough for rabi sowing.
Central India—		
Indore (Sept. 22nd)	2·90	
Gwalior „	2·37	
Neemuch „	5·13	
Rutlam „	6·79	
Baghelkhund (Sutna) „	4·70	
Bhopal Agency.		
Sehore (Sept. 11th)	5·5	
Beorah „	13·3	
Bhilsa „	8·1	
Nursingarh „	5·9	
Kilchipur „	·05	
		General Remarks.—Continuous rain has damaged crops in Western Malwa; health is generally good.
Nepal— (Sept. 15th)	2·1	Agricultural prospects fair; cholera somewhat less.

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Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Thursday, the 16th September 1875.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding.*
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G. C. B., G. C. S. I.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R. E., K. C. M. G., C. B.
The Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope.

BURMA COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE, in moving that the Final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts in British Burma be taken into consideration, said that he ought rather to move that both reports of the Committee, the final and preliminary reports, be taken into consideration, because though the preliminary report had been before the Council several months, it had not been brought up formally for consideration. The fact was that this Bill had been for a considerable time before the Council, having been introduced as long ago as the month of April 1874. This was the second time, since he had been in India, that he had to introduce a Bill to amend the Burma Courts Act. There was considerable difficulty always in making complete arrangements for a system of Courts, because there were a great many small points to attend to, and many things were not found out until the Courts had begun to work. But in British Burma there was a peculiar source of complication, for whereas in other Provinces—Bengal for instance—there was only one Supreme Court of Judicature, in British Burma there were no less than four, having different areas of jurisdiction, either geographical or legal, or mixed geographical and legal. There were the Judicial Commissioner, the Recorder of Rangoon, the Special Court which consisted of the Judicial Commissioner and the Recorder of Rangoon sitting together, and the High Court at Calcutta. All those tribunals were in their several ways Supreme Courts of Judicature; and that circumstance made the arrangements for British Burma peculiarly complex and difficult. Therefore it was no wonder that every now and then we had applications from the judicial authorities of British Burma saying that something was wanted which they had previously not observed, or that something which had been put into the Act did not work with perfect smoothness.

When he introduced this Bill, there were three objects for which legislation was wanted. One was that certain jurisdiction had been given to Deputy Commissioners, and it was found that the provision for that jurisdiction did not quite answer the wants of the Province, for in some districts it was not desirable to have an officer as high as a Deputy Commissioner; but there was an officer below the rank of Deputy Commissioner, and it was desirable that that officer should exercise the jurisdiction that the Act attributed only to Deputy Commissioners. Secondly, it was desired to relieve the Recorder of Rangoon from certain

duties, of a somewhat mechanical nature, in the way of recording evidence, writing judgments, and so forth, which were imposed upon the Judges by the Code of Civil Procedure, and with which it was very undesirable to occupy the time of such a Judge as the Recorder. The third object was to revive certain Acts which were repealed by the first Burma Courts Act passed in 1872, but which we found, in process of time, to be wanted for the purposes of British Burma.

When the Bill went into Committee, they had a considerable number of suggestions from the authorities in British Burma, who also desired that as so much alteration had been made by the amending Act of 1873, and would be made by the new amending Act, the original Act should be redrawn with the incorporation of all the alterations. To that desire the Committee acceded, and they made a preliminary report in February last showing that the Act had been redrawn, and exhibiting in detail all the substantial alterations that had been introduced. The draft was then republished. It had since undergone further criticism in British Burma, and had also had the advantage of the presence of the Hon'ble Mr. Eden here. The Committee had now made a further report, and the time was come for the final consideration of the Bill.

The alterations that had been made in the existing Acts were very numerous, but mostly of a very small kind. He hoped that they would be useful, and that they would prove sufficient for a time at all events. It would not, however, be very edifying to the Council if he were to attempt to carry them through the detailed alterations that had been made. The only changes which, as it seemed to him, could be at all called alterations of principle were as follows. The Bill gave to the Recorder of Rangoon an enlarged jurisdiction which it was found desirable that he should have. It gave him an increased area of jurisdiction, which the growth of the large towns in British Burma rendered it expedient that he should have. Rangoon was now a considerable centre of commerce; a large amount of shipping came into the harbour, and that rendered it necessary to have a Judge who should decide upon two classes of cases. One class was that of admiralty cases; and it was proposed to give to the Recorder admiralty jurisdiction throughout the territorial waters of British Burma. But inasmuch as the jurisdiction was entirely new and in many respects rather of a special and important kind, it was also proposed to give an appeal to the High Court at Calcutta. The other class was that of insolvency cases. Of course, as commerce increased, there would be a greater number of defalcations amongst commercial men, and therefore it was thought desirable to set up an insolvency jurisdiction for the four principal towns of British Burma, namely, Rangoon, Maulmain, Akyab and Bassein.

He thought that those were the only two matters of principle involved in the alterations. Among the larger details of the alterations, besides the three original objects he had referred to, he might mention that the area of the Recorder's jurisdiction had been enlarged in some other respects—he meant the legal, and not the geographical area. For instance, the Bill gave him power to try certain cases which clearly ought to be tried at Rangoon, but which, under the existing Acts, did not fall within his jurisdiction for the reason that the cause of action had arisen elsewhere. In these cases however the parties or their agents were resident at Rangoon, evidence was procurable at Rangoon, and all circumstances pointed to the convenience of trying cases at Rangoon. The Bill also gave to the Recorder the powers of a High Court over Magistrates within the legal area of his jurisdiction and over the Small Cause Courts within the same area.

Then the Bill altered the mode of procedure in the Special Court. When the Act of 1872 and the amending Act of 1873 were passed, no staff of officers was provided for that Court. The consequence was that although the Court could sit and hear appeals, it could not do many things which a Court had to do by its ministerial officers; and the Acts at present on the Statute-book provided for those things being done either by the Judicial Commissioner or the Recorder of Rangoon. Now the Chief Commissioner had seen his way to provide a proper staff of officers: the Bill, therefore, altered the procedure by giving the Special Court power to do those things which the two other Judges were ordered to do before.

Then, again, some more extensive powers had been given both to the Judicial Commissioner and the Recorder of Rangoon with respect to the matters

of costs in their Courts and of the legal practitioners who practised before them; and the Bill went on to relieve both the Judicial Commissioner and the Special Court from the same class of mechanical duties from which he (MR. HOBHOUSE) had already said it had been found expedient to relieve the Recorder.

Those were the larger details of the Bill now before the Council, and when he had called those the larger details, the Council might imagine what the smaller details were. They were in fact of a purely professional and technical kind; they were all mentioned in the reports, and it would, he thought, be no use to draw the attention of the Council further to them. The whole of the Bill had been prepared in very close communication with the authorities in British Burma, both judicial and executive, and, as he had said, the matter had derived great advantage from the presence of Mr. Eden at Simla during this season. MR. HOBHOUSE could only hope that it would be the last amending Act that he should have to introduce into the Council for British Burma. He could not believe that it would be the last that the Council would have to consider; because, as he had remarked, the present arrangements were very complicated, and he had no doubt that, as time went on, the authorities of British Burma would see their way to simplifying them. However, that was a matter for the future; he hoped that, for the present, the proposed Bill would be the means of making things work smoothly in British Burma.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PANJÁB CHIEF COURT APPEALS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide an appeal from certain decrees of the Chief Court of the Panjáb. He said that this was a matter of great simplicity. The Chief Court of the Panjáb, as we all knew, consisted of three Judges. They were principally an Appeal Court, but they had coming before them a certain amount of original business. The amount was not very large in quantity; but of course in quality it consisted of cases of the greatest difficulty and magnitude that arose in the Panjáb. Well, those cases, according to the distribution of business, were frequently heard before a single Judge; but the Panjáb Chief Court Act provided no appeal from that single Judge to the Chief Court itself. The consequence was that cases, which were heard in the first instance before a single Judge, were subject to no appeal whatever within the limits of India, and those cases had to go up to the Privy Council if the parties desired to appeal them at all. He need hardly enlarge upon the inconvenience of that practice. Of course it might be said that cases should be heard before two or before the three Judges of the Chief Court, and so a greater amount of legal power should be brought to bear upon them. But, in the first place, every Court was the best judge of its own method of transacting business, and the Chief Court considered that the business ought to be transacted in many cases by a single Judge; and in the second place, arguing from his own experience of legal business, he thought it right that the bulk of business of the first instance should be transacted by a single Judge, and he believed that such business was much better done by a single Judge than by a plurality of Judges. He therefore thought that it was quite right that the Panjáb Chief Court should go on transacting business of the first instance by a single Judge, and the Judges themselves were extremely desirous that there should always be an appeal from the judgment of that Judge, and that the judgment should be checked by his colleagues. It was therefore proposed to introduce a Bill for the purpose of providing an appeal from the judgment of a single Judge or even two Judges of the Panjáb Chief Court to the full Court.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned to Thursday, the 30th September 1875.

SIMLA;
The 16th September 1875.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Fair rain has fallen in Madras, except in Malabar; prospects are satisfactory. In Mysore prospects have been improved by a fall of 3½ inches. In Sind the river continues high and the crops are doing well. The rainfall in the Bombay Presidency has been generally slight: prospects are good, except where damage has been done by the floods of the Sábarmati in Ahmedabad and Kaira. These floods are now seen to have been the result of the exceedingly heavy falls which occurred throughout Southern and Central Rajputana, where damage has also been caused by the excessive rain. Throughout the Central Provinces and Berar there has been a break, with only light showers in places: prospects are good except in Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur and Damoh, where the excessive rain has damaged the crops. In Central India the week's fall has been heavy, particularly in Malwa, where the excess of rain is also complained of. In Indore and Baghelkhand no rain has fallen. In Bengal the rain has been general and moderate, except in Burdwan, Gya, parts of Chota Nagpore and Orissa, where it has been heavy: in the last province some floods have occurred. The prospects of the late rice crop are very favourable. In Upper Assam more rain is wanted. Moderate rain has fallen in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, where the crops generally promise well. In the Punjab abundant rain has fallen in Hissar, Umballa, Jullundur, Lahore and Rawal Pindi, moderate rain in Delhi, little in Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar, and none in Mooltan: prospects are good except where floods have caused damage. Reports from Burma continue favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Sept. 30th)	5·68 at Masulipatam. 6·0 at Kuncondah. 4·0 at Bezwara. 2·66 in six days.	Rain comparatively slight elsewhere; 5½ feet water over anicut; dry crops being sown; paddy transplanted in taluks; maize, sajja, gingelly suffering from excessive rain and grub; cumboo green gram harvested; outturn about half; markets well supplied; prices steady; cholera in Narsaropett, 7 cases only yet reported; cattle generally healthy; pasture very abundant, except in a few villages injured by floods.
Kurnool (29th)		Rain good in four taluks, moderate in others; dry crops good except in Markapur; white jonna and cotton being sown; markets well supplied; prices generally steady; cholera abating; 3 attacks in Kurnool and one death; 177 attacks and 74 deaths in taluks; cattle attacked with foot-disease; water and pasture sufficient except in Markapur; one foot water over Sunkesala anicut yesterday.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Tanjore (Sept. 30th)	3·45 at Negapatam.	Rain elsewhere tolerably good; rivers slightly rising; supply to tanks scanty; water over lower anicut, north branch 1 inch, south 1 inch; cultivation wet and dry crops; standing crops benefited by late rains; harvest a few wet and dry crops; yield fair; markets well supplied; prices steady; cholera continues; attacks 247, deaths 183; cattle generally healthy; pasture insufficient.
Malabar „	*Nil.*	First crop harvested; sowing of second crop begun; prices steady; small-pox, fever and cattle disease abating; bowel complaint in Walluvanad, Palghat and Ponany, 61 cases and 23 deaths; pasture abundant.
Trichinopoly ...	...	Good rain; cholera slightly increasing in town, decreasing in district. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (Sept. 30th)		
Sind.		
Kurrachee (29th)	...	River on 27th seventeen inches higher than on the same date last year; crops fair.
Shikarpur „	...	River 15 feet 3 inches; water supply abundant; kharif harvesting commenced insects attacking crops in Rohri taluka; fever increasing.
Hyderabad „	...	River continued at a good height during the week: much benefit will thereby accrue to cultivation; harvest will be only slightly below the average, save in Tando division; fever in a few talukas.
Upper Sind Frontier „	...	Kharif crops on desert canal excellent; on Begari and branches good but backward; those in Deh, Akhilpur, Rhindvah, Jamidera and south bank of Nuŋwah destroyed by flood are now drying up; rabi crops being sown; weather warm; fever prevailing.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad (Sept. 29th)	1·32	Total rainfall 21·88; much damage from floods to crops and culturable lands along the banks of the Sábarmati; extent not yet ascertainable.
Kaira „	1·40	Total rainfall 33·40; considerable damage caused to houses and crops in the villages on the Sábarmati by recent floods.
Súrat „	·05	Total rainfall 42·37.
Broach „	·36	Total rainfall 56·48; crops good except those already reported to be injured.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh (Sept. 29th)	·27 at Dhulia.	Total rainfall 19·68; kharif cultivation generally injured by rain, but cotton plants improving from recent break; prospects good; cholera at Virdel, 4 cases, 2 deaths; cattle disease in Nizampur and Sháhada.
Nasik „	·98	Total rainfall 35·14; bajri crops suffering from excessive rain; cholera continues slightly.
Konkan.		
Tánna (Sept. 29th)	3·29	Total rainfall 113·63; agricultural prospects fair; cholera still slightly prevailing in almost all talukas.
Deccan.		
Poona (Sept. 29th)	...	Standing crops have in some places suffered from moisture; cholera has not quite disappeared.
Ahmednagar „	...	Kharif crops fair; sowing of rabi commenced; cholera generally decreasing, 20 cases, 19 deaths.
Sholapur „	1·55	Total rainfall 20·31; slight cholera.
Satara „	·05	Total rainfall 50·93; in Wai crops on elevated tracts have withered; in Tásgaon those adjoining the river banks have been swept away, the rest middling; slight cholera in some talukas.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum (Sept. 29th)	·09	Total rainfall 52·09; more rain required; cholera continues.
Dharwar „	...	Early crops in almost every taluka require rain; cotton sowing much retarded from its want; cholera in 11 villages.
Kanara „	·18	Total rainfall 107·18; rice harvest commenced near Karwar; prospects good.
Kaladgi „	3·84	Total rainfall 18·01; cholera continues, 63 deaths in eight talukas.
Kattywar.		
Rájkot (Sept. 29th)	0·66	Total rainfall 14·64; more rain required; crops good.
Wadhwán „	...	Crops good.
Jhinjuwára „	...	Crops damaged by the Rupani river overflowing. *General Remarks.*—Prospects good in Sind and the Presidency generally; serious damage from floods in Ahmedabad and Kaira.
Bengal—		
Chittagong (Sept. 30th)	7·90	
Noakhally „	*Nil.*	
Chittagong Hill Tracts „	1·16	
Hill Tipperah „	·12	Fever still at Koilashur.
Backergunge „	·28	
Furreedpore „	·03	Public health continues good.
Dacca „	·81	
Mymensingh „	1·35	
Tipperah „	·14	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
24-Pergunnahs (Sept. 30)	1·86	Fever increasing at Barripore and Basirhat.
Nuddea „	1·41	
Moorshedabad „	1·41	Fever prevalent in some places; cholera has reappeared at Burwa.
Jessore „	·53	
Pubna „	1·53	Fever prevails in the town.
Rajshahye „	2·55	Thirty-one cases of cholera reported chiefly in Belwanah Thana during the week, 12 proved fatal; there have been a few cases of small-pox about Nattore.
Bogra „	2·39	
Maldah „	2·08	Twenty-one attacks and 7 deaths from cholera were reported during the week; in one village 14 attacks of small-pox were reported.
Dinagepore „	·41	Much fever at head-quarters; small-pox at Roygung, 50 cases and 6 deaths.
Rungpore „	·61	
Cooch Behar „	1·93	
Jalpaiguri „	2·39	Sporadic cases of cholera continue to occur.
Darjeeling „	2·53	
Midnapore „	2·47	
Howrah „	2·35	
Hooghly „	2·0	Small-pox continues in 20 isolated places; cholera reported in two places rather prevalent, but character of general health is good.
Burdwan „	6·16	Public health generally good.
Bankoora „	1·03	General health good.
Beerbhoom „	2·87	
Sonthal Pergunnahs „	·39	Cholera has almost disappeared.
Bhágalpur „	·56	General health very good; cholera here and there in Banka sub-division.
Monghyr „	Not received.	
Purneah „	·89	Cholera is disappearing.
Darbangah „	·25	
Mozufferpore „	1·10	
Sarun „	·66	Cholera is reported at Bashrum.
Chumparun „	1·76	
Patna „	·23	Health good.
Gya „	4·32	Public health good.
Shahabad „	·66	
Hazáribágh „	·66	
Lohardugga „	2·90	Cholera dying out.
Maunbhoom „	2·02	
Singbhoom „	3·06	Healthy.
Balasore „	·95	
Cuttack „	3·20	
Pooree „	5·91	
		General Remarks.—Moderate rain has fallen in almost all the districts, except in the Orissa Division, where the fall was rather heavy, and caused floods in parts of Cuttack and Balasore. The Ganges has again risen, and caused slight damage in the south of the district of Darbungah. The general rainfall of the week has done much good to the crops, but more is still required. In Tipperah the inundation has subsided, and the ryots are ploughing the lands and transplanting the late rice. The harvesting of the aus rice and other bhadoi crops and the transplanting of the late rice are still going on. The general prospects of the great rice crop are very favourable. Preparation of land for the ensuing cold-weather crops has commenced in places.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (Sept. 29th)	Average rainfall 1·1.	No change as to crops.
Mirzapur „	3·1 at Chunar, elsewhere less.	Prospects continue good.
Azamgarh (28th)	2·1 at head-quarters.	Prospects fair.
Allahabad „	Average rainfall ·5.	
Cawnpore (29th)	1·	Weather fine and favourable.
Banda (30th)	Average rainfall 2·5.	Dry weather wanted; prospects continue favourable.
Hamirpur „	Average rainfall ·8.	Every prospect of a good harvest.
Jhansi (28th)	*Nil.*	Weather cloudy; prospects on the whole good.
Agra (29th)	From ·1 to 1·1	Prospects good; slight damage to bajra and jowar on account of continued rains.
Meerut „	...	Heavy rain on Saturday last, fine now.
Moradabad „	Average rainfall 2·4.	Crops good.
Bareilly „	·8	Agricultural prospects good.
Almorah (30th)	...	The heavy rain on Saturday has only done some damage to the rice straw, and not to the grain or to the millet crop which still promises very well.
Punjab—		
Delhi (Sept. 29th)	2·7	All except submerged crops doing well; health of district good; cholera almost disappeared.
Hissar „	5·7	Rain appears to be general; the standing kharif crops progressing favourably; rabi ploughing in progress; health good.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*continued.*			
Umballa	(Sept. 29th)	7·	Crops good; cholera still hanging about.
Jullundur	„	8·6	Extensive inundations for the third time within six weeks; a few cases of cholera at Kartarpore; otherwise health good.
Lahore	„	7·3	Crops good; cholera still lingers, but general health satisfactory.
Rawal Pindi	„	5·50	Cutting of kharif commenced; slight fever prevails.
Mooltan	„	*Nil*	Fever prevalent; otherwise health good.
Dera Ismail Khan	„	·9	Health good.
Peshawur	„	·1	Agricultural prospects favourable; fever prevalent.
			General Remarks.—General health of the province remains good, though cholera still lingers in certain districts. Agricultural prospects may also be considered generally good, though there has been considerable damage to crops by the heavy, and for the time of year, unusual rainfall throughout the districts from Lahore to the Jumna.
Oudh—			
Lucknow	(Sept. 29th)	*Nil.*	Public health generally good; prospects continue favourable; prices stationary.
Sitapur	„	1·6	
Fyzabad	„	·1	
Central Provinces—			
Upper Godavari	(Sept. 25th)	1·45	Prospects favourable; cholera prevalent.
Sambalpur	„	2·54	Prospects excellent; cholera continues.
Bilaspur	„	1·28	Prospects favourable except cotton; fever prevalent; prices easy.
Raipur	(26th)	2·97	Prospects good; rabi ploughing continues; cholera decreasing; prices easy.
Chanda	„	1·	Prospects good except jowar; cholera and cattle disease continue; prices easy.
Chhindwara	„	1·55	Prospects good; cholera abating; prices steady.
Balaghât	(27th)	·20	Prospects favourable; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Bhandara	(28th)		Weather clear; prospects favourable except in low land jowar; rabi ploughing continues; cholera decreasing; fever, small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices easy.
Nagpur	(29th)		Weather clear; prospects favourable except jowár; cholera and cattle disease lingering; prices stationary.
Wardha	„	...	Weather clear; crops promising; cholera almost extinct.
Nimar	„	·34	Minor crops reaped; jowar slightly damaged; cholera continues; prices risen.
Hoshangabad	„	...	Weather clear; prospects unchanged; cholera continues.
Narsinghpur	„	...	Weather clear; prospects unchanged.
Jubbulpore	„	·77	Prospects good; cotton doubtful; health good.
Saugor	„	...	Weather clear; prospects of rice kodoo favourable; rabi ploughing progressing; prices rising.
Seoni	„	·40	Rabi ploughing continues; health good.
Damoh	„	...	Weather clear; rice prospects good; other crops much injured; prices risen.
Mandla	„	...	Weather clear; prospects unchanged; prices stationary.
			General Remarks.—Excepting jowari other crops promise well. In Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur, and Damoh, the excessive rain has done much injury; except in these districts, prospects favourable.
British Burma—			
Arakan Division.			
Akyab	(Sept. 29th)	3·50	Public health good; agricultural prospects good.
Pegu Division.			
Rangoon	(Sept. 29th)	...	Health good; slight cattle disease; prospects of crops fair.
Thonkwa	„	Plentiful.	Health and crops good; slight damage to leaves of paddy plant by caterpillars.
Bassein	„	...	
Henzada	„	...	Health good; crops flourishing; slight cattle disease.
Tenasserim Division.		...	Public health good, except at Tavoy, where there are some cases of small-pox and fever; crops partially inundated and destroyed in Amherst, Shwegyeen and Tonghoo districts; rainfall good.
Mysore and Coorg—			
Mysore	(Sept. 30th)	1·095 in Bangalore Cantonment.	The scarcity at Mysore has been relieved by a fall of 3 inches 62 cents during the past week; prices which had risen alarmingly have fallen, and the cholera epidemic shews symptoms of abatement; deaths during past week average for Mysore town and district 16; epidemic still prevails in the Hassan and Tumkur districts, and one taluq of Bangalore District.
Coorg	„	·98	*General Remarks.*—Agricultural prospects improved, but more rain needed.
Assam—			
Gauhati	(Sept. 30th)	·39	Mornings cloudy and cool, days clear and hot; transplanting operations almost finished; prospects of all crops and tea favourable, but rain wanted; public health good.
Sylhet	„	10·62	Field-work progresses; rain has done good; rice market steady.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraoti	(Sept. 30th)	·02	Jowari slightly injured from excessive moisture; other crops good; cholera still lingering in the Woon District.
Rajputana—*			
Aboo	(Sept. 30th)	8·37	Total rainfall 114·95; slight drizzle and mists continue, much desired break since 26th.
Sirohi	(20th)	...	Excessively heavy rains; crops in danger for want of sunshine; bajra injured by high wind; health good.
Erinpoora	(27th)	Over 12 inches rainfall in beginning of week.	Crops injured by rains and wind; fair outturn expected; health good.
Meywar	(24th)	17·3	Total rainfall 40·2; health good; danger of loss of crops from excessive rain; great destruction to bunds and bridges, and falling of houses in city.
Marwar	(18th)	2·50	City tanks got six months' supply from recent rains; crops greatly injured; health good.
Harowtee States—			
Deolee	(Sept. 18th)	2·7	Prospects good; fever prevalent.
Kota	„	0·3	
Tonk	„	0·6	
Jhallawar	„	1·5	
Bhurtpore	(23rd)	3·21	Sickness decreased; prospects good; weather continues cloudy; daily rain.
	(30th)	1·41	Weather cleared.
Jeypore	„	5·5	Incessant heavy rain since Sunday, still raining; health good.
Ajmere	(23rd)	0·4	Good rain and general since 17th; cholera still exists in Ajmere itself; health otherwise good and agricultural prospects very satisfactory.
	(30th)	11·1	Unparalleled rain for 8 days; tanks filled; rabi prospects assured, but early kharif crops damaged; still some cases of cholera, fortunately confined to Ajmere city; health otherwise good.
Central India—			
Indore	(Sept. 29th)	*Nil.*	Rainfall in Western Malwa has been 20 inches beyond average and done much damage to autumn crops; health generally good; cholera decreasing.
Gwalior	„	·43	
Neemuch	„	3·64	
Rutlam	„	4·68	
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	„	*Nil.*	
Bhopal Agency.			
Sehore	(Sept. 18th)	2·02	
Beorah	„	8·03	
Bhilsa	„	5·04	
Nursingarh	„	·09	
Kilchipur	„	6·07	
Nepal—	(Sept. 22nd)	2·	Agricultural prospects fair; cholera decreasing.

* The report for the week ending the 23rd September was not received in time for publication and is included in the present report.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Wednesday, the 29th September 1875.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding.*
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G. C. B., G. C. S. I.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R. E., K. C. M. G., C. B.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope.

LAW REPORTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the improvement of Law Reports. He said that the Committee had made no change in the Bill and had recommended that it be passed.

PANJÁB CHIEF COURT APPEALS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also introduced the Bill to provide an appeal from certain decrees of the Chief Court of the Panjáb, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in a week. He said that Act IV of 1866, which regulated the Chief Court of the Panjáb, provided no appeal from decrees made by a single Judge of the Court in the exercise of original civil jurisdiction. The consequence was that appeals from such decrees would only lie to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and much waste of time and money was caused by this state of things. The Bill which he now introduced was intended to supply the defect which he had indicated, and the opportunity had been taken to enable the Appellate Court to remand suits and order retrials, and to empower the Judges to make references to a full Bench as to points of law. The Bill had been prepared in close communication with Mr. Justice Boulnois and Mr. Justice Campbell, and he (MR. HOBHOUSE) desired to express his obligations to those learned persons for the assistance which they had afforded. That circumstance also justified his proposing so short a time for the Committee's report. It was desirable to pass the Bill quickly, because the hearing of several cases had been postponed in expectation of this alteration in the procedure of the Chief Court. And seeing the nature of the Bill, and with whose assistance it had been prepared, it was difficult to suppose that anything would be gained by publication or any lengthened consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also introduced the Bill to amend the law relating to Merchant Seamen, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in three months. He said that the object of this Bill

was to make a number of small but important changes in the law relating to Merchant Seamen, which could not conveniently be postponed until that law was consolidated and amended. He had mentioned the points when he procured leave to introduce the Bill and had now to show how the Bill dealt with them.

The first object was to determine disputes whether or not a seaman was "distressed" within the meaning of the sections of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, relating to distressed seamen. For that purpose, section 3 provided that the Local Government might certify of any seaman that he was distressed, and that the Master of a ship should be bound to receive such a seaman, and it imposed a penalty in case of refusal.

The next object was to put a check upon the practice of discharging European seamen, which, it was alleged, was often done merely for the purpose of supplying their place with lascars. Sections 4 and 5 were directed to this object. Section 4 repeated the existing law to the effect that no Master should discharge a seaman without written sanction from a Government officer. But it somewhat varied the terms of the existing law in order to preclude a doubt which had been raised whether the officer had complete discretion to give or withhold his sanction. And whereas at present there was no special penalty for breach of this law, it was now proposed to impose one. Section 5 gave the Local Government power to prohibit a Master from engaging Native seamen. This would put a great reserve of power into the hands of the Government, which would probably be used seldom, but which it might use on finding that improper and causeless discharges of European seamen were taking place.

By section 6 provision was made that where a European seaman deserted, the master or owner should report the desertion to the Local Government.

Sections 7 and 8 extended the provisions of section 88 of Act I of 1859, and contained certain rules as to European seamen imprisoned for breaches of discipline or other petty offences on the complaint of the Master. The previous sanction of the Local Government was in that case rendered necessary to the engagement of Natives of India. The Local Government was also empowered to tender an imprisoned seaman to the Master, and, if the Master refused to receive him, the Master might be required to deposit, not only the wages, &c., due to the seaman, but also such sum as might be sufficient to defray the cost of his passage home and of his lodging and subsistence till he started.

The Bill then contained a clause (section 9) slightly increasing the space required by Act I of 1859, section 70, for European and for Native seamen.

Lastly, a clause had been added to remove a doubt which had been raised as to the meaning of an expression in section 54 of that Act. That section declared in effect that where a seaman's wages were payable in India under an agreement wherein the wages were expressed to be payable in pounds sterling or some other non-Indian denomination of coin, the seaman was entitled to the amount estimated according to the "established par value" of the coin. The Bill declared that the expression in question should be taken to mean the rate of exchange for the time being fixed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to regulate transactions between himself and the Government of India. MR. HOBHOUSE believed that this was the true construction of the Act, and it certainly was the one which had been acted on; but it was not clear. A high legal authority had expressed a contrary opinion, and it was desirable to place the matter beyond question.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Bill be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, the *Bombay Government Gazette*, the *Calcutta Gazette*, and the *British Burma Gazette*.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BOMBAY REVENUE JURISDICTION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the Hon'ble Sir W. Muir and the Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to

limit the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts throughout the Bombay Presidency in matters relating to the Land-Revenue.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OBSOLETE ENACTMENTS REPEAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the repeal of certain obsolete enactments. He said that the Council were aware that the Legislative Department had undertaken the task of producing a revised edition of the Acts and Regulations now in force in British India. Of this work the first volume, containing the general Acts of the Governor General in Council from 1834 to 1863, both inclusive, was now in the hands of Hon'ble Members; the first half of the second volume had already been printed; and it was hoped that the remainder of the general Acts (by which he meant Acts extending or extendible to the whole of British India or to the Presidency Towns) would be published early next year. It was proposed then to publish a volume containing (*a*) the unrepealed Madras Regulations, (*b*) the Acts of the Governor General in Council relating exclusively to the Madras Presidency, and (*c*) the Acts of the Local Council. In preparing for this volume it had been ascertained that, notwithstanding the numerous repeals effected by Acts X of 1861, XVII of 1862 and III of 1873, and also by Madras Act II of 1869, there still remained in the surviving Madras Regulations a not inconsiderable amount of obsolete matter. The primary object of the Bill which he now asked leave to introduce was to excise this matter. At the same time the opportunity would be taken to remove from the Indian Statute-book certain Acts and portions of Acts of the Governor General in Council, and certain fragments of Bombay Regulations and Acts, which might now be safely dispensed with.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committees were named :—

On the Bill to provide an appeal from certain decrees of the Chief Court of the Panjáb: The Hon'ble Mr. Hope and the Mover.

On the Bill to amend the law relating to Merchant Seamen: The Hon'ble Mr. Eden, the Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot and the Hon'ble Mr. Hope and the Mover.

The Council then adjourned to Wednesday, the 13th October 1875.

SIMLA;
The 29th September 1875.

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

Printed and published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *in the* GOVT. CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 7TH OCTOBER 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras there has been good and general rain: prospects are favourable. In Sind the river continues unusually high. Elsewhere in the Bombay Presidency no rain has fallen, except slight showers in Tanna and Dharwar; more rain is required in the Southern Mahratta Country; elsewhere prospects are very good. In the Central Provinces and Berar the monsoon is drawing to a close: *rabi* operations continue. In Bengal the rain, though general, has been scanty in most districts: more is said to be urgently required in the Patna and Bhágalpur Divisions: the prospects of the late rice crop continue to be generally good; the transplantation of seedlings is almost finished. In the North-West Provinces and Oudh the rains appear to have come to an end; light showers are reported only from Benares, Sitapur, Allahabad, Banda and Jhansi; prospects are good. In the Punjab no rain has fallen at Delhi, Umballa or Mooltan; elsewhere the weather is still unsettled: the crops promise well. In Rajputana sufficient rain has fallen in the Southern States, heavy rain in the Harowtee tract, and little or none in the north; prospects are generally favourable. In Central India rain has fallen in some quantity in Bhopal, little elsewhere; the excessive rains have damaged the crops in Bundelkhand, Bhopal and Malwa. In Mysore light falls have improved agricultural prospects. More rain is wanted in Upper Assam. Reports from Burma continue favourable; in the Rangoon district floods have done some damage.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(Oct. 7th)	1·75 at Masulipatam.	Rain sufficient elsewhere; 3¼ feet water above anicut; later dry crops sown; cumboo harvested; markets well supplied; prices steady; no further cholera cases reported; mild fever and small-pox continue; cattle generally healthy; pasture abundant.
Kurnool	(6th)	1·3 in two days.	Rain good in four taluks; moderate in others; a partial fall in Markapur; sajja being harvested in Cumbum; outturn fair: markets well supplied; standing crops generally good; prices steady; fever prevalent; 164 attacks from cholera, and 50 deaths; cattle attacked with foot-disease in parts of the district; water and pasture sufficient; 0·7 feet of water over Sunkesala anicut yesterday.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*			
Tanjore	(Oct. 7th)	3·80 at Negapatam.	Rain good elsewhere; freshes in river, and supply to tanks moderate; water over lower anicut, north branch 4½ inches; south 4 inches; cultivation wet and dry crops; standing crops generally good; harvest a few wet and dry crops; yield fair; markets well supplied; prices steady; fever in parts; 188 attacks from cholera, and 126 deaths; cattle disease in some parts, some loss; pasture generally sufficient.
Trichinopoly	(Oct. 6th)	...	Return from Perambular and Udiarpolliem not received; good and general rain last few days; cholera still hanging on in town; very little in district.
Malabar	(Oct. 7th)	0·05	Sowing of second crop begun; prices steady; small-pox abating; 72 cases of bowel complaint in Walluvanad, Palghaut and Ponany, and 32 deaths; cattle disease abating; pasture good. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay—	(Oct. 7th)		
Sind.			
Kurrachee	(6th)	...	River on 4th at Kotri 40 inches higher than on the same date last year; harvest begun in Jerruck and Sháhbandar divisions; prospects of crops fair.
Shikarpur	„	...	Slight rain in talukas Mehar, Tigar and Kakar; on 27th ultimo Gaj water reached Kakar taluka; river 12 feet 8 inches, being 5 feet 3 inches higher than last year; all canals full, and breaches reported in taluka Nasirabad as causing considerable damage; disease among horses in taluka Larkárna.
Hyderabad	„	...	River still at an unusual height; water no longer required for crops.
Upper Sind Frontier	„	...	Weather cooler; rabi operations progressing favourably.
Gujarat.			
Ahmedabad	(Oct. 6th)	...	Crops good, except in villages along the Sábarmati.
Kaira	„	...	Crops and public health good.
Surat	„	...	Seventeen cholera cases at Párdi.
Broach	„	...	Rice, kodra and bajri ready, jowari being sown.
Khandesh and Nasik.			
Khandesh	(Oct. 6th)	...	State of kharif and cotton as before; cattle disease in Edalabad Petha.
Nasik	„	...	Agricultural prospects fair; cholera decreasing.
Konkan.			
Tanna	(Oct. 6th)	0·14	Total rainfall 113·77; agricultural prospects fair; cholera still slightly prevailing in four talukas.
Deccan.			
Poona	(Oct. 6th)	...	Crops in the same condition as before; cholera has not quite disappeared.
Ahmednagar	„	...	Kharif crops fair; sowing of rabi progressing; cholera in seven talukas, 79 cases, 35 deaths.
Sholapur	„	...	Cholera in Málsiras taluka.
Satara	„	...	Crops injured by excessive rain, partially improving; sowing of rabi generally in progress; slight cholera.
Southern Mahratta Country.			
Belgaum	(Oct. 6th)	...	Rain much wanted; cholera continues.
Dharwar	„	0·42	Total rainfall 25·20; kharif crops much in want of rain; its scarcity has prevented cotton sowing in some places; cholera prevails in 19 villages.
Kanara	„	...	Rice harvest continues in Karwar.
Kaladgi	„	...	Kharif and rabi crops well; cholera continues, 55 deaths.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.			
Rájkot	(Oct. 6th)	...	Crops good; no change in weather.
Wadhwán	„	...	Crops good; two deaths from cholera in Limri district.
Baroda	„	...	Cotton and kharif crops healthy; accounts from Amreli satisfactory; public health good. *General Remarks.*—Prospects good; monsoon coming to an end; more rain still wanted in the Southern Mahratta country, where crops have suffered for want of it.
Bengal—			
Chittagong	(Oct. 7th)	·79	
Noakhally	„	·46	
Chittagong Hill Tracts,	„	2·76	
Hill Tipperah	„	·75	
Backergunge	„	3·86	
Furreedpore	„	·69	General health of the district continues good.
Dacca	„	1·38	A few cases of cholera reported.
Mymensingh	„	5·94	
Tipperah	„	·42	Public health good everywhere but in Koilashur.
24-Pergunnahs	„	·07	Fever increasing at Barripore.
Jessore	„	3·12	
Nuddea	„	1·10	Some cholera in Nowparah and Daulutpore.
Moorshedabad	„	·95	A few cases of cholera reported from Bharutpore, and fever is prevalent in parts.
Pubna	„	1·13	Fever in the town of Pubna has decreased.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*			
Rajshahye	(Oct. 7th)	1·46	Twenty-seven cases of cholera reported during the week, 12 were fatal, chiefly in Belwaria thana.
Bogra	„	·33	
Maldah	„	1·65	
Dinagepore	„	No rain.	Fever continues; no fresh reports of small-pox; a few cases of cholera.
Rungpore	„	·05	
Cooch Behar	„	1·11	
Jalpaiguri	„	·59	Cholera has ceased in the Jail, but still continues here and there in the district.
Darjeeling	„	·05	
Midnapore	„	No rain.	
Howrah	„	·11	
Hooghly	„	Not received	Fever more prevalent; small-pox and cholera not on increase; general health fair.
Burdwan	„	No rain.	Increase of fever in Culna.
Bankipore	„	1·05	
Beerbhoom	„	2·46	
Sonthal Pergunnahs	„	·16	Health fair.
Bhágalpur	„	No rain.	General health very good.
Monghyr	„	·25	
Purneah	„	No rain.	
Darbangah	„	Not received.	
Mozufferpore	„	No rain.	
Sarun	„	·43	General health good.
Chumparun	„	No rain.	
Patna	„	„	Health generally good.
Gya	„	·82	
Shahabad	„	Not received.	
Hazáribágh	„	·06	
Lohardugga	„	·19	Cholera has disappeared, and general health is good.
Manbhoom	„	·33	
Singbhoom	„	1·02	District healthy.
Balasore	„	·14	Cholera has broken out violently in a village near Bhudruck.
Cuttack	„	·20	Cholera has again appeared in various parts of the district.
Pooree	„	1·12	*General Remarks.*—The rainfall during the week has been scanty in most districts; more rain is wanted in many districts, and in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions it is urgently wanted; the rice crop has been injured in a few places from want of rain. In Orissa, on the contrary, there is said to have been excessive rain; the general prospects of the late rice crop are however still very favourable; the harvesting of the early rice and other bhadoi crops and the transplanting operations of the late rice seedlings are almost concluded.
N. W. P.—			
Benares	(Oct. 4th)	Average rainfall ·3.	No change as to crops.
Azamgarh	(5th)	*Nil.*	Prospects good; ploughing for rabi going on.
Allahabad	„	Average rainfall ·02.	
Cawnpore	(6th)	...	Fine dry weather; prospects good.
Banda	(7th)	Average rainfall ·2.	Dhan being cut; prospects good.
Hamirpur	(8th)	...	Fine weather; prospects good.
Jhansi	(5th)	Several showers during the week.	No change in prospects.
Agra	(6th)	*Nil.*	Prospects good.
Meerut	„	...	Fine weather now.
Moradabad	„	...	Rains ceased; kharif harvest progressing; rabi sowings commenced.
Bareilly	„	...	Rains over; early harvesting begun; crops good.
Almorah	„	...	The rice is all cut except in watered lands, and millet crop is being cut; weather very favourable.
Punjab—			
Delhi	(Oct. 6th)	*Nil.*	All except submerged crops doing well; health of district good.
Hissar	„	·1	Weather cloudy; kharif crops luxuriant; land for rabi being prepared; health of division generally good with exception of an outbreak of cholera in mild form at Bhiwani.
Umballa	„	*Nil.*	Crops good; cholera still prevails in the district.
Jullundur	„	·5	Floods not yet abated; slight fever about, but general health good.
Lahore	„	1·3	Crops good; a few cases of cholera, but general health good.
Rawal Pindi	„	2·	Constant and heavy rain injurious to kharif crops under sickle and delays ploughing for rabi sowings; fever prevailing.
Mooltan	„	*Nil.*	Kharif crops nearly ripe; sowing commenced; slight fever prevailing, otherwise general health good.
Dera Ismail Khan	„	1·7	Health good.
Peshawur	„	1·9	Agricultural prospects favourable; slight fever prevails. *General Remarks.*—Health and agricultural prospects generally good, but weather still unsettled in the districts where the rainfall has been unusually heavy.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Oudh—			
Lucknow	(Oct. 6th)	*Nil.*	Prospects continue favourable; prices stationary; public health generally good; the rains appear to have come to a close.
Sitapur	„	·2	
Fyzabad	„	*Nil.*	
Central Provinces—			
Upper Godavari	(Oct. 2nd)	·02	Prospects favourable; cholera and small-pox continue; prices easy.
Sambalpur	„	·07	Prospects excellent; early rice being reaped; cholera disappearing.
Bilaspur	„	·25	Prospects favourable; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Raipur	(3rd)	·22	Prospects excellent; rabi ploughing continues; health good; prices easy.
Chanda	„	...	Weather clear; prospects good; cattle disease prevalent; prices easy.
Balaghât	(4th)	...	Weather clear; prospects favourable; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Chhindwara	„	·22	Crops promising; cholera continues; prices steady.
Nagpur	(6th)	·15	Kharif crops improving; rabi sowings commenced; cholera and cattle disease continue; prices falling.
Wardha	„	...	Prospects of kharif good; cholera still lingers.
Nimar	„	...	Cotton and til crops damaged by mist; cholera continues; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad	„	...	Rabi ploughing progressing; cholera continues.
Betul	„		
Narsinghpur	„	1·	Jowar and cotton suffered considerably from excessive rains; rabi ploughing continues.
Jubbulpore	„	·10	Prospects good; cattle disease prevalent; prices falling.
Saugor	„	1·3	Prospects favourable; rabi ploughing continues.
Seoni	„	...	Prospects good; rabi ploughing continues; health good.
Mandla	„	·20	Rabi sowings progressing; prices falling.
Damoh	„	...	Weather clear; rabi sowing progressing; prices stationary.
			General Remarks.—Prospects generally improved, and only in the Narbada Valley is kharif bad; weather favourable for rabi ploughing.
British Burma—			
Arakan Division.			
Akyab	(Oct. 6th)		Public health good; agricultural prospects very good.
Pegu Division.			
Rangoon	„		Extensive destruction by floods in Hline and Hinawbee townships; latter rain propitious; public health good.
Bassein	„		Health good; crops good except where inundated.
Henzada	„		Public health good; crops flourishing; slight cattle disease.
Prome	„		Health good; crops promising.
Thayetmyo	„		Health and crops good.
Tenasserim Division.			Public health good; crops partially inundated at Amherst, Shwegyeen and Toungoo; rain favourable.
Mysore and Coorg—			
Mysore	(Oct. 7th)	·63	Cholera almost disappeared at Mysore, but still prevalent, more or less virulently, in Mysore, Bangalore, Hassan, and Tumkur Districts; a few cases at Bangalore.
Coorg	„	·47	*General Remarks.*—Agricultural prospects improved by slight but general rain.
Assam—			
Gauhati	(Oct. 7th)	·32	Weather clear with north-east winds; slight showers on night of 3rd; prospects of crops favourable but rain wanted; tea season good; public health good.
Sylhet	„	·22	Transplantation of sali crop completed; rice market steady; small-pox declining.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraoti	(Oct. 7th)	*Nil.*	Kharif crops in fair condition; cholera in mild form in the Woon District.
Rajputana—			
Aboo	(Oct. 7th)	*Nil.*	Weather clear and bright.
Meywar	(1st)	1·05	Total rainfall 41·07; crops greatly damaged by heavy floods. those spared give good promise; weather clear and pleasant; health good.
Marwar	(Sept. 25th)	1·2	Crops improved much beyond expectation; sunshine required.
Jodhpur	„	...	Water sufficient for whole year; health good.
Harowtee States.			
Deolee	(Sept. 25th)	9·1	Crops very good; fever prevalent.
Tonk	„	4·4	
Kota	„	3·7	
Jhallawar	„	1·9	

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—*continued.*			
Ulwar	(Oct. 7th)	·92	Temperature 80°; crop prospects excellent; general health good.
Bhurtpore	„	*Nil.*	Sky clear; prospects good.
Deypore	„	1·4	Excellent agricultural prospects throughout territory; health good.
Ajmere	„	*Nil.*	Mucca crops rotted; weather cloudy; cholera wholly ceased.
Central India—			
Indore	(Oct. 6th)	*Nil.*	
Gwalior	„	1·32	
Neemuch	„	*Nil.*	
Rutlam	„	*Nil.*	
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	„	·30	Total rainfall 82 inches.
Bhopal Agency.			
Sehore	(Sept. 25th)	·60	
Beorah	„	2·4	
Bhilsa	„	·30	
Nursingarh	„	2·1	
Kilchipur	„	4·2	*General Remarks.*—Crops in Bundelkhand, Bhopal and Malwa have suffered considerably through unusually heavy rains; general health good.
Nepal	(Sept. 29th)	·25	Agricultural prospects fair; cholera not abated yet.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 14TH OCTOBER 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras there has been sufficient rain, except in Malabar, and prospects are promising.. In Sind the river has fallen, though still much higher than last year. In the Bombay Presidency there has been no rain, with the exception of slight falls in Nasik, the Deccan Districts, and Belgaum and Dharwar: rain is said to be needed in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country; the kharif harvest has commenced in Guzerat and the Deccan. No rain has fallen in Berar or the Central Provinces, except showers in Nimar and Seoni: prospects are good except in the Nerbudda Valley, where the crops were damaged by excessive rain. No rain has fallen in Central India, or in Rajputana except in Marwar: prospects are generally excellent. In Bengal there has been slight general rain in the Eastern Districts and Chota Nagpore, scanty and partial falls in the central portion, and none in Behar: drought is said to threaten the upland sowings of the late rice; the harvest of the early rice has come to an end. No rain has fallen in the North-Western Provinces, except half an inch at Agra, or in Oudh: in both provinces the promise of the crops is excellent. In the Punjab there have been light showers in Delhi, Hissar and Jullundur, elsewhere no rain: prospects are good. No rain has fallen in Assam, and damage to the rice in the upper districts is anticipated. No rain is reported from Burma, where prospects are good. In Mysore rain is much needed.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(Oct. 14th)	0·61 at Masulipatam. 2·0 at Repalli and Gudivada.	Rain slight elsewhere; 2 feet water over anicut; canals full; later crops sown; staple crops suffering from too much rain in places; markets well supplied; prices steady; cholera has disappeared; cattle dysentery in five taluks; pasture abundant.
Kurnool	(13th)	No rain at Kurnool, but good rain in 7 taluks and moderate in Ramalkota.	Crops in good order; markets well supplied; prices generally steady; 265 attacks and 106 deaths from cholera; fever and cattle disease in some taluks; water and pasture abundant; 0·4 feet water over Sunkesala anicut yesterday.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*			
Tanjore	(Oct. 14th)	1·47 at Negapatam.	Rain elsewhere good; freshes in rivers and supply to tanks moderate; water over upper anicut, south branch 4 inches; lower, north 1·5 inches, south 1 inch; cultivation wet and dry crops; standing crops good; harvest a few wet and dry crops; yield fair; markets well supplied; prices almost steady; 188 attacks and 148 deaths from cholera; cattle generally healthy; pasture generally sufficient.
Trichinopoly	(13th)	...	Good rain all over the district; nearly 2 inches in town; slight freshes down the Cauvery; crops in good order; outturn generally up to average; markets well supplied; prices steady; cholera still prevalent; public health otherwise good; condition of cattle good; pasture sufficient.
Malabar	(14th)	0·55	Rain insufficient; sowing of second crop in progress; markets well supplied; prices steady and low; small-pox and fever slight; bowel-complaint in Palghaut, Ponany and Walluvanad, 118 cases and 59 deaths; cattle disease slight; pasture good. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay—	(Oct. 14th)		
Sind.			
Kurrachee	(13th)	...	River fallen 9 inches since the 4th, but was higher on the 11th by 46 inches than on the same date last year; rain with hail fell in Dádú taluka on the 27th and 28th ultimo; fever and cattle disease generally prevalent.
Shikarpur	„	...	River fallen 34 inches; it is 4 feet higher than last year; rabi sowing commenced; fever and cough prevalent.
Hyderabad	„	...	Reaping of kharif crops, excepting rice, progressing; fever slightly prevalent; weather pleasant.
Upper Sind Frontier	„	...	Weather mild; rabi sowings progressing favourably in talukas Kashmor and Thul; land continues under water in Jacobabad taluka; fever and cough prevalent.
Guzerat.			
Ahmedabad	(Oct. 13th)	...	No change.
Kaira	„	...	Crops good; bajri being reaped.
Surat	„	...	Cholera raging at Bulsar and Párdi; 39 cases in Bulsar taluka, deaths 14.
Broach	„	...	Kharif crops ready for harvest; rabi cultivation commenced; health good.
Khandesh and Nasik.			
Khandesh	(Oct. 13th)	...	Reaping of bajri and til commenced in some talukas; state of cotton crops unchanged; cholera has re-appeared in Chálisgaon, 2 cases and 2 deaths; cattle disease as before.
Nasik	„	0·56	Total rainfall 35·70; early crops fair; sowing of late crops in progress; cattle disease in one village in Kalwan; cholera decreasing.
Konkan.			
Tanna	(Oct. 13th)	...	Agricultural prospects fair; cholera very slightly prevailing in 4 talukas.
Deccan.			
Poona	(Oct. 13th)	0·78	Total rainfall 33·57; kharif crops being reaped; sowing of rabi progressing; cholera slightly exists in two talukas.
Ahmednagar	„	·19	Total rainfall 16·99; more rain wanted; sowing of rabi nealy finished in some talukas; kharif crops fair; cholem in 5 talukas; 56 cases, 29 deaths.
Sholapur	„	0·03	Total rainfall 20·34; slight cholera in Málsirao; sowing of rabi nearly completed.
Satara	„	0·26	Total rainfall 51·19; more rain wanted; kharif crops middling; rabi sowing progressing, except in some places where it is impeded for want of rain; harvesting commenced in Mán; cholera decreasing.
Southern Mahratta Country.			
Belgaum	(Oct. 13th)	1·17	Total rainfall 53·26; crops suffering from want of rain; cholera continues and has re-appeared in Athni.
Dharwar	„	0·80	Total rainfall 26; more rain required for kharif crops; sowing of cotton continues, but that of late crops delayed for want of rain; cholera in 24 villages.
Kanara	„	...	Harvesting continues on the coast.
Kaladgi	„	...	Kharif crops in ear; rain wanted; cholera continues, 41 deaths.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.			
Rájkot	(Oct. 13th)	...	Crops good; bajri being harvested in some places.
Wadhwán	„	...	Crops good; kharif harvesting commenced; cholera in Mujidad decreasing.
Baroda	„	...	Cotton crops thriving; kharif ready for reaping; public health good. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good; kharif harvest commenced in parts of Guzerat and the Deccan; more rain required in the Southern Mahratta Country.
Bengal—			
Chittagong	(Oct. 14th)	·60	
Noakhally	„	·6	
Chittagong Hill Tracts,	„	·76	
Hill Tipperah	„	1·98	
Backergunge	„	·8	
Furreedpore	„	·61	Public health remains excellent for this time of the year.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*			
Dacca	(Oct. 13th)	*Nil.*	
Mymensingh	„	·91	
Tipperah	„	*Nil.*	
24-Pergunnahs	„	*Nil.*	Fever is increasing at Barripore.
Jessore	„	*Nil.*	
Nuldea	„	*Nil.*	Cholera is abating at Nowparah.
Moorshedabad	„	·50	Health good.
Pubna	„	*Nil.*	Fever almost disappeared from the town.
Rajshahye	„	*Nil.*	The health of the district is satisfactory.
Bogra	„	...	
Maldah	„	...	
Dinagepore	„	...	Much fever continues with an occasional case of cholera.
Rungpore	„	...	
Cooch Behar	„	...	
Jalpaiguri	„	...	Cholera has not altogether ceased.
Darjeeling	„	·05	
Midnapore	„	*Nil.*	
Howrah	„	...	
Hooghly	„	Not received.	
Burdwan	„	*Nil.*	
Bankoorah	„	...	
Beerbhoom	„	·77	
Sonthal Pergunnahs	„	·38	
Bhágalpur	„	*Nil.*	General health remarkably good.
Monghyr	„	*Nil.*	
Purneah	„	*Nil.*	
Darbangah	„	...	
Mozufferpore	„	*Nil.*	
Sarun	„	...	Cholera still hovering about Darowli.
Chumparun	„	Not received.	
Patna	„	*Nil.*	Health good.
Gya	„	...	
Shahabad	„	No rain from 30th Sept. to 13th Oct.	
Hazáribágh	„	·02	
Lohardugga	„	·11	General health good.
Maunbhoom	„	*Nil.*	
Singbhoom	„	·02	
Balasore	„	*Nil.*	General health satisfactory.
Cuttack	„	*Nil.*	Cholera has re-appeared in several places.
Pooree	„	1·47	*General Remarks.*—Hardly any rain has fallen in the Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshahye, Cooch Behar, Patna, Bhágalpur and Orissa Divisions. In Patna and Bhágalpur there has been no rain at all. Seasonable but slight falls are reported from almost all the districts of the Dacca, Chittagong and Chota Nagpore Divisions. Want of rain is felt in most of the districts, and the late rice in the high lands in many places is suffering from drought. If rain does not fall soon the prospects of the cold weather sowings will be affected in some places. The harvesting of the early rice and bhadoi crops is complete. Sowings of the cold weather crop have already commenced.
N. W. P.—			
Benares	(Oct. 11th)	*Nil.*	
Mirzapur	(13th)	...	Harvesting in progress; rabi sowing commenced in south; weather fine.
Azamgarh	(12th)	*Nil.*	Prospects good.
Allahabad	„	...	Early rice being cut; prospects of rabi good.
Cawnpore	(13th)	...	Fine weather; harvest ripening; spring sowings beginning.
Banda	(14th)	...	Rains apparently over; grain being sown; prospects good.
Hamirpur	„	*Nil.*	No change.
Jhansi	(12th)	...	Prospects continue good.
Agra	(13th)	·6 at Jalesar.	More than average harvest expected.
Meerut	„	...	Weather favourable for crops.
Moradabad	„	...	Fine weather; general agricultural prosperity.
Bareilly	„	*Nil.*	Rabi sowings commenced.
Almora	(14th)	...	Rains quite ceased; millet crops just being cut; report received of a destructive hail-storm in Pargana Danpur, which did great damage but over a limited area.
Punjab—			
Delhi	(Oct. 13th)	·2	All except submerged crops doing well; a few cases of cholera in village near Delhi, otherwise health of district good.
Hissar	„	·1	Weather still cloudy; kharif flourishing; prospects of rabi promising; health generally good; cholera on decline at Bhiwáni.
Umballa	„	*Nil.*	Crops good; cholera still prevalent in district.
Jullundur	„	·3	Crops much damaged by inundation and high winds; cholera still hangs about Kartárpur, otherwise health of district fair.
Lahore	„	*Nil.*	Health and agricultural prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*continued.*			
Rawal Pindi	(Oct. 13th)	*Nil.*	Kharif crops under sickle; ploughing for rabi sowings in progress; health good.
Mooltan	„	*Nil.*	Rabi sowing in progress; slight fever prevailing, otherwise general health good.
Dera Ismail Khan	„	*Nil.*	Health good.
Peshawur	„	*Nil.*	Agricultural prospects favourable; slight fever prevailing.
			General Remarks.—The extent of the damage to crops in the inundated districts cannot yet be estimated. With this exception the agricultural prospects as well as the general health of the province may be considered good.
Oudh—			
Lucknow	(Oct. 13th)	*Nil.*	Prospects of kharif harvest continue favourable; prices stationary; public health generally good.
Sitapur	„	...	
Fyzabad	„	...	
Central Provinces—			
Upper Godavari	(Oct. 9th)	...	Weather clear; prospects favourable; cholera lingering; prices stationary.
Sambalpur	„	...	Weather clear; prospects excellent; rice harvesting; cholera abating.
Chanda	„	...	Weather clear; prospects of kharif good; rabi sowings commenced; cattle disease continues; prices easy.
Raipur	(10th)	...	Weather clear; prospects of kharif good; rabi sowings commenced; health good; prices easy.
Chhindwara	„	...	Weather clear; early kharif crops being cut; rabi ploughing continues; cholera lingering; prices steady.
Balaghât	(11th)	...	Weather clear; early rice cutting; rabi ploughing continues; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Betul	„	...	Weather clear; early kharif crops reaping; rabi sowings commenced; cholera abating; prices steady.
Bhandara	(12th)	...	Weather clear; early rice reaping; rabi sowings commenced; cholera, fever and small-pox continue; prices stationary.
Nagpur	(13th)	...	Weather clear; rabi sowings continue; cholera almost disappeared; cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Wardha	„	...	Weather clear; cotton in blossom; cholera lingering.
Nimar	„	Showers on the 7th.	Early kharif crops being reaped; rabi ploughing continues; cholera abating; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad	„	...	Kharif below average; rabi promising; cholera continues.
Narsinghpur	„	...	Fields preparing; rabi sowing.
Jubbulpore	„	...	Prospects of kharif good; rabi sowings commenced; cattle disease continues.
Saugor	„	...	Early rice reaping; rabi sowings commenced; health good; prices stationary.
Seoni	„	·10	Early kharif cutting; rabi sowings commenced; health good.
Damoh	„	...	Early rice cutting; rabi preparations progressing; health good; prices stationary.
Mandla	„		
			General Remarks.—The kharif promises well except in the Nerbudda Valley; preparations for late sowings going on everywhere.
British Burma—			
Arakan Division	(Oct. 13)	...	Public health good; agricultural prospects very good.
Pegu Division.			
Rangoon	(Oct. 13th)	...	Prospects of standing crops very fair; improvement in sowing operations in Pegu and Poungleng owing to subsidence of flood; public health good.
Bassein	„	...	Prospects of crops in Ngathaingyoung improving; cattle disease in Ngapootan.
Henzada	„	...	Public health good; slight cattle disease in Opho; crops flourishing.
Prome	„	...	District and town healthy; crops promising.
Thayetmyo	„	...	Health good; crops promising.
Thonkwa	„	...	Health and crops good.
Tenasserim Division	„	...	Public health good; crops progressing; rainfall favourable.
Mysore and Coorg—			
Mysore	(Oct. 14th)	·175 in Bangalore Cantonment.	Seven deaths from cholera in Mysore town during the week and 71 in the district; epidemic serious in adjoining district of Hassan and in one taluq of Bangalore District.
Coorg	„	·54	*General Remarks.*—Rain much needed everywhere.
Assam—			
Sylhet	(Oct. 14th)	*Nil.*	Weather fine; rivers falling; reaping aus crop completed; prices steady.
Gauhati	„	...	Weather clear and cool; damage to paddy anticipated for want of rain; prospects of tea tolerably good; public health good.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraoti	(Oct. 14th)	...	Kharif crops in good condition; rabi sowing commenced; cholera decreasing in Woon.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—			
Aboo	(Oct. 14th)	*Nil.*	Cold weather set in.
Meywar	(8th)	...	Floods did great damage; crops which have escaped promise well; health good.
Marwar	(2nd)	1·02	Weather clear with bright sunshine; prospects very good; fever and diarrhœa prevailing.
Harowtee	„	*Nil.*	Fever everywhere prevalent; cholera still hanging about.
Tonk	„	...	Crops good.
Jeypore	(14th)	*Nil.*	Agricultural prospects and health excellent.
Ajmere	„	...	Health good; barley and wheat crops must succeed.
Bhurtpore	„	...	No change; rabi sowings commenced.
Central India—			
Indore	(Oct. 13th)	*Nil.*	Agricultural prospects favourable; health generally good.
Gwalior	„	...	
Neemuch	„	...	
Rutlam	„	...	
Baghelkhand	„	...	
Sutna	„	...	
Nepal—	(Oct. 6th)	1·2	Agricultural prospects fair; cholera still about but decreasing.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 21ST OCTOBER 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The rains have ceased over the greater part of India. In Madras there have been sufficient falls in most districts and prospects are satisfactory. In Sind the river still continues high; the reaping of the kharif is progressing, with promise of a good outturn. In the Bombay Presidency generally there has been no rain during the week, and its want is much felt in the Southern Mahratta Country and parts of the Deccan: otherwise prospects are good, and the kharif promises very well. In Berar and the Central Provinces there has been no rain: the kharif is being reaped and rabi operations pushed on. In Bengal there has been slight rain, heavy in some places, in most of the Eastern and Central districts and Orissa. In Behar none has fallen except a slight shower in Patna: it is urgently wanted in the Patna and Bhágalpur Divisions, and if none falls some failure of the main rice crop is expected; elsewhere prospects are good, but more rain would be of much service. No rain has fallen in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, or the Punjab, where prospects are generally excellent. In Rajputana and Central India the rains have ceased, and agricultural prospects are promising. Rain is wanted in Mysore, where a fall of 1·89 inches is reported: prospects are not good. In Upper Assam slight, and in Sylhet heavier rain has fallen: the crops are in good condition, except the rice in the upper districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Oct. 21st)	0·14 at Masulipatam; none elsewhere.	Two feet 5 inches water over anicut; canal supply insufficient in Gudivada; later dry crops sown; dry paddy and some other dry crops require rain; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; mild fever and small-pox; cattle unhealthy in three taluks; pasture sufficient.
Tanjore "	1·98 at Negapatam.	Rain elsewhere good; freshes in rivers and supply to tanks moderate; water over lower anicut, north branch 8·5 inches, south 8 inches; upper, south 3 inches; cultivation wet and dry crops; standing crops good; harvest a few wet and dry crops; yield fair; markets well supplied; prices almost steady; cholera slightly increased, seizures 287, deaths 205; cattle generally healthy; pasture generally sufficient.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Trichinopoly (Oct. 20th)	...	Good rain all over the district, varying from one and a half to three and three-quarter inches, except in one taluk; water-supply sufficient; crops in good order; outturn of rice and cumboo below average; markets well supplied; prices generally steady; cholera prevailing to some slight extent; condition of cattle good; pasture improving.
Malabar (21st)	0·87	Sowing of second crop in progress; markets well supplied; prices steady; fever slight; 91 cases of bowel-complaint in Palghaut, Ponany and Valluvanad, and 59 deaths; cattle disease slight; pasture good.
Kurnool ,,		Not yet received.
		General Remarks.—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (Oct. 21st)		
Sind.		
Kurrachee (20th)	...	River gauge at Kotri on 18th 10 feet 10 inches against 9 feet on the same date last year; rats injuring crops in Játi taluka and tapas Sita and Shábbandar; barani crops in Sehwan Kácha suffering from want of rain; river eating into trunk-road to Shikarpur 14 miles above Sehwan, the Kachas of Deh, Bheon and Kanot, and the village of Unarpur; cattle disease and fever generally prevalent; total rainfall in Kurrachee 5·49 inches.
Shikarpur ,,	...	River 7 feet 2 inches, 27 inches above last year; weather unseasonably hot; fever and cough very prevalent
Hyderabad ,,	...	Rice reaping commenced; fair kharif outturn expected, considering defective inundation; fever more general—light for time of year.
Upper Sind Frontier ,,	...	Weather sultry; rabi sowings and crops as before; canals still full; fever prevalent.
Guzerat.		
Ahmedabad (Oct. 20th)	...	Kharif harvest and rabi sowing commenced.
Kaira ,,	...	Crops good; bajri being reaped.
Surat ,,	...	Cotton and other crops good; 43 cholera case in Bulsar taluka, 16 deaths.
Broach ,,	...	Kharif crops being harvested; fever prevalent; rabi sowing progressing.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh (Oct. 20th)	...	Sowing of rabi in progress; cotton crop unchanged and promising, Hingunghat Rs. 36, American Rs. 40 per palla; cattle disease in Edalabad Petta.
Nasik ,,	...	Reaping of early crops commenced; sowing of rabi progressing; rain wanted; cholera disappearing; cattle disease in one village.
Konkan.		
Tanna (Oct. 20th)	...	Harvesting of kharif crops progressing; sowing of rabi commenced; cholera slightly prevailing in Máhim, Murbád Kályan and Bassein talukas.
Deccan.		
Poona (Oct. 20th)	...	Condition of crops as before; cholera sightly exists in two talukas.
Ahmednagar ,,	...	Rain wanted; kharif harvest commenced; rabi sowing finished in some talukas; slight cholera in seven talukas, 23 cases, 7 deaths.
Sholapur ,,	...	Rain wanted; slight cholera in Sángola.
Satara ,,	...	Harvesting of kharif progressing—average harvest expected; rabi, where sown, withering; cholera prevalent.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum (Oct. 20th)	...	Crops suffering much from want of rain; cholera continues in a malignant form, especially in Gokák and Sampgaon 338 deaths.
Dharwar ,,	...	Owing to want of rain kharif crops withering, and sowing of late crops delayed; cholera in 72 villages.
Kanara ,,	...	Weather fair; harvest continues on coast; rain wanted above Ghat.
Kaladgi ,,	...	Crops middling; rain required; cholera continues, 23 deaths.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot (Oct. 20th)	...	No change in the weather; ten cholera cases in Rájkot city.
Wadhwán ,,	...	Crops good; fever prevalent; one cholera case, but not fatal.
Baroda ,,	...	Reaping operations commenced; cotton crops and public health good.
		General Remarks.—Kharif harvest generally promises well; rain much wanted in the Southern Mahratta Country.
Bengal—		
Chittagong (Oct. 21st)	Not received.	
Noakhally ,,	·50	
Chittagong Hill Tracts ,,	Not received.	
Hill Tipperah ,,	*Nil.*	
Backergunge ,,	*Nil.*	Health of the people is generally good, but five fatal cases of cholera reported from Matibhanga in Dowlutkhan.
Furreedpore ,,	·40	General state of the health of the district continues good.
Dacca ,,	·10	
Mymensingh ,,	·04	
Tipperah ,,	*Nil.*	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
24-Pergunnahs ,,	Not recd.	Fever is increasing at Barripore; ordinary fever is prevailing in the sub-division of Basirhat.
Jessore ,,	*Nil.*	
Nuddea ,,	·55	
Moorshedabad ,,	·40	Fever somewhat prevalent.
Pubna ,,	·21	Fever has much decreased in Pubna, but a case of cholera has been reported in the town and two cases at Berah.
Rajshahye ,,	·41	3 cases of cholera reported; one fatal.
Bogra ,,	1·30	
Maldah ,,	*Nil.*	
Dinagepore ,,	Not received.	Much fever and occasional cholera.
Rungpore ,,	·23	Cholera has broken out in Govindgunge.
Cooch Behar ,,	*Nil.*	
Jalpaiguri ,,	*Nil.*	
Darjeeling ,,	Not received.	
Midnapore ,,	2·93	
Howrah ,,	*Nil.*	
Hooghly ,,	Not received.	General health fair, but many cases of fever in the Mofussil.
Burdwan ,,	1·74	
Bankoorah ,,	·72	
Beerbhoom ,,	*Nil.*	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ,,	·08	
Bhágalpur ,,	*Nil.*	General health is very good; cholera roported from Noradeegur, pergunnah Soopool.
Monghyr ,,	No received.	
Purneah ,,	Not received.	
Darbangah ,,	*Nil.*	
Mozufferpore ,,	Not received.	
Sarun ,,	*Nil.*	
Chumparun ,,	*Nil.* (No rain in previous week also)	
Patna ,,	·09	Health good.
Gya ,,	*Nil.*	
Shahabad ,,	Not received.	
Hazáribágh ,,	*Nil.*	
Lohardugga ,,	*Nil.*	
Maunbhoom ,,	*Nil.*	
Singbhoom ,,	*Nil.*	Healthy.
Balasore ,,	·75	
Cuttack ,,	·09	Sporadic cholera prevailing.
Pooree ,,	A few drops	*General Remarks.*—More or less rain is reported from the majority of the districts in the Burdwan Presidency, Rajshahye, Cooch Behar and Orissa Divisions; the rice crops have been benefited, but more rain is still wanted in the districts of Rajshahye, Rungpore, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar. Rain is very urgently wanted Cold weather sowings have commenced in places. The prospects of the main rice crops in the Eastern Districts and in places where it has not been affected by the drought continue favorable, but some more rain would do good. No rain has fallen in the districts of Behar, excepting very slight falls in Patna and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the rice crop is suffering. If it does not rain very soon, failure of the highland rice will be almost certain, and the outturn of the lowlands will be indifferent. Paddy is being cut in places for fodder. Irrigation is being resorted to where practicable. Rain is also wanted in the Chota Nagpore Division.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (Oct. 18th)	*Nil.*	Fine weather.
Mirzapur (20th)	...	Kharif outturn good, except in submerged tracts; rabi sowings general.
Allahabad (19th)	...	Early rice being cut; prospects good.
Cawnpore (20th)	...	No change.
Banda (21st)	...	Rice being cut and cutting picked; kharif nearly ripe; prospects good.
Hamirpur ,,	*Nil.*	Prospects good.
Jhansi ,,	*Nil.*	Kharif harvest good; rabi sowing continues.
Agra (20th)	*Nil.*	Kharif harvest above average; rabi sowings in progress.
Meerut ,,	...	Rabi sowings progressing; rain crops ripening.
Moradabad ,,	...	Weather favourable for harvesting autumn and sowing spring crops.
Bareilly ,,	...	No change.
Azamgarh (21st)	*Nil.*	Prospects good; sowing of rabi in progress.
Punjab—		
Delhi (Oct. 20th)	*Nil*	Kharif being gathered; land under preparation for rabi; health of district good.
Hissar ,,	...	Kharif promising; rabi sowings in progress; fever prevalent in Sirsa and Hissar Districts; cholera still hangs about.
Bhewani ,,	....	Health generally good.
Umballa ,,	...	Crops and health good.
Jullundur ,,	....	Crops much damaged by inundation and high winds; fever prevalent; health otherwise good.
Lahore ,,	...	Prospects of harvest good; health satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*continued.*			
Rawal Pindi	(Oct. 20th)	...	Kharif being gathered; health good.
Mooltan	,,	...	Kharif being gathered; rabi sowings in progress; slight fever prevailing; otherwise health good.
Dera Ismail Khan	,,	...	Health and prospects of harvest good.
Peshawur	,,	...	Harvest prospects favourable; slight fever prevalent.
			General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects as well as general health of the Province may be considered good.
Oudh—			
Lucknow	(Oct. 20th)	*Nil*	Prices stationary; public health good; prospects favourable.
Sitapur	,,	*Nil*	
Fyzabad	,,	*Nil*	
Central Provinces—			
Upper Godavari	(16th)	...	Weather clear and cold; rice cutting; outturn good; cholera disappeared.
Sambalpur	,,	...	Weather clear and cold; rain wanted for late rice; early rice reaping; cholera disappeared.
Bilaspur	,,	...	Cotton and tilli much injured; other crops fair; cholera reappeared; prices steady.
Raipur	(17th)	...	Prospects of kharif good; rabi sowings commenced; health good; prices easy.
Chanda	,,	...	Prospects of kharif, except jowari, good; cattle disease continues.
Chhindwara	,,	...	Weather clear and cool; paddy threshing; rabi sowings commenced; cholera continues; prices steady.
Balaghât	,,	...	Early rice reaping; rabi ploughing continues; fever prevalent; prices fallen.
Betul	(18th)	...	Early kharif crops reaping; rabi sowings progressing; cholera disappeared; prices steady.
Bhandara	(19th)	...	Early rice cutting; jowar on low lands a failure; rabi sowings continue; cholera, small-pox and fever continue; prices easy.
Nagpur	(20th)	...	Prospects of kharif good; rabi sowings continue; fever prevalent; prices fallen.
Wardha	,,	...	Jowar on high land requires rain; cholera and cattle disease continue.
Nimar	,,	...	Jowar slightly damaged by blight; rabi sowings commenced; cholera continues; prices fallen.
Hoshangabad	,,	...	Kharif crops below average; rabi sowings progressing; cholera continues.
Narsinghpur	,,	...	Prospect of crops good; rabi sowings commenced.
Jubbulpore	,,	...	Kharif prospects good; rabi sowings progressing; fever prevalent.
Saugor	,,	...	Early rice reaping; rabi sowings progressing; health good.
Seoni	,,	...	Early kharif crops cutting; rabi sowings progressing; health good.
Mandla } Damoh }	(21st)	...	Rabi sowings progressing; health good; prices stationary.
			General Remarks.—On the whole prospects continue fair and preparations for rabi are being pushed on.
Mysore and Coorg—			
Mysore	(Oct. 21st)	1·39	Latest reports from all districts state that no rain has fallen except slight showers at Bangalore; cholera increasing in taluks adjacent to Bangalore and extending in Hassan district; during the week one fatal case only in Mysore town, 92 in the district; epidemic also appeared in Coorg.
			General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects not good; prices slightly risen.
Assam—			
Gauhati	(Oct. 21st)	·1	Mornings pleasantly cold; slight showers on nights of 16th and 17th; river fogs beginning to appear; salee dhan suffering for want of rain; prospects of all other crops and tea favourable; public health good.
Sylhet	,,	2·36	Rice market steady.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraoti	(Oct. 21st)		Kharif crops in good condition; rabi sowing continued; cholera decreasing in Woon.
Rajputana—			
Siroki	(Oct. 18th)	...	Fair supply of water; fair preparation for the rabi crop; weather seasonable; health good.
Marwar	(9th)	...	Water in wells still continues to rise; health good; prospects favourable.
Meywar	(15th)	...	Health good; weather clear and pleasant.
Harowtee	(9th)	...	Crops excellent; fever prevalent.
Joypore	(21st)	...	Harvesting progressing satisfactorily; ploughing for rabi sowings commenced; weather and health good.
Khairpore	,,	...	Weather unchanged and prospects continue good.
Ajmere	,,	*Nil.*	Health good; prospects satisfactory.
			General Remarks.—General rains ceased and cold set in.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India—			
Indore	(Oct. 20th)	*Nil.*	Health and prospects fair.
Gwalior	,,	,,	
Neemuch	,,	,,	
Jhalam	,,	,,	
Bhelkhund	,,	,,	
Suha	,,	,,	
Nepal—	(Oct. 13th)	*Nil.*	Agricultural prospects good; cholera has ceased.

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Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 28TH OCTOBER 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The north-east monsoon appears to have set in in Madras, where heavy rain has fallen in the Northern Districts; in Tanjore and Trichinopoly the fall has been generally slight. In Mysore also there has been good rain, and the prospects of the crops have improved. In Sind the river is falling and the harvest continues. In Bombay moderate rain has fallen in the Deccan Districts and Southern Mahratta country, where more is wanted; elsewhere none has fallen; the kharif harvest continues and the outturn is good except in Belgaum and Dharwar, where want of rain has reduced it. In Bengal moderate rain has fallen in almost all the Eastern and Central Districts, Orissa and Chota Nagpore; 10 inches fell in Cuttack: it has been light in the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Divisions; none has fallen in the Patna and Bhágulpur Divisions, where the rice crop is suffering much in consequence, and the preparations for the cold weather sowings are impeded. No rain fell in the North Western Provinces or Oudh except a slight shower at Lucknow; prospects are good, except of the rice in a few districts, which has suffered from the early cessation of the rains. No rain is reported from the Punjab, where the harvest promises well. There has been rain in several districts of the Central Provinces which has in some places damaged the cotton, but has been on the whole beneficial. Rain has also fallen in Berar. No rain is reported from Rajputana or Central India, where prospects are promising. None has fallen in Assam or British Burma.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Oct. 28th)	Rainfall general at Masulipatam. 9·05 at Gudivada. 13·95 at Repalli.	Water 10·5 feet over anicut; canal supply sufficient; later dry crops being sown; standing crops good; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; cholera 12 seizures in Narsaropett, 3 deaths; cattle dysentery in five taluks; pasture sufficient.
Kurnool (27th)	3·75 in five days.	Season favourable; rain good throughout; water flowing over Cumbum tank; in Calingula standing crops good; jouna, korra, and sajja being harvested; water and pasture abundant; markets moderately supplied; prices falling in Ramalkota, steady elsewhere; fever prevalent; cholera disappearing, 27 seizures, 18 deaths; 0·5 feet water over Sunkesala anicut.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*			
Tanjore	(Oct. 28th)	0·7 at Negapatam.	Rain elsewhere partial and scanty; freshes in rivers and supply to tanks moderate; water over upper anicut north branch 7 inches, south 10 inches; lower north 6 inches, south 5 inches; cultivation wet and dry, standing crops good; harvest a few wet and dry crops; yield fair; markets well supplied; prices almost steady; cholera abating, 174 seizures, 139 deaths; cattle generally healthy; pasture generally sufficient.
Trichinopoly	(27th)	...	Rain slight except in Udiarpolliem, where the fall was over two inches; cholera prevailing to some slight extent; no other changes of importance.
Malabar	(28th)	2·75	Rain favourable for second crop cultivation; markets well supplied; prices steady; fever and cattle disease slight; pasture good; bowel complaints in Palghat, Walluvanad, Ponany and Cochin, 204 cases, 143 deaths. *General Remarks.*—Prospects satisfactory.
Bombay—	(Oct. 28th)		
Sind.			
Kurrachee	(27th)	...	River falling gradually; jowari and rice being harvested; preparations for spring crops being made generally; public health fair.
Shikarpur	,,	...	No change since last report; river 6 feet, 1 foot 9 inches higher than last year.
Hyderabad	,,	...	Kharif harvesting general; rabi sowings commenced; weather close; fever the same as before.
Upper Sind Frontier	,,	...	Weather cooler; roads continue impassable; kharif crops being reaped; rabi fair; fever and cattle disease prevailing.
Guzerat.			
Ahmedabad	(27th)	...	Kharif harvest and rabi cultivation progressing.
Kaira	,,	...	No change since last report.
Surat	,,	...	Reaping of kharif crops progressing; cholera cases in Bulsar 13, deaths 6.
Broach	,,	...	Crops good; fever prevalent.
Khandesh and Nasik.			
Khandesh	(Oct. 27th)	...	Kharif harvest nearly finished; prospects of cotton unsatisfactory; 25 per cent. of crop injured by excessive moisture; ague and cough prevalent; cattle disease as before.
Nasik	,,	...	Rabi sowing suspended in some places from want of rain; cattle disease in one village in Kalwan.
Konkan.			
Tanna	(Oct. 27th)	...	Reaping of kharif crops progressing; sowing of rabi commenced; cholera still very slightly prevailing in three talukas.
Deccan.			
Poona	(Oct. 27th)	0·14	Total rainfall 33·71; reaping of kharif progressing; sowing of rabi completed; cholera has disappeared.
Ahmednagar	,,	0·48	Total rainfall 17·47, more wanted, rabi sowing nearly finished; cholera in three talukas; 40 cases, 23 deaths.
Sholapur	,,	1·07 a timely fall.	Total rainfall 21·41; slight cholera in Sangola and Malsiras.
Satara	,,	0·40	Total rainfall 51·59, more wanted; crops middling; rabi sowing retarded for want of rain; slight cholera in Tasgaon.
Southern Mahratta Country.			
Belgaum	(Oct. 27th)	0·60	Total rainfall 53·86; average outturn of kharif one-half of a full crop; 304 deaths from cholera.
Dharwar	,,	0·65	Total rainfall 26·65; early crops withering, and sowing of late crops delayed in some places owing to want of rain; cotton plants in fair condition; cholera in 86 villages.
Kanara	,,	0·40	Total rainfall 107·58; weather cloudy; coast harvest continues; rain wanted above Ghat.
Kaladgi	,,	1·38	Total rainfall 19·38; kharif slightly withering; rabi healthy; rain required for both crops; 30 deaths from cholera.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.			
Rájkot	(Oct. 27th)	...	Harvesting continues; 14 cholera cases in Rájkot city, 5 deaths; cholera also about Mánakwára.
Wadhwán	,,	...	Weather cloudy and warm; crops good; cholera at Limri.
Baroda	,,	...	No change since last report. *General Remarks.*—Kharif harvest generally fair, except at Belgaum and Dharwar, where the loss from want of rain is serious; more rain wanted to ensure safety of rabi crop.
Bengal—			
Chittagong	(Oct. 27th)	Not received.	
Noakhally	,,	·65	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	,,	·88	
Hill Tipperah	,,	·29	
Backergunge	,,	1·0	General health of the people is good, but cholera is said to be prevalent in the sub-division of Dakhin Shabazpore.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*			
Furreedpore	(Oct. 28th)	·22	The general health of the district continues good.
Dacca	,,	·1	
Mymensingh	,,	1·41	
Tipperah	,,	Not received.	
24 Pergunnahs	,,	·35	Fever prevailing in sub-divisions Barripore, Basirhat, Baraset and Satkhira; 17 deaths from cholera reported from Diamond Harbour.
		2·88 during previous week.	
Jessore	,,	·38	Cholera has made its appearance in the Jhenedah sub-division, elsewhere the general health is good.
Nuddea	,,	·37	
Moorshedabad	,,	·88	Fever somewhat prevalent, but decreasing.
Pubna	,,	·28	The health of the town of Pubna has greatly improved; 3 deaths from cholera at Berah.
Rajshahye	,,	·45	15 cases of cholera reported, 5 fatal.
Bogra	,,	·04	
Maldah	,,	·02	20 attacks and 15 deaths from cholera were reported during the week.
Dinagepore	,,	*Nil.*	Fever is very bad, worse than in other years; occasional cases of cholera.
Rungpore	,,	,,	
Cooch Behar	,,	,,	
Jalpaiguri	,,	,,	
Darjeeling	,,	*Nil.*	
Midnapore	,,	·57	
Howrah	,,	3·15	
Hooghly	,,	Not received.	Fever is very prevalent, especially at Connagore, where it seems epidemic; about 500 persons are reported to have been attacked and 25 deaths; little cholera in Rishna.
Burdwan	,,	·4	
Bankoorah	,,	4·0	General health good.
Beerbhoom	,,	1·3	
Sonthal Pergunnahs	,,	1·0	
Bhágalpur	,,	*Nil*	General health good; cholera still prevalent in the west of Soopool sub-division.
Monghyr	,,	Not received.	
Purneah	,,	*Nil.*	
Darbangah	,,	*Nil.*	
Mozufferpore	,,	Not received.	
Sarun	,,	*Nil.*	General health good.
Chumparun	,,	*Nil.*	
Patna	,,	*Nil.*	Health of the district is generally good; but there have been a very large number of cases in some of the villages in the Dinapore sub-division.
Gya	,,	*Nil.*	
Shahabad	,,	Not received.	
Hazáribágh	,,	*Nil.*	
Lohardugga	,,	0·14	General health good.
Maunbhoom	,,	1·14	
Singbhoom	,,	·36	Healthy.
Balasore	,,	1·48	
Cuttack	,,	10·16	Cholera still occurs here and there.
Pooree	,,	1·74	*General Remarks.*—Seasonable rain is reported from almost all the districts of the Burdwan Presidency, Dacca, Chittagong, Orissa and Chota Nagpore divisions, which has benefitted the main rice crop, but more is still wanted, excepting in Cuttack, where the fall has been heavy. Very slight rain has fallen in nearly half the districts of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar division. No rain has fallen in any of the districts of the Patna and Bhágalpur divisions, excepting slight showers in places and moderate falls in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. Rain is much wanted in Behar. The prospects of the rice crop are good in most districts of Bengal; in Behar they are bad, and the cold weather sowings also promise badly. The high land rice in the districts of the Patna, Bhágalpur, Rajshahye and Cooch Behar divisions is dying off, and in places it is being cut for fodder; the low land rice where there has been rain and where irrigation is practicable may be expected to give a moderate yield. Cold weather crops are being sown, but in many places there is a want of sufficient moisture.
N. W. P.—			
Benares	(Oct. 25th)	*Nil*	Rabi sowing progressing; complaints from some quarters that rice crops have suffered in consequence of early close of rains.
Mirzapur	(27th)	...	Kharif crops being harvested; no rain, although some here and there needed for late rice; rabi sowings commenced.
Azamgarh	(28th)	...	No change.
Hamirpur	,,	...	
Meerut	(27th)	...	Sowings going on steadily; damage to crops by flood less than first anticipated.
Allahabad	(26th)	...	Good kharif harvest; rabi sowings begun.
Cawnpore	(27th)	*Nil*	Prospects continue favourable; cotton being picked; weather cloudy and close.
Banda	(28th)	*Nil*	Minor kharif crops reaped; rabi sowings in progress.
Jhansi	,,	...	No change; prospects good.
Agra	(27th)	...	Weather continues favourable.
Moradabad	,,	...	Agricultural prospects continue favourable.
Bareilly	,,	...	Weather fine and seasonable.
Almora	(28th)	...	

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—			
Lahore	(Oct. 27th)	*Nil*	Harvest prospects favourable; kharif being gathered, and rabi sowings commenced in places; usual autumnal fevers in places, but health of province generally reported good.
Oudh—			
Lucknow	(Oct. 27th)	Slight sprinkle.	Weather cloudy; public health good; prospects generally favourable, except in the Terai; the late rice has suffered from the early cessation of the rains.
Fyzabad	,,	*Nil*	
Sitapur	,,	*Nil*	
Central Provinces—			
UpperGodavari	(Oct.23rd)	·37	Rain favourable for crops; health good; prices easy.
Sambalpur	,,	1·75	Rain beneficial to crops; cholera disappeared.
Bilaspur	,,	...	Cloudy; rice suffered in places from want of rain; rabi sowings continue; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Raipur	(24th)	1·66	Rain opportune; health good; prices risen.
Chhindwara	,,	...	Cloudy, with slight showers of rain; rabi sowings completed; cholera decreasing; prices steady.
Balaghât	(25th)	1·0	Lighter kind of rice reaping; rabi sowings progressing; fever prevalent; prices fallen.
Bhandara	(26th)	·98	Rain beneficial; rabi sowings continue; cholera, fever, small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices easy.
Nagpur	(27th)	3·61	Rain beneficial; cotton slightly damaged; cholera continues; prices fallen.
Wardha	,,	7·83	Cotton damaged; jowar favourable; rabi sown; cattle disease prevalent.
Nimar	,,	...	Cloudy, slight rain; cholera continues; prices risen.
Hoshangabad	,,	...	Cool and clear; rabi sowings progressing; cholera continues.
Jubbulpore	,,	·12	Prospects of kharif good; rabi sowings continue; fever prevalent.
Saugor	,,	·05	Rice reaping approaching completion; rabi sowings progressing; prices declining.
Seoni	,,	1·40	Kharif cutting; rabi sowing progressing; health good.
Narsinghpur	,,	...	Slight rain on 24th; rabi sowings progressing; fever prevalent.
			General Remarks.—Heavy rain in Wardha Valley injured cotton and rabi sowings, but for rabi the rain is advantageous.
British Burma—	(Oct. 27th.)		
Arakan Division	...	...	Public health good; agricultural prospects favourable.
Pegu Division—			
Rangoon District	...	...	Health good; slight cattle disease; crops favourable, except where lately inundated.
Bassein	... ...	...	Health and crops good.
Henzada	... ...	...	Health and crops good; slight cattle disease.
Prome	... ...	...	Health and crops good.
Thayetmyo	... ...	...	Health good; crops promising.
Tenasserim Division	...	...	Public health good; crops promising.
Mysore and Coorg—			
Bangalore (Cantonment)	(Oct. 28th.)	1·51	No cholera this week in Mysore town, and 50 deaths in the district; general indication of abatement throughout Mysore and Coorg Provinces.
Coorg	,,	2·18	
			General Remarks.—Recent rains have done good, but failure of crops reported in Chitaldroog.
Assam—			
Gauhati	(Oct. 28th)	*Nil*	Mornings cold and foggy; days cool and dry; saleedhan suffering for want of rain; prospects of other crops and tea favourable; public health good.
Sylhet	,,	...	Rain wanted; rice market steady.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraoti	(Oct. 28th)	1·40	Kharif crops in good condition; rabi sowing continues; cholera almost subsided.
Rajputana—			
Sirohi	(Oct. 25th)	...	Supply of water fair in tanks, wells full; health generally good; fever somewhat increased; crop prospects fair, preparing for rabi; weather seasonable.
Marwar	(22nd)	...	Water still rising in wells; health good; prospects favourable; heat very great.
Harowtee	(19th)	...	Health good, but fever prevalent; prospects good.
Ulwar	,,	...	Health good; rains having been very favourable, grain is being sown largely.
Ajmere	(28th)	*Nil*	Clouds about; health good; prospects satisfactory.
Jeypore	,,	*Nil*	Agricultural affairs progressing satisfactorily; health excellent.
Bhurtpore	,,	...	Kharif crop being harvested; health good.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India—			
Indore	(Oct. 27th)	...	No change; all fair.
Gwalior	,,	...	
Nemuch	,,	...	
Rutlam	,,	...	
Bagelkhund	,,	...	
Sutna	,,	...	
Nepal—	(Oct. 20th)	*Nil*	Rice crop now being cut in the hills; prospects excellent.

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